

**II Year B. A.  
Semester – IV  
Subject: History  
Paper - 5**

**HISTORY & CULTURE OF ANDHRA  
(FROM 1512 TO 1956 AD)**

**Syllabus:**

**Unit - 1 :-**

**Andhra through 16th& 19th Centuries AD: Evolution of Composite & Economy – Literature & Architecture; Advent of European and settlements in Andhra - Occupation of Northern Circars and Ceded Districts – Early revolts against the British**

**Unit - II :-**

**Andhra under British rule: Administration – Land Revenue Settlements –Society – Education - Religion – Impact of Industrial Revolution on Economy – Peasantry & Famines – Contribution of Sir Thomas Munroe & C. P. Brown – Impact of 1857 Revolt in Andhra.**

Unit -III:-

**Social Reform & New Literary Movements: Kandukuri Veeresalingam, Raghupathi Venkata Rathnam Naidu, Guruzada Apparao, Komarraju Venkata Laxmana Rao; New Literary Movements: Rayaprolu Subbarao, Viswanatha Sathyanarayana, Gurram Jashua, Boyi Bheemanna, Sri Sri.**

Unit -IV:

**Freedom Movement in Andhra (1885-1947): Vandemataram Movement – Home Rule Movement in Andhra - Non-Cooperation Movement - Alluri Seetarama Raju & Rampa Revolt (1922-24) - Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit India Movement**

Unit - V :-

**Movement for separate Andhra State (1953) and AP (1956): Causes – Andhra Maha Sabha – Conflict between Coastal Andhra & Rayalaseema – Sri Bagh Pact – work of various Committees – Martyrdom of Potti Sriramulu – Formation of separate Andhra State (1953); Movement for formation of Andhra Pradesh (1956): Visalandhra Mahasabha – Role of Communists – States Reorganization Committee – Gentlemen's Agreement – Formation of Andhra Pradesh.**

**PROGRAM: B. A. HISTORY (CBCS) MODEL QUESTION PAPER & PATTERN**

Max. Marks: 75

Time: 3 hrs

**SECTION A** (Total: 15 Marks)**Matching** (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

<b>A</b>		<b>B</b>
1	( )	A
2	( )	B
3	( )	C
4	( )	D
5	( )	E

**Multiple Choice** (5 Marks: 5 x 1)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

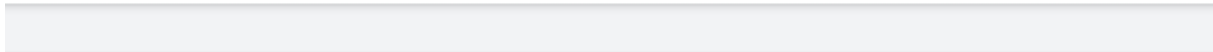
**Map Pointing** (5 Marks)

**SECTION B**(Total: 3x5=15 Marks)

(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **5 marks**)

(At least **1 question** should be given from each Unit)

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	



5.	
6.	

**SECTION C**

(Total: 3x15 = 45 Marks)

(Answer any **three questions**. Each answer carries **15 marks**)

(At least **1 question** should be given from each Unit)

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

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**(Essay Questions)**

**(3×15 = 45 Marks)**

**Note :- List of Important Essay Questions**

- 1) Write an essay on the 1857 great revolt and its impact on Andhra.? Or Write the impact of 1857 Revolt on Andhra ..,?
- 2) Explain about the causes of Movement for separate Andhra State ( 1953 ) and AP ( 1956 )..,?
- 3) Discuss about the formation of Separate Andhra State in 1953.?
- 4) What are the movements for formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956.?
- 5) Describe Kandukuri Veeresalingam as Father of Andhra Renaissance.?
- 6) Write the outstanding contributions of Sir Thomas Munro to the Rayalaseema region.?
- 7) Discuss about the Vandemataram Movement in Andhra (1905-11).?
- 8) Discuss about the Home Rule Movement in Andhra (1916-17).?
- 9) Discuss the role of Non Cooperation Movement in Andhra .?
- 10) The role of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Andhra between the 1930-1934.?
- 11). Explain the Quit India Movement (1942) in Andhra.? .

**(Short Questions)**

**(3 × 5 =15)**

**Note :- List of Important Short Questions. Those are..,**

- 1) 1752 - Treaty of Aurangabad (or) 1752 - Northern Circars.?
- 2) (1800- Ceeded Disricts):-
- 3) Gentlemen's Agreement ( 1956 February 20 )
- 4) Brief account of C.P Brown (Charles Philip Brown)
- 5) 1756 - Battle of Tummapalem, 1757 (January 24) – Battle of Bobbili & 1758 (December 7) - Battle of Chandurthi.
- 6) Martyrdom of Sri PottiSriramylu.
- 7) Sri Bagh Pact ( 1937 Nobamber 16).
- 8) Qutb Shahi Dynasty ( From 1512 AD to 1687 AD , )  
Or Qutb Shah of Golkonda 1512.
- 9) Land Revenue Sattlements.
- 10) Qtub Shahis's Adimistration, Society, Economy, Arts and Architecture.

**(Essay Questions)****(3×15 = 45 Marks)**

**1) Write an essay on the 1857 great revolt and its impact on Andhra.?**

**Or Write the impact of 1857 Revolt on Andhra ..,?**

**1) Introduction of 1857 Revolt :-**

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.

The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoy's of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi.

The revolt is known by several names: the Sepoy Mutiny (by the British Historians), the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion (by the Indian Historians), the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence (by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar).

**Immediate Cause:-**

The Revolt of 1857 eventually broke out over the incident of greased cartridges.

A rumour spread that the cartridges of the new enfield rifles were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.

Before loading these rifles the sepoy's had to bite off the paper on the cartridges.

Both Hindu and Muslim sepoy's refused to use them.

Lord Canning tried to make amends for the error and the offending cartridges were withdrawn but the damage had already been done. There was unrest in several places.

In March 1857, Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in Barrackpore, had refused to use the cartridge and attacked his senior officers.

He was hanged to death on 8th April.

On 9th May, 85 soldiers in Meerut refused to use the new rifle and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoy's of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast.

**The 1857 Revolt took place in Andhra in the following areas. Those are ..,**

1. Paralakimidi (Ganjam Agency).
2. Erranna Goodem (Godavari Agency).
3. Kadapa
4. Visakhapatnam.
5. Jaggayya Goodem / Jaggayya Peta.

**1. Paralakhemidi (Ganjam Agency): -**

- \* Paralakhemundi was then in Ganjam district of Andhra Region.
- \* Currently this Paralakhemundi is located in Gajapati district of Odisha along with Parlake Mundi.
- \* The predominant tribal people in this Paralakimidi are the "Savara People".
- \* Gidugu Rama murthy worked for the betterment of the Savara People. And also created a script for the Savara language.
- \* This was an area called Gaibha in this ganjam.
- \* The Radhakrishna Dandasenu from a place called Gaibha.
- \* This Radhakrishna Dandasena Rebelled against British along with these Savara People from Paralakimidi.
- \* Captain Willson Nolt suppressed this revolt.
- \* After that Radhakrishna Dandasena was hanged.



## **2. Erranna Goodem (Godawari Agency): -**

- \* Erranna Goodem is an area in Godavari Agency.
- \* Rebel : - Korukonda Subbareddy (from Koratur)
- \* Suppressed by : - Shankara Swami. (Battai Goodem Munasabh)

**Reason:** - Due to personal conflicts between Korukonda Subbareddy and Shankara Swamy

\* Subbareddy claimed that he had been informed that Nanasaheb was coming again with a large army to revolt against the British and that Nanasaheb was giving gifts to those who had fought against the British and that he had revolted against the British.

\* Finally Korokonda Subbareddy was hanged.

Note ; - Nana Saheb Peshwa

(19 May 1824 – 24 September 1859), born as Dhondu Pant, was an Indian Peshwa of the Maratha empire, aristocrat and fighter, who led the rebellion in Kanpur (Cawnpore) during the Great Revolt of 1857.

## **3. Kadapa: -**

- \* Rebel in Kadapa - Sheikh Peersaheb.
- \* On August 28, 1857 he offered special prayers in the masjid for the victory of the Second Bahudurga.
- \* He declared jihad against the British.
- \* He named the town of Kadapa the town of Mohammed.
- \* The revolt in Kadapa ended when the police arrested him.

## **4. Visakhapatnam: -**

- \* In Visakhapatnam mainly Muslims revolted against the British.
- \* Rebels and started a movement by pasting pamphlets in Telugu on the walls.
- \* Demanded to change the name of Visakhapatnam as a Mohammadpatnam.

\* The movement stopped with the arrival of the police.

### **5. Jaggayyapeta (Jaggayya Goodem): -**

\* Activists plunder the British treasury in Jaggayyapeta.

## **2) Explain about the causes of Movement for separate Andhra State ( 1953 ) and AP ( 1956 )..,?**

### **1) Formation of Andhra state 1953 October 1'st;**

Andhra State was a state in India created in 1953 from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State. The state was made up of this two distinct cultural regions – Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra. Andhra State did not include all Telugu-speaking areas, as it excluded some in Hyderabad State. Under the State Reorganisation Act of 1956, Andhra State was merged with the Telugu-speaking regions of Hyderabad State to form Andhra Pradesh.

- **Formation of Andhra state** :- On October 1, 1953
- **Andhra State Capital** :- capital of Kurnool.
- This is the first state formed on linguistic based after independence.
- **Andhra Highourt:-** On July 4, 1954, at Guntur.
- **First Chief Minister of Andhra State:-** Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu
- **First Govrner of Andhra State** :- chandula madhar Trivedi.
- **First Chief Justice of Andhra Highourt** :- koka subharao
- **Speakers of Andhra state** :- 1) Nallapaati Venkat aramayya  
2) P. Lakshmi Narasimha dora.
- **Deputy speakers of Andhra state** :- 1) Pasarla Suryanarayana  
2) Kalluri subharao.

## II) Formation of Separate Andhra Pradesh State 1956 Nov 1:-

On the basis of the gentlemen's agreement of 1 November 1956, the States Reorganisation Act formed combined Andhra Pradesh by merging the Telugu-speaking areas of the already existing Hyderabad State. Hyderabad was made the capital of the new state.

- **Formation of Andhra Pradesh :- 1956 Nov 1'st**
  - **First Chief Minister of AP** – nellam sanjeeva reddy
  - **First governer** – chandula madhav trivedhi
  - **First high court chief justice** – koka subharrao
  - **AP Assembly First speaker** – ayyadewara kaleswara rao
  - **AP Assembly First deputy speaker** – kulluri subha rao
  - **AP legislative First council chairman** – madapati Hanumanth rao
- (formation legislative council – 1958)
- **Leaders of the opposition** – puchalapalli sundharayya.

After being ruled by many invaders for centuries , Telugu people's capital Andhra's foundation was laid in the struggle of India's independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi which was part of Madras Presidency then .

However , post independence , with great leader Potti Sriramulu's sacrifice and the campaigns of Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu and Kandukuri Veresalingam's social reforms movements , the Andhra region finally got separated from the Madras Presidency and turned into a first linguistic state having its pital at Kurnool .

The credit goes to great leader Potti Sriramulu who went for the hunger strike and made his voice reach to Delhi with his great sacrifice . He fought for the separate Andhra state for 56 days and breathed his last in the process , which has led to riots in the state leaving the then Prime minister with no option other than the formation of Andhra state on October 1 , 1953 .

He is regarded as immortal being for his contribution in the liberation of Andhra state from Tamil Nadu state . Also Read - Tamil Nadu Day to be celebrated on July 18 , not Nov 1 , says MK Stalin .

On the other hand , post - independence of India the Nizams of Hyderabad have retained the city's independence without merging it with the country . After a wide range of consultations from Indian leaders to which Nizams had not obliged , the Indian government has forced it to merge in India thus forming Hyderabad state ( which is now Telangana ) . Later , the Government of India has merged Hyderabad with Andhra on the proposal of Andhra leaders making a way for Andhra Pradesh state as part of the linguistic state on November 1 ,1956. Since then the Andhra Pradesh state has been celebrating the state formation day on November 1 .

With the dissatisfaction from the people of Telangana region who were unable to mingle with Andhra due to differences in customs and traditions have fought for the separate statehood for almost 60 years and finally achieved it on June 2 , 2014 leaving Andhra Pradesh to go back to original state as separated from Madras Presidency .

With the bifurcation of the state , there has been a uncertainty in holding Andhra Pradesh state formation day . The government which is formed after the bifurcation has not decided its formation day instead held ' Nava Nirmana Deeksha ' for seven days from June 2 to June 8 in protest to bifurcation .

However , with YS Jagan Mohan Reddy had come to power , it has been decided that the state formation day be held on November 1. However , the opposition TDP party president had objected to it and questioned on what basis the government would celebrate the state formation day .

### **3) Discuss about the formation of Separate Andhra State in 1953.?**

The british occupied Andhra Pradesh during the regin of nizam ali, the ruler of asaf jahi.

After the conquest of Andhra, lord welllesly mered Andhra region to the madras presidency in 1802.

#### **1953 :- Andhra state formed with the capital of Kurnool.**

For our convenience, the period from the merger of Andhra region with madras to the **formation of Andhra state can be divided into the following six phases.**

1. phase – 1802 – 1903 - Tamil's domination awareness of Andhra.
2. phase – 1903 – 1926 - Origin of Andhra Movement.
3. Andhra Mahasabha's (1919 – 1926)
4. Disputes between Andhra and rayalaseem aleaders (1926 – 1937)
5. stagnation stage (1937 – 1947)
6. Formation of Andhra state (1948-56).

### 1. phase – 1802 – 1903 - Tamil's domination awareness of Andhra:-

**1802:-** After lord willlesly merged Andhra region to the state of madras tamils become involved in trade and dominated.

**1844 :-** Gajula lakshminarsu Shetty was the first person to raise awareness among andhras's through the crecent journal.

**1852 :-** Gajula Lakshmi narasu Shetty established madras native association and informed to the government about the situations in Andhra region and demanded for solutions.

After Lakshmi narasu Shetty then, nyapathi subhbarao tried to bring awareness in Andhra people.

**1878 :-** The hindu journal was co – founded by a group of lawyers, a teacher and a lecturer

The government has discriminated against muthu swamy iyes, a lawyer in the madras judiciary "the hindu" ( English weekly journal) was started to infrom the public about this discrimination.

**1889 :-** The hindu magazine become a daily journal.

**1898 :-** G. Subramanya iyer came out of the hindu magazine partnership and published a tamil magazine called "swadeshi mitran".

**1900** :- In the first decade of 1900, P..V ranga charya sold the hindu magazine to kasturi ranganiyer. The hindu magazine was developed by kasturi ranganiyer.

Kasturi ranganiyer and nyapathi Subbarao wrote article describing the situation of telugu people.

**1884** :- The madras mahajana sabha is formed to expred discrimination and participate in the national movement.

**1885**:- Paratha sarathy naidu publishes a political weekly magazine called "Andhra prakashika" (this was the first political weekly magazine in telugu)

**1885** :- The first INC meeting president was W.C be nerjee held in bomboy

**1866** :-The second INC meeting were held in Calcutta under the president "dadabai naoraji"

**1887** :- The third INC meeting were held in madras under the president "bodruddin Tyabji" total participants – 607  
Participants from Andhra region – 40

At this meeting british government given a dinner to the INC member.

In this meeting p. anandha charyulu appealed to the government to take steps to improve the conditions in Andhra region.

**1891** :- P.ananda charyais the first telugu person to became president at the INC meeting held in Nagpur.

The first telugu person serve as secretary to congress party \_ Nyapaathi subha rao

**1891** :- Nyapathi subharao publishes Chintamani magazine Ahalya bhai

**1892** :- Krishna dec the first district level congress committee in india was fromed.

Its first meeting was held at Guntur bby rama swamy gupta.

**1893** :Krishna dCC second meeting held at machalipatnam

1894 – krishna DCC 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting held at eluru

In eluru meeting they demanded to abolish the water tax.

**1901** :- Komaraju lakshmana rao born in penuganchi prolu krishna district tries to tell the great history of the telugu people.

**1902** :- "Konda venkatappayya" founded krishna journal the first political journal.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> - Phase 1903 – 1926 - Origin of Andhra Movement:-**

**1903** :- Jonna vittula gurunatham, unnava Lakshmi naryana, nyapathi subha rao, Konda venkatapayya etc. organised a conference called yuvajana navy ashithi Samithi Guntur.

For the first time in this conference separate Andhra state was demanded.

Lakshmi Narayana and Jonnavittula gurunath created the map of Andhra.

**1905** :- Lord curzen divides the Bengal into two parts. As a part of this theory divide and rule. Immediately condemning this vandematara movement began in Bengal.

Extremists have taken steps to spread this vandematara movement across india.

**1907 April** :- Bipin chandrapaul, an extremist leader, visited Andhra and spread the Andhra Pradesh. (rajamundry)

Muthuri krishna rao, gadicharla harisarvottama rao, Konda Venkatapayya etc. Spread the ideas of nationalist movement in Andhra and also brought the ideas to separate the Andhra state.

**1908** :- Pattabhi sitaramaiah conducts a meeting at bandhar, and calls for the emancipation of a separate state through the unification of Andhra people.

**1910** :- "Vignana Chandrika mandali" founded by komaraju Lakshmana rao, publishes the book " history of andhras" by chilukuri veerabhadra rao.

This scripture tells of the past glory of andhras.

**1911** :- the hindu and deshahimani challa sastri published several articles promoting the Andhra state movement.

**Kasturi rangan iyer and nyapathi subharao of the hindu** published an article 6 times entitled "telugu people and their current conditions"

**1913 september** :- September circular .

Meeting at winjamuri bhavana chari's house in gunter to find Andhra maha sabha to be held in 1913.

A circular has been drawn up with the issues discussed here. This is called the September circular.

**Its contents :-**

An English daily newspaper should be established for andhra's.

An university should be established for andhra's

The ban on Andhra's to joining in army should be removed.

A committee headed by Konda venkatapayya was constituted on the conduct of the first Andhra Mahasabha at the suggestions of "Shetty Narasimha rao"

**The members of this committee :-**

1. Winjamuri bhavanachari
2. Unnava Lakshmi Narayan
3. Jonna vittula gurunatham
4. Challa seshagiri rao

The first Andhra Mahasabha was to be held at bapatla recommended by this committee.

**3.) Andhra Mahasabha's (1919 – 1926)**

**1<sup>st</sup> Andhra Mahasabha (1913 may 26)**

The first Andhra Mahasabha held in bapatla headed by "B.N sharma" (bayya narasimheswara sharma)

The meeting was attended by 800 delegates and 2000 spectators.

Nyapathi subharao stopped vemavarapu ramadasu in this Mahasabha when vemavarapu ramadasu started the introduction of Andhra region resolution.

Some leaders from rayala seema and neelore were against the formation of Andhra state.



Some Rayalaseema leaders felt that by placing madras close to these areas development in these areas would be possible faster.

Therefore, nyapathi subharao said that the Andhra state resolution should be taken in another Mahasabha with the consent of the people of Rayalaseema and Nellore.

With this V.v ramadasu withdrew his resolution.

A committte headed by kond avenkatapayya was seek the consent of the people of rayala seema at any meeting

Konda venkatappaiah visited all the disticts in rayalaseem and informed them of the need for a separate Andhra stste.

Then Konda venkatapayya explained some aspects of Rayalaseema and wrote a book called 'androdyamam"

### **Prominent books that promoted the Andhra movement**

1. Andhra vali - rayaprolu subharao
2. Andhra mathrusthvamu -> gaddem Konda reddy
3. Telugu lenka -> gaddem Konda reddy
4. Andhra prasiddi -> vishwanadha sathyanaraya
5. Rastra gaanam -> thummal asitarama murthi

## **4. Disputes between Andhra and rayalaseem aleaders**

**(1926 – 1937)**

**1926 afril 26** :- Andhra university established at Vijayawada.

The andjras first mentioned about the establishment of Andhra university in September, 1912 through by passing a circular.

Raghupathi venkataratnam naidu server as the vice chancellor of the university of madras to set up a special university for andhras.

After this, there were many political discussions were held about this topic

Andhra university was established in Vijayawada in 1926 when raja ramaniyam (or) raja ramayanagar was the chief minister of madaras

The government announce that it was a temporary center and would soon relocate it to another permanent location.

With this, the Rayalaseema leaders demanded that the Andhra university be shifted to ananthapur.

But the coastal leaders appealed to the government to shift it to vishakapatnam.

By 1930 andhra university was shifted to vishakapatnam. This was strongly condemned by Rayalaseema leaders. With this controversy began.

First vice chancellor of Andhra university.-- kattamanchi ramalinga reddy

He wrote a book called- "musamma mmaranam"

**1928** :- when the simon commission visited Andhra region to form separate state with telugu people, leaders does not handover petition to simon commission.

(due to simon go back movement).

People of Sindh region and oriya people handover petition to simon to form their own state.

Simon commission suggested setting up a state based on the commission report.

According to 1935 act, Sindh and orissa states were formed by the recommended report of symon commission.

The andhr asate would also have been formed if the Andhra leaders had appealed to simon commission.

**1931** :- anger erupts were increased among Rayalaseema leaders after university shifts to vishalapatnam.

With this, the idea formed a separate Rayalaseema state increased.

In 1931, Kadapa kotireddy held a meeting at madras and called for Rayalaseema Mahasabha.

**1934 :-** as a of C.L Narasimha reddy

K. Subramanyam.

Efforts the first Rayalaseema Mahasabha was held in madras.

**President :-** nemali pattabhi rama rao

decisions taken in this **Mahasabha :-**

A university should be established in tirupathi.

Special measures should be taken to provide irrigation facilities to Rayalaseema.

The number of assembly seats should be based on the number of disitricts.

**1935 :-** second Rayalaseema Mahasabha held at Kadapa headed by T.N rama krishna reddy.

Immediately demanded for the estsblishment of a university in tirupathi

**1937 :-** elections were held in 1937 under the 1935 act. This is the first time that the congress party participated in elections.

In this elections, congress party formed the government in madras by raja Gopala chari.

Rajaji coasta took some ministers from Andhra

Tanguturi prakasham – revenue minister ( prahasham)

Bejawada Gopala reddy – local government minister (Nellore)

V.V giri – minister of leaders and industries (ganjam – barampuram).

Rayalaseema leaders condemned the appointment of Andhra ministers and intesitied the demand for a separate Rayalaseema state.

With this, the disputes (or) differences between Andhra and Rayalaseema leaders rached climax.

Ayyadevara kaleswara rao noticed that the differences increased due to rajaji's meeting of kashinadhu Nageswara rao at the Andhra Mahasabha in Vijayawada.

The result is "sri bhag agreement"

### **1937 november 16 :- Sri Bhag Agreement.**

This agreement was made between the leaders of Andhra and Rayalaseema at "sribhag" the residence of kasinath Nageswara rao in madras.

### **Andhras ( coasta people ) involved in this agreement**

1. Konda venkatappaya
2. Pattabhi sitharamaiah
3. Deshiraju hanumantha rao

### **Rayalaseema leaders involved in this agreement**

1. Kadapa koti reddy
2. Sitarami reddy
3. Suhbarama reddy
4. Rama krishna reddy
5. Varadha chari

### **The main point in sribhag agreement**

One of the capital (or) high court of andhra state must be properly established in rayalaseema

The first 10 years in terms of irrigation should give priority to Rayalaseema

The supervision centre of andhra university should be set up at ananthapur (or) a new university should be set up at tirupathi.

Steps should be taken to ensure that the number of assembly seats is based on the number of districts.

The leaders of Andhra and Rayalaseema decided to stay together the sri bhag agreement.

**1938** :- R.suryanarayana and M.M sastri who belongs to ballari, held a special Rayalaseema Mahasabha at adoni.

### **5<sup>th</sup> stagnation stage (1937 – 1947)**

1938 :- at the suggestion of rajaji, Konda venkatapaiah introduces a resolution in the madras legislative assembly to form 4 new states from the state of madras.

It was approved and sent to the central. But the central rejected it.

With this, the speaker of madras legislative assembly bulusu sambamurthy resigned as speaker.

**1939** :- the Andhra movement came into stagnation stage completely after the outbreak of world war -2

**1940** :- gandhiji started personal satyagraha it is spread overall india

**1942** :- the last major movement quit india movement in india begins, with this the national movement reached its final stage.

The Andhra movement has been completely neglected as the leaders of Andhra have focussed mainly on the national movement.

### **6. Events leading to the formation of Andhra state (1948 – 1953)**

**1947** :- after the independence of india, Jawahar lal nehru made the following statements.

Congress party is not against for the formation of linguistic states.

After the above statements, a new enthusiasm came in andhra people.

#### **Work of Various Committees:-**

##### **1) 1948 December :- S.K. Dhar committee**

A committee was established by S.K dhar the former judge of Allahabad high court.

A committee was formed to observe for the formation of linguistic states.

**Members :-**

1. **B.C banjal**
2. **Lal Jagath Narayan**
3. **Pannalal**

When S.K dhar committee visited ananhtapur then Neelam sanjeeva reddy along with 20 people said ht at the formation of linguistic states should cancel (or) if the states were formed then a special rights must have to give to Rayalaseema he given a petition to S.K dhar.

Then S.K dhar belived that if the states were fromed according to linguistic then there is a chance of aarise of many problems.

Then he submitted the report in December and suggested that the states should be formed only on the basis of administration.

**2) 1949 J.V.P Committee :-**

**1948 december** :- the annual meeting of the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGREGES was held at Jaipur under the leadership of pattabhi ditharamaiah

After examing S.k dhars report, it was decided to from a committee and pattabhi sitharamaiah as members.

**1949** :- J.V.P committee decided to extend the formation of linguistic for some days but when it was comes to Andhra state if we leave madras then the separate Andhra stae may be established

1950 – partition committee :-

Partition committee formed under the leadership of kumara swam raja.

**Members from Andhra :-**

1. Tanguturi prakasham
  2. Neelam sanjeeva reddy
  3. Bejawada Gopala reddy
- Kala Venkata rao

**Members from (tamils) non andhras :-**

- B**hakta vassalam  
Madhavan menon  
T.T krishnama chari.

Tanguturi prakasham panthulu objected to leave madras.

He insisted on setting up an Andhra capital (or) high court in madras.

But bhaktavatsalam completely opposition to proposal then tanguturi prakasam panthuku his displeasure and he resigned to party and committee.

Immediately Jawaharlal nehru dissolve the partition committee.

With this the formation of Andhra state had stopped.

**Swamy sitaram hunger strike :-**

(1951 august 15 to September 20 )

Gollapudi sitarama sastri went on a hunger strike in Guntur on aug 15, 1951 demanding that the central to take steps to form a state.

With the suggestion of jawaaharlaal nehru vinobha bave met sitaram and asked him to stop the hunger strike.

After 35 days of fasting, swami sitaram had stop the hunger strike on September 20.

**1952** :- first general elections in independent india.

Raja Gopala chari became the chief minister of state of madras.

The andhras condemned it and launched a large scale movement.

The central government has set up a bhosla committee to observe the krishna pennar project.

The bhosla committee, which studied about the kridhna – pennar project, said that the project should be stopped. Then the committee recommended

Nandikonda project could be built instead of this

With this Rajaji ordered to take steps for the construction of nandi Konda project.

### **Potti Sriramulu hunger strike :-**

(October 19 1952 to December 15)

Potti sriramulu was born in 1901 at madras.

His ancestors were from patahmatha pally village in Nellore.

Potti Sriramulu worked in the Indian peninsular railway after studying engineering in Bombay.

After the death of his wife, potti Sriramulu joined Gandhijis sabarmathi ashramam in Ahmedabad aand was influenced by gandhijis ideology.

He first went on a hunger strike in a village called pathamathapally I Nellore demanding that palits should be allowed to enter into the templeit became successful.

In the spirit of this he also decided to achieve Andhra state through hunger strike.

On oct 19 sriramulu started a hunger strike in madras at maharshi Bukusu samba murthys house.

Initially there was little support for potti Sriramulu strike but it was swell received by the public as it was published in magazines a week later.

Processions and fastings were hekd in support of potti Sriramulu.

Potti Sriramulu died o hunger strike on December 15, after a 58 days.



Violence erupted in Andhra state after spreading the news. The violence was mainly in the areas between Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada.

With this, on December 19, Jawaharlal Nehru announced in parliament that Andhra state will be formed.

### **3. Kailasnath Wanchoo Committee (1953) :-**

Kailasnath Wanchoo committee headed by Kailasnath Wanchoo, a Rajasthan High Court judge, was set up to resolve the economic and administrative problems arising out of the formation of Andhra state.

The committee suggested the formation of Andhra state with 11 districts. But a problem has arisen in the Ballari area.

A committee headed by the Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court LN Mishra, has constituted to resolve the issue in Ballari area.

The LN Mishra committee said that Eluru, Adoni and Rayachoti should be merged into Andhra.

The problem solved regionally but a problem arose in the formation of capital.

The communists want Vijayawada to be capital.

The Congress party which thinks that Vijayawada is the capital then communists become strong.

So, Congress party decided to establish the capital at Kurnool.

Finally, the issue of capital was debated in the Madras Legislative Assembly and voting was held.

Kurnool became the capital with a single vote majority. Five non-Andhra people also took part in voting.

### **1) Formation of Andhra state 1953 October 1st;**

Andhra State was a state in India created in 1953 from the Telugu-speaking northern districts of Madras State.

The state was made up of this two distinct cultural regions – Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra. Andhra State did not include all Telugu-speaking areas, as it excluded some in Hyderabad State. Under the State Reorganisation Act of 1956, Andhra State was merged with the Telugu-speaking regions of Hyderabad State to form Andhra Pradesh.

- **Formation of Andhra state** :- On October 1, 1953
- **Andhra State Capital** :- capital of Kurnool.
- This is the first state formed on linguistic based after independence.
- **Andhra Highcourt**:- On July 4, 1954, at Guntur.
- **First Chief Minister of Andhra State**:- Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu
- **First Governor of Andhra State** :- Chandula Madhar Trivedi.
- **First Chief Justice of Andhra Highcourt** :- Koka Subharao
- **Speakers of Andhra state** :- 1) Nallapaati Venkat Aramayya  
2) P. Lakshmi Narasimha Dora.
- **Deputy speakers of Andhra state** :- 1) Pasarla Suryanarayana  
2) Kalluri Subharao.

#### **4) What are the movements for formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956.?**

1) Visalandra Mahasabhas

2) States Re- Organization commission and its recommendations

3) Gentleman Agreement - 1956 Feb 20'th.

##### **1) Visalandra was the first demanded by the communists**

Mamidipudi Venkata Rangaiah head of the history department of Andhra University in Visakapatnam said for the first time that a separate Telugu state should be formed with Andhra and Telangana.

Vavilala gopalkrishnaiah wrote a book called vishalandra and wanted the formation of a vishalandra state with Andhra and Telangana.

### **1945:-**

Puchalapally sundarayya authored a book prajarajyam in vishalandra, describing the benefits of the establishments of visalandra to telugu people in Andhra and Telangana.

### **1949:-**

Ayyadevara kalaswara rao held a meeting in Vijayawada and called for the formation of vishalandra Mahasabha for the establishment of vishalandra.

## **1) Vishalandra Mahasabhas:-**

### **1950:- The 1<sup>st</sup> vishalandra Mahasabha:-**

\* Held at Warangal

\* Headed by Hyagrivachari

**Resolution:-** decided to form vishalandra as the capital of Hyderabad

**Slogan:-** " Vishala Andhra yavath andhrula hakku"

(Given by tanguturi prakasam)

\* He was a representative from Andhra.

**1952:-** In the 1952 elactions the communists won must of the seats in Andhra present madras and in Hyderabad. But the congress government was formed in both the due to the lack of seats in the rest of the places in state.

The communists intensified the vishalandra movement, thinking that their government would be formed if Andhra and Telangana were merged to form vishalandra.

**1953:-** Formation of Andhra state :- 1953 october 1

The demand for linguistic states increased through out india. With this, the central government decided to re-organise all states in india.

1955 october 22<sup>nd</sup> :- Nehru announced in parliament for state re-organisation (SRC)

## **II) States Re- Organization commission and its recommendations**

1953, December 29:- Formation of SRC

Chairman :- Sayed fazal ali

Members :- 1. H.N. Kunzru

2. K.M. Fanikar

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Vishalandhra Mahasabha:-**

1954, June:- The 2<sup>nd</sup> vishalandra Mahasabha was headed by "sri sri" in hyderabad. The house decided to immediatery foramation of vishalandra, with the capital of Hyderabad.

1954:- SRC visited Andhra state, some people appeals in favours of vishalandra and others against vishalandhra.

Swamy ramanandha theertha gave a requested letter to SRC to form vishalandra.

1955, September 30:- SRC submitted its report to central.

1955, October 9:- The major aspects in SRC report.

Syed fazal ali expainad the merits and demerits by forming of vishalandhra.

Merits	Demerits
Para - 371 :- To solve the andhra capital issues.  Para – 372 Projects on rivers can be constructed fastly. This will increases agricultural production so that the trade will be increased.	Para – 316 Surplus funds from Telangana are likely to be shifited to Andhra.  Para – 377; Telangana may not have a fair share in water supply.
Para – 373 Mineral resources in Telangana can be transfered. Agricultural products from Andhra to	3.) Para – 318 Telangana may be changed as migrant region. political tactics from the british. But

Telangana will be transferred. This will enable them to benefit for both states.	there are no big political strategies among politicians in Telangana. with this Andhra politicians will punish Telangana.
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### **Conclusion :-**

#### **Para 386 :-**

The panic of the people of Telangana should continue to be as a separate till 1961.

Vishalandhra should be formed only if 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of newly elected Telangana MLA's in the third general slection in 1961 support vishalandra.

If not Telangana should asways be a separate state. This Telangana state can be named as Hyderabad sate.

Vishalandra leaders get anxiety after SRC reports came out. With this the central directed burgula Ramakrishna rao to convene the Hyderabad Irgislative assembly to dissuss the issue of vishalandra.

There were a total of 175 MLA's seats in the stsate of Hyderabad ( Telangana, bidar, Gulbarga, Marathwada).

#### **Votings :-**

Out of 147 MLA's 103 MLA's voted in favour of vishalandra while 29 MLA's voted against and 15 MLA's abstained.

This report has been sent to the central, central home minister Govind Vallabh panth were taken measures to remove the fears of telangan people. The result is a gentleman agreement.

### **III) 1956 february 20'th, Gentleman's Agreement:-**

The gentleman's agreement took palce at Hyderabad bhavan ( now the AP bhavan) in delhi.

Andhra leaders who signed the agreement:-

- 1.) Bejawada Gopala reddy
- 2.) Neelam sanjeeva reddy
- 3.) Alluri sathyanarayana raju
- 4.) Sardhar gauthu lachanna

Telangana leaders who signed the agreement

- 1.) Burgula Ramakrishna rao
- 2.) J.V. Narasinga rao
- 3.) Marri chenna reddy

Gentleman's agreement was headed by – govindh vllabah panth

According to this agreement 14 safegurds have been provided to the people of Telangana.

### **14 Safeguards / Guarantees :-**

- 1.) The cost of andministration should be in the proportional ratio ( the surplus income of telangana will be used for the Telangana region). It can be reviewed after 5 years.
- 2.) Banning of alcohol may be implemented with the majority of Telangana people.
- 3.) All educational institutions seats in Telangana should be alloted to Telangana. In this both Telangana should do what is benefical to them.
- 4.) Removal of employees based on population ratio.
- 5) Job placements shouls be on a populations basis
- 6) The official language of the new state will be urdu for the first 5 years.  
( Kasu brhmanadha reddy made telugu as the official language in 1966.)

7) If you want to get a job as a local in Telangana 12 years must be settled. (According to 1919 mulkey forman act must have been settled for 15 years.)

8) Purchase and sale of lands must be under the control of Telangana regional council.

9) Telangana regional council is for the development of Telangana Region.

10) 20 members in Telangana regional people.

11) Ministers ratio must be as 40:60 ( Telangana – Andhra) in state cabinet.

40% of the ministers allotted to Telangana must have a one muslim minister in the ministry.

12) Either the deputy C.M (or) C.M must be form Telangana region.

13) From the following five ministers should be allotted Telangana:-

1.) Ministry of home affairs

2.) Ministry of finance

3.) ministry of revenue

4.) Ministry of trade and commerce

5.) Ministry of planning and development

14)The Hyderabad Pradesh congress committee should continue till 1962.

With the gentleman's agreement the way was formed for the formation fo vishalandra.

The name Andhra – Telangana was proposed instead of vishalandra. But in the end the name of Andhra Pradesh was finalized.

1956 november 1 :-

Based on SRC report, the A,B,C and D sates of india were abolished and 14 linguist state and union territories were formed.

### Formation of Andhra Pradesh

- First Chief Minister – Neelam sanjeeva reddy
- First Governor – Chandulal madhav trivedhi
- First High Court Chief Justice – Koka subhharao
- First Dspeaker – Ayyadewara kaleswara rao
- First Deputy speaker – Kalluri Subbarao
- First Legislative Council Chairman – Madapati Hanumanth rao
- Leader of the IOpposition – Puchalapalli sundnarayya.

**4) Explain about the 1922-24 Rampa Ravolt or Manyam Rebellion.?**

**Or**

**Briefly explain about Rampa Revolt led by Alluri Sitaramaraju.?**

### Rampa Rebellion 1922-24

(or)

### Manyam Rebellion (1922 -24) :-

**"Alluri Seetha Rama Raju A Folk Hero of Rampa Rebellion"**

\* Alluri Sitaramaraju was born on 4'th July 1897 in Venkata Ramaraju and Suryanarayanamma in Magallu or Chengallu, West Godavari district.

\* Actually This Rampa rebellion first was Started from Chintoor (East Godawari Dist) in 1879.

\* Alluri Sitaramaraj lost his father Venkata Ramaraj at the age of 14. Uncle Ramaraju read it to him.



\* Alluri Sitaramaraj was studied in Tanuku, Bhimavaram, Kakinada and Visakhapatnam.

\* Educated at Visakha A.V.S College. It was in this college that he met a girl named Sita.

\* Alluri Sitaramaraj became Sitaramaraj after Sita.

\* Alluri Sitaramaraju visited the Kedarinath of Badrinath and Haridwar in the Himalayas in northern India and became a monk / sage and returned to Manyam in Andhra (south of Visakhapatnam and north of East Godavari).

\* Alluri Sitaramaraj built an "Ashram" and lived in a tribal village called Chikkala Gadda on the banks of the river 'Thandava' in the Krishnadevipeta Mandal of Visakhapatnam.

\* Performs penance at the nearby Neelkantheshwara Temple.

\* Alluri Sitaramaraj solves the problems of the tribals with his advices.

\* The then Krishnadevipeta Mandal Tahsildar Bastian and his Dubashi offspring were the ones who inflicted many anarchies on the local tribesmen.

\* With this Alluri Sitaramaraj organized panchayats in the villages against Bastian.

\* Upon learning of this, Bastian arrested Alluri Sitaramaraj and moved him to a village called 'Paidiputti' near Addatigala.

\* In 1921, Alluri Sitaramarajah left the village of Paidiputta and went to Chittagong, Bangladesh, stating that he was going to perform penance in the Himalayas of Nepal.

\* There he met guerrilla warfare with Prithvi Singh, a Bengal revolutionary.

\* On the way from Chittagong to Manyam, Alluri Sitaramaraj united the Sawaras of 'Paralakimidi' against the British.

\* Alluri Sitaramaraj formed many followers in Manyam. They are.

1) Gantara Dora.

2) Mallu Dora.

3) Virayya Dora.

4) Aggiraju (Pericharla Suryanarayanaraju)

5) Edumpadaalu.

\* On August 22, 1922, Alluri Sitaramaraj first attacked the Chintapalli police station and took away his weapons.

\* This was followed by an attack on the Krishnadevipeta police station on August 23, and on the Rajaommangi police station on August 24.

\* Virayya Dora was released from captivity at Rajaommangi police station by Sitaramaraju.

\* This alerted the British to send troops under the command of Tremorr, Scott Covert, and Haiton.

\* Scott Covert and Haitas were killed in a clash at Damant / Panjarighat in September 1922.

\* Alluri Sitaramarajah disciplined the British to hand over their corpses.

\* After this Rampachodavaram attacked the police station.

\* The government summoned the Malabar Regiment to Manyana to capture Alluri Sitaramaraj. 'John', an army officer of the Malabar Regiment, attacked Sitaramaraj's camp at Paddagaddapalam.

\* Many followers of Alluri Sitaramaraj were killed in this attack.

\* After this Alluri Sitaramarajah went into hiding for a while.

\* With this the Malabar Regiment withdrew from Manyam.

\* In April 1923, Sitaramaraj attacked the Annavaram police station. Though no weapons were found in the attack, the police station officer and the people of Annavaram gave a hearty welcome to Alluri Sitaramaraj.

\* In September 1923, an officer named Kierans arrested Mallu Dora at Nadinpalam.

\* In January 1924 a special commissioner was appointed to the 'Rutherford' House.

At the same time, the Assam Rifles, led by 'Major Goodall', entered the manyam.

\* Rutherford and Major Goodall made several attempts to capture Sitaramaraj and failed.

\* With this, they went on to commit many atrocities against the people of Manyam. With this Alluri Sitaramarajah decided to surrender.

\* An officer named 'Kanchu Menon' arrested Alluri Sitaramaraj on May 7, 1924 on the banks of the river 'Pampa' in Manyam.

\* On the same day King Alluri Sitarama was moved to the 'Koyiuru' camp. Major Goodall shot and killed Sitaramaraj on the evening of May 7.

\* On May 8, Sitaramarajah was buried at Krishnadevi Peta in Visakhapatnam.

\* In the month of June, the main followers of Sitaramarajah, Gantam Dora, Virayya Dora and others were killed in a police encounter.

\* With this the Rampa uprising came to a complete end.

\* Released from Malludora Jail in 1938.

\* He devoted the rest of his life to tribal service in Visakhapatnam.

\* In the first general election of 1952 (1<sup>st</sup> L.S Election in India) 'Mallu Dora' was unanimously elected to Parliament as an independent candidate from Visakhapatnam constituency.

\* Biography was written on Alluri Sitaramaraj - by Erramalli Narasimha Rao.

### **Earlier Rampa Revolt - 1879:-**

\* The Rampa rebellion took place in an area called 'Rampa Chodavaram' in East Godavari.

Note: - The Rampa rebellion of Alluri Sitaramaraju took place between 1922-24.

\* The then British government set up a new post called Munasab Dar to oversee the administration and peace keeping in the area.

\* Munsabhdar was employed by hill chiefs or muttamdars as assistants.

\* Thus in this Rampa region in 1835 the Rama Bhupathi Deva was known as Munsabh Dar/ zamindar.

\* However, the Rama Bhupathi deva died in 1835.

\* After that Madhav Bhupathi deva or Ganapathi Dev, the step-son of Rama Bhupathi Deva, became Munasab Dar of Rampa Area.

\* Madhav Bhupathi or Ganapatidev, who was the Munsabhdar of Rampachodavaram, was a large tax collector from the people and he occupies lands the from the hills people.

\* Madhav Bhupathi Deva or Ganapati Deva is the one who collects the following taxes.

1. On Cattle fodder - Pullari tax.

2. On masonry workers - Ciguru Tax.

3. Modalu Tax -

(One who collects half of the tax in advance, in cigiru tax)

4. Tax on cooking wood or on fire wood & etc taxes were imposed & collected by him.

\* 1879 Some rebels condemned it.

\* Leaders involved in this rebellion. They were..,

1. Chandraya,

2.Sambayya,

3. Sardhar Jangayya,

4. Tammara Dora.

\* Chandayya attacked the "Adattigala police station" and stole British weapons.

(This was implemented by Alluri Sitaramaraj in 1922, in his rebellion).

\* The rebellion was largely attended by masonry workers.

\* Fearing this revolt, Ganapatidev fled.

## 5) Discribe Kandukuri Veeresalingam as Father of Andhra Renaissance.?

### Life sketch of Kandukuri Veeresalingam:-

\* Kandukuri Veeresalingam (16 April 1848 – 27 May 1919) was a social reformer and writer from the Madras Presidency, British India.

\* He is considered as the father of the Telugu Renaissance movement.

\* He was one of the early social reformers who encouraged the education of women and the remarriage of widows (which was not supported by society during his time). \* He also fought against child marriage and the dowry system.

\* He started a school in Dowlaiswaram in 1874, constructed the 'Brahmo Mandir' in 1887 and built the 'Hithakarini School' in 1908 in Andhra Pradesh.

\* His novel Rajasekhara Charitramu is considered to be the first novel in Telugu literature.

\* He was Born On 16 April 1848 Rajahmundry, Madras Presidency, British India (now in Andhra Pradesh, India)

\* He Died on 27 May 1919 (aged 71) Madras, British India (now Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India)

\* Occupation :- Social reformer and writer.

**Note** :- He is often considered Raja Ram Mohan Roy of Andhra. And He was known by the title Gadya Tikkana, or 'the Tikkana of Prose'.

### Veeresalingam – Important Works

1. Rajasekhara Charitra (first Telugu novel)
2. Brahma Vivaham (play)
3. Gopala Satakamu
4. Abhagyopakhyanam (a satire on society)

## **Early life**

Kandukuri veeresalingam was born into a Telugu speaking family[5] in Rajahmundry, Madras Presidency, to Subbarayudu and Poornamma. When he was six months old, he had smallpox, a dangerous disease during that time, and when aged four his father died. He was adopted by his paternal uncle, Venkataratnam. After studying in an Indian street school, he was sent to English medium school where his talent was recognised. His good nature and studiousness earned him the best student award in his school. He completed his matriculation in 1869 and got his first job as a teacher in Korangi village.

## **Literature:-**

Veeresalingam was a scholar in Telugu, Sanskrit, and Hindi. Considering literature as an instrument to fight against social evils, his writings also reflected the same. He wrote plays such as Prahlada(1886) and Satya Harischandra (1886).[2] He published a novel Rajashekhara Charita in 1880, originally serialised in Viveka Chandrika from 1878. Generally recognised as the first Telugu novel, it is inspired by The Vicar of Wakefield, a novel by the Irish writer Oliver Goldsmith.

## **His works include:**

'Rajasekhara Charitra', first novel in Telugu

'Viveka Vardhini', a journal for women education in 1887.

'Satihita bodhini', a monthly magazine for women.

the first drama in Telugu and first book in Telugu on sciences & history.

## **Brahmo Samaj:-**

Kandukuri Veeresalingam was inspired by the principles of Brahmo Samaj leaders like Raja Rammohan Roy, Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, & Keshab Chandra Sen. He started his own Brahmo Mandir in Rajahmundry in 1887.

## **Social reformer:-**

### **Welfare of women**

One of the greatest reforms of Veeresalingam was to promote women's education, which was a taboo in those days. In 1876, he started a journal called Viveka Vardhini

and published articles about women's issues of that era. The magazine was initially printed in Chennai (then Madras), but with his writings gaining popularity, he established his own press at Rajahmundry.

Remarriage of widows was not appreciated in the society during those days, and he opposed this practice by quoting verses from the Hindu Dharma Sastra to prove his point. His opponents used to organise special meetings and debates to counter his arguments, and even resorted to physical violence against him when they failed to stop him. Undeterred, Veeresalingam started a Remarriage Association and sent his students all over Andhra Pradesh to find young single men willing to marry widows.

He arranged the first widow remarriage on 11 December 1881.

For his reformist activities, Kandukuri gained attention all over the country. The Government, in appreciation of his work, conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in 1893. Later he established a home for widows.

### **Father of renaissance movement in Telugu :-**

Kandukuri Veeresalingam , one of the early social reformers who encouraged women education , remarriage of widows and fought against dowry system . He is considered as the Father of renaissance movement in Telugu . The legendary scholar was born on April 16 , 1848 in an orthodox Brahmin family in Andhra Pradesh . After completing his matriculation in 1869 , Veeresalingam started work as a school teacher in a village . He fought valiantly against orthodoxy and campaigned against the cast system .

Some of his great works is include Rajasekhara Charitra ( first Telugu novel ) , Brahma Vivaham ( play ) , Kanyasulkam , Gopala Satakamu , and Abhagyopakhyanam ( satire on society ) .

He breathed his last on 27th May 1919. In his memory India Postal Department has issued 25 Paise commemorative postage stamp in 1974 .

### **Politics:-**

Kandukuri Veeresalingam was one of the attendees of the first Indian National Congress (INC) meeting in 1885.

**Personal life:-**

Kandukuri Veeresalingam was married to Bapamma Rajyalakshmi in 1861. At the time of marriage, he was 16 years old and she was 9.

**Death of Kandukuri Veeresalingam:-**

India post department issued a stamp in memory of Veeresalingam

Veeresalingam died on 27 May 1919 at the age of 71. His statue has been unveiled on the Beach Road in Vishakhapatnam. In his memory, the Indian Postal service issued a 25-paisa postage stamp in 1974.

**6) write the outstanding contributions of Sir Thomas Munro to the Rayalaseema region?****Life sketch of Sir Thomas Munro:-**

\* Sir Thomas Munro, he was an British Major-General and Scottish soldier and colonial administrator.

\* He served as an East India Company Army officer and statesman, in addition to also being the governor of Madras Presidency.

\* Sir Thomas Monroe was born on 27 May 1761 in Glasgow, Britain.

**Munro First time to - India in 1780**

\* He entered India on 15 January 1780 as a military officer.

\* He Participated in the Second (1780-84) and Third (1790-92) Anglo Mysore Wars.

\* He was later appointed Civil Officer.

\* Served as Collector for Baramahal (or) Salem, Madras, between 1792-98.

\* He was the first to introduce a Ryotwari system in Baramahal.

\* Served as Senior Collector for the Datta Madalam / Ceded Territory between 1800-1807.



\* In the meanwhile he suppressed the partisans and introduced a Ryotwari system in the Datta Madalam / Ceeded Territory.

\* He Retired and went to Britain in 1807 and

### **(Munro - 2'nd time to India in 1814)**

\* He Appointed President of the Judicial Administrative Body in 1814 and returned to India.

\* He assisted Marquis Hastings in the suppression of the Pindaries (Banditpotu thieves ) in the Maratha kingdom in 1817-18.

\* He served as the Governor of Madras from 1820-1827.

\* He has a special affection towards Rayalaseema.

\* He visited Rayalaseema several times and got to know the problems of the locals directly and tried to solve them.

\* He is a follower of Hindu traditions.

\* Presented 'Gangalam' to Sri Venkateswaraswamy Temple in Thirumala.

\* This is called "Munro Gangalam".

\* Thomas Munro reconstructed the Chennakeswara Temple and the Agasteshwara Temple at Pedacheppari in Kadapa District.

\* Rajeshwara temple rebuilt by him at Jammalamadugu in Kadapa district.

\* Thomas Munro praised the ingenuity of Indian handloom workers in the British Parliament.

\* July 16, 1827 He died of cholera at Pathikonda near Kurnool.

\* Sir Thomas Munro is known as the 'Mandava Rishi'.

### **Sir Thomas Mundro as collector of Ceeded Disricts from 1800-1807):-**

\* In 1798 the British Governor General Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System.

\* According to this the British will protect the borders of the Princely states that have joined this agreement.

\* In return for this, the Princely states had to pay a sum of money to the British every year.

\* The first Princely states to join this military cooperation system or S.A.S was Hyderabad (1798 Nizam Ali) (with this the British army started protecting the borders of Hyderabad.

\* Nizam Ali had to pay the British every year. Instead of paying this money, he decided to adopt some areas to the British.

\* In 1800, he adopted Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary areas to the British.

\* That is why these four areas are collectively Ceded Districts.

\* According to the 'Srirangapatnam' treaty held after the 3'rd Anglo-Mysore war, Tippusultan accepted his defeat and gave half of his kingdom to the British.

\* In this war, the British were helped by Hyderabad Princely State.

\* That is why the British gave Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary regions to Nizam Ali of Hyderabad in half of what they got from Tipu Sultan.

\* These four areas were returned to the British by Nizam Ali in 1800.

\* In 1928 Andhra Mahasabha was held in Nandyal under the chairmanship of S.Radhakrishnan.

\* It was in this meeting that Gadicharla Harisarvottamarao named the Dattata mandal/ Ceded Districts 'Rayalaseema' after the name of Rayalavaru.

## **7) Discuss about the Vandemataram Movement in Andhra ( 1905-11)**

In 1900 , Bengal was the major province in British India . The Indian national movement began in Bengal and thus , Britishers decided to part Bengal . When Lord Curzon , then 125 Viceroy of India , announced the partition of Bengal in July 1905 , Indian National Congress , initiated Swadeshi movement in Bengal . Swadeshi movement was launched as a protest movement which also gave a lead to the Boycott movement in the country .

It was one of the campaigns against British rule that was most successful. Swadeshi was a major focus of Mahatma Gandhi, who described it as the soul of Swaraj (self-rule). Bal Gangadhar Tilak encouraged Swadeshi and boycott movement after the British government decided the partition of Bengal.

It further organized Swadeshi campaigns not only in the Krishna district but spread to all other districts of Andhra. The period from 1905 to 1919 was an era of militant nationalism whereas the period from 1920-1947 was the Gandhian era. In 1907 Buchi Sundara Rao, a student of Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam organized a terrorist movement against the Government. In 1915 Visakha Swarajya Seva Samithi and in 1919 Visakhapatnam National Congress Committee were formed.

It is already mentioned that the Congress is a national institution with people of all religions struggling for freedom. The Partition of Bengal not only opened a new chapter in the history of the freedom movement but produced other movements like Swadeshi campaign, Boycott of foreign goods, Home Rule Movement and such other movements, shared by the state.

People of Andhra went even to Japan to get trained in modern industries. The people of Andhra suffered a lot under the rule of the East India Company. Actually Andhra was a part of the then Madras Presidency, some rebellions occurred here and there in the Coastal Andhra.

The landlords revolted Srungavarapukota (1830) and Anakapalle (1840) tribal people of Chintapalli of Visakhapatnam revolted against the British because of certain restrictions imposed on them. The landlords revolted in Srungavarapukota and Vizianagaram (1857) and became restless because of the restrictions imposed by the British. Korra Mallayya of Korravanivalasa (Salur) with 5000 followers revolted to drive the English from the country. Nellore district figures prominently in its fight for the liberation of the country. Delegates from Nellore and other districts like Srikakulam went to Bombay to attend the first session of the Indian National Congress (A.D. 1885).

The Partition of Bengal gave a sharp edge to the national awareness and there was a widespread protest. Political consciousness was very progressive. The Home Rule League started by Mrs. Annie Besant gave rise to a spate of activity in all the districts. Rebellions were mercilessly put down by the British army. The British authorities did not respond favourably to the reasonable demands of the Congress; moreover, they became hostile to the policies of the Congress.

Introduction of English language as the medium of instruction created a new class of intelligentsia and this intelligent led to the renaissance movement in the 19th century . English education was to spread western culture and to reduce the importance of Indian educational system .

British education was secular in character , liberal in spirit and was opened to all the people irrespective of caste , colour or creed . The English education , in turn , produced a rebellion against orthodox social institutions like caste system , superiority of Brahmins and Sati etc.

The Educated Indians or an intelligent middle class agitated against. the age - old social customs and demanded a reformation of the Hindu society . ' New India ' a widely circulated English daily inspired the intellectuals of the Krishna district . The Educated Indians demanded that the type of administration current in England should be followed in India also .

The real sense of political awakening emerged in Andhra with the out - break of Vandemataram and Swadesh Movements . The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was formed for the purpose of acting in Congress matters in the Andhra districts .

The Vandemataram Movement was also the result of a spirit of revolt against the foreign rules .

A notable feature of the Swadeshi Movement in Andhra Districts was the manifestation of hostility among the local people towards the alien rule . The people of Andhra responded to the Vandemataram Movement . D.V. Suryanarayana of Vizianagaram was expelled from the Government Arts College . Rajahmundry for participating in the Vandemataram Movement .

Several men and women of the Vizianagaram district vigorously participated in the movement and suffered severe imprisonment .

A Swadeshi League was also formed and the well - known Congress leaders Nyapathi Subbarao Pantulu and C.Y. Chintamani toured in all districts of Andhra to popularize the above movements , particularly swadeshi .

## 8) Discuss about the Home Rule Movement in Andhra (1916-17).?

**Its Aim:** - To achieve Self- Governance in India or Swaraj.

\* In April 1916, Bala Gangadhar Tilak started the "Home Rule League movement" from Pune in Maharashtra.

\* In September 1916 "Anni besent" started the "Akhil Bharat Home Rule Movement" from Madras.(Tamil Nadu, in South India)

\* The slogan given by her at the Chittoor Sabha held then. "A race without independence is the equivalent of a living corpse."

\* The "Home Rule League movement" started by Tilak was later merged with the "Akhil Bharat Home Rule Movement" started by "Anni besent"

\* "George Arundale", Secretary of the Akhil Bharti Home Rule Movement.

\* The British placed Anni besent and George Arundale under house arrest in "Ooty", Tamil Nadu.

\* "Gadicharla Harisarvottama Rao" is called to be the leader of the Home Rule movement "in Andhra". (He also known as Andhra Tilak)

\* Awake Mother, a song written by "Sarojini Naidu" was translated into Telugu by "Gadicharla Harisarvottama Rao" under the title "New Hindu Hyndava Matham".

\* In August 1917, the then Governor-General cum Viceroy announced the "Chelmsford" August Declaration (relating to the 1919 Montagu and Chelmsford Act).

\* This August Declaration guarantees "good governance" in India.

\* This ended the Home Rule movement.

### **1) Objectives :-**

To achieve self - government in India .

To promote political education and discussion to set up agitation for self - government .

To build confidence among Indians to speak against the government's suppression .

To demand a larger political representation for Indians from the British government .

To revive political activity in India while maintaining the principles of the Congress Party

### **II) Activities of the movement :-**

- \* The leagues organised demonstrations and agitations .
- \* There were public meetings in which the leaders gave fiery speeches .
- \* They were able to create a stir within the country and alarm the British to such an extent that Annie Besant was arrested in June 1917 .
- \* This move by the British created a nation - wide protest and now even moderate leaders joined the league . Besant was released in September 1917 .

### **III) Significance of the movement :-**

- \* The Home Rule League functioned throughout the year as opposed to the Congress Party whose activities were confined to once a year .
- \* The movement was able to garner huge support from a lot of educated Indians . In 1917 , the two leagues combined had around 40,000 members .
- \* Many members of the Congress and the Muslim League joined the league . Many prominent leaders like UNIT - IV ( H4EM ) 130 Muhammad Ali Jinnah , Joseph Baptista , G S Kharpade and Sir S Subramanya Iyer were among its members .
- \* The moderates , extremists and the Muslim League were briefly united through this movement .
- \* The movement was able to spread political consciousness to more regions in the country .
- \* This movement led to the Montague Declaration of 1917 in which it was declared that there would be more Indians in the government leading to the development of self - governing institutions realising responsible governments in Declaration ( also known as August Declaration ) implied that the demand for home rule would no ultimately This India . considered seditious . This was the biggest significance longer be of the movement .

#### **IV) Failure and Decline of Home Rule movement :-**

\* The movement was not a mass movement . It was restricted to educated people and college students .

\* The leagues did not find a lot of support among Muslims , Anglo - Indians and non - Brahmins from Southern India as they thought home rule would mean a rule of the upper caste Hindu majority .

\* Many of the moderates were satisfied with the government's assurance of reforms ( as precluded in the Montague Declaration ) . They did not take the movement further .

\* Annie Besant kept oscillating between being satisfied with the government talk of reforms and pushing the home rule movement forward . She was not able to provide firm leadership to her followers . ( Although ultimately she did call the reforms ' unworthy of Indian acceptance ' ) .

In September 1918 , Tilak went to England to pursue a libel case against Sir Ignatius Valentine Chirol , British journalist and author of the book ' Indian Unrest ' . The book contained deprecatory comments and had called Tilak the ' Father of Indian Unrest . ' ( Tilak lost the case ) .

\* Tilak's absence and Besant's inability to lead the people led to the movement's fizzing out .

\* After the war , Mahatma Gandhi gained prominence as a leader of the masses and the Home Rule Leagues merged with the Congress Party in 1920 .

#### **9) Discuss the role of Non Cooperation Movement in Andhra .?**

##### **Non -Cooperation Movement (1920-1922): -**

\* The events of 1919 created a completely anti-British sentiment in India.

\* Gandhiji decided to change these conditions favorably and launch a significant movement against the British in a non-violent way to achieve self-government.

\* Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement Started on August 1, 1920.

\* In September 1920, Lala Lajpat Rai presided over a special meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta to discuss Gandhiji's non - Cooperation Movement.

\* The conference called on Gandhiji to continue the non-cooperation movement he had started.

It was during this meeting that Gandhiji stated the following. "Be free. How much longer do you live as a slave".

\* December 1920 INC Annual Meeting at 'Nagpur' was chaired by 'Vijaya Raghavachari. The Cooperation Movement was approved at this meeting.

\* So this was followed by a non-cooperation movement that spread across India.

\* The Nagpur Congress Conference of December 1920 approved the decision of the Government to reject government laws in the most peaceful manner.

"The British must recognize that it is the duty of every Indian to destroy the empire if the British do not do justice". Gandhiji warned at the Nagpur Congress conference.

### **Non-Cooperation Movement took up mainly in the 4 Phases/ Stages :-**

1. 1921 January to March.
2. 1921 April - June.
3. 1921 July - November.
4. 1922 December 1921 - February

### **Non-Cooperation Movement In Andhra**

\* Khaddaru made in 'Pondur' in Srikakulam at that time was famous all over India.

\* In Kedarapuram, Srikakulam district, a festival called 'Gandhamma' is celebrated in memory of Gandhiji.

\* Madhusudanarao established a khadi center in Vijayawada and made Khaddar available to the people.

\* 'Kodali Anjaneyulu' promoted the use of indigenous goods through the play a drama 'viplava parivarthanam'.



\* Sita Ashram in Kakinada, and Pallapata Ashram in Nellore promoted the use of indigenous goods.

\* Fourth Phase (December 1921 - February 1922): -

\* Tax evasion movements were undertaken at this stage. Already, tax evasion movements have started in Chirala-Parala, Palnadu, Pedanandipad and other places in Andhra Pradesh.

\* Gandhi launched a tax evasion movement in Bardoli, Gujarat.

\* On February 5, 1922, police used Baton charge (Police Charge) on protesters during a non-violent procession in the village of Chaura-Chauri in Uttar Pradesh.

\* The baton charge / (Police Charge) Ambikarai Chowdhury (Assam Kesari), Bhagwan Ahir (great poet) was seriously injured.

\* Outraged activists attacked the Chaura-Chauri police station and set it on fire.

\* 22 policemen at the police station were burnt alive. (All of them are Indians).

\* On hearing this news, Gandhiji announced on February 11, 1921 from 'Bardoli' (Gujarat) that he was retiring from the non-cooperation movement.

\* This is called the 'Bardoli Resolution'. This put an end to the non-cooperation movement.

\* Educational Institutions Formed in the Non- Cooperation Movement: -

1) Jamia Millia Islamia

2) Gujarat Vidyapeeth

3) Kashi Vidyapeeth.

### **During the Non-Cooperation Movement, Movements in Andhra : -**

1. "Chirala - Parala" Movement - Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah. (Those who started the movement)

2. Palnadu Satyagraha - Kanneganti Hanumantrao.

3. Pedanandipad movement Parvataneni Virayya Chaudhary.

Movements held in Andhra during the Non-Cooperation Movement.Those are..,

1. Chirala - Perala movement.
2. Palnadu Satyagraha.
- 3 PedanamdiPaadu movement.

### **1. Chirala - Para movement (1921-22): -**

\* Chirala - Perala is presently in Prakasam district.

\* According to the Madras Municipality Act (MMA), the British Government in January 1921 declared the following 4 villages together as Chirala-Perala Municipality.

Those 4 villages ..,

- 1) cheerala.
- 2) perala.
- 3) Veera Raghava Peta.
- 4) Jandrapeta.

\* There were about 15 thousand people in 4 villages.

\* Most of them were poor farmers and weavers.

\* Rs 4,000 was taxed from these four villages.

\* Increased the tax burden 10 times after declaring it as a municipality.

(Tax was increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 40,000)

\* Movements began in January 1921 when it was time to pay taxes.

\* Those who refused to pay taxes were lathi charged by the police.

\* Alivel Mangamma was one of the 12 arrested.

\* She was the first woman to be arrested all over India.

\* Chilakamarthi's niece Duvvuri Subbamma was also arrested during the movement. she had the title of 'Desabhandavi'.

- \* Duggirala Gopalakrishnaiah led the Chirala Perala Movement.
- \* On Gandhiji's advice, he evacuated the people of the four villages of Duggirala and moved them to the adjacent plains. (April 25, 1921)
- \* People built huts and lived in this plain area. The settlement place was named 'Ramnagar' Gopalakrishna Nagar.
- \* Those who catered to the needs of the people in Ramnagar - Ramadandu Dalam.
- \* This Ram Nagar was run by a parallel government for 11 months.
- \* When the Chief Minister of Madras Rajaramaniyam visited the area under the Chirala Perala, the people appealed for the dissolution of the municipality.
- \* Chirala - Rajaramaniyam, a Brahmin from Duggirala, the leader of the Parala movement, refused to dissolve the municipality. He was arrested by the police while Duggirala attending a meeting in Barampukur. The Cherala Perala movement ended with the arrest of Duggirala.
- \* Chirala - A person affected by the parala movement - Munshi.
- \* Munshi runs the Bonsale Military School in Nashik. He used to call his students Ramadandits. Munshi used to call his school 'Ramnagar' and his house 'Ramadandi'.
- \* This book 'Chirala - Parala Vanavasam' was written by Visupati Narayanashastri.
- \* In 1938, as a result of the efforts of Bejwada Gopalareddy (Minister of Local Government), the Municipality of Chirala was abolished.

## **2. Palnadu Satyagraha (1921-22): -**

- \* Palnadu is presently in Guntur district.
- \* Near Palnadu there were forests called Sivagiri and Vellurthi. The local people are the ones who graze the cattle in these forests. Livestock fodder is taxed at 8 annas.
- \* Drought in Palnadu in 1921. During this time the government increased the levy taxes from 8 annas to 12 annas.
- \* The people of Palnadu immediately condemned this and refused the Pullari tax. Kanneganti Hanumantrao, the landlord of Minchala, led the movement

- \* Cattle were taken away by the police for refusing to pay taxes.
- \* Kanneganti Hanumantrao intercepted the police at 'Minchala Padu' while taking Kanneganti Hanumantrao's cattle as well.
- \* Kanneganti Hanumantrao was killed in a police firing at this time. This put an end to the Palnadu movement.
- \* Congress leaders like Lakshminarayana and Vedanta Narasimhachari, who belong to this Palnadu movement, have declared their support.
- \* A woman leader named 'Yamini Poorna Tilak' also took part in this Palnadu movement.
- \* 'Konda Venkatapayya' stated that he would stop the movement without declaring his support for the Palnadu movement. This is because Congress has not called for a tax cut.
- \* Guntur Collector Lord Shield was working during the Palnadu movement.
- \* Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao in his autobiography 'My Life Story- Navyandhram' describes the heroic death of Kanneganti Hanumantrao as blindfolded.

### **3. Pedanandipadu Movement (1921 -22): -**

- \* Pedanandipadu is presently in Guntur district.
- \* The village officials in Pedanandipadu and its surrounding villages had the lowest salaries.
- \* In 1921 the village authorities around Pedanandipadu revoked the inheritance rights.
- \* Immediately the village authorities launched a movement for an increase in their salaries and the restoration of inheritance rights.
- \* For the first time in the country, the tax evasion movement took place in "Pedanandipadu" as part of the non-assistance movement.
- \* Parvataneni Virayyachaudhary, popularly known as 'Andhra Shivaji', led the movement.
- \* Virayya Chaudhary was the first to resign and was resigned by the village authorities of hundreds of villages around it.

- \* With this, tax collection has stopped completely.
- \* Virayya Chaudhary formed a force of 4,000 men called 'Shantisena' to face the British.
- \* The then Guntur Collector 'A. Galletty' sent a revenue officer named 'Harris' to the surrounding villages to discuss with the village authorities.
- \* Village officials refused to cooperate with Harris.
- \* The government removed Galetti and appointed 'Rutherford' as Collector for Guntur.
- \* Rutherford first tried to resolve the issue peacefully. But it failed. With this he sent troops into the villages.
- \* Resisting the army in the peace villages of Virayya Chaudhary.

This created an atmosphere of conflict in the villages.

- \* INC to know about the Pedanandipadu movement. Set up a tripartite committee. Its members are Kashinath Nageswararao, according to Tanguturi, and Dasa Narayana.
- \* While praising the Pedanandipadu movement, the Tripartite Committee reported that the movement should be stopped.
- \* With this Gandhiji wrote a letter to Konda Venkatapayya asking him to take steps to stop the movement.
- \* The Guntur Congress Committee held a meeting and passed a resolution to immediately stop the Pedanandipadu movement.
- \* With this Virayya Chaudhary gave an apology to the British and stopped the Pedanandipada movement.

\* The then Governor of Madras 'Wellington' was influenced by the Pedanandipadu movement and mentioned the following about it.

- 1) The movement that shook the British foundations in India.
- 2) One of the greatest movements in the world.

## **10) The role of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Andhra between the 1930-1934.?**

## **I) Introduction of the Civil Disobedience Movement**

\* Decision to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement Taken at the 1929 Lahore INC Conference.

\* The first Independence Day was celebrated in India on January 26, 1930.

\* On January 31, 1930, Gandhi sent the 11 Demands Ultimatum to Governor General Lord Irwin. (Gandhiji published 11 demands in his Young India News Paper)

\* Konda Venkatapayya was the first dictator or dictator of the Civil Disobedience movement in Andhra.

\* Salt laws were first violated at Machilipatnam in Andhra.

\* Salt laws or other laws have been violated in the following areas in Andhra.

### **1. In Machilipatnam - Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao,**

Pattabhiseetaramayya. (Pattabhi made salt and bought it as a seller to Purana Shastri at Tilak Chowk , bundar.

\* Three people were killed in a clash during the arrest of Kashinath Nageswara Rao at Machilipatnam. Tota Narsaya was beaten by the police while flying the national flag at Tilak Chowk and fell ill.

### **2. In Visakhapatnam, Bhimili - Thenneti Viswanadham.**

### **3. In Chollangi - Bulusu Sambamurthy.**

4. In Guntur - Lakshminarayana with Konda Venkatapayya, Lakshmi Bayamma with Nadinpally Narasimha. Rao, Rukmini Lakshmi pathy (the first woman to be arrested in the C.D.M).

### **5. In Maipadu - (Nellore) Bommaseshareddy. Bejwada Gopalreddy, N. Fakir,**

### **6. In Rayalaseema - Kalluri Subbarao.**

\* Veeravanita - Kambhupati Manikyamba who was imprisoned with a 6 month old baby during the Civil Disobedience movement.

## **(Role of Women in the Civil Disobedience Movement)**

### **1. Rukmini Lakshmipathy: -**

- \* First woman arrested in civil disobedience movement.
- \* Women's meetings were organized in various places during this C.D M. period. Who presided over these.

### **2. Vedanta Kamaladevi: -**

- \* Speaker of the Guntur Assembly.
- \* Song sung by her - 'Pellikki taralina muttayiduvvullara.

### **3. 'Pragada Vishwasundaramma: -**

### **4. Tekumalla Buchiramamma: -**

- \* Speaker of the Visakhapatnam Assembly.

### **5. Thirumalamma: -**

- \* Speaker of the Nellore Assembly

### **Kakinada bombing case (1930): -**

- \* Brahmajosula Subramaniam established the Sita Ashram.
- \* Sita Ashram is known as the Dandi of South India.
- \* Brahmajosyula Subramaniam promotes the use of indigenous/ domestical goods. In Kakinada, the CI was outraged, Mustafa Ali attacked the 'Sita Ashram' and destroyed it, seriously injuring the Brahmajosyu Subramaniam.
- \* With this, Brahmajosyula Subramaniam broke his backbone and was hospitalized.
- \* The Bhayamkarachari decided to kill Mustafa Ali in retaliation. The Bhayamkarachari founded the revolutionary terrorist organization 'Ujjivan Bharat Sammelan' in Kakinada.
- \* The company is nicknamed Chari & Sons.

\* The Bhayamkarachari devised a plan to attack and kill Mustafa Ali with bombs. But it failed.

\* Eventually the Bhayamkarachari was arrested and sent to the Andaman prison.

\* Ramanatha Chowdhary of Andhra Pradesh formed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army, a revolutionary group, with the aim of overthrowing Inspector Michael and robbing the Mylapore Imperial Bank. But in the end he failed in his attempt and was arrested.

Pamphlets were distributed under the name 'Veerabharathi' in Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur and Machilipatnam during this movement. Pamphlets were distributed under the title 'Bardoli Satyagraha Victory' on the subject of the Vallabhbhai Patel Satyagraha. The pamphlet " Daridra Narayaniyam" describes how the English robbed the Indians.

\* Kalaga Satyanarayana was jailed for a year for writing a pamphlet titled 'Swarajya Patakam'. This is how the British government banned the "Congress", "Daridram Narayana" and "Satyagraha" News Papers.

### **\* Temporarily it was stopped the Civil Disobedience Movement: -**

\* Three round table meetings were held at James Palace in Britain on the advice of Simon.

### **1. First Round Table Meeting: -**

\* The first round table meeting was held from 12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931.

\* The meeting was chaired by the then British Prime Minister Ramey McDonald. Lord Irwin was British viceroy at the time. The meetings were inaugurated by King George- (V) of James Palace, London. The meeting was attended by 57 People from British India, 16 people from British and 16 from Princely States. The total number of People attending the meeting was 89.

### **Key People who attended this meeting.**

1. From the Muslim League Party - Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Shafi, Aga Khan, Fazal ul Haq, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

2. From the Hindu Mahasabha - Moonje, N.C. Kelkar, Jayakar.

3. From the Liberals Party - Srinivasa Chintamani, Tej Bahadur Safru.



4. From Backward Communities (Dalits) - BR Ambedkar, R. Srinivasan.
5. From the Princely States - Akbara Hyderi (Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Mirza Ismail (Prime Minister of Mysore, Haksar (Jammu and Kashmir).
6. From Christians - KT Paul.
7. From the Sikhs - Sampurna Singh, Ujjal Singh.
8. From the Justice Party - Ramaswamy Medaliar, Patro.
9. From Indian Christians - Panneer Selvam.
10. Anglo Indians - Gidney.
11. From the British Trade group - Sir Vincicar.
12. From the workers class - N.M. Joshi.
13. From the Conservative Party - Lordbeell.

**Recommendations: -**

- \* Increase the number of Indians in the army.
- \* Appoint a minister for the Norwest Frontier Province.
- \* Burma should be separated from India. '
- \* Indus/ Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- \* The All India Federation should be formed.
- \* Provide autonomy to the Princely states.
- \* Recruitment of ICS and IPS level employees should be done by India itself.

**Result: -**

- \* INC boycotts first round table meeting. This caused the first round table meeting to fail.
- \* British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald pressures Governor-General Irwin to make the INC mandatory at the Second Round Table Conference.

\* This led to a treaty between Gandhi and Irwin on March 5, 1931 in Delhi. This is called the 'Delhi Treaty'. (Irwin - Gandhi Pact). M.A. Mediated by Ansari, Jayakar and Tej Bahadur Sapru.

### **Highlights of the Delhi Treaty: -**

1. Gandhiji suspends his Civil Disobedience Movement and attends the Second Round Table Conference.

2. Instead all those arrested during Civil Disobedience Movement by the British they will be released. Confiscated assets will also be refunded.

3. Granting the right to make salt.

\* Gandhi - Under the Treaty of Irwin or Delhi, Gandhi stopped his C.D.M and participated in the Second Round Table Meetings in November and December 1931.

### **Second Round Table Meeting: -**

\* The Second Round Table Meeting was held from September 7 to December 1, 1931. The meeting was chaired by British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Lord Ben Wellington was the British Viceroy at the time, with W. Benn serving as Secretary-of-State. The meeting took place at James' Palace in London. Mahatma Gandhi attended the second round table meeting on behalf of the Congress.

\* This round table meeting was attended by key People like Ambedkar, Sarojini Naidu, Mohammad Iqbal and others.

### **Other chief Guests, who attended this meeting**

1. G.D. Birla.

2. Ali Imam (Nationalist Muslim Party).

3. S.K. Datta.

\* And those involved in personal positions - Madanmohan Malaviya and Sarojini Naidu.

\* The second round table meeting failed due to differences between the races regarding their reservations.

## **Resuming of Civil Disobedience Movement**

\* Gandhi returned to India from Britain in January 1932 after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference.

\* Called for the Resuming of Civil Disobedience Movement

\* Gandhiji was arrested on January 4, 1932 and sent to the Yerawada Jail in Pune, Maharashtra. That is why January 4 is celebrated as All India Prisoners' Day.

\* Notable incidents did not occur in the second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

\* On August 16, 1932, the British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald's announced the Communal Award.

\* Accordingly the people of India are divided into different groups.

\* Hinduism is divided into upper castes and lower castes.

\* Each group is assigned a separate electorate.

\* A special electorate is also provided for those belonging to the lower castes.

\* Condemning this immediately, Gandhiji went on a hunger strike in the Yerawada Jail between September 20 and 26.

\* BR Ambedkar welcomes the Communal Award.

\* Ambedkar was worried that the 'Communal Award' would be withdrawn due to Gandhiji's hunger strike.

\* With this, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rajaji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, M.C. The Raju mediated .The result was the 'Treaty of Poona'.

\* According to the Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar on September 24, 1932, dual representation / electorate was introduced for the Dalits instead of a separate electorate. The 71 seats previously allotted to Dalits have been increased to 147.

**Third Round Table Meeting: -**

\* The Third Round Table Meeting was held from 17 November to 25 December 1932. The meeting was chaired by the then British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Lord Wellington was the British Viceroy at the time, and Samuel Hore was Secretary of State. The meeting was boycotted by the Congress and Labor parties. Simon was the special guest at this meeting.

\* Only 46 delegates attended.

\* The Simon Commission Report was discussed at the Third Round Table Meeting. Based on this, the 1935 Act was finalized.

\* Ambedkar and Jinnah participated in three round table meetings.

\* The second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not have much of an impact in India.

**Effect of Civil Disobedience Movement on Andhra -**

\* The second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement did not have a major impact on Andhra. But the following works have been written. Those are..,

1. Indian Swarajya War / Yuddamu - Jagannathashastri (Maduganti Jagganna).
2. Navayuga Gandhi - Damaraju Pundarikakshudu.
3. Poorvapu Swatamtryam - Kakani Venkataratnam.

Note: - Second Phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Gandhiji's struggle for the upliftment /Wealfare of Dalits: -**

\* In 1933-34 Gandhiji worked mainly for the upliftment of Dalits. He visited many places of India and condemned caste discrimination and demanded that Dalits be allowed to enter temples.

\* Between November 17, 1933 and December 25, 1934, Gandhiji embarked on the "Harijana Yatra" and founded the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

\* He referred to Dalits as Harijans i.e. children of God.

- \* Published and edited a newspaper called Harijan for Dalit Upliftment.
- \* Founded the All India Depressed Class Association for Dalits.
- \* In 1933, he visited Andhra Pradesh and started a temple entry movement in a village called Siddhantam in Gudivada taluka of Krishna district.
- \* He visited Hyderabad in 1934 and condemned caste discrimination.

## 11). Explain the Quit India Movement (1942) in Andhra.? .

The Quit India Movement , also known as the August Movement , was a movement launched at the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942 , during World War II , demanding an end to British rule in India.

It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi to gain independence from British rule . The quit India movement was led by Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya on 24 november 1880 and died on 17 december 1959.

The lady leader of quit India movement was aruna asif ali ( 16 july 1909-29 july 1996 ) was an Indian educator , political activist , and publisher.On 7 to 8 August 1942 , the All India Congress Committee met in Bombay and ratified the ' Quit India ' resolution . Gandhi called for ' Do or Die ' . The ' Quit India ' movement , more than anything , united the Indian people against British rule .

Although most demonstrations had been suppressed by 1944 , upon his release in 1944 Gandhi continued his resistance and went on a 21 - day fast . By the end of the Second World War , Britain's place in the world had changed dramatically and the demand for independence could no longer be ignored . On the 12th August 1942 , the town of Tenali observed a complete Hartal as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders .

The crowd tried to set fire to the Railway Station . They also destroyed the books , records and currency in the Booking Office while the staff in - charge of the office fled . There upon , the police opened fire and in this firing three people were killed , namely Bhaskaruni Lakshminarayana , Majeti Subbarao and Sripathi Panditaradhyula Srigiri Rao On 12th August 1942 , a procession of 500 students marched to the Court of the Sub - Magistrate in Chirala and asked him to close the court

. After causing damage to the building the crowd raided the offices of the Sub - Registrar and the sales tax officer and then stoned the police station . They dispersed only after the arrival of the police and the civie guards .

On 13th August , a crowd of 2,000 , consisting mostly of students , gathered in front of the Hindu College , Guntur . The police opened fire as a result of which several were wounded and two persons died instantaneously .

On the night of 12th August 1942 , an attempt was made to cut the telephone wires between Dowleswaram and Rajahmundry by Bommakanti Venkata Subramanyam , Chekuri Veera Raghava Swamy ( Student ) , Chekuri Venkata Rayudu , G. Sathi Raju , K. Rama Krishna Rao , T.V. Venkanna , V. Seetharaman and K.V. Seetharama Sastry of Rajahmundry . All of them were arrested and were awarded eighteen months rigorous Imprisonment each .

### **(Short Questions)**

$$**3 \times 5 = 15**$$

#### **1) 1752 - Treaty of Aurangabad (or) 1752 - Northern Circars.?**

##### **Second Anglo - Karnataka War (1749-1754): -**

Nawab of Hyderabad Nizam ul Mulk died in 1748. After his death Nazar Jung became the Nawab of Hyderabad. His enemy was Muzaffar Jung (grandson of Nizamul Mulk and son of Khairunnisa).

Chandasaheb (real name Hussain Dost Ali) was enemy Anwaruddin in Carnatic.

Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Saheb were Supported by French Governor Dupleix.

##### **I - Immediate Cause; - (August 1749 Battle of Ambur)**

Their alliance killed Anwaruddin in August 1749 at the Battle of Ambur (near Vellore). With this Chandasaheb became the Nawab of Carnatic.

In December 1750, Muzaffar Jung was became Nawab of Hyderabad, removed the then Nawab Nazar Zung.

Muzaffar Jung gave the following territories/ paces to the French in 1750. They are.

1. Machilipatnam,
2. Yanam
3. Divisima.

Muzaffar Jung gave a title 'Zafarong' to Dupleix.

Gave gifts worth a few lakhs to Dupleix.

And declared Dupleix to be the head of the regions south of the Krishna River.

Jealous of this, Himmata Khan (Nawab of Kadapa & Kurnool) demanded more gifts for him. But it was rejected by Muzaffar Jung.

In 1751 Muzaffar Jung was assassinated by Himmat Khan, (a Nawabs of Kadapa & Kurnool) at Lakkireddipalli, near Rayachoti, in Kadapa.

Bussi , he was a French officer in Hyderabad, appointed the salabth Jung as nawab of Hyderabad (3rd son of Nizam-ul- Mulk), in return the Salabat Jung gave the "Northern Circars to the French.

### **1752 - Treaty of Aurangabad (or) 1752 - Northern Circars**

Salabat Jung agreed to pay two lakh rupees every month for the French army in Hyderabad under the Aurangabad Treaty.

According to the Treaty of Aurangabad, in 1752, Salabat Jung ceded the Northern Circars to the French. Northern Governments are..,

1. Kondapalli (Mustafanagar)
2. Eluru
3. Rajahmundry
4. Srikakulam.

Northern Circars had an annual revenue of up to 31 lakhs.

The Diwan of Salabat Jung who signed the treaty of Haurangabad - Laskar Khan.

In Karnataka, Anwaruddin's son Mohammad Ali took British help in Tiruchirappalli.

## **2) (1800- Ceeded DisRICTS):-**

\* In 1798 the British Governor General Lord Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System.

\* According to this the British will protect the borders of the Princely states that have joined this agreement.

\* In return for this, the Princely states had to pay a sum of money to the British every year.

\* The first Princely states to join this military cooperation system or S.A.S was Hyderabad (1798 Nizam Ali) (with this the British army started protecting the borders of Hyderabad.

\* Nizam Ali had to pay the British every year. Instead of paying this money, he decided to adopt some areas to the British.

\* In 1800, he adopted Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary areas to the British.

\* That is why these four areas are collectively Ceeded Districts.

\* According to the 'Srirangapatnam' treaty held after the 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war, Tippusultan accepted his defeat and gave half of his kingdom to the British.

\* In this war, the British were helped by Hyderabad Princely State.

\* That is why the British gave Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary regions to Nizam Ali of Hyderabad in half of what they got from Tipu Sultan.

\* These four areas were returned to the British by Nizam Ali in 1800.

\* In 1928 Andhra Mahasabha was held in Nandyal under the chairmanship of S.Radhakrishnan.

\* It was in this meeting that Gadicharla Harisarvottamaraao named the Dattata mandal/ Ceeded DisRICTS 'Rayalaseema' after the name of



### **3) Gentlemen's Agreement ( 1956 February 20 )**

Gentlemen's Agreement (February 20, 1956) The Gentlemen's Agreement was held at the Hyderabad Bhavan (now AC Bhavan) in Delhi.

#### **Andhra leaders who signed on this agreement,**

1. Bejwada Gopalareddy.
2. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
3. Alluri Satyanarayanaralu.
4. Sardar Gautu Lachanna.

#### **Telangana leaders who signed on this agreement**

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.
2. J.V. Narasingara Rao
3. K.V Rangareddy
- 4 Marri Chennareddy.

The deal was struck in the presence of Govind Vallabhut.

According to this agreement, 14 guaranteed protections (safe guards) have been provided to Telangana people. They are..,

#### **14 - Guarantees / Safeguards (Promises)**

1. The cost of administration should be kept in a proportionate manner. The surplus income of Telangana will be used for the Telangana region. (This may be reviewed after 6 years)
2. Alcohol ban should be imposed if the people of Telangana want.
3. All educational institutions in Telangana should be allocated to Telangana people. (Or) 1/3 of the total educational institutions in the state should be allocated to Telangana. Of the two, Telangana should do what is beneficial to them.

4. Jobs should be laid off on a population basis if layoffs occur.
  5. Job placements should take place on the basis of population.
  6. The official language of the new state is the first 5 years along with Urdu. (Kasu Brahmananda Reddy made Telugu the official language in 1966)
  7. In order to get a job as a local in Telangana, you have to be a 12 year old resident. (According to 1919 Mulkey Furman 16 years must be settled).
  8. Purchase and sale of agricultural land should be done under the control of Telangana Regional Council.
  9. Telangana Regional Council will be formed for the all-round development of Telangana.
  10. The Telangana Regional Council has 20 members.
  11. The Telangana Regional Council should have legitimacy.
  12. A 40:60 ratio should be maintained in the cabinet. (Telangana - Andhra, A Muslim minister must be one of the 40 per cent ministers assigned to Telangana.
  13. One from Telangana should be the Chief Minister or Deputy Chief Minister.
- Two of the following five ministries should be allotted to Telangana. 1. Department of Finance 2. Ministry of Finance 3. Department of Revenue 4. Trade - Commerce 5. Planning - Development.
14. The Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee should continue till 1962.
    - a) The agreement of the nobles paved the way for the formation of Vishalandhra.
    - b) The name Andhra-Telangana was proposed instead of Vishalandhra. But in the end the name Andhra Pradesh was finalized.
    - c) ABCD states were abolished in India based on SRC report. And the 14 Language States and 6 Union Territories were formed newly on November 1, 1956.
- Andhra Pradesh became the capital of Hyderabad on November 1, 1956.

#### **4) Brief account of C.P Brown (Charles Philip Brown)**

- \* He is a Revenue Officer.
- \* He served as the District Collector of Kadapa for some time.
- \* He learned the Telugu language at Velagapudi Kodandaram Panthulu.
- \* Scholars like Zuluri Appaya, Ravipati Gurumurthy, C.P. Contributed a lot to Brown.
- \* He developed a special fondness for the Telugu language.
- \* He created Telugu grammar, text, Telugu to English dictionary, English to Telugu dictionaries.
- \* P. Brown learned about Telugu poetry from Patyam Parabrahma Shastri.
  - \* Recognizing his admiration for the Telugu language, the British Government appointed him Professor of the Telugu Department at the University of London.
- \* C.P. Brown promoted Telugu scholars and poets and formed the 'Brown College', an association of scholars.
  - \* In this Brown College., 1. Patyam Parabrahmashastri, 2. Ravipati Gurumurthy Shastri, 3. Zuluri Appayal were members.
- \* C.P. In recognition of Brown's service to the Telugu language, C.P. The Brown Memorial Library was established in Kadapa.
- \* C.P. Brown is compared to Telugu poets like Sri Krishnadevaraya and Raghunatha Nayaka.
  - \* Kottapalli Veerabhadra Rao is CP As Brown puts it. "If he had not worked so hard to prepare manuscripts, we would not have so many Telugu poems left today"
- \* He collected Vemana Atalveladi Style of poems. (2008 Gr - II bit).
- \* He Printed all these with his own money.
- \* Finally C.P. Brown was indebted to the Telugu literary service.

## 5) 1756 - Battle of Tummapalem.

- \* The Third Anglo-Carnatic War started due to the Seven Years' War in Europe.
- \* 1756 - Battle of Tummapalem, Treaty of Charmahl. Srikakulam Zamindar Zafar Ali refused to hand over the Srikakulam area to the French.
- \* With this the French officer Bussy sent his army to occupy and kill the Zafar Ali.
- \* Vijayanagar zamindar Vijaya Ramaraju supported Bussi's army.
- \* Jafar Ali got the help of Maratha Sardars.
- \* Bussi's army defeated Zafar Ali in a battle at Tummapalem, a village near Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam district.
- \* With this Srikakulam came under French control. Bussy, a French officer in Hyderabad, used to work hard on Nawab Salabat Jung.
- \* Condemning this, Salabat Jung ordered Bussi to leave Hyderabad.
- \* But Bussi trapped Salabat Jung in a building called Charmahl in Hyderabad and forced him to sign the Charmahl agreement.
- \* Accordingly the Bussi or French are given precedence.

## 1757 (January 24) – Battle of Bobbili:-

- \* There were many disputes between Vijayanagara zamindar Vijayaramaraju and Bobbili zamindar Ranga Rao.
- \* So Vijayanagara zamindar Vijayaramaraju wanted to attack on Bobbili and kill the Bobbili Zamindar Ramgarao.
- \* With this Vijayaramaraju got the help of Bussi and Jagapathiraju (Peddapuram zamindar) to kill Bobbili Ranga Rao in battle of Bobbili.
- \* Ranga Rao was killed in Bobbili war.
- \* Later many atrocities were committed against the people of Bobbili.

- \* In revenge for this Ranga Rao's brother-in-law Tandra Papparayu entered the military camps of Vijayanagara and killed Vijayamaraj of Vizianagara Zamindar.
- \* With this Tandra Papparayudu was given the title of 'Bobbilipuli'.or Tiger of Bobbili Puli.
- \* Ashupada Krishnamurthy wrote a play called 'Bobbiliudham' on the events of Bobbili war.

### **Treaty of Kashinkota :-**

- \* This agreement was signed with Ford and Anandagajapathy at Kashinkota. According to this agreement, both the British and Anandagajapati had to drive out the French.
- \* Important port towns and trading centers in those areas should be under British control.
- \* Ananda Gajapati should pay the cost of the British army.

### **1758 (December 7) - Battle of Chandurthi :-**

- \* After the death of Vijaya Ramaraja, his son Anandagajapati became the zamindar of Vijayanagara.
- \* Condemned French dominance in North Coast.
- \* Anandagajapati sought the help of the British officer Robert Clive to drive out the French from the north coast.
- \* Robert Clive sent Culnel Ford to Vizianagaram.
- \* Their army left to attack Machilipatnam, the French base. The French sent an army led by 'Culnel Corn Plan' to meet them.
- \* In the battle of Chandurti (near Rajahmundry) on December 7, 1758, Culnel Corn Plan of french was defeated by Culnel Ford very handily.
- \* Although this was the shortest battle, it gave the British the biggest victory.
- \* The Battle of Chandurthi was the foundation for the establishment of the British Empire in Andhra.

- \* The Battle of Plassey (1757) was like the foundation of British Empire in India.
- \* Battle of Chandurti which caused the downfall of the French in Andhra "There are very few battles which have achieved the most important results" said Colonel Mallison referring to the battle of Chandurti.

## **Other Revolts Against the British.**

1) Rampa Rebellion - 1879.

2 ) Rekapalli Rebellion - 1879.

3) Ghulam Rasool Khan (1830-40): -

**Ghulam Rasool Khan (1830-40): -**

- \* He was the Nawab of Kurnool.
- \* He revolted against British before 1857.
- \* He played a key role in the Mahabi Movement (which took place between 1830-40). The he revolted against them as part of this movement.
- \* At that time he was financially aiding the Mahabi movement against the British.
- \* He was arrested by British , and Ghulam Rasool Khan and sent to Tiruchirappalli Jail.
- \* Ghulam Rasool Khan's property was eventually captured by the British. After that British ruled this region as a totalitarian state.

## **Rampa Revolt - 1879.**

\* The Rampa rebellion took place in an area called 'Rampa Chodavaram' in East Godavari.

Note: - The Rampa rebellion of Alluri Sitaramaraju took place between 1922-24.

- \* The then British government set up a new post called Munasab Dar to oversee the administration and peace keeping in the area.
- \* Munsabhdar was employed by hill chiefs or muttamdars as assistants.

\* Thus in this Rampa region in 1835 the Rama Bhupathi Deva was known as Munsab Dar/ zamindar.

\* However, the Rama Bhupathi deva died in 1835.

\* After that Madhav Bhupathi deva or Ganapathi Dev, the step-son of Rama Bhupathi Deva, became Munasab Dar of Rampa Area.

\* Madhav Bhupathi or Ganapatidev, who was the Munsabhdar of Rampachodavaram, was a large tax collector from the people and he occupies lands the from the hills people.

\* Madhav Bhupathi Deva or Ganapati Deva is the one who collects the following taxes.

1. On Cattle fodder - Pullari tax.

2. On masonry workers - Ciguru Tax.

3. Modalu Tax -

(One who collects half of the tax in advance, in cigiru tax)

4. Tax on cooking wood or on fire wood & etc taxes were imposed & collected by him.

\* 1879 Some rebels condemned it.

\* Leaders involved in this rebellion. They were..,

1. Chandraya,

2.Sambayya,

3. Sardhar Jangayya,

4. Tammara Dora.

\* Chandayya attacked the "Adattigala police station" and stole British weapons.

(This was implemented by Alluri Sitaramaraj in 1922, in his rebellion).

\* The rebellion was largely attended by masonry workers.

\* Fearing this revolt, Ganapatidev fled.

### **Rekhapalli Rebellion (1879): -**

- \* Rampachodavaram victory news - Rekhapalli people in Bhadradi were also affected.
- \* With this there was also a revolt.
- \* The rebellion took place in Rekhapalle under the leadership of "Ambul Reddy".
- \* Reason for the rebellion in Rekhapalle - People used to pay 4 annas as tax to enter the forest.
- \* In 1874 the Rekapalli area was merged by the British to Madras.
- \* The the 4 Annas tax was then increased to 12 Anna tax to enter the forest.
- \* Also the British government banned the collection of spices from trees in the name of forest conservation policy .
- \* The rebellion took place on a large scale for the above two main reasons.
- \* The British government set up the "Sellyvan Commission" on the two rebellions jointly in 1879.

### **According to the commission report: -**

a) The commission submitted a report to remove Ganapatidev, who had caused the revolt, from the post of Munasabar. He was subsequently removed from office.

b) The above two rebellions ended with the arrests, and mainly arrests of "Ambul Reddy" and his followers.

\* And Chandraya died in 1880.

Note: - Finally these two movements came to a complete halt. (However, in these two movements, the people actually won, the people the upper hand.

## **6) Martyrdom of Sri PottiSriramulu:-**

### **1) Birth of Potti Sreeramulu - [March 16, 1910]:-**

Potti Sreeramulu Potti Sreeramulu, the man who fasted unto death for the sake of statehood for Andhra was born on 16 March 1901.



### Potti Sreeramulu:-

\* In this article, you will read about the life of Potti Sreeramulu, who died in a hunger strike for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines. His death led to the formation of the state. His death ignited the government to form the state on linguistic basis; many more states were carved out linguistically.

\* Potti Sreeramulu was born to Guravayya and Mahalakshamma in Nellore district in the erstwhile Madras State, today part of Andhra Pradesh.

\* He had his school education from Chennai and later studied engineering in Mumbai.

\* For some time, he worked with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. After his wife died when he was 25 years old, he joined Mahatma Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram.

\* He was a dedicated worker and Gandhi is said to have remarked of him, "If only I have eleven more followers like Sreeramulu I will win freedom [from British rule] in a year."

\* In 1946, he returned to Nellore and started working for the welfare of Dalits and also promoted khadi and village industries.

\* Between 1946 and 1948, he carried out three fasts in Nellore for the temple entry of Dalits.

\* After independence, the modern state of Andhra Pradesh (along with Telangana) was divided between the Nizam's Hyderabad State and the northern districts of Madras State.

\* There was a growing demand for the formation of states on the basis of languages.

\* Telugu-speaking people wanted a separate state but the C Rajagopalachari-led Madras State was not particularly sympathetic to this demand. This was especially because the city of Madras (now Chennai) was a contentious factor with both Telugu and Tamil populations staking claim for it.

\* There were agitations going on for this and as part of the agitation, Sreeramulu started a fast on 19 October 1952.

\* During this fast, the then prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru assured his support for the creation of Andhra Pradesh but Sreeramulu continued with his fast because of the lack of a formal statement.

- \* Agitations continued in the Andhra region and Sreeramulu's fast created a lot of public unrest.
- \* Finally, he died on 15 December 1952 after about 58 days of commencing his fast.
- \* This resulted in widespread rioting and violence in many regions in Andhra. A few people were killed in firing by the police.
- \* Protests continued for about four more days and on 29 December, Nehru announced his decision to form a separate Andhra state.
- \* Accordingly, on 1 October 1953, the Andhra State was formed with its capital at Kurnool.
- \* Later, as per the States Reorganisation Act, Andhra Pradesh was formed by merging this Andhra State with Hyderabad. The Kannada and Marathi-speaking regions of Hyderabad were merged with Mysore State and Bombay State respectively. Later on in 2014, Andhra Pradesh was split into two separate states, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- \* The house in which Sreeramulu died is preserved by the Andhra Pradesh state government.
- \* He has been given the title, "Amarajeevi" for his sacrifice for the cause of Andhra.
- \* The formation of states on the basis of language was an important step towards the preservation and propagation of regional languages and cultures.

## **7) Sri Bagh Pact ( 1937 November 16):-**

- \* This agreement was made between the leaders of Andhra and Rayalaseema at Sri Bhag, the residence of Kashinathuni Nageswara Rao in Madras.

### **Andhras participating in this agreement:**

1. Konda Venkatappayya
2. Pattabhi Seetharamaiah
3. Desiraju Hanumantha Rao.

**Leaders of Rayalaseema who participated in this agreement :-**

1. Kadapa Kotireddy.
2. Seetharami Reddy
3. Subbaram Reddy
4. Ramakrishna Reddy
5. Varadachari.

**Key Elements of Sri Bagh Pact :-**

1. Capital of Andhra State or one of the High Courts must be established at Rayalaseema.
2. Priority should be given to Rayalaseema for the first 10 years in terms of irrigation.
3. A monitoring center of Andhra University should be established at Anantapur (or) a new University campus should be established at Tirupati.
4. Walther and Anantapur two centers should be developed under the supervision of Andhra University.
5. Steps should be taken to ensure that the number of assembly seats is based on the number of districts.

Note:- Andhra and Rayalaseema have been decided to stay together through Sri Bhag agreement.

**8) Qutb Shahi Dynasty ( From 1512 AD to 1687 AD , )**

**Or Qutb Shah of Golkonda 1512:**

**Qutb Shah of Golkonda 1512:**

- \* Founder: - Sultan Quli Qutb Shah.
- \* Established :- 1512
- \* Disestablished:- 1687

- \* Dynasty: - Qutb Shahi.
- \* Greatest King - Mohammad Quli Qutub
- \* Last Ruler: Hassan Tanisha
- \* Capital:- Golconda
- \* Official Language: Persian / Persian
- \* Tribe: Karukunel(Shia Muslims)
- \*Mahmood III gave high positions in his court to the family of Qulikutub.
- \* Mohammad Qulikutubsha built the
  1. Hyderabad in 1591 and
  2. Charminar in 1594.
- \* During the reign of the last ruler Hasan Tanisha (1672 to 1687), Kancharla Gopanna (Bhakta Ramadasu) was the Tahsildar and Akkana and Madanna were the army generals.
- \* In 1687 the Mughal king Aurangzeb defeated Hassan Tanisha and conquered the Golconda.

### **"Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah" : -**

- \* He was the greatest king of Qutb Shis.
- \* He was born (4 April 1565 - & died on 11 January 1612)
- \* Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah was the 5'th sultan or king of the Golconda Qutb Shahi Dynasty.
- \* And he was a powerful ruler and Qutb Shahi kings who were great in it and were considered one of the highest positions of the Qutb Shahi dynasty during his reign.

**The Qutb Shahi dynasty**  
**Qutb Shahi's Services rendered to the History**  
**and Culture of Andhra**

\* Qutub Shahis (1512-1687) a total of 175 years ruled by seven rulers.

\* These were the Shia Muslims

1. Sultan Quli Qutb (1512-43)

2. Jamshed Quli Qutub (1543-50)

3 Ibrahim Quli Qutbs (1550-80)

4 Mohammad Quli Qutbs (1580-1612 )

5 Sultan Mohammad Qutbs (1612-1626)

6 Qutb Shah (1626-1672)

7 Hasan Thanisha (1672-1687)

**'Sultan Quli Qutub (1512-1543)'**

\* Titles:- Bade Malik - Qutb-ul-Mulk (meaning pillar of the kingdom, given by Bahmani King Mahmud III) -Khawas Khan (This title was given by Mohammed -3

\* He is from the Handam region of southern Iran.

\* His tribe is the Kurukunel tribe (meaning black goat).

\*Defeated by the Akunov (meaning white lamb) tribe in the Handa, the Palai Kurukunel tribe left Iran, first reached northern India and from there entered the Bahmani kingdom in the south.

\*Bahmani King Mahmud III sheltered the Kurikunel tribe.

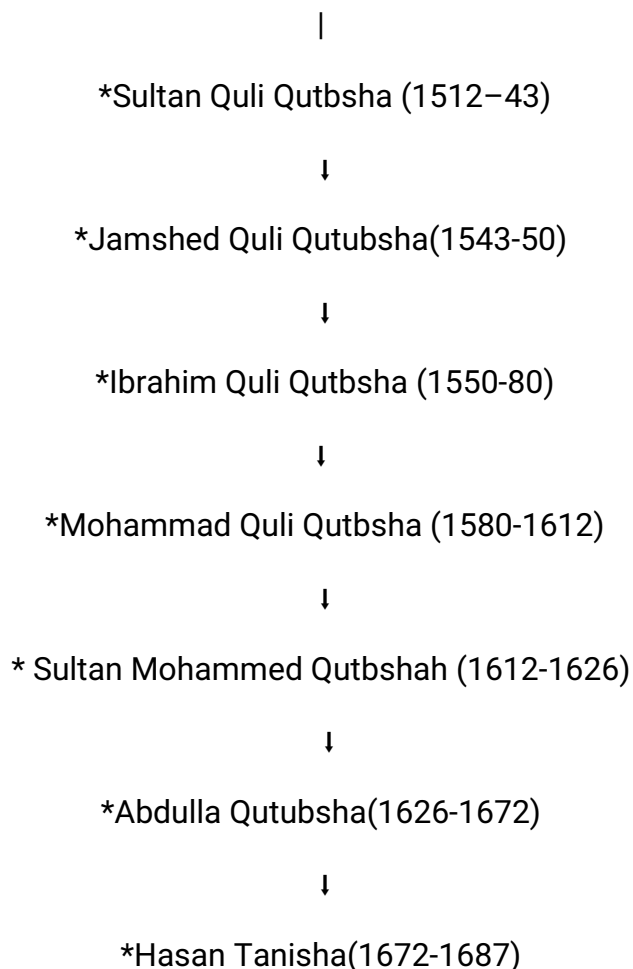
- \* Founder: Sultan Quli Qutbsha
- \* Greatest Ruler: Muhammad Quli Qutbsha
- \* Last Ruler: Hassan Tanisha
- \* Capital: Golconda
- \* Official Language: Persian / Persian
- \* Tribe: Karukunel(Shia Muslims)
- \*Mahmood III gave high positions in his court to the family of Qulikutub.
- \* Qulikutub joined Mahmood III's bodyguard as a soldier.
- \* Sultan Quli came with his uncle Alta Quli, joined the court of Bahmani Sultan Mahmood III, received the title of Khawasan with his piety, intelligence and bravery, and defended the Afaki faction from the Deccan, defending the Afakis from the Deccan during the foreign class struggle that broke out in Bidar in 1487.
- \*Although the Adilshah and Nijansha kingdoms split from the Bahmani kingdom in 1489, Sultan Quli remained loyal to Mahmud.
- \*Mahmud gave the title of 'Qutb ul Mulk' to the Golconda Jagirdar in 1496 after the death of the Deccan ruler of Telangana in the war against Bahadur Jilani, the ruler of Goa who had rebelled against Muhammad in 1493. That title became the surname of Sultan Quli and his descendants
- \* The Bahmani kingdom was divided after the death of Muhammad Gawan.
- \*With this, Qulikutub declared independence in Telangana in 1512.
- \* Golconda as its capital began its independence from 1518. By 2018, the Golconda Fort will be 500 years old. On this occasion, the 500 years Golconda celebrations were held in a grand manner.
- \* The Telangana government has also decided to hold world Urdu conferences.
- \* He built a mosque with two minarets on the Golconda (completed by Ibrahim Qulikutubshah).

\* The Charminar was later built based on the minarets of the mosque. \*Sultan Qulikutub was killed by his third son, Jamshed Qulikutub Muhammad Hundani.

\* In the battle of 1517, Sultan Qulikutub was defeated by King Sri Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar.

\*Sultan Qulikutub undertook the construction of the two-storied 'Jama Masjid' in the Golconda Fort. It was later completed by Ibrahim Qulikutubshah.

### (Qutbshahi's Family Tree)



\*Sultan Qutub was assisted in the expansion of the kingdom by generals Haider ul Mulk and Murarirao.

\* Murarirao raided the Ahobilam temple and looted the gold and silver idols there.

- \* The historian 'Sherwani' refers to Quli Qutb as 'the remarkably wealthy Sultan'.
- \* Inspired by Bhattumurthy in Quliquitub at Vijayanagar, he gave priority to Telugu poets in his court.
- \* Contemporaries of Quliquitub
- \* Vijayanagara Empire - Sri Krishnadevaraya \*Mughal Empire - Babur, Humayun.

## **9) British - Land Revenue Settlements :-**

**1) Zamindari System (Permanent Land Revenue Settlement 1793:-**

**2) Ryotwari system 1792.**

**3) Mahalwari Method 1833.**

**1) Zamindari System (Permanent Land Revenue Settlement 1793:-**

**Zamindari System (Permanent Land Revenue Settlement):-** Also known as Permanent Settlement System. Zamindars were recognized as the owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants. While the zamindars became the owners of the land, the actual farmers became tenants.

\* Zamindari System (Permanent Land Revenue Settlement .

\* System where zamindars collect tax from peasants and paid part of that sistu (10/11) to the British.

\* Cornwallis introduced it in 1793.

\* It was first introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.

In Andhra it was introduced under the name Madras Permanent Policy Act.

\* Head of the family collects the land tax.

\* It has heritage status.

\* The percentage of cultivated land under this system in India is - 57%.



## 2) Ryotwari system 1792:-

**Ryotwari system** :- In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage or gift the land. The taxes were directly collected by the government from the peasants. The rates were 50% in dryland and 60% in the wetland.

\* In this system, the peasants or cultivators were regarded as the owners of the land. They had ownership rights, could sell, mortgage

\* Ryotwari system was introduced by Thomas Monro in 1792.

\* This System was first introduced in Baramahal area of Salem district, Madras.

\* In this system, the farmer who cultivates the land has to pay land tax directly to the government.

\* If the zamindars paid 4 annas i.e. 25 paise per acre, the farmers had to pay 2.50 rupees per acre.

\* As a result, if the peasants are stuck in debt and committing suicide, then there was a similar situation.

\* Percentage of cultivated land in India under this method - 38%.

## 3) Mahalwari Method 1833 :

The Mahalwari system is used in India to protect village-level-autonomy. It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822. The word "Mahalwari" is derived from the Hindi word Mahal, which means house, district, neighborhood or quarter.

\* This System was introduced by William Benting in Agra and Awadh regions.

\* Family groups choose a person and give him the authority to collect taxes.

\* Land is considered as village collective property.

\* The village head collects land tax.

\* This method is known as Communal Forming System.

\* The percentage of cultivated land under this system in India is 5%.

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