

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 1 : Andhra Ratna - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

In the Madras Presidency, the district of Rajahmundry was created in 1800. During British rule, Rajahmundry was the headquarters of Godavari district. Godavari district was further bifurcated into East and West Godavari districts in 1853. Rajamahendravaram was renamed Rajahmundry during the rule of the British, for whom the city was the headquarters of the Godavari district. Kandukuri Veeresalingam – a social reformer and the author of *Rajashekara Charithra*, the first Telugu novel – was also from Rajahmundry. Rajamahendravaram was one of the biggest cities in South India in the 19th century. The rebirth of culture in Andhra Pradesh started in Rajamahendravaram. Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu is known as the father of reforms in Andhra Pradesh. He started a monthly magazine, *Vivekavardhini*, a school for girls at Dowleswaram in 1853. The first widow remarriage took place on 11 December 1856. A society with 16 members was started on 22 June 1857, which used to look after widow remarriages in Rajamahendravaram. The town hall in Rajamahendravaram was established in 1860 by Veeresalingam. Annie Besant visited Rajamahendravaram twice. First, she came when the foundation of a branch of the Divya Gyan Samaj building at Alcot Gardens was being laid. She came again during the opening ceremony of the building. Ramakrishna Mission was established in 1891 near Kambal tank. Independence movement and Rajamahendravaram: Bipin Chandra Paul visited Rajamahendravaram in April 1906 for the same. During his visits to Rajamahendravaram, he used to address the public in "Paul Chowk" the present-day Kotipalli Bus Stand. Fort of the Dutch[edit] Rajamahendravaram was under Dutch rule for some time. In 1613, the Dutch constructed a fort here. In 1688, the British conquered the Dutch. They converted it into a jail in 1700 and, then, elevated it to a central jail in 1753. There is paddy and sugarcane cultivation in the area. River Godavari flows through the west of Rajahmundry. The Rajahmundry traps, part of the Deccan Traps, are located on the Godavari river and are of particular interest to geologists. There is heavy monsoon rain at the end of summer, with depressions in the Bay of Bengal. Climate data for Rajahmundry.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "Highlights Of The Freedom Movement In Andhra Pradesh"

Full text of "Highlights Of The Freedom Movement In Andhra Pradesh" See other formats.

August 15, October 09, The idea of freedom for old generation Hyderabadis differs vastly from the broad one prevailing all across the nation. Though the Telangana Armed Struggle has the highest recall value in Hyderabad, it could not have really taken off had there been no moorings in the nation-wide struggle for self rule. However, with the movement lacking support from the ruling Nizam, the situation here was entirely different from the general scenario in other princely states. Lack of momentum was also due to the large scale illiteracy and poverty in Telangana region where 80 per cent of the rural population was landless. The land was concentrated in the hands of Nawabs, Jagirdars, Deshmukhs, and Landlords and the general public was under constant repression. Nevertheless, the nationalist movement had branched off to Hyderabad State as well. It did not win the support of the Nawabs who wanted the status quo to continue. The State Congress, then populated by Arya Samajis, was given very limited social activity. Setting up of Andhra Maha Sabha in s allowed the literate people, Telugu speaking middle class, intellectuals and small businessmen to have a common platform where they could exchange views about literature and social issues. The organisation received a booster in terms of Independence aspirations with Ravi Narayana Reddy becoming its member and later President. It attracted young and radical elements to rally around the communists. Contrary to the wishes of the students of Osmania University, orders were issued by the authorities proscribing the singing of the national song inside the university or hostel campus. The students, upon being forced to vacate the hostels, rose up against the order. Narasimha Rao, who was to become the Prime Minister of India later was one among the expelled students. Designated as the President of the State Congress in , he attracted many young men who would later play prominent roles in independent India. When it became clear that the British would leave the country, a resolution was passed at a social session of the Hyderabad State Congress in May , towards accession of the princely state to the Indian Union. Their desire to hoist the National Flag on August 15 was not indulged by the Nizam who, not very keen on losing his stranglehold over the region, declared independence from the British two days before on August Notwithstanding the restriction, the Tricolour fluttered across different streets in Hyderabad on the Independence Day. Swamy Ramananda Thirtha hoisted the flag at Sultan Bazar. The struggle was later taken over by the Telangana guerrilla movement in full throttle, which ended with the Indian Army led by Gen. By the guerilla action had considerably degenerated.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 3 : Andhra Pradesh Freedom Struggle

Get Textbooks on Google Play. Rent and save from the world's largest eBookstore. Read, highlight, and take notes, across web, tablet, and phone.

This resource traces the divergent histories of Hyderabad and Andhra that converged in The reluctant Nizam of Hyderabad was prevailed upon by the powerful and influential Dewan Salar Jung to help out the British who already had Berar, Raichur in their hour of need. Given that Andhra was part of the Madras Presidency and outside the purview of the Nizam, the two regions never saw eye to eye politically. Salar Jung I in Hyderabad revamped the entire administrative, judicial and educational structures inspired by the British. And it was in Andhra that almost 20 Telugu journals were being published by each freely criticizing the British government and their policies; whereas in Hyderabad there was no freedom of press. Most attempts had to be wound up half-way if they had anything to say against His Exalted Highness. Even famous newspapers had to go easy on the Nizam in order to survive. Perhaps, the height of such repression was the killing of Shoebullah Khan, the young editor of Imroze, an Urdu journal, who was shot down by the Razakars as late as in August , when the rest of India was celebrating the first anniversary of Independence. Prominent Hyderabadis like Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya, father of Sarojini Naidu, felt that the scheme was not in the interest of the Hyderabad State. Dr Aghorenath became the first dissident to be exiled by the Nizam government. The Arya Samaj was established in and it immediately assumed a political color, to the chagrin of the government. While things nationalist were so abysmal in Hyderabad, the Andhra Mahasabha had first articulated the demand for a separate Andhra province in the Bapatla Conference, by when the Nizam, in reaction to the activities of the Arya Samaj and the Swadeshi Movement, set off on a renaming spree: Nationalist consciousness effectively developed in Hyderabad only in the s. Struggle post The summer of also witnessed the famous Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya-led Chirala-Perala struggle, when the villagers refused to pay taxes imposed by the Madras Government. Meanwhile, Hyderabad saw the establishment of Osmania University in The Justice Party which ruled Andhra from Madras was against the formation of an Andhra province in spite of the party being full of Andhras. They also staunchly opposed the formation of Andhra University which was one of the demands of Andhra Mahasabha since Telugus found it difficult to gain entry into the Tamil-dominated Madras University. The Nizam Government had banned all political meetings and conferences in the State and the first Hyderabad Political Conference, in had to be organized outside the State in Kakinada. He was there only to oversee the programmes undertaken for the uplift of the Harijans. It was only in that the Hyderabad State Congress was established. But the Prime Minister Akbar Hyderi sought to prohibit the formation of the State Congress and it was almost immediately banned. Only in July was the ban lifted. The Razakars About 50 years ago when the Andhras were preoccupied with the question of their having a separate State, the Hyderabadis and the people of Telangana had other problems. At the instigation of Kasim Razvi in Muslims enrolled themselves as a Razakars and took the pledge "to maintain the supremacy of Muslim power and the Deccan. And before what today is geographically and linguistically identified as the State of Andhra Pradesh could be formed, there was a lot of political bad blood between Andhra and Telangana. Swami Sitaram was forced by Patel to give up his fast. Andhra state did not come about. Later, Potti Sriramulu died fasting. Andhra was born on December 19, It took another four years Nov 1, for present-day Andhra Pradesh to be formed overcoming the claims of both the demands for an integrated Visalandhra and a separate Telangana. And these years have seen the Telangana bubble raise its head more than once. Summary of events in Andhra Pradesh First War of Indian Independence. Nizam supports the British. Rise of Telugu journalism. Madras Mahajana Sabha formed Arya Samaj established in Hyderabad. Elagandala, Palamuru, Induru renamed as Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad. Vandemataram Movement in Andhra. First Andhra Conference meets at Bapatla. Demands for an Andhra Province. Andhra Mahasabha sess,on Rayaiaseema-Circars differences crop up. P Venkaiah designs Congress tri-colour. Alluri

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Sitaramaraju leads Rampa rebellion against the British. Ban on State Congress lifted. Kasim Razvi becomes president of Ittehadul. Instigates Muslims to become Razakars. Nizam declares Hyderabad an independent and sovereign State. Nizam threatens to accede to Pakistan if negotiations with Delhi failed. Standstill Agreement signed Jan, Kasim Razvi makes his famous provocative speeches. Madras-Bombay Mail attacked by Razakars. Nizam appeals to the UNO to intervene. Kasim Rani and Laik Ali arrest-ed. Later they escape to Pakistan. Patti Sriramulu begins fast. Nehru announces Andhra State.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 4 : Tribal People of Andhra Pradesh - India the Destiny

Freedom movement in AP the first ever woman in India to donate her entire gold ornaments to Gandhiji when he toured Andhra Pradesh and thus became a trendsetter among the, until then highly.

Andhra Pradesh tribes developed economically and technologically. They are better equipped and have youth organisations. Here the Government also taking preventive steps to control Malaria and has been concentrating on the tribal youth education and better communication. There are nearly twenty varieties of tribes living in Andhra Pradesh. They are living at forest based mountains of the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts. The tribes are speaking either Dravidian or Mundari dialects. Here we are giving some important tribes brief story. Their inhabited places are fully covered with lofty hills, darting mountain streams and deep gaping valleys the people have also great skills in irrigation and supply the water to every crop of their own. They are also good planners in constructing their houses and the aligned in parallel rows. Savara tribal people believe that they are the descendants of the Sabaras who referred Aita-reya Brahmana. They belonged to the Mundari dialect. They are inhabiting in the areas of Malkangiri, Pattangi and Koraput areas. Formally their main occupation is cultivation and hunting and fishing for their food supply. The Gadaba tribal women are skilled in weaving the cloth. They follow a tradition that a Gadaba girl who skilled in weaving the loom, she only qualify for the marriage. The Gadaba tribal women wear enormous wire rings and the ear ornaments which are very attractive. The Koya tribal people live in Godavari valley. This tribe has been changing itself according to the society. The Koyas choose different occupations like Carpentry, basket making, black smith and brass workers. However, the social workers have been trying to assist them to bring into the main stream of society. During the drought seasons the families depending on the tamarind seeds and palm juice for their economic sources. They live in the hilly regions accompanied with the Koya tribe. They are the rusting tribe. Still, they have noble qualities aristocratic past. Their lifestyle is very similar to the Koya tribe. Most of them are doing cultivation at the present time.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 5 : History of Andhra Pradesh - Wikipedia

Hi Friends. Today we uploading the video about Freedom movement in Andhra Pradesh. This is the Important and major section in the AP History. APPSC AP History. APPSC Group 2 Second Paper.

Cyclone Titli to reach Gopalpur between 5: The storm wreaked havoc on infrastructure, blocking roads and hampering emergency work. Officials in Odisha evacuated more than 3,00, people, suspended operations at Paradip port and cancelled many trains and flights on Wednesday. Here are the highlights: Singh has assured continued support from the Centre in disaster management, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of Odisha, reports ANI. District magistrates have been asked to prepare reports on house and crop damage immediately and hailed for achieving zero casualty target, tweets CMO Odisha. The cyclone made landfall early morning today. TitliCyclone made a landfall in the region early morning today. Visuals from Palasa railway station in Srikakulam district as CycloneTitli hits the region. We have a number of multi-purpose cyclone shelters across the state and we shifted people in over 1, shelters. It was an elaborate operation: Rain will continue in places around Ranchi till tomorrow: Official Immediately after landfall, it was kmph. Gradually, it was weakening. Now it will come down to kmph. Official Up to evening of today, north Andhra Pradesh may experience wind speed from kmph. Very rough to high conditions still prevailing over west central Bay of Bengal. Fishermen advised not to venture into sea: Dharmendra Pradhan Government and authorities are on alert. It is the need of the hour for everyone to come forward. Union minister Dharmendra Pradhan Skymet forecast Very severe TitliCyclone will weaken but maintain its Cyclone strength as it has been getting enough moisture feed due to the system skirting along the coast.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 6 : Freedom struggle in Hyderabad - ANDHRA PRADESH - The Hindu

The Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra), Vol. 4, Hyderabad, Google Scholar Webster, John A History of the Dalit Christians in India, San Francisco, , pp. 40 -

The Indian National leaders from the state as well as Arya Samaj leaders invoked themselves whole-heartedly in the movement. The peasants of the state, influenced by Communist party, had also revolted against the Nizam, who tried to suppress their armed struggle against landlords. A Communist-led peasant revolt started in Telangana in 1946, which lasted until Rangareddy district was carved out of Hyderabad district of Telangana in 1953. Now Telangana has 31 districts. The Central Government appointed a civil servant, M. He administered the state with the help of bureaucrats from Madras state and Bombay state. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was elected Chief minister of Hyderabad State in the first democratic election. Meanwhile, Telugu-speaking areas in the Andhra region were carved out of the erstwhile Madras state by leaders like Potti Sri Ramulu to create Andhra State in 1953, with Kurnool as its capital. The agitation arose after many jobs were taken by people from coastal Andhra. The popular slogans were Non-Mulki go back and Idli Sambar go back. During the protests seven students were killed in police firing. Some sources claim that the Mulki Movement started as far back as 1946. In December 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed to prepare for the creation of states on linguistic lines. Hyderabad State in yellowish green. After reorganisation in 1956, regions of the state west of the red and blue lines merged with the Bombay and Mysore states respectively, and the rest of the state Telangana was merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh. Paragraph of the States Reorganisation Commission Report SRC said "opinion in Andhra is overwhelmingly in favour of the larger unit; public opinion in Telangana has still to crystallise itself. Important leaders of public opinion in Andhra themselves seem to appreciate that the unification of Telangana with Andhra, though desirable, should be based on a voluntary and willing association of the people and that it is primarily for the people of Telangana to take a decision about their future". The people of Telangana had several concerns. The region had a less-developed economy than Andhra, but with a larger revenue base mostly because it taxed rather than prohibited alcoholic beverages, which people of Telangana feared might be diverted for use in Andhra. They feared that planned irrigation projects on the Krishna and Godavari rivers would not benefit Telangana proportionately, even though people of Telangana controlled the headwaters of the rivers. It was feared that the people of Andhra, who had access to higher standards of education under the British rule, would have an unfair advantage in seeking government and educational jobs. The commission proposed that the Telangana region be constituted as a separate state with a provision for unification with Andhra state, after the general elections, if a resolution could be passed in the Telangana state assembly with a two-thirds majority. The resolution said, "Assembly would further like to assure the people in Telangana that the development of that area would be deemed to be special charge, and that certain priorities and special protection will be given for the improvement of that area, such as reservation in services and educational institutions on the basis of population and irrigational development. Government had to provide the additional security for Communist leaders who supported the Visalandhra. Voting did not take place on the resolution because Telangana proponents insisted on including the phrase "As per the wishes of people" in the resolution. Prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru initially was skeptical of merging Telangana with Andhra State, fearing a "tint of expansionist imperialism" in it.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 7 : Highlights of Rahul Gandhi Speech in Praja Garjana, Hyderabad

The title has to be either 'Andhra Struggle for separate state' or 'Telangana Freedom struggle', there is no such struggle called 'Andhra Pradesh Freedom Struggle'. Or it can be 'Struggle for separate states'.

But there are many people and their contributions that we have not even heard of. The remembrance of our freedom struggle involves a lot of nostalgia – romanticized and commemorated by the country as best as possible. But there are a few names which have been lost over the years. She was 16 at the time of her arrest, and was put into life imprisonment by the British. He died on 17 July, , fighting the British. Alluri Sitarama Raju Source: Born into a prosperous Kshatriya family in Andhra Pradesh, he gave up everything for the freedom struggle. He took up the cause of the tribal people in the Agency areas, who were being harassed by British officials under the Forest Act, and led an armed rebellion against the British forces. He was an authority in geology, agriculture and also an educationalist. His major contribution to the movement was the design of the national flag of India, which was first modified and adopted as the flag of Indian National Congress and later modified again to be the national flag of India. One of his most famous acts was in during the protests against Simon Commission in Madras. The police had imposed a ban on protests in some areas, and had warned of shooting people who violated orders. He faced the police, tore open his shirt, bared his chest and dared them to shoot if they could. He waged a war with the British sixty years before the Indian War of Independence the rebellion occurred in the Northern parts of India. He was captured and hanged in CE. His fort was destroyed and his wealth was looted by the British army. He basically protested against the sovereignty of the East India Company and refused to pay their taxes. Wikimedia The trio is mostly remembered together for their attack on the Dalhousie Square in Kolkata. Simpson, the Inspector General of Prisons, was infamous for brutally oppressing prisoners. The Dalhousie Square was renamed as the B. After capturing the town. They were eventually surrounded as they were greatly outmatched and overpowered by the British forces. Also, they could not find any ammunition. Sen was captured, tried and hanged. He used to be a school teacher before he became a revolutionary. Wikimedia The man died in obscurity despite protecting Western Orissa from the British rule along with a few other comrades. Eligible as the next in line to the throne of Sambalpur after the death of Maharaja Sai in , he helped the lower caste tribal people in Sambalpur against the British by encouraging their language and culture development. Affectionately called Bira by the local people because of his swordsmanship, he began protesting from the age of 18 and spent some 17 years in jail after that. But he continued the protest till , when he surrendered and went to jail. He spent 20 years in prison after his surrender. Also, Sambalpur was the last patch of land to be occupied by the British except for the princely state, and it is said that it was largely due to the efforts of Sai. He spent most of his life doing humanitarian work and working for the Dalit community. There are so many others whose names have been lost to obscurity. Let us make an effort to recognize our freedom fighters and remember their contributions. Kelappan, among so many others. Tell us who you think should be commemorated in the comments Source: Or have something to share?

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 8 : History of the Telangana movement - Wikipedia

Rampa Rebellion is one of the most important phases in the history of freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh. This movement was led by Alluri Sitaramaraju.

The kingdom reached its zenith under Gautamiputra Satakarni. At the end of the period, the Telugu region was divided into fiefdoms ruled by lords. During the fourth century, the Pallava dynasty extended their rule from southern Andhra Pradesh to Tamilakam and established their capital at Kanchipuram. Their power increased during the reigns of Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I. The Pallavas dominated the southern Telugu-speaking region and northern Tamilakam until the end of the ninth century. Between and the Kakatiya dynasty emerged, bringing the Telugu region under unified rule. During this period, the Telugu language emerged as a literary medium with the writings of Tikkana. In the sultan of Delhi, Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq, sent a large army commanded by Ulugh Khan later, as Muhammad bin Tughluq, the Delhi sultan to conquer the Telugu region and lay siege to Warangal. The fall of the Kakatiya dynasty led to an era with competing influences from the Turkic kingdoms of Delhi, the Chalukya Chola dynasty in the south and the Persio-Tajik sultanate of central India. The Telugu achieved independence under Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire. The Qutb Shahi dynasty of the Bahmani Sultanate succeeded that empire. The Qutub Shahis were tolerant of Telugu culture from the early 16th to the end of the 17th centuries. A democratic society, with two stable political parties and a modern economy, emerged under the Chief Ministership of N. India became independent from the United Kingdom in 1947. Although the Muslim Nizam of Hyderabad wanted to retain independence from India, but was forced to cede his kingdom to the Dominion of India in 1952 to form Hyderabad State. Andhra, the first Indian state formed primarily on a linguistic basis, was carved from the Madras Presidency in 1953. Andhra in Indian epic literature There are references to an Andhra kingdom and a people known as the Andhras in Indian epic poetry the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Puranas. Rama is said to have lived in the forest around present-day Bhadrachalam during his exile. Although the ancient literature indicates a history dating to several centuries BCE, archaeological evidence exists only from the last two millennia. The script of the Bhattiprolu inscriptions was the progenitor of the Brahmi Lipi, which later diversified into modern Telugu scripts. According to Megasthenes, who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya, the Andhras had 30 fortified towns and an army of 1, infantry, 2, cavalry and 1, elephants. An inscription at Nasik, written at the time of Gautamiputra Satakarni the 23rd Satavahana ruler, indicates that the kingdom included most of the southern peninsula and southern parts of Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The court language used by the Satavahanas was Prakrit, and their kings observed the Vedic religion. The fall of the Satavahana empire left Andhra in political chaos, and local rulers carved out small kingdoms for themselves. Sanskrit replaced Prakrit as the inscriptional language at this time. Ikshvakus[edit] Puranic history is mythology. Satvahanas were not Ikshvaku dynasty. The Andhra Ikshvakus Sanskrit: Their capital was Vijayapuri Nagarjunakonda. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Ikshvakus succeeded the Satavahanas in the Krishna River valley, and may have entered Andhra from the north. It is a belief among some historians that, Andhra Ikshvakus were related to the mythological Ikshvakus, while some believe Andhra Ikshvakus seem to be a local tribe who adopted the title. Inscriptions in the Nagarjunakonda valley, Jaggayyapeta and Ramireddipalli provide some support for this hypothesis. He had sons; the eldest was Vikushi, who succeeded his father as the ruler of Ayodhya. In the Dharmamrita, during the lifetime of the 12th tirthankara, Yasodhara an Ikshvaku prince from the kingdom of Anga went to Vengi. They were feudal lords of the Satavahanas, and bore the title of Mahatalavara. Although the Puranas cite seven kings ruling Andhra for years, only four are confirmed in inscriptions. Rulers of subsequent dynasties commonly performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice to declare their independence. Virapurushadatta[edit] Virapurushadatta was the son and successor of Santamula through his wife, Madhari. He had a sister, Adavi Santisri, took a queen from the Saka family of Ujjain and gave his daughter in marriage to a Chutu prince. Rudrapurushadatta[edit]

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Rudrapurushadatta was an Ikshvaku ruler mentioned in inscriptions from Gurajala in Guntur district. Possibly a son of Ehuvala Santamula, he ruled for over 11 years. Brihatpalayanas[edit] During the third century CE the Brihatpalayanas ruled north Andhra from their capital, Kodur, in the Krishna district. One dynasty was the Jaya Varma. Anandagotrikas[edit] The Ananda Gotrikas ruled coastal Andhra from their capital, Kapotapuram. Their affiliations are unknown. Salankayanas[edit] From about to , after the fall of the Ikshvakus, the Salankayanas ruled part of the east coast from Vengi. Like the Vishnukundinas of Vinukonda who succeeded them, the Salankayanas were vassals of the Pallavas of the southern Telugu and northern Tamil lands. At this time, Telugu and Kannada scripts began to separate from those of other Indian dialects. Pallavas[edit] The Pallava dynasty Telugu: It was ascendant during the reigns of Mahendravarman I " and Narasimhavarman I " The empire included the southern Telugu and the northern parts of the Tamil regions. The Pallavas were noted for their patronage of Dravidian architecture , examples of which survive in Mahabalipuram. The Chinese traveller Xuanzang visited Kanchipuram under Pallava rule , and extolled its benign government. During the eighth century, the Pallavas were succeeded by the Chola dynasty. According to Edward B. Eastwick , the maharaja of Vizianagaram was a descendant of the maharajas of Udaipur and the Sisodia branch of the Gehlot tribe. Early rulers of the dynasty allied with the Vakatakas and the Rashtrakutas by marriage. In , Madhava Varma a descendant of the dynasty and four allied clans achieved independence by defeating the Salankayanas in coastal Andhra. Their capitals were Amaravati and Bezwada before they settled on Vizianagaram. Over the centuries the allied clans were vassals of the Vizianagaram rulers and subsequent dynasties, including the Chalukyas. Kalidindi in Krishna district was held by the Vishnukundina dynasty, although it was later associated with the Rajus. In , the maharaja of Vizianagaram was conquered by the Golkonda dynasty and was made subahdar of the Northern Circars. The title was conferred by Aurangzeb , who gave the maharaja a split-tipped sword still part of the Vishnukundina coat of arms. One of his daughters was married to Maharaj Kumar Singh, a cousin of and heir apparent to the maharajah of Rewah. Kalachuris of Chedi[edit] Although the Matsyas , Chedis , Pericchedis , Haihayas and Kalachuris may share a common Vedic ancestry and origin myth, the link is tenuous. In the Puranas , Matsya Sanskrit for "fish" was the name of a tribe Meenas and a state of the Vedic civilisation. The Matsya tribe was founded by a fisherman who became a king. Vasu ruled the Chedis and the Matsyas, suggesting the Matsya were once part of the Chedi kingdom. The Puranas mention six Matsya kingdoms, and the Pandya Kingdom in the south has a fish on its banner. Signs of the Matsya are later found in the Visakhapatnam region. Chedi[edit] The Chedi kingdom, in central and western India, was first ruled by Paurava kings and later by Yadav kings. It corresponds roughly to the present-day Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Haihaya[edit] The Haihaya kingdom haya means "horse" was one of a number kingdoms ruled by Chandravamsha Kshatriya kings in central and western India. The Vishnu Purana links its outlying tribes to the Yadu tribe. Haihaya rulers included the legendary Kartavirya Arjuna , a powerful king who defeated Ravana. Kalachuri[edit] Kalachuri is the name used by two kingdoms who claim a common ancestry and ruled in a succession of dynasties from the 10th to the 12th centuries. The first kingdom controlled western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in central India. The second, the southern Kalachuri, ruled part of Karnataka. Kalachuri kings, related by marriage to the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas , ruled from Tripuri, Gorakhpur , Ratnapur and Rajpur. The name Kalachuri may derive from kali long moustache and churi sharp knife. The Kalachuri were also known as Katachuris. They were vassals of the Chalukyas. The Pericchedis are also mentioned as vassals of the Chalukyas. Rama Chandra Rao, they were connected to the ancient Chedi. The Pericchedis had two branches, with Kollipaka and Bezawada their capitals. Rao also mentions that the Vastsavai dynasty of Peddapuram may be related to the Matsya dynasty, since there is evidence of a branch in the Visakhapatnam area. Their emblem was suvarna vrishabha, a golden bull. Historians such as P. Lieutenant colonel James Tod recorded a tribe of Haihayas "near the very top of the valley of Sohagpur , in Bhagelkhand, aware of their ancient lineage, and though few in number, still celebrated for their valour". From around during the time of Gunaga Vijayaditya to the 11th century, the language progressed from stanzas to full literary works. During the 11th century, the Mahabharata was partially

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

translated by court poet Nannaya under the patronage of the Eastern Chalukya ruler Rajaraja Narendra. Modern Telugu script evolved from the old Telugu script from the 11th to the 19th centuries. The Eastern Chalukyas were a branch of the Chalukyas of Badami. Pulakesin II conquered Vengi near Eluru in and installed his brother, Kubja Vishnuvardhana , as its ruler. The Vishnuvardhana dynasty, known as the Eastern Chalukyas, ruled for nearly four centuries. Control of the Vengi region shifted from Gunaga Vijayaditya to Rashtrakuta rule, to the Kalyani Chalukya 10th and 11th centuries , and then to the Cholas. The Cholas at Talakad were defeated by the Hoysala ruler, Vishnuvardhana , and Vengi was again ruled by the Chalukyas. By the end of the 12th century, the Eastern Chalukya empire was divided into three kingdoms: The cholas were also called as Chodas.

DOWNLOAD PDF HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Chapter 9 : Azgar Ali Mohammad: Women's Movements in the Post Independent Era of Andhra Pradesh

This movement was launched in the state of Andhra Pradesh against the former Nizam of Hyderabad. The agrarian social structure in the Nizam's Hyderabad was of a feudal order. It had two kinds of land tenure systems, namely, raiyatwari and jagirdari.

All these movements are aimed at acquiring due spaces for different sections of populations and regions. Social movements may sometimes determine public policy. The state of Andhra Pradesh has a distinct place in the history of social movements in India. The state has witnessed many social movements involving marginalized and disadvantaged groups and regions, these movements have expanded social and political spaces of the women. In Andhra Pradesh women in early 50s joined struggles for the rural poor such as the Telangana movement. Women played an important role in the Telangana struggle. They had to face molestation and rape, apart from beatings on a large scale. The story of their heroic and stubborn resistance in defense of their personal dignity, against molestation, torture and rape, is an inspiring one. The transition of the economy in rural areas from semi-feudal to capitalist relations from the 1950s has created a need for the poor in general and rural women belonging to landless agricultural labor and poor peasant households in particular to participate in women movements. During the 1950s the left parties organized agricultural labor, peasants and women on class lines. Higher wages for agricultural labor, access to land, and protection against famines were the issues focused upon. The women of Andhra Pradesh joined the Naxalite Movement also. In the Naxalite movement, women have played various roles as couriers, combatants, peace builders, activists and politicians. They were brought in to light. In the pre-emergency period early 1970s the Progressive Organization for Women POW emerged and brought to the fore problems and issues of middle class women. The movement organized middle class women on social and cultural issues like dowry, alcoholism, relief from the double burden of housework and outside work and economic issues like equal pay and the right to work. Their political commitment is more leftist than Liberal. It began as a spontaneous movement against alcoholism in a remote village in Dubaganta, supported by the NLC in Nellore and adopted by the other districts of Andhra Pradesh. It is noted that there was no organized leadership to start within the anti-arrack movement. Most of the groundwork was done with local initiative, with women collectively protesting against arrack in their villages. With the movement gathering momentum, political parties entered at the very last stage. Eventually, the movement resulted in the declaration of total prohibition of liquor in India. In addition, it provided a change in the party in power in the state. However, as a result of the deeply rooted problem of alcoholism and its political dynamics the agitation could not be sustained for long. Issues of such nature need a broad based movement though sporadic agitations against arrack by women still continue. In the context of globalization, the state treats women as a homogenous group to address any action or programme for women. The women Self Help Groups SHGs hold regular weekly meetings, save and repay regularly, and use trained bookkeepers for proper bookkeeping. All SHG members abide by the principles of saying no to child marriages, child labor, domestic violence and wasteful expenditures. The women discuss family planning, the number of children they should have, and the spacing between births, indicating a significant change in their ability to exercise reproductive choice within the household. Social empowerment issues have become the basis for the subsequent economic empowerment of women. Grassroots leaders developed through the program have contested local government elections; and women from SHGs and their federations have been elected at various levels. Initiatives for Women Empowerment in Andhra Pradesh Empowerment of women is the hall mark of the approach of the Government in its development initiatives social, political and economic. The State Empowerment Policy for women aims at the following objectives: