

National Movement in Modern Andhra

By
Prof. Adapa Satyanarayana
Department of History
Osmania University
Hyderabad.

Factors for the rise of Nationalism in Andhra

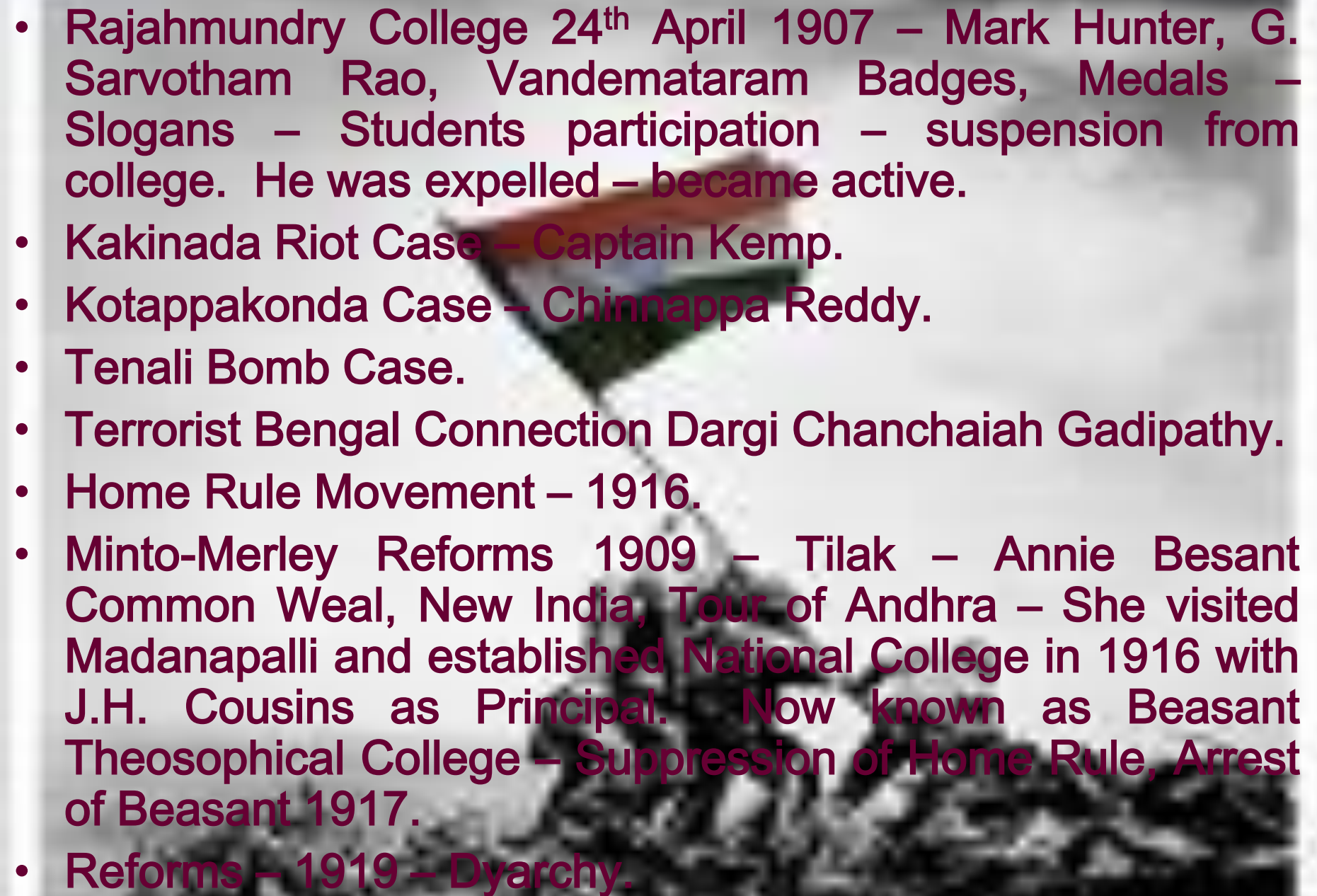
- Economic Problems – Land Revenue, Taxes, Famines, Lack of agriculture Development.
- Western Education, Macaulay Minute.
- Social Reforms, Veereshalingam and Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu.
- Press and Journalism, Krishna Patrika, Andhra Patrika.
- Middle Classes and Early Political Associations.
- Madras Native Associations, Madras Mahajana Sabha, Kakinada Literary Society.

Three Phases of Indian Nationalism, 1885-1947

- Moderates 1885-1905 – Causes, Political, Economic, Social and Constitutional Demands
- Methods – Petition, Prayer, Deputation.
- Leaders – Ananda Charyulu, N. Subba Rao, Gutti Kesava Pillai, P. Rangaiah Naidu, A.P., Parthasarathi Naidu – District Associations.
- Rise of extremism-New Political Developments in Japan, Russia, Ireland, Partition of Bengal.
- Policies of Lord Curzen – Reaction all over India Lal-Bal-Pal. Ganesh, Shivaji Festivals.

Visits by Leaders

- Visit of Bipan Chandra Pal to Andhra 1907.
- Mutnuri Krishna Rao visit to Visakhapatnam – Rajahmundry – Balabharathi Samaj: Vijayawada – Raja of Munagala Gurt – Machilipatnam.
- Political activity in Andhra. Ideas of Swadeshi Swaraj, Boycott, National Education.
- Andhra National Education Committee at Rajahmundry.
- Machilipatnam – Foundation of National College – Andhra Jateeya Kalasala.
- Impact of Pal's visit Political awakening – Nationalist consciousness. Chilakamarti-Andhra Milton –Famous song Bharatakhandaambu oka padi aavu-

- 
- Rajahmundry College 24th April 1907 – Mark Hunter, G. Sarvotham Rao, Vandemataram Badges, Medals – Slogans – Students participation – suspension from college. He was expelled – became active.
 - Kakinada Riot Case – Captain Kemp.
 - Kotappakonda Case – Chinnappa Reddy.
 - Tenali Bomb Case.
 - Terrorist Bengal Connection Dargi Chanchaiah Gadipathy.
 - Home Rule Movement – 1916.
 - Minto-Merley Reforms 1909 – Tilak – Annie Besant Common Weal, New India, Tour of Andhra – She visited Madanapalli and established National College in 1916 with J.H. Cousins as Principal. Now known as Beasant Theosophical College – Suppression of Home Rule, Arrest of Beasant 1917.
 - Reforms – 1919 – Dyarchy.

Nationalist Movement under Gandhi

- Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat, Non-Cooperation. Calcutta Session – Nagpur Session – Vijayawada Session April 1921 – Unique to Andhra – Pingali Venkayya-National Flag
- Large number of people – Gandhi Tour of Andhra – Women participation – Marganti Annapurnamma – Yamini Purna Tilakam – Duvvuru Subbamma, Unnava and Ponaka Kanakamma.
- Boycott of Courts, Foreign Cloth – Educational Institutions, Anti-drinking campaign. Famous song Maakoddi telladoratanamu by Garimella Satyanarayana
- Chirala Perala Satyagraha – Municipal Tax – Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya – Ramadandu – Ramnagar – Peoples participation – Gandhi Blessings – Forest Satyagraha of Palnadu – Pullari tax – Grazing tax – Unnava Laxminarayana – Congress leaders support to peasants of Palnadu – Kannegantu Hanmanthu – leader was shot dead by Police firing.

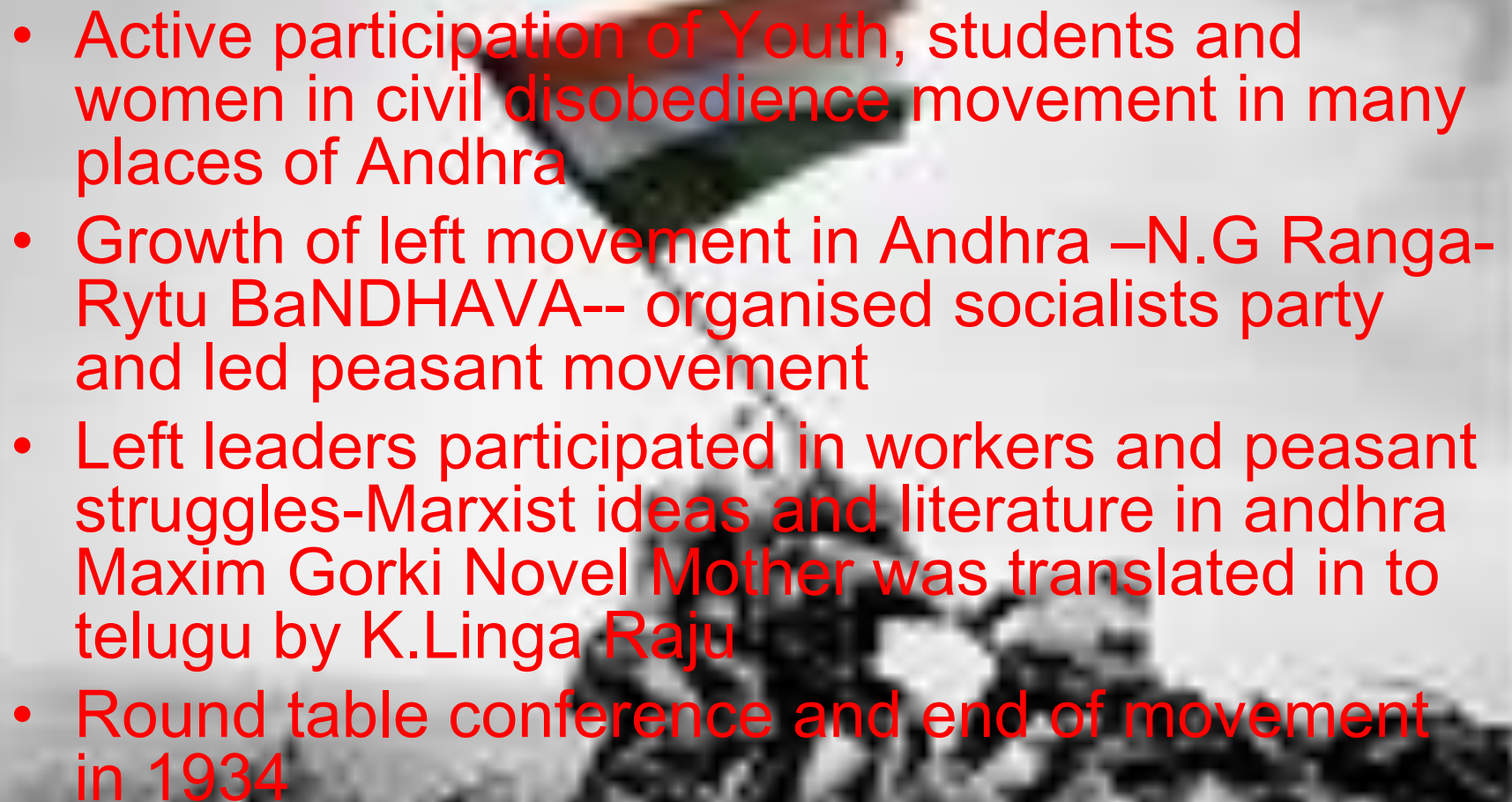
No-Tax Campaign of Pedanandipadu

- Konda Venkatappaiah – Participation of Village officers. Refuse of Tax by Peasants – No collection of Revenue by Government Officials – Karnams Parvataneni Veeraiah Chaudary. Created volunteers-Shantisena- Andhra Shivaji
- Alluri Sita Rama Raju Rebellion – 1922-24.
- Causes – Tribal Problems in Rampa Area – Gamu Gantam Dora – Gamu Mallu Dora – Police Repression – Rutherford – Kanchu Menon.

Civil Disobedience Movement

1930-34

- Gandhiji Demanded reduction of land taxes, abolition of salt tax, introduction of prohibition etc., started famous dandi march
- Boycott of foreign cloths-many merchants supported, Picketing of liquor shops-anti-drinking campaign by women—
- Salt Satyagraha – Konda Venkatappaiah – Leader-called Dictator-Established many shikaras/camps- salt satyagraha in many places in coastal areas— Many Women Participated.
- Famous song of Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Veeragandham Tecchinamu Veerulevaro trelupudi.

- 
- A black and white photograph of a person holding a flag, with the text overlaid in red. The person is wearing a dark shirt and is holding a flag that has horizontal stripes of red, white, and green. The background is a light, hazy sky. The text is in a bold, red, sans-serif font and is arranged in a list of four bullet points on the left side of the image.
- Active participation of Youth, students and women in civil disobedience movement in many places of Andhra
 - Growth of left movement in Andhra –N.G Ranga-Rytu BaNDHAVA-- organised socialists party and led peasant movement
 - Left leaders participated in workers and peasant struggles-Marxist ideas and literature in andhra Maxim Gorki Novel Mother was translated in to telugu by K.Linga Raju
 - Round table conference and end of movement in 1934

Quit-India Movement

- Gandhiji's Do or Die slogan- August resolution- individual satyagraha- arrest of leaders
- Andhra movement popular by Kurnool Circular
- Many violent incidents in many parts of Andhra
- Attack on Railway stations, Post-Telegraphs, Railways were damaged
- End of quit India movement and constitutional development- Cripps mission, cabinet mission etc.,
- Contribution of Andhras to freedom struggle

A black and white photograph showing a group of soldiers in uniform hoisting the Indian national flag (Tiranga) on a tall pole. The flag is partially visible, showing the saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes. The soldiers are positioned on a rocky, uneven terrain. The background is a cloudy sky. The text «THANK YOU» is overlaid in blue on the lower half of the image.

»THANK YOU