

ANDHRA PRADESH HISTORY CONGRESS

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ancient History & Archaeology

Prof. N. Chandramouli

Dept. of History
Pondicherry University
Pondicherry

Medieval History

Prof. Krishna Reddy, N.

Department of Ancient History & Archaeology
S.V. University, Tirupati

Modern History

Prof. P. Sadanandam

Department of History
Kakatiya University, Warangal

Local History & Historiography

Prof. S. Murali Mohan

Dept. of History & Archaeology
Acharya Nagarjuna University
Nagarjuna Nagar

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY SECOND SESSION NARSAPUR - 2018

ISSN 2320-057X

Proceedings of the Forty Second Session of A.P. History Congress held at
Sri Y.N. College (Autonomous),
Narsapur, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.

Copies : 400
Price : Rs.250/-

The Publication of the proceedings was financially supported by the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi. The responsibility for the facts stated, opinions expressed or conclusions reached is entirely that of the authors of the articles and the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi and A.P. History Congress accepts no responsibility for them.

Published on behalf of the A.P. History Congress by:

Dr. B.R. Prasad Reddy

Reader in History
Govt. Degree College, Dhramavaram
Anantapuram District, Andhra Pradesh

January, 2019

Permanent Office:

Prof. S. Murali Mohan

Department of History and Archaeology
Acharya Nagarjuna University
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur
E-mail: aphcanu@gmail.com

SECTION - V : LOCAL HISTORY

Presidential Address

	చరిత్ర పుటల్లో పశ్చిమగోదావరి జిల్లా - Dr. Godam Gopala Swamy	399
1.	Local histories and regional dimensions: Early texts and social protests - Kompalli H.S.S. Sundar	415
2.	సౌజన్యమూర్తి దేవులపల్లి సత్యవతమ్మ - కేలబోయిన దుర్గారావు	418
3.	అలుపెరుగని సంఘ సంస్కర్త పద్మశ్రీ అద్దేపల్లి సర్వచెట్టి - డా॥ మధుశాలినీ కుసుమ	420
4.	స్వయం ప్రకాశితుడు భాస్కర్ల సూర్య నారాయణమూర్తి - కె.యూ.బి.ఎన్.వి. ప్రసాద్	421
5.	Parakala Venkatalakshmanaramanarao - The Karmayogi - Dr. Ch. Srinivasa Rao	423
6.	Parakala Venkata Krishna Seshavataram - Dr. A P V Apparao	425
7.	కవి గ్రామ చరిత్ర పరిశోధకుడు గంధం నాగేశ్వరరావు జీవితం (1920-2017) - గంధం శేషవేంద్రరావు	427
8.	ప్రముఖ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరయోధులు, జాతీయకవి గరికపాటి మల్లావధాని జీవిత సంగ్రహ చరిత్ర - గరికపాటి సుబ్రమణ్యశర్మ	430
9.	"Indigenous Traditional Handicrafts as Geographical Indication Registry of Andhra Pradesh"- A Study - Dr. Govindu Surendra	431
10.	వేయి నవలల కొవ్వలి - డా॥ వీహారి సుదర్శన్	437
11.	మహాత్ముని అభిమాన పుత్రిక మాగంటి అన్నపూర్ణాదేవి - పసుపులేటి భాస్కరరావు	440
12.	మహాత్మ్య విద్యాప్రదాత శ్రీ చింతలపాటి సీతారామ చంద్రవరప్రసాద మూర్తిరాజు - తెన్నేటి లక్ష్మీనరసింహమూర్తి	446
13.	ప్రజలే ప్రాణం, ఉద్యమాలే ఊపిరిగా ఉద్యమించిన ఉద్ధరాజురామం - సర్తి అనంతలక్ష్మీ కళ్యాణి	449
14.	Outrages at Palacole in 1942 Quit India Movement - Dr.K.Venkateswarlu & Dr. B. Anand Kumar	451
15.	Parakala Pattabhi Rama Rao - "The Freedom Figher, Student Leader, Writer, Journalist" - Dr PSNH Ramachandara Rao	454
16.	Tour of Mahatma Gandhi in the West Godavari District - Dr.Ch.Kanaka Rao	456
17.	Origin and Evolution of Narsapur from Pre-history to Modern Times - Dr. T.V.V. Satyanarayana	459
18.	పశ్చిమలో అరుణ పతాకం రెపరెపలు - S. Soma Sekhar	461

PARAKALA PATTABHI RAMA RAO

"The Freedom Fighter, Student Leader, Writer, Journalist"

Dr PSNH Ramachandara Rao
HOD of Chemistry, Sri YN College(A), Narsapur

Born in the Village of Kavitam, Narasapuram Taluk, West Godavari District, to the humble parents, Suryanarayana Swamy and Manikyamba, on 16th November, 1920, Pattabhi Ramarao had experienced a coveted meteoric rise in his life of adventures, also being a beacon to the multitudes of student community of both East and West Godavari Districts.

He had drawn the political inspiration from Evaturi Sarabha Raju, the renown freedom-fighter of Kakinada, E.G.Dt, on several historical occasions, Pattabhi reacted with patriotic zeal, gathering the student community, during his high school studies at-Maruteru (W.G.Dt) as well as at kakinada (E.G.Dt.) Maharaja College, inculcating in them the zeal of patriotism and the spirit of Nationalism, also inciting them to participate in the Freedom Movement of India.

Pattabhi Ramarao was enamored with the enthusing and enlightening speech (encouraging all Indians to necessarily opt for Khaddar wear as well to help sustenance to the weaver -community's production of Khaddar being their cottage—industry) of Mahatma Gandhi, during his visit to Kavitam Village, as part of his "Khaddar Yatra" in 1929¹. Gandhi's message roused the feeling of Nationalism, deeply and fervently in him.

While studying in Kakinada, his leadership qualities had put him on the pedestal of President ship of the 16th Mahasabha of the Andhra Rashtra Vidyarthi Federation, which position had bestowed upon him 'the chance of receiving and honouring Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (Bose's historic visit to Kakinada) on the rostrum of Public meeting in Sept, 1939².

At Kakinada itself, Pattabhi Ramarao was drawn to the charisma of Communism and its ideals, whereupon he involved in the betterment and

uplift of the labourers and workers of both coir industry and rice mills, in and around kakinada region³.

He stubbornly raised hue and cry against the British Govt's decision to partake in the Second World War (started in 1939) joining hands with the allied forces, to fight against Nazi Hitler, for, such war — mongering move would cause colossal harm to India. Protesting the same, he launched a massive "Vidyarthi Andolan" combining and comprising of college students in large numbers, from both of the Godavari District⁴.

As a result of this, the British Rulers tried to arrest and sentence him to prison. But Pattabhi Ramarao was at large to the chasing police, going underground (1940-1942), the crucial years of Communist Party Ban by the British rulers of Delhi⁵.

During these years of underground, he secretly addressed student gatherings in about eleven high schools, as the leader of Student Federation. However, the police arrested him on 23rd Jan. 1943 and put him behind the bars.

He also led the protestors, against the Gopalapuram Zamindari atrocities on land-tillers, 1946-48. But Pattabhi Ramarao once again went underground (1948-1952) between avoiding himself from the Police Julum⁶.

Pattabhi Ramarao essentially endeavoured, as a noteworthy 'Social reformer' to cut short and even eliminate the caste barriers of utter prejudicial hate. He is the bold and brave architect and idealist of promoting inter—caste social marriages, beginning it within his family members⁷. He personally performed one such marriage (the marriage of his own brother, Ramana Rao,) though both, were born in an orthodox Brahmin Family!

He encouraged most of the women members of his family to practically participate in

the Reformist Women organisation (Mahila Chaitanya Vudyamamu). His wife Ahalya Devi, his sister Goparaju Sita Devi and his brother's spouse Suseela are worthy of mention. Unfortunately, his idealistic adventures roused ire, among the bigwigs of Brahminism, who imposed the rigid 'Social Boycott' on his joint undivided family, the heinous blot of social disgrace⁸. Yet Pattabhi Rarnarao stood stout, hearted against such odds of his political and reformist carrer, stepped ahead, never retreating!

As a regular journalist, he worked for Praja Sakti, found place in the Editorial board of Visalandhra, both are the Party organs of the Communist party of India, and as the Editor of 'Com—munism' monthly all these tenures had enriched his astounding Journalistic calibre, duly earning him tons and tons of laurels and accolades⁹.

Pattabhi Rarnarao was honoured with the 'Soviet Land Nehru' Award in 1981, by the Government of Soviet Russia. Earlier he had visited Russia, having been invited by the Russian Government as its guest of honour.

At present, he is immensely occupied with the writing his 'magnum opus; "The movement of Communism and the Communist Party of India, in West Godavari"', which many soon reach the hands of all scholars each and every voracious reader. In his earlier literary works, he chieûy dwelt and dealt

with 'the cause of men, maters and society,' pertaining to the superstitions among people versus cultural renaissance, women movements to attain betterment with equality. the impact of National movement upon the Indian Philosophical Thought, Uplift of the Indian Women, Budhdha's relevance to the Indian Thought, in all, a sum total of thirty books of scholarly volumes of great value¹⁰.

Pattabhi Ramarao's unending and relentless endeavours of a sacriûcing life, is certainly a worthy model of a freedom ûghter cum socail reformer cum writer and Journalist, to be cherished by the posterity. Pattabhi Rama Rao had breathed his last and attained the lotus fee of Lord on Jan, 23rd 1913.

References :

1. A family of patriots and freedom fighters P.12 founded Parakala Trust.
2. Interview with Parakala Pattabhi Rama Rao.
3. Dr. G. Gopala Swami, Bharata Swatanthro dyamam loo Pacchima Godavari Zilla Yodhulu, 1916.
4. Parakala Pattabhi Rama Rao P. 107 Bharata Swatantra Samaram loo Pachima Godavari Zilla.
5. I bid. P.33 2003. P. 33
6. A Family of Parakala Patriots P. 13
7. Dr. G. Gopala Swami, Ibid. P.108
8. Dr. G. Gopala Swami Ibid. P.109