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## Unsung heroes of Telangana armed struggle: A study

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### Abstract

Telangana, the youngest and newest state in India born in 2014 as the 29th state in India, we are very proud to say that the biggest of the achievements post-independence was the achievement of Telangana Statehood itself with. For the sake of the Telangana Statehood, there were two separate agitations in two different eras led by the people for the sake of separate statehood for Telangana. These movements were to create an identity for its people and region they belong to so that their problems can be genuinely cared for by the leadership and their representatives. Telangana's backwardness and its people's solemn niceness have been taken advantage for over six decades by Andhra politicians and capitalist exploiters. Of these two eras, one era was around 1969 when they started the fire and raised the curtain on many issues and regional disparities its people were struggling.

**Keywords:** unsung heroes, armed struggle, Telangana

### Introduction

#### Doddi Komarayya

That was the day, in 1946, of suffering of Doddi Komarayya, a young fellow from an unfortunate worker and shepherd group of Kadivendi town of the then Nalgonda locale. (Presently it is in Warangal locale of Telangana state, TS.) He was the first among 4000 socialist and worker progressives of Telangana Individuals' Progressive Development (1940-51) who were killed by the decision classes, addressed by the Nizam of august realm of Hyderabad upto the Police Activity of September 13-18, 1948, and later by new India's Nehru-Patel system.

This day is viewed as an achievement demonstrating the start of the later, outfitted stage (1946 July - 51 October) of the laborer development. This was kept in Suffering of Komarayya: A Defining moment in Telangana Individuals' Progressive Development, which is the title of an intricate article composed and distributed by Friend Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao (DV Rao 1917 June 1 - 1984 July 12), in June 1979 in the Ordinary Line, the socialist progressive diary established by him. It was republished in a similar diary, later too. This title summarizes the meaning of that period of Telangana battle.

The revolutionary trend is the main and will always be growing, which, if properly developed by applying Marxism-Leninism to the revolutionary practice, will ultimately defeat the non-revolutionary trends. This is the only way to advance the revolutionary movement. The same is the case with the Telangana people's movement which consisted of two trends, one revolutionary and the other reformist and non-revolutionary. While the revolutionary trend manifested in developing the communist party, Andhra Maha Sabha (United Front) and armed struggle, the reformist one was opposing and diluting it all along.

#### Sheikh Bandagi

Sheikh Bandagi was a great fighter who led the Telangana peasant armed struggle for land, Bhukti and liberation from servitude. He hailed from Kamaddi Gudem, Devarupula Mandal, Warangal District, and won an unexpected victory against Visnur Deshmukh Rapaka Ramachandra Reddy, the landlord of 60 villages. Bandagi had some agricultural land in Kamareddy Gudem. His son-in-law, Fakir Ahmad Bandagi, set his sights on the land and tried to occupy it. He is a follower of Visnoor Deshmukh. When Bandagi turned away, Fakir Ahmed complained to Deshmukh.

Abbas Ali was the son of Sheikh Bandagi Saheb Pedananna. His son was Fakir Ahmad. Fakir Ahmed is an employee of Visoonurdeshmukhrapaka Ramachandra Reddy. Taking advantage of that opportunity, Abbas Ali became Visoonur Deshmukh's confidant.

In 1941, a land dispute arose between Bandagi and his paternal grandfather's son, Abbas Ali. Abbas Ali, who had sold the eight acre farm he got as a major part, had the urge to sell the rest of the land enjoyed by his cousins. Deshmukh Ramachandra Reddy got the support of that stupidity. In those days Visoonur Deshmukhrapaka Ramachandra Reddy, who was known as an anthropomorphic monster and Ravanasura of Kaliyuga among the Deshmukhs under the Nizam, was the ruler of 40 thousand acres of land and 60 villages. There is no authority that he does not exercise over these 60 villages. There is no such thing as unmanaged tyranny. Can't say forced search. Every caste in the villages should be searched as a caste member. For every festival and pub, you have to give routines. All kinds of harvesting services should be done for agricultural work. Finally, even the Brahmins were not spared. They have to sew sheets and supply them to the houses of nobles. The custom of sending girls as slaves to work in the houses of landlords and nobles became the worst of these feudal plunders.

It was not a common thing to win this case in those days. Deshmukh came threatening Bandagi to give land to Fakir Ahmed. He filed a civil case in the Janagama court for not giving Bandagi Sasemira. But on July 17, 1941, the verdict of the Janagama Taluk Magistrate was to be announced. Sensing the verdict, Deshmukh ordered his mercenaries to kill Bandagi. According to a plan, Bandagi left Janagam Court and got off the bus at Kamareddygudem bus stand and went home. Visoonur Deshmukh's goons who were lurking on the way killed Bandagi alone.

### **Raavi Narayana Reddy**

Raavi Narayana Reddy (5 June 1908 – 7 September 1991) was an Indian politician, a founding member of the Communist Party of India, and a peasant leader. He was a leader in the Telangana Rebellion against the rule of Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII. Reddy was also a philanthropist, social reformer, and parliamentarian. He is renowned in Telangana for fighting on behalf of peasants. Raavi Narayana Reddy also played a critical role in the Andhra Mahasabha as its chairman in 1941.

He represented the Salt Satyagraha, the most important event of the 1930s during the national uprising from Hyderabad in Telangana. As the General Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangham formed in 1931, he started 100 schools across the state of Hyderabad and also maintained two hostels. As part of the Harijan Seva Sangham's campaign, he campaigned to prevent untouchability, organized joint lunches to promote equality among the people, and promoted education among them.

He and his classmates marched from Hyderabad to Devarakonda for the Second Andhra Mahasabha Conference in Devarakonda in 1931. Ravi Narayana Reddy, who joined the Communist Party in 1939, presided over the Eighth Nizamandhra Mahasabha held at Chilkur in Nalgonda district in 1941 and the Nizamandhra Mahasabha held at Bhubaneswar in 1944.

The Andhra Mahasabha split in Bhuvanagiri due to differences between the extremist and moderate sections at the Mahasabha meeting; one was the National Congress, and the other was the Communist Andhra Mahasabha under Ravi Narayana Reddy.

Eminent freedom fighter, philanthropist, reformer, and parliamentarian. Spear headed liberation of Telangana movement. Founding member of the communist party of

India Telangana Freedom struggle During 1946-1951, Telangana saw peasant guerilla armed struggle launched under the aegis of the Communist party. Led by Ravi Narayana Reddy, the Andhra Mahasabha had allied itself with the Communist party which had roots in the Telangana countryside. Meanwhile, the Ittehad-ul-Muslameen decided to oppose the Communist movement. The Razakar organisation then emanated in the State under the leadership of Khasim Razvi, initiating communal violence. The Nizam was barbaric in his actions and killed thousands of Telangana freedom fighters. Though the Indian Union signed a standstill agreement with Nizam on November 29, 1947, the Nizam was boosting up the army and approached the United Nations, pleading for independence of the State. Then Makhdoom Mohiuddin and Ravi Narayana Reddy two leading Communist figures from Telangana, who were underground, were contacted. Although the Communist ranks were divided on the issue, the deal was struck on 4 May 1943, the Nizam lifted ban on the Communist Party in Hyderabad.

### **Baddam Yella Reddy**

Yella Reddy became impacted by the communist thoughts of Jawaharlal Nehru, he had a place with the more aggressor area in the Andhra Maha Sabha, that hated the non-angry arrangements of the initiative of the association. This inclination became progressively drawn to socialism in the last part of the 1930s. Yella Reddy partook in the 1938 satyagrah, he was among those imprisoned during the dissent crusade. In 1939 the India laid out its association in the Hyderabad State, Baddam Yella Reddy worked intimately with D.V. Rao and Raavi Narayana Reddy in building grassroot organizations of the party in the locale. Baddam Yella Reddy was an Indian socialist lawmaker from Telangana. He was one of the noticeable forerunners in the Telangana equipped battle against the Nizam system. Yella Reddy became impacted by the communist thoughts of Jawaharlal Nehru, he had a place with the more aggressor area in the Andhra Maha Sabha, that hated the non-angry arrangements of the administration of the association. This inclination became drawn to socialism in the last part of the 1930s. Yella Reddy partook in the 1938 satyagrah, he was among those imprisoned during the dissent crusade. In 1939 the Socialist Coalition of India laid out its association in the Hyderabad State, Baddam Yella Reddy worked with D. V. Rao and Raavi Narayana Reddy in building grassroot organizations of the party in the locale. From 1941 Yella Reddy's socialist gathering came to rule the Andhra Maha Sabha. Yella Reddy turned into the overall secretary of the Andhra Maha Sabha. Under Yella Reddy's initiative the Andhra Maha Sabha moved from being a liberal association into an assailant hostile to Nizam joined together front.

Baddam Yella Reddy was not merely concerned with political activities only. He also took a keen interest in the upliftment of weaker sections of the society. He organized Harijan Sevak Sangh as well as several other forums to work for improvement in the living conditions of the Harijans and other weaker sections of Hyderabad State. He campaigned vigorously against child marriages, dowry system and forced labour, etc., which clearly indicate his progressive thinking. He stood for Hindu-Muslim unity. Although Baddam Yella Reddy belonged to C.P.I. his Marxist Orientation did not make his dogmatist. In fact, he was a nationalist pragmatist, as well as a Marxist. This is

indicated by the fact that he wanted his party to work in alliance with the Indian National Congress for transforming India into a socialistic society through peaceful and democratic process. His pragmatism is also revealed from his appeal for the unifications of all the Communist factions in India, not on the basis of convenience but by conviction. By all means, Baddam Yella Reddy was a Moderate among Communists in the sense that he knew when to agitate militantly and when to apply peaceful and constitutional means. That was the reason why he advised the Naxal groups to give up their militant and terrorist activities and joint themainstream of parliamentary democracy. He believes that democracy should not be confined to politics only but should extend to every sphere of the society including the thinking process as well. This clearly indicates that as age advances Narayan Reddy's ideas are becoming not only more and more progressive but also humanistic.

### **Arutla Ramchandra Reddy**

Arutla Ramchandra Reddy was an Indian political dissident. He addressed Bhongir voting demographic from 1962 to 1967. He was among the pioneers and contenders in the outfitted opportunity battle contrary to the standard of Nizam (the last leader of the recent regal territory of Hyderabad). The socialists got together with the unfortunate laborers in the current day Telangana state during the 1940s to oust the Nizam's primitive system. It was a sub-development in the bigger autonomy battle of India, his significant other Arutla Kamala Devi was engaged with Opportunity Battle and she also was an Individual from Regulative Get together for 3 terms.

### **Arutla Kamala Devi**

Arutla Kamala Devi is an Indian politician, freedom fighter and leader of Communist Party of India. She represented Alair constituency from 1952 to 1967 with 3 consecutive terms. She was among the leaders and fighters in the armed freedom struggle against the rule of Nizam (the last ruler of the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad). The communists joined with the poor peasants in the present day Telangana state during the 1940s to overthrow the Nizam's feudal regime. It was a sub movement in the larger independence struggle of India. She is the first woman opposition leader in India.

The Razakars of Qasim Razvi, a confidential feared state army laid out to help the standard of Nizam Osman Ali Khan, the Asaf Ja VII, executed mass viciousness and lynchings in Hyderabad. It was the point at which the Indian Association had gone into freedom and Hyderabad was heavily influenced by a genetic sovereign.

The Razakar armed force was fundamentally comprised to oppose the joining of Hyderabad into the domain of India. The rule of dread drove by Razakars was far and wide and horrible. The Razakars, as is legitimate, set off a rush of dangerous assaults on individuals from weak ranks, moderate Muslims, Hindus, Socialists and connected with the Indian security powers in what is known as the Police Activity of 1948.

Further, the medieval rulers (prevailing station Hindus) were a vital part of this system, who possessed provincial regions called Samsthanams. The Samsthanams were basically bits of primitive domains. The quarrels prompted never-ending reinforced work (vetti chakiri) of individuals from weak station networks.

The merciless concealment of masses frequently brings about opposition or developments. Likewise, the Razakars of Telangana, alongside the primitive rulers (doralu), needed to confront the anger of the Telangana Equipped Revolt, broadly known as the 'Worker Defiance' drove by little workers and those in provincial work, with help from the Socialist Faction of India.

### **Nalla Narasimhulu**

Nalla Narasimhulu, (1926, October, 2 – November, 5, 1993) Telangana armed struggle activist, CPI leader. During the Telangana liberation struggle, he was caught by the police many times, sentenced to death three times, and was called 'Telangana Tiger' and 'Janagama Simham' by the courts because of his boldness in the court.

Deshmukh Repaka Venkata Ramachandra Reddy of Visunur and his mother Janamma forcibly grabbed land from the farmers and acquired hundreds of acres. Narasimhu had a loss in the business he did with his partners. He paid off the rest of the debt with the money he earned from working as a private teacher in a nearby town. At that time it was introduced to the Andhra Mahasabha by a person named Pittala Narsaiah. 11th Andhra Mahasabha held in Bhuvanagiri town on 27th and 28th May 1944 Worked as a volunteer in He became enlightened by reading literature and histories of struggle. He gathered the youth of his village and made them aware of the injustices happening there. He arranged a meeting with all the castes in the village. Dawood Reddy was elected as the president of the Andhra Mahasabha Gram Sangh and Nalla Narasimhu as the general secretary. Thus Kadavendi village also joined the history of Telangana armed struggle.

On thirteenth September 1948, military activities started and after the addition of Hyderabad State to India on seventeenth September, military officials Lakshmakkapalli Narasimhu was gotten and given over to the police. He was kept in a police headquarters with no fundamental offices and was mercilessly tormented. He argued his case under the steady gaze of three appointed authorities in the three unlawful bodies of evidence against Narsinghu. At the point when Narasimhu was captured in the occurrence of killing the sources of Rajakarla, he was hanged. He composed a long explanation making sense of the philosophy of the Socialist Faction and its need. The adjudicators didn't listen despite the fact that they said that assuming the explanation was reclaimed, they would be condemned to death by hanging, which would be driven to life detainment. In conference with the party administration, he got away from the High Court during the High Court procedures in Hyderabad and again took part in the development in the backwoods area of Mahbubnagar locale alongside his significant other Vajramma. Around then Vajramma, Bhimadevarapalli She brought forth a child (Aruna) in the emergency clinic. The police, imagining that Vajramma played a part in her better half's departure, captured her and sent her to imprison.

### **Bhimireddy Narasimha Reddy**

Comrade Bhimireddy Narasimha Reddy was a freedom fighter and a leader of the Telangana Rebellion. He is considered as the Telangana Che Guevara, given his rebellion against Rajakars. He belonged to Suryapet district of present day Telangana.

B. N. Reddy, as he was known, fought the Razakars during

the Nizam's rule for six years by being underground. He escaped 10 attempts on his life, prominent among them being an attack against him, his wife and infant son by the Razakars near Mahbubabad in Warangal district. Narasimha Reddy broke the army cordon while exchanging fire and escaped. He also carried out struggles against feudal oppression and bonded labour.

He was a member of the Communist Party of India which led the peasant struggle that is famous as the Telangana Rebellion. The rebellion was led under the banner of Andhra Mahasabha by the Communist Party of India. He was elected thrice to the Lok Sabha from Miryalguda and twice to the Assembly from Suryapet and Tungaturthy in Nalgonda district on the CPI (M) ticket. He, however, quit the CPI (M) in 1998 following differences and floated his own Marxist outfit that was later merged with the Marxist Communist Party of India (MCPI). His long political career spanned six decades.

### **Kothapalli Jayashankar**

Kothapalli Jayashankar (6 August 1934 – 21 June 2011), popularly known as Professor Jayashankar, was an Indian academic and social activist. He was a leading ideologue of the Telangana Movement. He fought for a separate state beginning in 1952. He often stated that unequal distribution of river water was the root cause of the separate Telangana movement<sup>[3]</sup>. He was the former Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University and an activist in the Separate Telangana Movement.

Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU), named in honour and memory of Professor Jayashankar, is the only farm University of Telangana state which came into being in the event of the bifurcation from Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University.

Prof. Jayashankar then started Telangana Janasabha. It was banned by the Indian government. He authored many articles and research papers, in English and Telugu, on various aspects of the Telangana problem.

He was instrumental in forming the Telangana Development Forum (TDF, USA) in 1999. He was invited by the American Telugu Association (ATA) to speak about the problems of regional disparities in Andhra Pradesh in July 2000 and July 2002. He was invited by the Telangana Development Forum (TDF) USA to give a series of lectures on various facets of the Telangana Movement in ten major cities of the United States during July/August 2000.

At the time of his death, he was the Chairman of Centre for Telangana Studies which is engaged in research and publication relating to problems of Telangana. He is the founder member of Telangana Aikya Vedika and was on its Executive Committee.

It was Jayashankar who offered lime juice to the TRS president when the latter broke his famous fast for Telangana in December 2009.

He use to say about Telangana people Etti kaina, Matti Kaina Manode Undala meaning, for lighting the pyre or for farming, it should be our people.

### **Srikantachari**

Srikantachari is the eldest son of Kasoju Venkatachari and Shankamma from Podichedu village of Motkuru mandal. He has a younger brother named Ravindrachari. They are a normal family. Father Venkatachari does professional work along with agriculture.

Srikanth could not bear to see the government crackdown and arrests of Telangana activists. He tried to commit suicide, wanting to bring motion in this stubborn government even to his death. On November 29, 2009, he poured petrol on a donkey and set it on fire during a protest against KCR's arrest at LB Nagar square in Hyderabad. Inflaming the flames of the movement, he denounced Jai Telangana. Ambedkar begged the statue to do justice to you. December 3, 2009, along with Kamineni, Yashoda, Osmania and finally being treated at Apollo Hospital with burn injuries. He breathed his last at 10.30 pm. He also commemorated Telangana while fighting Matyuvu for five days. He is ready to die again for Telangana if he lives. The hearts of four crore people of Telangana were burning when they saw the Telangana child burning to ashes on TV. Srikanthachari lit the flame of movement so that everyone gets excited for the movement. Srikanthachari, who sacrificed his life for a separate state, remained immortal in the hearts of all the people of Telangana.

### **Conclusion**

Telangana, the youngest and newest state in India born in 2014 as the 29th state in India, we are very proud to say that the biggest of the achievements post-independence was the achievement of Telangana Statehood itself with. For the sake of the Telangana Statehood, there were two separate agitations in two different eras led by the people for the sake of separate statehood for Telangana. These movements were to create an identity for its people and region they belong to so that their problems can be genuinely cared for by the leadership and their representatives. Telangana's backwardness and its people's solemn niceness has been taken advantage for over six decades by Andhra politicians and capitalist exploiters. Of these two eras, one era was around 1969 when they started the fire and raised the curtain on many issues and regional disparities its people were struggling.

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