

ANDHRA STATE FORMATION

BY

SAILAJA

HISTORY

- Andhras are first mentioned in **Aitreya Brahmana**.
- Andhras were also mentioned in Mahabaratha.
- The Assaka Mahajanapada (700–300 BCE) was an ancient kingdom located between the Godavari and Krishna Rivers in southeastern India.
- Andhras gained prominence – during Satavahanas, Kakatiyas, Kutub Shahis.
- After the decline of Kutub Shahis prominence of Andhras started declining.
- **DURING NIZAMS:**
 - **1766** – Coastal Districts.
 - **1801** – Rayalseema were ceded to English.
- Lord Wellsley – Amalgamated Coastal and Rayalseema dt's into Madras Presidency.
- But majority of Govt jobs in Madras district is dominated by Tamils.

1911 – JOBS DIVISION IN ANDHRA

JOB	TELUGU	OTHERS
SUB-COLLECTORS	01	03
DEPUTY COLLECTORS	21	39
DISTRICT JUDGES	0	19
DISTRICT MUNSIFS	30	93
DISTRICT REGISTRARS	02	17
HIGHER JOBS IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	05	28
JOBS IN STATE DEPARTMENT	08	56

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- Andhras believed they could not get proper recognition and representation in Madras State.
- So they demanded for separate Andhra state for telugu speaking people.
- We can divide different phases of Movement for separate state formation:
 - Initial phase – 1903-1912.
 - Second phase – 1913-1920.
 - Third Phase – 1921-1935.
 - Fourth Phase – 1936-1947.
 - Fifth Phase – 1948-1953.

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- When India became independent, Telugu-speaking people (Urdu is spoken in some parts of Hyderabad and a few other districts of Hyderabad State) were distributed in 22 districts: nine in Hyderabad State, 12 in the Madras Presidency and one in French-controlled Yanam.
- In 1953 Andhra State was created from part of the Madras Presidency, the first state in India formed on a linguistic basis.
- In 1956, Andhra State was merged with the Telugu-speaking area of Hyderabad State to form the state of Andhra Pradesh.
- The north-western part of Andhra Pradesh was separated to form Telangana on 2 June 2014.

INITIAL PHASE(1903-1912)

- Percentage of land area of Andhra and Telugu speaking people in Madras state:
 - Andhra – 58%.
 - Telugu speaking people – 40%.
- **1903** – For the first time Yuvajana Navya Sahiti Samithi in Guntur explained the importance of Separate Andhra State.
- **1905** – Spread of Vandemataram Movement in Andhra spread not only the concept of nationalism in Andhra but also gave a zeal for separate state formation.
- **Unnava Lakshmi Narayana And Jonnavithula Gurunatham** – for the first time showed the map of telugu people dominated areas in Madras Presidency, Mysore state and Central Provinces.
- **HINDU NEWSPAPER:**
 - **1911** – The Hindu N.P published 6 articles reflecting the backwardness of Telugu or Andhra people.
 - Jonnavithula Gurunatham wrote many articles for The Hindu Newspaper describing the backward ness of Andhra people in Madras Presidency.

MEETING WHICH IS HELD AT NIDADAVOLU - 1912

- Nidadavolu Meeting – People from Krishna, Guntur and Godavari dts met.
- Guntur Dt Sangh – First demanded for the importance of separate state formation.
- But this proposal was rejected by – K V Reddy Naidu, Pedada Sambasiva Rao.
- Jonnavithula Gurunatham – demanded for seperate Andhra state.
- Konda Venkatappaya – leaded the volunteers in Krishna, Guntur dt's.
- **ANDHRA MAHASABHA COMMITTEE:**
 - **Venue** – Guntur.
 - **President** – Vinjamuri Bhavanacharyulu.
 - **Secretary** – Konda Venkatappaya.
- **1913 – IN BAPATLA ANDHRA MAHASABHA WAS CONDUCTED. VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS ARE TAKEN IN THIS MAHASABHA THEY ARE:**
 - An English Newspaper is to be published for the upliftment fo Andhras.
 - Ban on Telugu people entry into army is to be lifted.

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- A fund and organization is to be estbd for boosting telugu students who are studying abroad.
- Enough funds are to be gathered for running Machilipatnam National College and Vetapalem Saraswati Niketan.
- A separate Constitution for the formation of Separate Andhra state.
- Andhra people to be appointed in higher Govt job.
- Various Newspapers which published importance of Separate Andhra State:
- Hindu Newspaper – Which explained formation of separate Andhra will increase problems as Nation is already suffering from various bifurcation issues.
- Even Nyayapati Subba Rao opposed the formation of Separate Andhra State.
- Some of the other leaders also criticized that instead of asking separate state Andhra people should work for their development.
- Pattabhi Sitaramaiah opposed Nyayapati Subba Rao's argument.

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- Newspapers which supported the cause of separate Andhra State:
- **Andhra Patrika** – Kasinathuni Nageshwar Rao(Which is published from Bombay).
- **Krishna Patrika** – Estbd Konda Venkatappaya(From Machilipatnam).
- **Pattabhi Sitaramaiah** – Small states can only ensure development in Andhra.

FIRST ANDHRA SESSION(1913 MAY 20)

- President – B N Sharma.
- Venue – Bapatla.
- Presided by - Baiyya Narasimheshwar Rao Sharma(B N Sharma) who is the member of Legislative Assembly.
- Konda Venkatappaya – Invited guest President.
- In the session B N Sharma gave a call saying:
 - Andhra people should be law abiding citizens
 - “Prathamam ga manam mundhu Bharathiyulam taruvathe Andhra vallam”.
- “Vemavaravu Ramadasu Panthulu” proposed separate Andhra state resolution.
- This resolution is rejected by : Nyayapati Subba Rao, Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, Ganti Venkata Ramaiah.
- Krishna Rao proposal is finally accepted by vast majority.
- This session ended – deciding separate Andhra state resolution will be considered in the next session.

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- Separate state resolution is to be left for the decisions of the people.
- Pattabhi Sitaramaiah Presided the Andhra Conference Standing committee – Which is assigned the task of gathering th people’s view.
- After Bapatla Session – the demand for Seperate Andhra State is demanded in various Districts.
- Guntur, Vja, Godavari districts supported separate Andhra resolution.
- 1913 – The meeting which is convened in Vishakapatnam argued for the separate Andhra state.
- Gutti Keshava Pillai, Doraiswami Iyengar(Chittor), Goplaswamy Modaliyar(Bellary) opposed separate Andhra state argument.
- Ceded districts initially didn’t supported the Sepearte Andhra State cause but when an Committee which is formed by Konda Venkatappaya toured these districts they also realised the separate Andhra state cause.

FIRST ANDHRA MAHASABHA RESOLUTIONS

- 1913 – The meeting which is convened in Vishakapatnam argued for the separate Andhra state:
- Demanded for University, Agricultural University, Medical College and Port for Vizag.
- 1913 – Another meeting which is convened in Vijainagaram – Chodavaram and is presided by Manda Suryanarayana demanded for separate Andhra State.
- **Andhra Advocate** – N.P is started.

SECOND ANDHRA SESSION

- President – Byayapati Subba Rao.
- Venue – Vijayawada.
- Here they have changed the nomenclature of Andhra (Samavesam) Meeting to Andhra Maha Sabha.
- In this session Manda Suryanarayana Rao has proposed Separate Andhra State which is attested by Vemavarapu Ramadasu.
- Even though Nellore and Kadapa representatives has opposed this yet the resolution is passed.
- Also demanded for Engineering College in Andhra.

THIRD ANDHRA MAHASABHA(1915-MAY)

- President – Raja Ramaraya Iyengar(Panuganti Raju).
- Venue : Vishakapatnam.
- Resolutions:
- Secondary Eductaion should be given in Mother tongue and the speeches which are delivered by leaders should be in Telugu only.
- Proposed 11 telugu districts.
- Swadeshi Mitran(Tamil N.P) – Supported Telugu education.

FOURTH ANDHRA MAHASABHA(1916 MAY)

- **President** – Mocherla Ramachandra Rao(South Indian Gokhale).
- **Venue** – Kakinada.
- **Invited President** – Krishna Rao(Polavaram Zamindar).
- Important event – Those leaders who opposed the separate state formation also supported Separate state formation.
- Gadde Raghava Rao who once opposed the separate state formation also supported the cause.
- Nyayapati subba Rao introduced the resolution.
- **1916 – May 8th** – In Kakinada Session **Achanta Rukmini Lakshmipathi** gave call that women should also fight for their rights.

FIFTH ANDHRA MAHASABHA(1917 JUNE 01)

- President – Konda Venkatappayya.
- Invited guest President – Ongole Venkata Rangaiah.
- Venue – Nellore.
- People who opposed separate state formation is Gutti Keshava Pillai(Ananthapur), Ekambar Iyer(Nandyala).
- Gadicherla Harisarvottam Rao – Supported Separate Andhra State formation.
- Two separate divisions(regarding Andhra state formation) are united by – B N Sharma.
- All the members heard - Andhraprabodam authored by Rayaprolu Subba Rao and asserted the fact of creating separate Andhra state.
- All these 5 sessions explained importance of Separate Andhra State formation.
- 1917 – April – Andhra Rajikiya Samithi is presided by B N Sharma.

MONTAGUE CHLEMSFORD REFORMS(1917 AUGUST 20)

- Separate Session of Andhra Maha Sabha was convened to discuss – Montague Chlemsford Reforms.
- **Venue** – Vijayawada.
- **Invited guest** – Aiyadewara Kaleshwara Rao.
- Nyayapati Subba Rao along with 21 other members gave representation to Montague when he visited Madras Presidency.
- **1918** – B N Sharma proposed in Central Legislative Assembly – that separate states should be formed on linguistic basis.
- **Supported by** – K V Ranga Swamy, Iyengar.
- **Rejected by** – Md Ali Jinnah, Srinivasa Shashtry.

SEPARATE ANDHRA STATE(1918 AUG 17)

- Montague Chelmsford reforms are announced in 1918 July.
- **1918 Aug 17 - Kasinathuni Nageshwar Rao** presided separate Andhra session which are held at Guntur.
- Montague Reforms did not mentioned about Separate Andhra State.
- Pattabhi Sitaramaiah suggested for – Separate org to be formed on linguistic basis which is opposed by Congress leaders.
- Mocherla Ramchandra Rao gave an memorandum to the govt explaining the importance of separate state formation in London.
- Venkatapathi Raju – proposed an resolution in Madras Legislative Assembly for separate Andhra State.

SEPARATE CONGRESS BRANCH FOR ANDHRA(1918-JAN 22)

- 1891 – P Anandacharayulu presided INC session.
- Nyayapati Subba Rao worked as secretary for INC many years.
- 1914 – Madras Congress Maha sabha is attended by 256 members from Andhra but their proposal is rejected by Tamilians.
- So, Andhra demanded for separate Congress committee.
- 1918 – Jan 22nd - After the intervention of Tilak and contribution of Pattabhi and Nyayapati finally Separate Andhra Committee is formed.
- **Andhra Congress first session is :**
 - Presided by – Nyayapati.
 - First Secretary – Konda Venkatappaya.
- This is the first victory of Separate Andhra Movement.