Chapter-VIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
India is predominantly an agrarian country. Absolute majority of the people depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Agrarian relations played an important role in the social and economic life of the society. Due to long years of colonial rule, these agrarian relations had become antagonistic among the various sections of the society.

The creation of Zamindary system by the British rulers, to serve their own interests, created a gulf among the rural masses. The emergence of Zamindary system had led to the cruel exploitation of peasantry and agricultural labourers of rural India.

Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Independence struggle had reached its heights and simultaneously the struggle against the zamindars had also taken its roots. This struggle has been continued as an integral part of the Indian Independence movement. Mahatma Gandhi and several other prominent national leaders took part in the struggle against the Zamindars. Such struggles have been organised in several parts of our country for the emancipation of rural poor.

Andhra is not an exception. The kisan struggles took place against the Rajas of Munagala and Challapalli are prominent. The people waged long battles for their just demands under the leadership of communists and kisan sabhas. The Rajas of Munagala and Challapalli used the coercive methods and exploited the people. Farmers had been cultivating the lands of the zamindars and they were subjected to pay heavy taxes. The artisans and the people living in the villages and engaged in their cast professions were forced to do free services. “Vetti” or bonded labour has been imposed on the people. The employees working with Rajas and his goondas with their muscle power occupied the lands of the people and whoever protested it they were subjected to all types of
harassment including social boycott. The Rajas threatened the people by filing criminal cases without any reason. Their servants were not even hesitant to molest the women folk in the villages. Farmers were not allowed to use the water from tanks for their crops. The wages were so meagre not even sufficient to maintain their livelihood. Usary capital played havoc with the lives of the farmers. All rights including civil and criminal powers were rested with the zamindars.

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Raja of Munagala had political connections with Indian National Congress. He was flexible in his relations with congress. He defeated congress candidate by fielding an independent in 1929 elections and he came to an agreement with congress in 1936 elections and helped the congress candidate to win the elections. It shows that he has given prime importance to his personal interest rather than National interests.

The economic conditions of the people of Munagala paragana were not favourable to them. There was no proper survey and settlement. Cess was exorbitant. The irrigation was monopolised by the Zamindar, very less amount of water was released for the farmers. In order to avoid these difficulties, the farmers digged water ponds for their irrigation purpose. Cess was extracted even from the wells and ponds of farmers.
All the Banjar lands (waste lands) were under the control of Zamindar. Even the Enam lands (gift lands) given to service casts like potters, washermen, barbers were also appropriated by Zamindar. Even though, when there was no monsoon, the cess was collected based on the artificial calculations. It was really hard for the poor farmers to live in hot summer and poor monsoon and it is very difficult to pay the cess. People wanted to place their sufferings before the Zamindary enquiry committee of 1938 but Zamindar tried in his own methods not to allow anybody to go before the enquiry. Hardly few people could manage to go there to represent their demands. The enquiry committee understood the grievances of the poor farmers and it is mentioned in the report that the cess is very high in the Estate.

The social oppression and the economic degradation led to the emergence of social protest. Slowly village farmers associations have been organised to defend their rights. The ‘Zameen Rytu’ Organisation was formed in 1928. Villagers started organising squads to defend themselves. People belonged to various professions joined ‘Zameen Rytu’ association. With the inspiration given by the communist party people stopped working as bonded labourers. People became bold and started resisting the goondas of the Zamindar. Among the people of the estate villages new inspiration could be seen. They started even boycotting slowly the functions organised by the Raja. People were organised to participate in satyagraha against the atrocities committed by Raja and his followers. In this background, the Brahmaiah award was announced but unfortunately not implemented.

Though, the Raja of Munagala was notorious with anti people policies but contributed significantly in the field of culture and also liberally donated to start various
institutions. Good amount of classical literature was published in this period. The Zamindar of Munagala gave fabulous donations to the publishing houses in Rajahmundry, and he also extended his financial assistance to the ‘Arya Bharati’ publishing house in Madras. He donated a big amount for the publications of the complete works of Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham, a famous Telugu poet and reformer.

Kisan organisations were formed in Andhra by the second decade of the 20th century. Similar organisations were also formed in Muangala Estate and they slowly developed contact with political parties. Three major political parties existed in Munagala Paragana viz., Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India and Justice Party. Justice Party contested against the congress and got defeated. In the initial stage, congress and communist parties opposed the Zamindary system later communist party alone stood with the people and fought for their rights. Communists organised kisans and agricultural labourers against the zamindars. They have given political education to the rural poor. Night schools were organised to eradicate illiteracy. Through, cultural programmes awareness was brought among the toiling masses. Fighting against the Raja of Munagala, Communists inspired the people with their selfless sacrifice. They built a strong base for communist party in the paragana area. They withstood the ban and repression on the communist party and with the help of Krishna district committee of CPI they emerged as a strongest force in Paragana area.

In this historic battle against the Raja of Munagala, Communist Party fought bravely and lost many of its cadres. The communists of Munagala shared the joys and sorrows of the people and their selfless sacrifice inspired the people. Due to prolonged
struggle against the Raja of Munagala and because of immense sacrifice made by the people, the “vetti” or bondage has been abolished. The tenants retained their rights on their lands. Social oppression and atrocities on people were fought back. Finally, the Zamindary system was abolished.

Munagala paragana and Challapalli estate have situated in the Krishna district. The Rajas of Munagala and Challapalli were known for their notorious rule and atrocities on the people.

The tax collection authority for the sixty villages on the north side of the Krishna was entrusted to the Challapalli Zamindar of Devarakota estate by the Nizam Nawab first and latter by the British four centuries ago. This tax was not in terms of money. This system was called “Asra” or “Amani.” The Zamindar used to exploit the farmers in many ways – in measuring the yield, in pricing the yield, etc.

Initially, the Challapalli Zamindar used the goondas against the kisans and he felt that they are useless and the Zamindar resorted to use the corrupt police officers. They too could not resist the united strength of the farmers. The Zamindar was able to split some selfish farmers and could break the unity of farmers. This struggle is known as ‘Dhaka’ struggle. The long and ferocious fight of the farmers was distracted and the land was occupied by the Zamindar.

The Zamindar adopted various cunning tactics and occupied the lands of Chinnapuram and Majeru. The Chinnapuram farmers were dragged to Madras high court. The Chinnapuram farmers fought against the zamindar and his goondas and the corrupt police officers. The farmers starved and suffered a lot to win the case and to retain the land.
The Challapalli Zamindar occupied the lands of the Bhogireddypalli village on the pretext that the peasants have not paid the taxes and the same lands were leased to the farmers. The farmers were united to regain their land and they were implicated in false cases like theft and attacked them. At last, he split some of the farmers and made them to come to a compromise and only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the land was given to the farmers.

Since the ancient times there was a public land called ‘Ghotakam’ in the Ghantasala village. The Challapalli zamindar managed the VDO’s and acquired that land. The farmers of Ghantasala and nearby villages fought against the Challapalli Zamindar unitedly but the magistrate gave the judgement in favour or the Zamindar and fined each of them. The farmers went to the higher court and won the case in favour of them.

The 1908, Estate Land Act was in favour of the farmers. Due to the lack of united farmers organisation the farmers could not fight unitedly for their rights. Some of the farmers and land lords were in favour of the Challapalli Zamindar. 1908 Estate Land Act made the Challapalli Zamindar aware of the consequences. The land was leased without receipts. The lease farmers were made to write on the papers that they were labourers on the land.

In 1920, the mandala Mahasabha held in Divi taluk, Pedakallepalli. Though the liberals were against the proposal, Chrukuvada Narasimham proposed the resolution to abolish the Zamindary system and felt that this was the only way for the betterment of the farmers.

In 1923, taluk Board elections were held. Due to the spread of the ideas of freedom movement to the villages, the congress candidates won the elections. The
Challapalli Raja and his candidates who contested against the congress lost the elections and from Divi taluk alone out of ten seats congress won eight seats.

The British Government in 1930 tried to increase the taxes and it was fought back by Prof. N.G. Ranga, Kommareddy Satyanarayana and Gadde Rangaiah Naidu and others. Some of these leaders were imprisoned and some of them like Kaja Basavaiah and Gottipati Brahmaiah were prohibited to go to their native places.

In 1935, the Zamindar kisan Maha Sabha was held in Potarlanka of Divi taluk. The Challapalli Zamindar tried his best to break this meeting, but due to the unity among farmers he could not do it. Venkatadri was beaten by Zamindary goondas and till his death he continued his co-operation to the kisan movement.

The east bank canal was dug from Yanamalakuduru and the Aqueduct was constructed at Puligadda and thus the water was supplied to Diviseema. The Zamindar forced the farmers to pay him ‘Naza rana’ for the new lands brought into cultivation with this irrigation facility. The farmers fought against it and won. Guthikonda Atchaiah and his wife led many movements for the abolition of Zamindary system.

In 1933, District Board elections no congressman contested in Krishna District. The Justice Party was divided on caste lines. The congressmen except a few exceptions supported the two groups with this the congress party against the zamindar was weakened. The Challapalli Zamindar with his litigant tactics won the elections.

In 1937-38, political schools were run by the prohibited Communist Party leaders, the left minded leaders of the Congress attended the schools at Kothapatnam,
Mantenavaripalem at Guntur district. K.V. Reddy Naidu’s government which was in favour of the British prohibited the Kottapatnam school with in a few days and the men who revolted against this prohibition were severely lothy charged and imprisoned. After their return from prison they actively participated in the activities of the communist party.

Kommareddy Satyanarayana led a ‘Rythu Yatra’ from Itchapuram to Madras to bring to the notice of the government about the sufferings of the Zamindary lease farmers.

On 26th January, 1939 C. Rajagopalachari made a historic speech in the assembly on zamindar enquiry report. He categorically stated that Zamindars had no right on the lands. The Zamindars were only the government employees. They were not at all owners of the land. The Divi taluk farmers organisation sent a memorandum to the state government and to the Zamindary enquiry committee to cancel the sale of the forest and the other lands by the Challapalli Zamindar and with this the zamindar was scared. Rajaji argued that no compensation should be paid to the zamindars. But this was not implemented. The farmers were deceived again in 1939 by the selfish congress leaders.

The left, socialist youngmen of the congress Party was fed up with the liberal attitude of the leaders and with their indifference towards the anti-Zamindary programmes. During the period between 1939-41, the taluk farmers organisation was taken over by the left wing leaders. The British government issued arrest warrants against them. They fought against the British rule and zamindar’s and for the solvation of the problems of the farmers.
In 1942, the British Government removed the ban on Communist Party. Communists as anti-fascists supported the world war and where as congress took a opposite stand. So this led to a big division among anti-imperialists. It influenced peasant organisations also. Congress moderates came out of the kisan organisations. Owing to these circumstances kisan movement against landlords was completely destroyed.

The Zamindary community made a serious proposal to remove the Mudiraja labourers from their cultivation of wastelands those who had been continuing their cultivation in Mangalapuram since 1942. But the zamindar instead of sending goondas to threat the agricultural labourers took the support of police to prevent them not to step into the lands. Chandra Rajeswara Rao, Challapalli Narayana Rao and Guntur Bapanaiah stood firmly and supported the agricultural labourers and they were implicated in criminal cases and were sent to jail.

The communists fought against the “Namu system’ and made all attempts to liberate the agricultural labour from the clutches of exploitation of landlords. Paddy was collected by the peasants and stored in a place and distributed to the agricultural labourers. The wages and timings for agricultural labourers were fixed by the agricultural labour committees. Thefts, anti social activities, gambling was controlled and anybody made any mistake the agricultural labour committee punished them. Adult education programme was also implemented and by reading newspapers awareness was brought among the rural people.
In 1944, lakhs of kisans were gathered at Vijayawada. It was an unforgettable event in the history of Indian kisan movement. The great leaders who sacrificed their lives in the freedom movement, Gadar party leaders and other kisan leaders Swami Sahajananda, Sardar Prudvising, Pandit Rahul Sankrutyan, Babagurumukh Singh, Z.A. Ahmed, P.C. Joshi, Jeevanandam attended along with other freedom fighters. Vijayawada city was covered with red flags on that day. The people from remote areas come to attend the meeting on bullock carts and on foot together with their small kids also. Prudvi Singh was invited to Divi taluk.

In 1945, Krishna District kisan Mahasabha was held at Pamulapadu of Gudivada taluka. From Divi taluka people came by walk and attended the mahasabha praja natya mandali sigars sung songs on Malabar Kisan youth of Kayyuru who were sentenced to hanging. Every one wept while listening those songs. Many of the participates rised slogans and took the oath that they would fight against the British for the release of the Kayyuru comrades from the jails and fight against the British Imperialism for the liberation of their motherland.

Assembly elections were declared in 1946. Until that time there was no tight competition to Challapalli Zamindar. He defeated the Congress, Communist and kisan organisations in all the elections by using money and goondaism. But Communist Party and kisan organisation of Divi taluk did not lose their perseverance. Because of his influence, no office was organised for congress party until 1936. But in 1946 elections he started to give his support to the congress leaders. Challapalli zamindar who ruled as a monarch got fear and realised that he was not the man of public support. He wanted to have an amicable relations with the communists and wanted to garland the CPI leader
P.C. Joshi. P.C. Joshi shrewdly said to zamindar that he should stop looting the farmers and agricultural labourers. P.C. Joshi advised zamindar if he had any mercy on labourers better to help them. Joshi politely refused the garlanding felicitation from zamindar.

In Challapalli Estate area, outskirts of Gajulanka, Potarlanka there were some villages. In these lanka villages six thousand acres of land was occupied by the zamindar. But occupied lands were not cultivated by the zamindar. Zamindar used those lands as ‘Kamata’ lands. The lands were given to the farmers for ‘Kamata’ which was called ‘Puksalu’ and zamindar received promissory notes from the farmers. Even after paying the ‘Puksalu’ the zamindar would not return their promissory notes.

Zamindar assumed that congress government would pass the resolution to cancel the Estate lands and he proposed to sale the lands. Having known this information the formers of Gajulanka approached the kisan organisation and informed the thinking of the zamindar. The kisan leaders rushed to Gajulanka and studied the pitiable conditions of farmers. They consoled the farmers and declared that the farmers of Challapalli should not migrate from their villages and zamindar had no rights on those lands.

The Gajulanka farmers understood the divide and rule policy of Zamindar and farmers unitedly started to plough the lands. But the zamindar who had the habit of engaging goondas provoked goondas to attack farmers. The kisan leaders Kavuri Kutumba Rao and others rushed to Challapalli and suggested to the farmers no to go for ploughing the lands and in the next morning Challpalli Narayana Rao sent a telegrams to the collectors of Krishna and Guntur districts that Zamindar provoked hundreds of goondas to kill the farmers and urged the authorities to save the farmers.
On that day, the Collector was in Kolluri village which was in surroundings of Gajulanka received the telegram by a special messenger from the Collector office. At the same time, Collector has noticed the mob of goondas walking with weapons with sticks through the Krishna canal bridge towards Kollur from Gajulanka. The Collector had understood the situation and with the police help he rode on the goondas and arrested many of them. Few of them escaped and ran away. In the history of Estate that was the first time police attacking and arresting the people of Zamindar.

At the same time, the Krishna District Collector also responded to the telegram and instructed the Bandar Deputy Collector to look after the situation in Gajulanka. He rushed to Gajulanka and observed the situation and invited the kisan leaders and also Estate Divan to his office at Bandar.

The Chief Minister Prakasam pantulu promised the kisan leaders that he would support them but he did not. Moreover, he blamed the kisan leaders and the farmers were occupying the zamindar lands. For that reason, in January 1947, he announced the preventive detention ordinance. Under this ordinance, the activists of Kisan organisation, farmers and also some congress leaders were arrested and sent to Rayavellore Jail. Police camps were clamped in lanka villages, zamindar goondas and police people combinely started to threaten the lanka farmers.

The lanka farmers did not yield to the police orders and the threat of zamindar goondas. So many false cases were filed against the farmers. Police fired a women Bavireddy Viyyamma while she was reaping in the fields and on some other farmers also on 10-4-1946. People paid homage to ‘Veera Nari’ Viyyamma and the other three
farmers who were shot dead by the police and people raised slogans glorifying the martyrs.

Many activists of community party, farmers village administrators were detained. The criminal cases were filed on the farmers and made them to attend the courts and they were given punishments and sent them to jails.

Zamindars got a hope that he could occupy the lands and would sell them easily with the help of police and with the support of some congress leaders. He sold some lands without auctions and tried to collect the most possible amounts.

The farmers of the Estate were not afraid of the repression let loose against them. The farmers moved like tides and slogoned against the Zamindar. From each village, hundreds of farmers moved forward and occupied the lands which were captured by the Zamindar from the farmers. The farmers occupied the lands and also started to cultivate them. After having known the fact that the Zamindar had no right to sale the lands, the land lords stopped buying the lands. On 10-5-1947, Kala Venkata Rao declared openly in Madras Assembly that multi lands, kamatam lands, waste lands should not be purchased and an act would be made that Zamindar had no right to sale the lands. Further the government asked the zamindar a reconciliation. Until 1802, how much land was in the hands of Zamindar, how it was accumulated by them. To give the answer for this question, Zamindar requested the government for many adjournments but escaped from giving the answer.

The abolition of Zamindary system was declared on 7-9-1949 while giving the severe punishments to the farmers. The farmers were again deceived. The assurance of C. Rajagopalachari in 1939 was not implemented. On the other hand, the government
accepted to give lakhs of rupees compensation, the pattas for thousands of acres, for that a special act was made. By the support of Zamindar, the police shot the great leaders Challapalli Narayana Rao, Chalasani Jagannadha Rao. The Challapalli Zamindar thought that he had to settle and secure everything before the kisan leaders were to be released from the jails. Because of that only reason zamindar played those tricks.

As per the 1973 land reforms Act family is a unit. Parents and three minor children were together called a unit. These reforms came into force from 21\textsuperscript{st} January 1971, the Challapalli sugar factory which belongs to the Challapalli Zamindar lands also taken into the land reforms Act. Before the first land reforms Act made, the Zamindar had sold 1200 acres of land from the 3918 acres which was allotted to the sugar factory. The labour organisations, communist party, Agricultural labour organisations fought against the zamindar. They demanded that the extra lands, waste lands, and the lands under the sugar factory should be distributed to the poor people.

Andhra Pradesh government recognised the excess land of 4650 acres which was in the disposal of sugar factory according to the land reforms Act. But the management of sugar factory challenging that Act appealed a writ petition in the Madras High Court in 1976 and got stay.

Communist fought on political, economic and social issues of every section of the toiling people. In one word, wherever and whenever people were in difficulties, there one could see a communist with a red flag on his shoulder. This was a common phenomena on those days.
Physical attacks were made on communist party members and their party offices were attacked, their mass rallies were disturbed by the goondas with the support of ruling classes. The timely sensing of this menace and immediate mobilisation and defensive actions party was saved.

Challapalli sugar factory lands struggle became severe in 1978. An action committee was formed with CPI, CPI(M) and CPI (ML). Donepudi Dattu, the veteran of CPI acted as convenor of this committee. CPI State Secretariat member, Dasari Nagabushana Rao guided the movement. CPI(M) State Committee Secretary Koratala Satyanarayana gave suggestions in all party action committee meeting. The general secretary of CPI, Chandra Rajeswara Rao directly participated and started the sowing operations. While Chandra Rajeswara Rao undertaken padayatra in each and every village public had given rousing reception.

The people of Movva and Divi taluks are very happy about the judgement of Challapalli sugar factory surplus lands issue which was disposed off by the land ceiling Reforms Appellate Tribunal. The Tribunal vacated the previously given stay in Challapalli Sugar Factory surplus lands. The tribunal passed orders to this extent. The lands are to be seized by the government and have to be distributed to the poor people as per the orders of the District Collector. But the Zamindar acted against the orders of the Collector, tried to lease out the lands to the false tenants. At Vakkalagadda village the people revolted against these false tenants and detained them from entering the lands. The local legislators and leaders of TDP and leaders of various unions condemned the acts of Zamindar and requested the authorities to distribute the land.
The District Council of CPI passed a resolution for the immediate possession of excess lands of Challapalli Zamindar and their immediate distribution to the landless poor. Despite all favourable orders by the courts, the government had been indifferent and favoured the Zamindar. The District Council of the CPI demanded for immediate action plan and intervention of the government, if not the council would take up the agitation to express their solidarity to the peasants.

Tribunal rejected Zamindar’s appeal. All party committee demands for an immediate distribution of surplus lands. But Challapalli Sugars Ltd., moved to the appellate Tribunal on this judgement and got exparte stay. The government pleader requested the appellate tribunal to vacate the stay. The tribunal after conducting a detailed enquiry dismissed the appeal made by the zamindar. Both the communist parties through their local units had demanded for an immediate distribution of these surplus lands.

The Challapalli sugar factory surplus lands nearly one thousand five hundred acres of land was taken possession by the Bundar land ceiling officer and Tahsildars of Movva and Divitaluks. They had issued the tenth number notice and declared in the villages where there are surplus lands.

The Challapalli Zamindar had secretly sold some of the lands in some villages. The government had issued orders to the owners who have purchased the lands from the zamindar without legal rights to vacate those lands. The poor peasants had expressed their joy over seizing of the lands. It is a victory of communists and its mass organisations which have been continuing their struggle for the past forty five years.
The Madras High Court suspended the petition of Challapalli Raja and when he moved to Supreme Court through special leave petition government had filed a caveat.

As a first step of direct action plan, demanding the immediate distribution of Challapalli Raja’s surplus lands nearly two thousand six hundred acres, the all party leaders had taken up the peoples march to the villages in order to make the people ready for the struggles.

The spirit instilled with the judgement given by the land ceilling Appellate Tribunal, the agitators took control over the land belonging to the Challapalli Sugar factory. Nearly sixteen acres of land had been occupied by thousand people and divided it into four hundred house plots at Vakkalagadda village.

The meeting on surplus lands of zamindar was held at Challapalli in Divi taluk. The meeting had urged Government of Andhra Pradesh for an action for distribution of surplus lands to the poor and agricultural workers before 15 of May. Unless, it is distributed they would plunge into direct action after that date for which the state government is held responsible.

The conference also urged the government to take over the factory from the management of the Raja of Challapalli and pay the arrears to cane growers nearly one crore forty lakhs and salaries to the employees for the past eight months immediately. The conference also warned the false tenants not to lease the surplus lands. If they do so they would be held responsible for later consequences.
The conference gave a call to the peasants, agricultural labourers to take part in the direct action for the distribution of nearly three thousand acres of surplus lands of Challapalli.

On the other side, the sugar factory which belongs to the zamindar and his family was in bankruptcy and they were in debts to the farmers an amount of one crore forty lakhs. The farmers stopped growing sugarcane in their lands. As the management declared lock-out, the employees suffered. As a result, many of their families suffered from poverty and there were suicides as a result. There was no alternative than seizing the sugar factory by the government. If the government taken over the sugar factory, long pending issue of surplus lands of the sugar factory, would be settled within no time.

A delegation of all parties met the Chief Minister and they have appealed to take over the Challapalli sugar factory and to pay arrears to the farmers and to the employees immediately. Also requested him to cease all the surplus lands on the name of sugar factory and to distribute them to the poor and landless peasants in the respective villages. They have also brought to his notice various conspiracies of zamindar and sugar factory management. They have clearly indicated the unrest prevailing in the villages due to the late in the distribution of surplus lands. As they are in despair it may lead to violent agitations which leads to the law and order problem.

On May 18th, the pervading movement of surplus lands of Challapalli Raja began at Vakkalagadda village and Sitapedalanka hamlet of Movva taluk. The agricultural labourers and poor people distributed the lands belonging to the zamindar, planting the red flags first and fixing that own boundaries. The all party leaders declared that the
struggle would continue upto 22\textsuperscript{nd} May in all the villages where surplus lands of Challapalli Raja have had.

The District Collector, R.P. Agarwal in a press conference declared that the Challapalli sugar factory surplus land is nearly two thousand nine hundred acres would be distributed to the landless poor peasants within a month or so. The preparations were made in that way.

The Communist Party and its affiliated organisations have led uncompromising struggles where many people lost their lives in this heroic struggle against Challapalli Raja and for the distribution of surplus lands to the poor people.

The Krishna district Collector in a Press Conference said that the 2,200 acres surplus lands of Zamindar seized by the government distributed six hundred acres to two thousand four hundred deserving landless poor people. The remaining one thousand six hundred acres of land would be distributed soon. He also said that twenty five cents land to each beneficiary was given. He further said that nearly eleven thousand landless poor people are identified in and around Challapalli in thirteen villages. He also said that half of the beneficiaries would be Harijans the consent of the all party committee was taken for the distribution of six hundred acres of land.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, N.T. Rama Rao while addressing a meeting during the surplus lands distribution on the name of ‘Telugu Magana Samarakadhana’ (worship of wetlands), he referred to the anti-Zamindary struggle and the struggles for surplus land over thirty five years and he stated that the surplus lands distribution is resulted in as a result of immortal sacrifices made by Challapalli Narayana
Rao, Chalasani Jagannadha Rao and forty two others martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the movement. This land distribution programme is foundation to the future welfare programmes of the government. He paid homage to the immortals who sacrificed their lives in the struggles against the tyranny of Challapalli Raja and for the distribution of surplus lands. He promised that the government would never to the closure of the sugar factory. He assures the sugarcane producers and the employees of sugar factory for a smooth running of the factory and development of sugar factory allied industries.

N.T. Rama Rao said that this worshipping shows the fruits of sacrifices of immortals. He recollected how seriously the movement was taken up by the United Communist movement for the last thirty five years. He said that this was a people’s victory and he was fortunate for taking part in it as a people’s representative. He also said that it was unfortunate that the leaders who were the poineers in the struggle for surplus land, Chandra Rajeswara Rao and others were not in the distribution programme. Their absence was a gap which cannot be compensated and he congratulated all of them.

Communists made immense sacrifices in the fight against the Zamindar, lost eighty nine people in these glorious struggle and hundreds and thousands of people were imprisoned. Ultimately, they succeeded in the distribution of surplus lands of the Challapalli Zamindar as well as Munagala paragana. These struggles prove to be the peoples movements. The virtuous and innocent people are the champions at the end after a long blood dripping revolts. The landless poor peasants have been in possession with some area of land proving the principle land to the tiller.

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