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Role of the Political Schools in the Propagation of Leftist ideology in Andhra. (with specially reference to Krishna district)

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Abstract:

“There can be no revolutionary practice without revolutionary ideology” - Karal Marx

During the National Movement, Indians gained a strong sense of patriotism in response to the oppressive rule of the British government. There by aimed for independence. As a part of the freedom struggle, Vande Mataram (Swadeshi Movement) and Home Rule movements were successfully led by Extremists. There two movements were suppressed by Mahatma Gandhi, as he was against the ideologies of extremists. He firmly believed in Civil Disobedience movement and Non cooperation movement which are rooted in Non violence. Hence the extremists felt dissatisfied with Gandhiji's ideologies and got attracted to communist ideologies.

In 1917 that Russia's Communist Party became a government. Communist Party ideology impacted the people of India, particularly in the state of Andhra Pradesh, who read and heard from leaders that the people of Russia were happy while the Labor administration was in power. They are dealing with a wide range of issues, including financial, social, and religious. With the Russian government's policies in mind, people believe that their lives will be better if such regimes come to India.

Several National leaders focused on this and to set up specialized educational institutes to spread the Communist Party's message across the state of Andhra Pradesh, As a result of the high concentration of communist zealots in Krishna, the national organization of the Communist Party flourished rapidly. Intellectuals in Krishna District, including those who had attended Benares University or the Kashi Vidya Peetha, saw independence as their most important goal. They were drawn in by Marxism and were active in the party's efforts to promote the ideology. They all had a huge impression on Krishna, which played a major role in the revolt. In this research article, I discuss on the Tunikipadu Economical Political School

and the Gandhi Gunta Economic Political School, both of which are run by the Communist Party and communist party movements in Krishna District are described in detail.

Key note: Economical Political Schools, Syllabus, Students, Lecturers and Movements.

The National Congress has attempted to eradicate the numerous embarrassing conditions that exist in society, but has been unable to do so successfully. Recognizing that, Communist Party leaders returned to villages and attempted to resolve the people's problems, with some success. It developed trust in communist activists and leaders and heightened public admiration for them. At that time, the National leaders of the Communist Party believed that the party would propagate and deepen communist ideology and theory... It was envisioned that special schools would be established to impart theoretical information to a larger number of individuals simultaneously. Maxim Gorky pioneered the propagation of communism at such schools. Maxim Gorky founded comparable schools in Italy and Russia, and afterwards, various leaders spread the myth that similar schools were founded in several locations. ¹ **(Bharata communistparty (marxist), kamred Makineni Basavapunnaiyah, 2014,p.11. prajashakti book house.)**

As part of that, similar statewide schools were successfully established in Andhra Pradesh in Kottapatnam and Mantenavaripalem. Kottapatnam economic and political school was the first state-wide school. which promoted and propagated communism After 18 days, the British authorities closed the Kottapatnam school, as they felt it as a threat that students would embrace full communism if they did not expand their theoretical understanding and make more efforts to evict the British government from the country. The next year, the Mantenavaripalem School was established and finished successfully.

They gained new energy as a result of their achievement. These schools were recognised for their importance by great leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Jayaprakash Narayana, who sent letters to encourage students to attend. With the help of which economical and political schools around the state were maintained and completed successfully..

Tunikipada Economic Political School:

Tunikipadu is a small village in Krishna district's Thiruvoru taluka. The village is located in close proximity to the Nizam's state. The residents of Tunikipadu village, Thiruvoru, Nandigama, are faced with many issues. Their lives were a living misery as a result of the British administration and zamindari system . In those locations, rainfall are infrequent and there is no water to drink. Droughts are more likely. In the absence of rain, sowing in the field is delayed, reducing crop production. The financial investment made to sow the produce on the land was also seriously harmed by the farmers' non-arrival. Government of the United Kingdom Without payment of taxes, the farmer loses possession of the farm and the landlord gains jurisdiction over the land. Not only taxes were included, but also bribery, corruption, and exploitation of the public.

At the same time, the people of Nizam were suffering from much greater difficulties. Marriages, festivals, and ceremonies should not be held in the homes of people who reside there without the permission of the Nizam government and the Deshmukh, and relatives should not visit the homes of those who live there without permission from the Nizam government and the Deshmukh. People have been living in dreadful conditions, undergoing terrible problems, and being impoverished for a long time. In such circumstances, if the communist leaders set up the school in Tunikipadu and developed a grasp of present political, economic, social, and global issues, the people of Andhra Pradesh and the Nizam region would be expected to attend. As a result, it was decided to create a school in Tanikipadu with the hope that the necessary answers would be identified in order to alleviate the challenges in the area². (**u.ramakrishna, Krishna jilla communist udyama gadhalu, 2012, p.20. prashakti book house, Hyderabad.**) (**Kilaru Purna Chandra rao, communist yodhudu Chandra Rajeswara rao Jeevana Gamanam. 2014,vishalandra publishing house p.36,37**)

Acharya NGRanga the principal of the Tunikipadu economic and political school explains the significance of the School and gave a statement in the press that, it was our responsibility as principals to understand the current conditions of the students who attend that school and to develop them into great people by providing them with the training they require to express the magnificence of democracy and the freedom struggle in their own words. It is necessary to establish similar schools around the country in order to prepare and motivate hundreds of students to take part in the independence movement.

He stated that the school was established to engage farmers, labourers, and youngsters in the national cause from the Thiruvoooru and Nandigama taluka areas near Tunikipadu village. According to Acharya Ranga, coming to such priority schools as a principal is like receiving a huge gift. Additionally, Acharya Ranga stated that the school should attract a large number of students from various parts of the country and that all students trained at the school should later develop into great leaders and enthusiastically participate in the movement for farmers, farm labourers, and self-government. As a result, it's natural that Acharya Ranga has once again expressed to the public the significant importance of running such institutions and the awareness generated by the schools via magazine advertisements³. (**17-5-1939Navashakti, p.6**)

School Executive Committee:

Acharya Ranga Garu is the school's principal; Sunkara Veerabhadra Rao is the school's Executive secretary; and Comrade Peta Bapayya, Mulukutla Venkatapayya, Potlur Sundaram, and K. Appayya, a well-known writer and public official from Tunikipadu, were members of the school's executive committee. Members of the school's management include G. Venkaiah, Paidelli Hanumayya, and others.

Tunikipadu School was attended by pupils from the following villages:

1	Allinagaram
2	Ramanna peta
3	Kanne vidu
4	Khammam
5	Utukuru
6	Mushti kuntla
7	Tiruvuru
8	Sanaga padu
9	Konatatmakuru
10	Virula padu
11	Vijayawada
12	Nelakondapalli
13	Nagara padu
14	madala
15	Sattenapalli

Students from the following villages attended the Tunikipadu school, where they acquired theoretical knowledge and took part in a number of successful movements.

Students:

1	Vattikonda Nageswara rao
2	Kaloji Narayana rao (He got Gnanapitha award by the Govt of India)
3	Ravella Janakiramaiah
4	Macha Viraiah
5	Nirukonda Apparao
6	Vasireddy Venkatapati
7	Vasireddy Satyanarayana
8	Vattikonda Kantaiah
9	Vasireddy Suryanarayana
10	Paidi palli Hanumaih

11	Parupalli Ramaiah
12	Karnati sambaih
13	Hanuma Reddy
14	Chava Kondaiah
15	Veruvalla Venkata ramana
16	Pendyal Satyanarayana
17	A.Bodhayana
18	Gadde Prabhakara rao
19	Mulukutla Venkatappaiah
20	Patibandla Satyanarayana
21	Jvvaji Appaiah
22	Bodepudi Satyanarayana
23	Vasireddy Radha krishna
24	Sunkara Sivaramaiah
25	Bodepudi Lakshmi Narayana
26	Polkampalli Venkata ramarao
27	Bandi Tirupataiah
28	Guruvareddy
29	Gurram Venkata reddy
30	Suravajjula Janaki Ramaiah

School Commencement:

Attended the Economic Political School hosted in Tunikipadu for students from Andhra Pradesh and the Telangana region. The school was intended to enroll approximately 50 students. According to Virareddy, the school's majority of pupils were from Telangana, and he himself attended. The people of Telangana had numerous challenges during the Nizam regime's control, and some who witnessed it began to act against the government. Opponents were executed by shooting or hanging. As a result, residents were scared of joining movements. Virareddy revealed that at the time, some people attended the school unofficially, despite the reality that the Communist Party ran the institution in Tunikipadu. That school was opened by Maddukuri Chandra Sekhara Rao . The Congress leader Peta Bapayya was raised the flag.

Leaders send messages to keep the school running successfully:

Golconda magazine editor Suravaram Pratapareddy was invited to the school's inauguration, but he was unable to make it for whatever reason. The organizer also conveyed notes of support from Jawaharlal Nehru (the country's first prime minister after independence) and the founder of the Azad Hind Fauj, Subhash Chandra Bose, who sent messages was read out in front of the executives that the school should continue to be successful. Chandra Rajeshwara Rao was in charge of the school in that village from May 25th to June 13th, 1939. When the school's police found out about the attacks on the school just four days after it opened, then the organizers reacted immediately. Because of the happenings at Kottapatnam school last year, the committee members decided to relocate it to Ravi Narayana Reddy's house in Bollepally village (Nizam state) full time⁴. **yv Krishna rao, Mahamanishi Chandra rajeswara rao, 2001, p.16 vishalandra publishing house, hyd). (16th January 2019 Interview conducted with Madala Village Virareddy, aged 95 a student of the Tunikipadu Economic Political school in which he gave valuable inputs about the significance of school, students and lecturers)**

Leaders visited the school:

While Tunikipadu School opened its doors, the Telangana Armed Struggle Movement had begun in Hyderabad, where the school was located. Several key leaders from the armed struggle came to the school to speak with and engage with the children. Ravi Narayana Reddy and Baddam Yellareddy, both from the Nizam area, were among those who attended. Members of the Andhra Pradesh legislature, including Peta Bapayya, Gadde Rangaiya Naidu mla, and Pidikiti Ramaiah, as well as members of the Andhra Pradesh legislature, Katragadda Venkata Narayana Rao, paid a visit to the Madras Presidency and delivered their essential messages to the students.

Their daily routine at school:

The syllabus is prepared to cover the lessons to be taught each day from 4 am to 10 pm. Accordingly, the daily activities are given below.

Daily Activities Timetable :

S.NO	Name of the Activity	Time (From –To)
1	Exercises	4am -- 5m
2	Drill	5am –6am
3	Classes	7.30am -- 11am
4	Classes	4pm -- 6pm
5	Drill	6pm – 7pm
6	Debate (Between students)	8pm – 10 pm
7	Doubts solved	After debate

Syllabus -- Lecturers and Topics :

S,NO	Lecturer - Topic
1	Ancharya Ranga (principal) – Theory of evolution, Indian history, Princely states, Principles of economics in India , National debt , Industrial development , Peasant movement , Zamindari system.
2	Maddhukuri Chandra sekharrao -- Russian revolution
3	Kumbum pati Satyanarayana – National movements in India
4	Gadde Rangaiah Naidu -- Tragedies of Zamindars
5	Ravi naryana reddy & baddam yellareddy --- problems of Hyderabad states

6	Munipalle Ramarao	-- Youth & Discipline - Drill , Problems of States – theory of socialism,
7	Kasinadhuni Purna Mallikharjunudu M.L.A	-- Debt relief Act
8	Ratakonda Narasimha Reddy	-- Federation & international problems
9	Setti palli venkata ratnam	-- Literature & peoples
10	D. Sitaramaiah	-- Co- Operative move ment
11	Dr.Yejella Sriramulu	-- Veterinary Medicine
12	N.Srirama Sharma	-- ICS category (Burocracy)
13	Pillala marri Venkateswarlu	-- Labor Movement in India

As indicated previously, teaching members came from various of backgrounds and energetically taught critical subjects to the students here. All of the themes mentioned above are critical lessons that can be used both then and now. Thus, the students listened intently and comprehended, and eventually became involved in numerous movements and also the Telangana armed battle. They were impacted so much by the curriculum.

DEBATES —TOPICS and STUDENTS PARTICIPATED:

s.no	Date	TOPIC	Chairperson	Students participation in favor	Students Participatio n against
1	30-5-1939	Must Oppose the Fedaration	C.Hanu maiah. hyd	10	4
2	5-6-1939	India will not join to World War	Sunkara vira Bhadrarao	8	7
3	6-6-1939	If princely states will be abolished ,then we will get purna swaraj	Kamred Murukutla Venkatappaiah	12	4
4	7-6-1939	If Jagirhary and	Munipalle	12	4

		zamindary system will be abolished, then our national movement will be strong	Ramarao		
5	8-6-1939	Taxes collected equally from upper & lower class peoples, then after will used that money for peoples	Kamred kosaraju Ammaiah	4	12 (not willg to collect tax from lower class peoples)
6	9-6-1939	Industrial developments and investors will stop their work, then after We will established socialism government	C.Hanumaiah	0	0

The pupils engaged passionately in these talks, which resulted in a high level of understanding. The school has offered an opportunity for students to participate boldly in all activities and discussions. Everyone in attendance was thoroughly aware of everything on the syllabus. Participating in both sides of the debate, they shared their feelings and gained knowledge of the pros and drawbacks. The participants enthusiastically engaged in all of them and succeeded because they learned which path to choose based on the themes discussed during the debates.

Open Debates:

To commemorate Farmers' Satyagraha Day, a series of public meetings were organised on the school grounds. Speeches were delivered by some of the leaders that were in attendance at the summit. It is a wonderful thing that this House was presided over by someone who is concerned about the welfare of the farmers. The meetings were also presided over by Peta Bapayya and Munipalle Rama Rao, among others. Some instructors made an appearance and shared their useful advice with the students. In the Communist Party of South India movement, Puchalapally Sundarayya is credited with being the founding member. It is critical that Puchalapally Sundarayya, the founding father of the Andhra Communist Party, attend these sessions since his presence is symbolic. And he talked about the peasants' struggle, as well as how the Communists were sympathetic to the plight of the farmers and peasant workers.

Everyone should take part in the national struggle and fight for independence, according to him as well. The first anniversary of Sri Sitaramaraj Library was celebrated by the organisers on the last day of school on the last night of the school year, and everyone came together to celebrate. The first library movement was launched in Andhra Pradesh with the goal of increasing the general public's literary

understanding. Because of the library movement, a large number of illiterate people became educated and literate. In addition, the study of magazines, articles, pamphlets, and books resulted in a significant shift in the way people thought. Libraries have played a significant role in encouraging people throughout history. Neighborhood villages were also represented at these public meetings, and they sat up and paid attention to everything that was said. The pupils at this institution have a deep comprehension of things that are relevant to their lives in all aspects. Additionally, they returned to their homes and organised the people in those villages, as well as being at the forefront of and leading major actions.

s.no	Date	Chair person	programme	Lecturers
1	4-6-1939	Acharya Ranga	Satyagraha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peta Bapayya, 2. Murukutla Venkatapayya 3. Munipalle Rama Rao 4. Annapoornamma
2.	10-6-1939	Peta Bapayya	peasant struggle - Congress1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bharti Devi Ranga 2. Acharya Ranga 3. M. Rama Rao 4. P. Sundarayya 5. D. Sitaramaiah 6. C. Hanumayya
3.	11-6-1939	M, Ramarao	Munagala Raitu Satyagraha	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peta Bapayya 2. P. Sundarayya
4.	11-6-1939	Peta Bapayya	Sri Sitaramaraj Library First Anniversar y	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Srirama Sharma 2. M. Rama Rao

Villages that donated to the running of the school:

A large number of donations were given in the form of donations to assist with the construction and completion of the school. Because everyone contributed, the school was extremely effectively run.

1. Farmers from the villages of Ramannapeta, Rapalle, Brahmanapalle, Allinagaram, Dendulur, and Madupalli donated cash contributions to the effort.
2. The residents of Ootukoor were furnished with cooking utensils.

Machcha Virayya, who received training at that school, after that he went on to fight in the Telangana armed struggle and was killed by the Hyderabad Nizam Government in the process of his efforts⁵. (21-6-1939 Navashakti ,p.19), (Sdhardha,bharghava sri, **Bharta Communist Party – sidhanta rajakiya udyama nirmana drukpadhalu- vaikhharulu p.33 to 35, Maithri Book house,Vijayawada)**

CONCLUDED MEETING:

Sunkara Veera Bhadra Rao presided over the students' final session on June 12. Certificates were distributed to students based on the course that lasted the entire day. A big parade was organised to the closing ceremony, which was attended by around 10,000 people from nearby villages. Numerous people from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Nizam) engaged in and contributed to the development of this school. Numerous individuals are inspired to attend this institution and are active in the Telangana armed struggle on a direct or indirect basis. Thus, the elements of the school syllabus were developed among the populace, successfully propagating the party's theory. (interview with virareddy, 16th January 2019) (u.ramakrishna, **Krishna jilla communist udyama gadhalu, 2012, p.20. prashakti book house, Hyderabad.**)

Economic Political School of Gandhi Gunta:

Throughout World War II, communist officials established a school in Gandhi Gunta village in Krishna district to fight fascism (Mussolini's party policy in Italy) and to offer vital training for public defence during the war. The training lasted 15 days, from 10 to 25 April 1941. The Congress Socialist Party organised the school, taking over from the Krishna District Youth Student Unions.

It is learned that this school has educated and trained 57 students. The youth trained at that school eventually organised anti-fascist camps in 15 villages in the taluks of Gudivada, Gannavaram, Bandaru, Divi, and Bejawada, informing the populace about Italy's and Germany's dictatorial policies. Similarly, those countries' imperial ambitions, intense nationalism, and passion in war were all explained to the populace. Explains the difficulties encountered by numerous countries that became colonies as a result of imperial ambition. He stated that looking down on other nations and races as a result of strong nationalism

was not a human trait. They are blind to the economic impacts that their interest in war will impose on those countries on a global scale. He stated that all nations would suffer losses as a result of the war.

Making an impression on the public through cultural arts:

After school students motivate people through publicity stunts such as public meetings, film costumes, doctor costumes, golla suds, singi costumes, model costumes, burrakathas, plays, philosophies, chenchula story, street plays, oggukadha, jamukulakatha, and other forms of expression. As a participant in the people's movement, they inform the public about the ethnic war and the issues of World War II in the Using the cultural arts programmes outlined above, the party officials believed they would be able to connect with the people on a personal level and impress them enough so that they would grasp what they were saying rapidly. It is true that these cultural arts played a crucial role in extending communism to the rural, as they soon gained popularity among the populace, contrary to what the party authorities believed. (P.31 of Krishnajilla Udyama Gadhalu (Krishnajilla Udyama Gadhalu).

Programs to provide first aid during World War II:

Included establishing study classes in some areas and instructing students on political information as well as other essential problems. They also went into greater detail on first aid principles and how to protect oneself from air strikes. Then there's World War II, from Japan bombs fall on our country, specifically on the cities of Kakinada and Visakhapatnam on the east coast of Andhra Pradesh. The people in the vicinity panicked and attempted to flee to safer regions as a result of the incident. The Communist Party took notice of this and instituted these classes, which proved to be extremely beneficial in terms of educating them.

Dr. Achchamamba's Couple's Service :

Dr. Achchamamba, the daughter of freedom fighter Komarraju Lakshmana Rao, became a member of the Communist Party after observing communist leaders efforts in the Anti fascist camps She has dedicated her life to public service. Dr. Achchamamba's husband, Venkata Rama Shastri, participated in Communist Party activities and committed his life to community service by helping the general people, just like Dr. Achchamamba did.

In that way, these Anti fascist camps were able to motivate people in various of ways and assist them in leading a more fulfilling life.

Leaders from the Krishna District:

Krishna District played a prominent Role in National Movement and so many Communist Movements. During the National Movement Many schools had pupils who grasped Marxism and communist philosophy and who went on to join the Communist Party and eventually serve the community as members of the Communist Party in their own regions. Other people have studied in various locations and attended study classes and night lectures, gaining a thorough understanding of all theoretical ideologies

before coming to Andhra Pradesh and working for the spread of communism, socialism, and Marxist thought in the state, devoting their entire lives to community service and public service in various roles. I'll list a few of them in the section below.

Chandra Rajeshwara Rao, Nanduri Prasadarao, Guntur Bapayya, Manikonda Subbarao & Manikonda Suryavathi, Maddukuri Chandrasekhara Rao, Tammareddy Satyanarayana, v. r. Bommareddy, Katragadda Srinivasa Rao, Peta Ramaiah, Sunkara Veerabhadra Rao, Guntaka Pullareddy, Kondapalli Sitaramaiah, Kondapalli Koteswaramma, Y.V.Krishna rao, V.R.Bomma reddy, Chandra Savithri devi, J.S.R.Anjaneya Sastri, A.Bodhayana, Jaladi Ramakotaiah etc. all played a major role in the Krishna District.

Communist Movements:

Many people became members of the Communist Party after attending these schools and realised the value of ideology as well as the importance of public service. Many of these people went on to commit their careers to the party after graduating from these schools. Many of the battles they fought in the name of the party were ultimately successful. including the Munagala Zamindari struggle, Mangalapuram workers' struggle, Kalipatnam peasant struggle, Challapalli Zamindari struggle, Divi Taluka Lanka struggle, Krishna district canal mud removal programme, Vishalandra movement, and Jayandra movement, were well-liked by the general public and received widespread support from these activities **(15th December 2019 Interview conducted with Paturu Ramaiah in Hyderabad, aged 81 a student as well as leader of the communist party. In which he gave valuable inputs about the significance of schools, lecturers and Movements. He was also participated in Challapalli zamindari movement in Krishna district.)**

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