



SRR & CVR GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

VIJAYAWADA, KRISHAN DIST.,
A.P NAAC B+GRADE(CGPA:2.60)



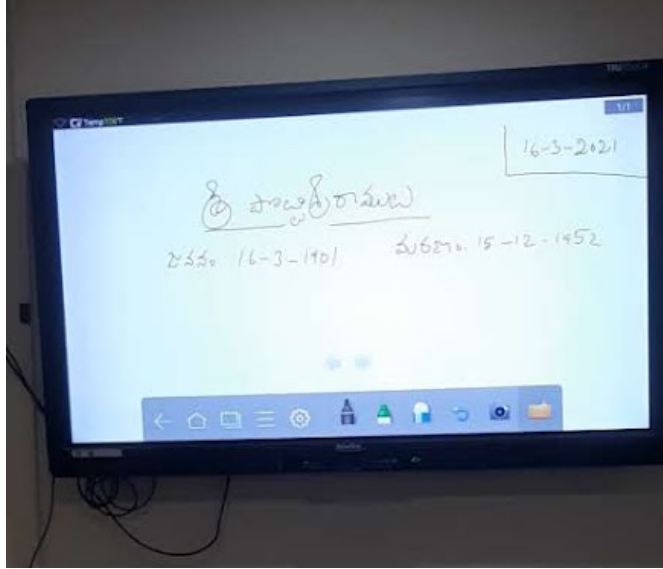
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF POTTI SREERAMULU

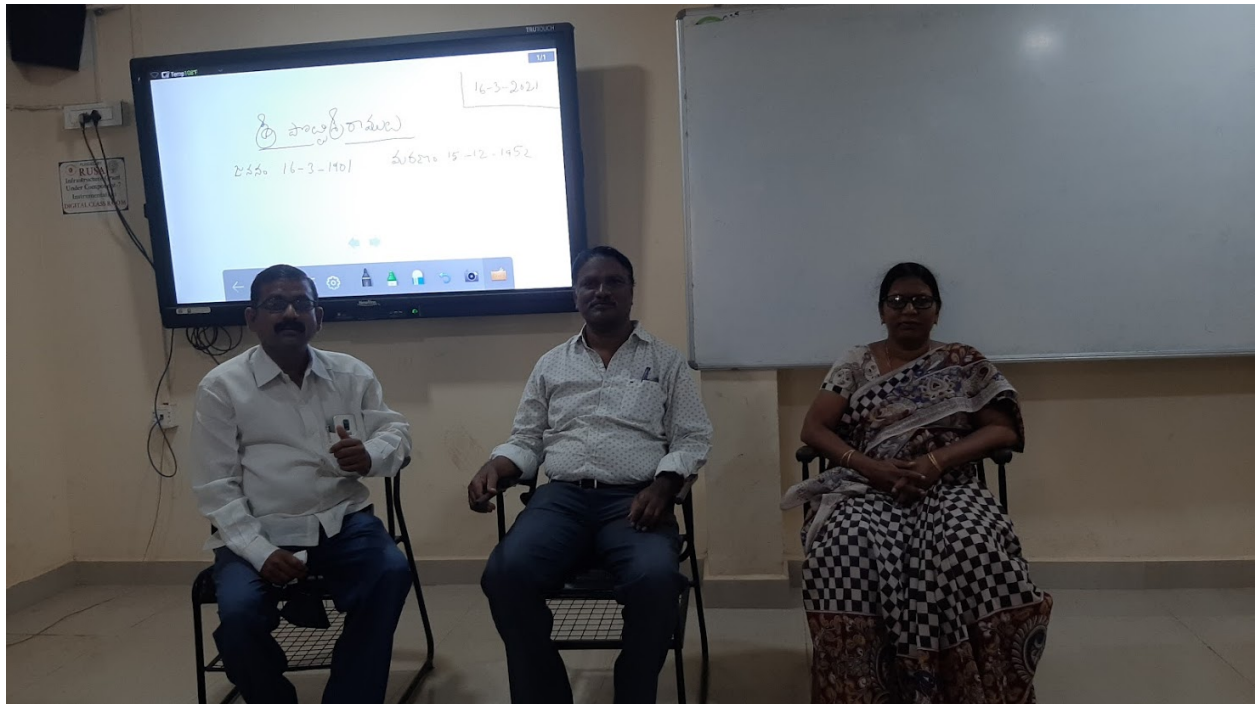


DATE: 16-03-2021

PARTICIPATED CLASSES: BA I, II, III



BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF AMARAJEEVI



Department Head sri.M.Suseela Rao, members MSK Krishna Jyothi & A.Santosh in the meeting
All the department members spoke about Sri Potti Sreeramulu and
explained the greatness of the legend. Head of the department Dr.M.Suseela
Rao says, Sreeramulu took part in the Indian Independence Movement and was

imprisoned for participating in the 1930 Salt Satyagraha. Between 1941 and 1942, he participated in the individual satyagraha and the Quit India movement and was imprisoned on three occasions. He was involved in the village reconstruction programmes at Rajkot in Gujarat and Komaravolu in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. He joined the Gandhi ashram established by Yerneni Subrahmanyam in Komaravolu. Commenting on Sreeramulu's dedication and fasting ability, Mahatma Gandhi once said, "If only I have eleven more followers like Sreeramulu I will win freedom from British rule in a year." Between 1943 and 1944, he worked for the widespread adoption of *charkha* textile-spinning in Nellore district. He was known for taking food provided by all households, regardless of caste or creed. He undertook three fasts, during 1946-1948, in support of Dalit (a heterogeneous group of oppressed Hindu castes then referred to by Gandhi and his supporters by the contentious, though well intentioned, term *Harijan*) rights to enter holy places, such as the temples of Nellore. He fasted in support of Dalit entry rights to the Venu Gopala Swamy Temple in Moolapeta, Nellore, rights which were eventually secured. He again fasted to receive favourable orders, passed by the Madras government, to further uplift the Dalit community. As a result, the government instructed District Collectors to attend to measures of Dalit upliftment for at least one day per week. During the last stages of his life, Sreeramulu stayed in Nellore and worked for Dalit upliftment, walking the city with slogan placards calling for Dalit upliftment, barefoot and with no umbrella against the sun. Some locals thought him insane, and he was chastised by the upper-castes and his own Komati community for his solidarity with the Dalit cause.

MSK Krishna Jyothi said, In an effort to protect the interests of the Telugu people in Madras Presidency, and to preserve the culture of Andhra people, he attempted to force the government to listen to public demands for the separation of the Andhra region from the Madras Presidency, based on linguistic lines and with Madras as its capital. He

went on a lengthy fast, stopping when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru promised to support creation of Andhra State. Despite this concession, little progress was made on the issue, largely due to the Telugu people's insistence on retention of Madras as their future capital. The JVP (Jawahar, Vallabhbhai, Pattabhi) committee, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, would not accept that proposal. With the Andhra State still not granted, Sreeramulu resumed his hunger strike, at the Madras house of Maharshi Bulusu Sambamurti on 19 October 1952, despite the entreaties of supporters who stated that retention of Madras was a futile cause. Despite the Andhra Congress committee's disavowal of the fast, this action captured the public attention. Despite strikes and demonstrations by the Andhra people, the government made no clear statement regarding the formation of the new state, and Sreeramulu died during the night of 15 December 1952. Only one person before him in modern Indian history, Jatin Das, actually fasted to death; all the others either gave up or were arrested and force fed or hospitalized. In his death procession, people shouted slogans praising his sacrifice, with thousands more joining as the procession reached Mount Road, Madras. The procession broke into a riot and accompanying destruction of public property. As the news spread, disorder broke out in Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Guntur, Tenali, Ongole, Kanigiri and Nellore. Police fatally shot seven people in Anakapalle and Vijayawada. The popular agitation continued for three to four days disrupting normal life in Madras and Andhra regions. On 19 December 1952, Prime Minister Nehru announced that a separate Andhra state would be formed. A.Santosh planned and maintained the entire event

Link to the programme video: [potti sreeramulu birth anniversary.mp4](#)

OUTCOME OF THE EVENT: The students came to know the significance of the life of Potti Sree Ramulu and his sacrifice for the cause of formation of the Andhra State.

Number of students participated: 42