CHAPTER - IV

LUMINARIES OF LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH
Andhra Library movement has a distinguished record of service and programmes. It has a unique character and orientation. It is the first people's movement in this part of the world. It is the first to organize rural libraries and make libraries counters of several programmes like adult education, village sanitation, uplift of women and schedule castes and cultural and literary activities. It employed with remarkable success the indigenous techniques of publicity like Bhajans, street dramas, recitation of puranas and ballads and yatras (Library pilgrimages) to involve people in the movement. It has indelible imprint on modern Andhra. The crowning point of this voluntary and indigenous library movement is the award of Padmasri to Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya in 1972, founder Secretary of Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) and its Secretary from 1914-1938, and the award of Honorary Dogorate degree of Kalaprapurna by the Andhra University in December 1975 to Paturi Nagabhushanam its Secretary since 1938 to the present. These two illustrious persons shaped the tone and temper of Andhra Library movement.

The role of individual in history is always a matter of dispute. Marxists de-emphasis the role of individual leaders and give primacy to the economic and social forces in the making of historical processes. There is another approach which accepts the creative and dominant role of leaders in shaping historical developments. Both these interpretations represent partial truth. Creative phases of historical processes are products of a harmonious blend or hand-to-hand march of the objective economic and social factors and great leaders who embody and direct the historical forces. Precisely such a complementary merger of objective conditions and
leaders of great abilities coincided in the Andhra Library movement. This is the secret behind its glorious and splendid record.

A century of British rule beginning around 1800 revolutionized an Andhra society and economy. Dams across Godavary, Krishna and Tungabhadra for irrigation, slow urbanization and industrialization changed the economic face of Andhra. Spread of communication facilities (Roads, Railways, Canals, printing press, newspapers), Western Educational system and the growth of professional groups like the lawyers, medical personnel, civil servants, etc., increased social mobility and acceptance of new ideas and knowledge. Social reform movements shook the foundations of old institutions and values. The Andhra Mahasabha and institution started in 1913 for the creation of a separate province of Telugu speaking people; and the Nationalist movement the Congress Party and its extremist phase of leadership inundated Andhra with patriotic feelings and swadeshi cult. Iyyanki Venkata Ramanayya stepped into this context and helped the establishment of Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) in 1914.

IYYANKI VENKATA RAMANAIAH
Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah is a towering personality in Andhra Library Movement. He was born in ‘Konkuduru’ village of Ramachandrapuram Taluk of East Godavari District. Venkata Ratnam and Mangamamba on 24th July 1890. By virtue of his services, he is called as Grandhalaya Pithamaha.2

**Education:** Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah completed his primary education in Rustumbada School of Narasapuram Taluk of East Godavari District. He had his higher education in Tailor High School in Narasapuram of East Godavari District.

**Contributions of Iyyankin Venkata Ramanaiah**

Iyyanki Venkataramanaiah started Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) in 1914 in Vijayawada. It is the first Library Society in the country.

- The first All India Library Association was held on 14th November in 1919 in Madras in commemoration of that the Indian Library Association has been conducting the Library week celebrations from November 14th to 20th every year.
- He started on Civil Library Society on 14th of November in 1919 in Vijayawada. That Society maintains the library activities very effectively till 1934.
- Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah contributed his mite for the starting of library Society in Madras, Punjab and Calcutta.
- He also started Andhra Bharati in 1910, Library Sarvaswam’ in 1915.
- He started ‘Indian Library Journal’ in 1924.
- He also started and ran ‘Korada’ patrika in 1927 for some time.
• Gadicherla Hari Sarvottama Rao, Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiyah, Paturi Nagabhushanam, Saranu Ramaswamy Chowdary and Adusumilli Srinivasa Rao etc., great personalities were attracted by the effect of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah in the field of Library Movement. The elders like Bhupati Raju Tirupati Raju, the poet Marepalli Ramachandra also recognized the efforts of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah.

Awards and Rewards

The eminent personality of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah has been acclaimed has ‘SAKAPURUSHULU’ by Kasi Krishnamacharyulu, C.R. Reddy declared that Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah is the Father of Library for his inviolable contribution for development of libraries. The Indian Government accorded ‘PADMASRI’ Award to this noble person. In commemoration of the contributions made by Iyynaki Venkata Ramanaiah. The Andhra University is giving Gold Medal to the Candidates who stood first in Library Sciences every year. The Library Committee of Iyyanki Venkataramanaiah was constituted in the year 1979 to facilitate persons who contribute their mite for the development of libraries.

The above incidents and developments will reveal the enthusiasm and great zeal of Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah for the development of Library Movement. Libraries are in fact the treasures of knowledge and this was recognized by the great personalities like Iyyanki Venkatamanaiah.

Grandhalaya Maha Sabhalu (GMS)

Many library meeting were held during the life time of Iyyanki. 33 Andhra Pradesh Library State Level Meetings, 100's of Number of District,
Taluk Level Meetings, 8 National Level Meetings, 4 Regional Level Meetings were held during the life time of Iyyanki.⁴

**Akila Bharatha Grandhalaya Maha Sabhalu (ABGMS)**

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<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Madra</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Kakinada</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Belgam</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Madras</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Kolkatha</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Madras</td>
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**Andhra Desa Bharatha Powra Grandhalaya Maha Sabhalu (ADBPGMS)**

<table>
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<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>President</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>Chilakamari Lakshminarasimham</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>Rajamundry</td>
<td>Panuganti Ramaraya</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Nellore</td>
<td>Kasinathuni Nageswara Rao</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Baruva</td>
<td>Bhupati Raju Venkatapati Raju</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Vishakhapatnam</td>
<td>Kochharlakota Venkata Krishna</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>Chennapatnam</td>
<td>Suri Venkata Narasimha Sastry etc</td>
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Other such meetings were held in different parts of the State. All the above meetings had the participation and role of Iyyanki.

> Andhra Pradesh Adult Education Meetings was held in Tenali in 1941 under the preside-ship of Gadicherla Hari Sarvothama Rao.

> Andhra Pradesh Library Meeting was held in Patamata Lanka (Vijay Wada) in 1948 under the preside-ship of Gadicherla.
District Presidents and Secretaries of Andhra Pradesh Libraries

Meeting was held in Vijay Wada in 1952. Under the presidency of Gadicherla.

The most ingenious method developed by Iyyanki to popularize library movement was Grandhalaya Yatras (Library pilgrimages). A batch of library worker planned to tour a group of villages. They were organized into six sections (1) Advance Information Section (2) Bhajan Section, (3) Exhibition Section (4) Gramophone Section (5) Lectures Section (6) Magic Lantern Section. The advance information section first used to reach the village and paste posters on the walls and trees regarding libraries, and contacted library personnel, the leaders and officers of the village. The Exhibition section organized the exhibition of books, magazines, etc., at the site of public meeting. The gramophone section plays records. The Bhajans Section went round the village with songs and announcements of public meeting. The Lecturing Section members addressed public meeting. At the end of meeting, the Magic lantern section exhibited instructive and informative pictures on health, cooperation, and library service. The pilgrimage was terminated in each village with improvement of library management or establishment of a new library. This was a powerful instrument to spread library movement.

Iyyanki and ADLA were chiefly responsible for the organization of the All India Public Library Conference (AIPLC) at Madras on the 14th November, 1919. This is a major event in the history of Indian Library movement. It has stimulated the foundation of several provincial Library Associations including that of Punjab, Madras, and Bengal etc. It is
The lives of all great men inspire and the biographies of patriots help in the promotion of national enlightenment. One among the twentieth century's eminent Andhras, a great patriot, a man of multi-faceted genius who dedicated his life to the service of the country for over a century and one whose life was marked by a ceaseless endeavour in the advancement of library movement and the expansion of adult education in Andhra was Hari Sarvothama Rao. As all great things have humble beginnings, Hari Sarvothama Rao was born in a humble family of Venkata Rao and Bhagiradhibai of Kurnool on the 14th September, 1883. Since his mother died when he was only six months old, his maternal uncle brought him up. It is said that once he was told that he was born in a manger and hence he
wished that he too could be blessed with the same good qualities as of Lord Jesus Christ who also was born in a manger.

**Education**

Since his father was a revenue inspector in Cumbum and Markapuram taluks, he received in elementary education at Ravipadu of Cumbum taluk and secondary education in the Municipal High School, Kurnool and the London Mission High School, Guntakal. He was not rich enough to prosecute higher studies. At that time Madras Christian College used to offer scholarships to the pupils of the backward districts by holding a test in English and Hari Sarvothama Rao passed in that examination and thus he gained access to higher education. He secured first class first in his B.A. Degree examination in 1904 A.D. and he was the second Andhra to receive the M.A. Degree in 1906 A.D. while studying M.A. he was responsible for establishing literary and political associations and convening their conferences.

He wanted to dedicate his life in the service of the country as a teacher as a teacher. In 1907 A.D. Hari Sarvothama Rao came to Rajahmundry to undergo training in teaching. Even while undergoing the teacher training course, he started a night school in which 90 adults were enrolled, to whom he taught about the life of Abraham Lincoln and other great men which made them not only literate but also patriots. He always used to read out newspapers to them to make them aware of the world around and used to say that people are the voice of God and newspapers are the voice of men. As a student he was very industrious and won many laurels. The University of Madras awarded him a gold medal for his
calligraphy and in fact, he had to his credit many ‘firsts’ in several examinations.

**Great Patriot**

Not only in the field of education but also in the field of politics he was an adept. When the partition of Bengal was affected in 1905, the national protest against that resulted in the emergence of a strong political movement. It is the ‘Vande mataram movement ‘or Swadesi’ movement pioneered by BalaGangadhara Thilak in Maharastra, Lala Lajpat Rai in the Punjab and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal. 1907 Bipin Chandrapal came to Rajahmundry and spoke of ‘Swaraj’ as the goal of the nation and boycott, the means to achieve it. Hari Sarvothama Rao added momentum to this movement in Andhra and Rajahmundry became the hub of its activities. He presented an address to Bipin Chandra pal on 24th April, 1907 regarding their decision to follow the national movement.

**Great Educationist**

Hari Sarvothama Rao was not only a great nationalist but also a great educationist. He served many educational institutions as Secretary and president at state and national levels. He was the Joint Secretary to the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Machilipatnam and president of the Andhra Jatheeya Vidya Parishad. He was of opinion that the formal education was not only to provide basic literacy and numeracy but it had come to be functional. He wrote a book on adult education and edited a magazine ‘The Adult Education Review’. He was also responsible for founding the Telugu Bhasha Samiti. He had the gift of the gab and was also a prolific writer. He
contributed many articles to several magazines and edited many of them like the Swaraj, the Nationalist and the Matrubhumi.

**Library Movement**

Hari Sarvothama Rao steadfastly believed in the idea long back expressed by Manu that to carry knowledge free to doors of the poor and to educate them on the paths of righteousness was more than giving away the whole world. One of the main purposes of the library movement was to educate the illiterate adults as that they would be aware of their rights and responsibilities. For this he toiled hard.

Library is not a mere collection of books and periodicals but the collective memory of the human race at our disposal. It is not only a laboratory of the mind but also a source of adult education. It is considered to be fort that safeguards democracy and one of the most stimulating and potent instruments of educating the masses. Great men sacrificed their lives for mass education and Sri Hari Sarvothama Rao was one among them. The library is a beacon light, its advantages far reaching, was his teaching.

The 'Vandemataram movement' of 1905 created a lively interest among the Andhras in their language, literature and past history. Consequently both the Library Movement and the separate Andhra Movement developed side by side. Besides political activities, Hari Sarvothama Rao was interested in the library movement because it would arouse cultural change among the masses and hence devoted to the rest of his life to Iyyanki Venkataramanaiah, Suri Narasimha Sastry and Chilakamarthi Lakshminarasimham in explaining the need for establishing
more libraries in Andhra. In 1914 the Andhra Desa Library Association was formed and it met in Vijayawada under the chairmanship of Chilakamarthi Lakshminarasimham. There he emphasized that knowledge should be available to all as universally as the air we breathe, the water that quenches out thirst and sunshine that sustains our life. In 1936, Hari Sarvothama Rao became the president of the Andhra Desa Library Association (ADLA) and from 1946 to 1948 he worked as president of the Andhra Grandhalaya Trust (AGT). He wrote many books for the progress of this movement and launched library campaigns in various places. Through his efforts, in no time, old libraries were revived and new libraries were opened in the West Godavari, Krishan and Guntur districts.

Hari Sarvothama Rao utilized this movement in Andhra to give wide publicity to Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation movement, Salt Satyagraha and such other National Movements also. Not only that the movement promoted economic and social growth in Andhra.

**Adult Education**

Education of the adults plays a conspicuous role in the life of a nation and books are the means by which civilization may be carried triumphantly. The democratic function of education is to provide one and all an opportunity to grow mentally. Hari Sarvothama Rao realized the need for adult education. Many more adult education centres were opened and thus he became the founder of Adult Education Movement in Andhra. In 1941 Paturi Nagabhushamam and he made the Madras Government realize the importance of adult education.
For many years Rao edited the 'Adult Education Review' and with that experience he wrote in Telugu a book on how to impart adult education. He organized camps at Vizianagaram, Kakinada and Pithapuram.

Death

Hari Sarvothama Rao dedicated his life to the service of his fellow men sometimes even not caring for his health. His last active service was to attend the opening ceremony of Bapuji Mandir in Sarvothama Bhavan in 1957 at Vijayawada. Since then he was sick and staying with his daughter in Madras. For some time he suffered from diabetes and blood-pressure besides mental agony. Even on the death-bed he expressed this agony that he was unable to do some service. Gradually his health failed and the great, patriot scholar, savant and leader died on the 29th February, 1960.

Tribute

Entire nation mourned his death. Hari Sarvothama Rao was always duty minded without caring for the results, a true 'Karma Yogi. He was the first political prisoner from the Madras presidency for the independence of our country. His message is that it is our ethical duty to endeavour to educate the illiterate, diffuse knowledge among them and dispel ignorance of the brethren around us. Let each one teach one. We can not claim to be a civilized nation until our masses are educated. Ignorance is our enemy, education the power. If knowledge is power, library is the power-house. As long as the library movement lives in Andhra Hari Sarvothama Rao lives in the memory of people.
ADULT EDUCATION HOMAGE TO ANDHRA PIONEERS

Gopal Krishana Gokhale pleaded for universal elementary education and actually introduced his bill in the then Imperial Legislative Council to establish compulsory elementary education; though it was not passed. When the Mont-ford Reforms scheme proposed and the resulting new Constitution extended the franchise-Voting Rights-from the few rich land holders and urban elite to the much larger middle classes, the progressives among the politically minded young nationalists organised publishing houses, with donations from generous patriots, to spread knowledge of modern sciences, history economics and politics among the rising youths.

LAXMAN RAO

K.V. Laxman Rao, M.A. Dewan of the Small Zamindari of Munagala in Krishna District. Of Maharashtraian ancestors and good student and researcher in history decided, to devote his writings to Telugu. He was an ardent Patriot. He wanted to carry on the tradition of Veeresalingam to awaken people through his writings to their patriotic duties through the study of history and modern science.

HARI SARVOTHAMA RAO

Hari sarvottama Rao was the first bold Andhra intellectual who was imprisoned for 3 years for his writings in Telugu Weekly ‘SWARAJYA’ against British imperialism in 1908. Ever since he had been in the front rank of South Indian Patriots. He was the bold editor of the first Telugu Daily ‘Andhra Patrika’ he was an eloquent orator in Telugu and English. Hari Sarvottama Rao wrote an inspiring book about Abraham Lincoln, because he loved his hero’s conceptions of democracy and humanism and
his fight for equality between the whites and the coloured peoples and against slavery Indians were fighting against their own slavery and also against the discriminations imposed by British imperialist against Indians based on their colour and subjection and Lincoln provided just the ideology of liberation, needed by such democratic as dreamers as Harisarvottama Rao, and Laxmana Rao. I myself derived much inspiration by reading that book in Telugu while I was still undergoing high school studies.6

**RAMA KOTESWARA RAO**

When the 1920 Constitution was about to be inaugurated, Rama Koteswara Rao, M.A.,B.L. of Narsaraopet, who later became Editor of the famous English monthly the ‘TRIVENI’ and an M.L.A. wanted to prepare a few Andhra youths for political service, in the same way as Punjab's great leader Lala lajapatirai was doing. Thanks to the inspiration provided by Veeresalingam and the dynamic leadership provided for that Library Movement by such young nationalists as Iyyanki Venkata Ramanaiah of Vijayawada and its Ram Mohan Library. Iyyanki remained loyal to the crusade for adult education and help a lot for decades the torch of Rural Library Movement in South India. His mission is now being continued by Acharya Nagabhushanam. By 1924 Cherukuvada Narasimham, D. Balarama Krishnaiah, P. Ramachari and also M. Bapineedu and myself who had returned from abroad after studying political conditions in Europe and the new trends of Humanism and national liberation movements being inspired by the hopes kindled by the warms and League of Nations, began to reinforce the efforts of Iyyanki and his colleagues through our propaganda among villages.7
SRI BHUPATIRAJU TIRUPATIRAJU: (1857-1951):

Bhupatiraju Tirupatiraju of West Godavari District contributed very much for the development of Library Movement. He was inspired by the social service rendered by Veereshalingam. With the inspiration of Veereshalingam he started one library in 1885 in his native village. He strived hard for the development of that library and maintained that library though out his life. He organised Bheemavaram Taluk Library programmed and his efforts was responsible for the starting of so many libraries in West Godavari District.8

SRI KASINATHUNI NAGESWARA RAO (1862-1938):

Kasinathuni Nageswara Rao is one the pioneers in the development of Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh. He had his education in
Machilipatnam and higher education in Madras. He started ‘Andhra Patrika’ weekly in 1908 in Bombay. Later that weekly was transformed as daily in 1914, and published from Madras. He contributed very much for the development of Library Movement though Andhra Patrika’. He presided over many Library Movement anniversaries. He supplied to every Library his daily and weekly ‘Andhra Patrika’ and “Bharathi Andhra Grandhamala” at free of cost.⁹

**SRI SURI VENKATA NARASIMHAM: (1890-1933)**

He is also one of the important personalities in the development of Library Movement. He played an important role in starting Andhra Pradesh Grandhalaya Sangham at Vijayawada and Ramohan Garandhalaya Society . He categorically stated that Andhra Pradesh Library Movement was intended for the human development. He organised many meetings for the development of libraries. He published ‘Public Library Home and Abroad’ a collection of essays for the development of libraries. He was also one of the contributor in bringing out the first edition of Grandhalaya Sarvaswam’.¹⁰
D.T. Rao is also an important personality in the development of Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh. He was native of Vijayawada. He observed the Civil Libray System of England while studying Barrister in England. He acted as Joint Secretary for the All India Civil Library Society which was started by Iyyanki varu at Vijayawada 1919. He acted as editor to the "Indian Library Journal". He got nationwide recognition for the editorship of that Journal. He participated in Library Mahasabha which was held in 1928 at "Black Pool" in England as the representative of All India Library Association (AILA). 

**MADURA KAVI SRI NALAM KRISHNA RAO (1885-1961)**
Nalam Krishan Rao is a native of Rajamundry. He is a great scholar and poet. He started one library in Nalam Vari Satram in 1898 and developed that library. Later, that library was merged with Gowthami Library. He attended Andhra Pradesh Library Meeting in 1914 and he was elected as Joint Secretary for Andhra Pradesh Library Association. He contributed very much for the development of libraries in two Godavari Districts in the initial stages. He elected as President as for the 11th Andhra Pradesh Library Association 1926. Nalam and Iyyanki together strived for the development of Library Movement.12

**SRI DUGGIRALA GOPALA KRISHNAIAH (1889-1928)**

Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah is one of the great Telugu personalities. He borned in Penuganchiprolu village of Kirshna District and settled at Guntur. He completed his M.A. Degree. He became famous with the Cheeralal – Peralal Movement in 1920. He maintained Law and Order with his “Ramadhandu” at the All India Congress Committee (AICC) meeting in Vijayawada in 1921. He was very close associate of Iyyanki since 1919. He presided over the Andhra Pradesh Library Meeting at Pamidipadu 1923.13
Born in 1908 in an orthodox brahmin family, he started his career as a journalist, but soon got actively involved in the freedom struggle. After Independence, he was elected to the assembly of the Madras Presidency in 1952, the Andhra State assembly in 1955, and the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1962 and 1967 from Sattenapalli. On all four occasions, he was elected as an independent with the support of the undivided Communist Party of India. He was also associated with the cooperative movement and the library movement in Andhra Pradesh.

In his long political life, Vavilala participated in almost all major agitations in the state, including the Vishalandhra movement for the formation of Andhra Pradesh in the mid-1950s, the Nandigonda project agitation in Guntur, and farmers' agitations. He also participated in the anti-arrack agitation and the movement for total prohibition in the state in the 1990s. Vavilala was chairman of a state-level implementation committee for total prohibition before the ban on Indian-made foreign
liquor was relaxed in 1997. He was also chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Commission

Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah was also an important personality in the development of Library Movement. He considered the Library as the school and worked very sincerely for the development of Library Movement. He was inspired by Iyyanki varu and worked with him for the development of Library Movement. He participated in the Library campaign which was held in Tadepalligudem in 1935. He prepared draft bill for the development of libraries in 1938 and submitted to madras Government. He assilted in the preparation of Andhra Pradesh Civil Libraries Act (APCLA) of 1960. He was member of Egbote Committee which was formed in 1976. He acted as president for the private Library committee which was established in 1978. He was conferred “Kalaprapurna” Degree by the Andhra Viswakala Parishath” for his untiring service for the development of Library Movement.14

LUMANARIES IN TELANGANA REGION
MADAPATI HANUMANTHA RAO: (1885-1970)
Madapati Hanumantha Rao was born in Nandigama of Krishna District. He studied in Hanumakonda and later in Madras. After completing his Law Education he started practice at Hyderabad in 1917. He is the important person for the development of Andhra culture and Telugu Language in Telangana Region. He started “ANDHRA MAHAJANA SANGHAM (AMJS)” 1921 which paved the way for the development of libraries. He organized first *Nizam Rastra Grandhralaya Maha Sabha* (*NRGMS)* in Madira in the year 1925. He organized second Maha Sabha in Suryapeta in 1927. Madapati Hanumantha Rao's main motto was “Ma Grandhalayaniki Bhavanalu Avasaram Ledu (“Not Building but Dedication is Important”) for the development of Libraries.15

**SRI SURAVARAM PRATHAPA REDDY: (1896-1953)**

Suravaram Prathapa Reddy was born in Mahaboob Nagar District. He is famous as editor of ‘Golkonda Paper’ and critic of History. He started ‘Golkonda Paper in 1926 and provided much importance to the information of libraries in that paper. He is responsible for the renaissance of Library
Movement in Telangana Region. Prathapa Reddy relentlessly struggled with Nizam Government for its ban on starting of new libraries and organizing library meetings. He wrote a book by name “GRANDHALAYODYAMAMU”. He worked as Vice-President for Andhra Pradesh Library Association.16

SRI KODATI NARAYANA RAO

Kodati Narayana Rao played an important role in Library Movement in Telangana Region. He was settled at Hyderabad. He worked with great effort to develop “VIGNANANIKETHANAM” in Khamam and “ANDHRA VIGNANA PRAKASINI GRANDHANILAYAM” in Surya Peta. He played a prominent role in organizing library meetings in ‘Singareni Kolaries’ in 1944, in Khyathuru in 1946, in Suryapeta 1950, in a Chagalamarri in 1951, in Janagam in 1953, in Khamam in 1957. He worked as Joint Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Library Society from 1944 and President from 1960.17
Ramanuja Rao is popular in Andhra Pradesh as a renounced Nationalist and Savior of Library Movement. He contributed for the development on “SHABDHANUSHAN ANDHRA” a Literary Association. He conducted Adult Education Training Classes with the help of “ANDHRA SARASWATHA PARISHATH” of Hyderabad. He was the important person to start many libraries in Telangana Region. He acted as President for Hyderabad City Library and is responsible for the development of libraries in Hyderabad City. He is a first class organizer of Library Movement.  

Boyenapalli Venkata Rama Rao is a Social Worker. He participated actively in many service activities in Kareem Nagar District. He was
inspired by reading the Auto Biography of Mahatma Gandhi and determined to serve the people. He worked as a volunteer in Sarvodaya Movement. He is very much close to Iyyanki. He started “VIDHYABHIVARDHINI” library in Thotapalli in 1939. He worked as Joint Secretary for many years for Andhra Pradesh Library Society. He also worked as President of Karimnagar District Library. He published a paper by name “SARASWATHA JYOTHI.” He is a selfless social worker.¹⁹

LUMINARIES IN RAYALASEEMA AREA

SRI PAPPURU RAMACHARYULU: (1898-1972)

PAPPURU RAMACHARYULU

Pappuru Ramacharyulu is a well known personality in Rayalaseema. He rendered yeoman services for the development of Literature and Libraries in Rayalaseema in general and Anantapur in particular. It is noteworthy that many libraries have been started and developed by Ramacharyulu in Anantapur District. He acted as Chairman for District Library from 1952 to 1960. Dr. S.R. Ranganathan acclaimed the services rendered by Ramacharyulu for the development of Libraries and Library Movement in Anantapur District.²⁰
Venganna was born in Valluru village in a well-to-do family. He was called as “RAJA SRESTY” for his services for the development of Library in Kadapa District. In 1923 he started one library in his own house with 40 books. He started SRI RAMACHANDRA BOOK TREASURY and it was run without any financial assistance from Government. That book treasury is being run even now with the funds provided by Venganna sresty. He was felicitated by Andhra Pradesh Civil Library Society in 1979 for his services for the development of Libraries.21

SRI K. ROSHAIAH
K. Roshaiah is one of the notable person in the development of libraries in Kurnool District. He worked as Secretary of District Writers Association and District Library. He wrote many books and articles in the name of "PARASHARA". In the development of Libraries in rural areas Roshaiah played an important role and he was praised by Iyyanki.22

**SRI BATHULA VENKATA RAMI REDDY**

Bathula Venkata Rami Reddy was born in a poor farmers family in Isurallapalli village of Gooty Taluk. He contributed very much for the development of libraries particularly in rural areas. He was interested in Primary Adult Education, Library Movement, Anti Dowry and Casteless Society. He was also interested in Telugu Literature. He started 'Sri Saradhanikethan' in 1954 for the development of Bethepalli. He worked as Secretary of 'Sri Saradhanikethan'. He also worked as Vice-President for Anantapur District Adult Education Society. He toured Rayalaseema Region along with Gadicherla Hari Sarvothama Rao, who is a Pioneer in the Development of Library Movement in Andhra Pradesh. He started a Library in Bethapalli it is own contribution in 1955. He was elected unanimously as member of District Library. He was felicitated by Edward Koranation of
Dharmavaram for his service for the development of libraries. He was presented with “Iyyanki Library Award” in 1981 for his efforts in the development of Library Movement.23

SRI AMALLADINNE GOPINATH

Amalladinne Gopinath was born in 1932. He played an important role in the development of Library Movement in Anantapur District. He was an important person holding many positions in District Library since 1956. He successfully organized the first Library Anniversary in 1968, since then Library Anniversary is conducted regularly. He participated in many state level and National level Seminars of Libraries. He participated in many number of Library Meetings in Rayalaseema also. He published “Grandhalaya Pracharam” Sir. C.R.Reddy, “Sarvothamudu Gadicherla”, “Musalamma Katha”. He was associated with Anantapur District Writer Association, Lalitha Kalaparishath, Janapada Kalaparishath, Ananta Kalapeetam. He got Dr. Ranganathan Award in 1959. He got Dr. Velaga Venkatappaiah Award in 1991. He was Awarded a “Swarnakankanam” by
"Kalajyothi" of Dharmavaram Town for his selfless services for the Development of Libraries.24

SRI JANAMADDI HANUMATH SASTRY

He worked as Lecturer in English and retired from service 10 years ago. He was interested in Sanskrit and Literary activities. Writing books and articles and participating in Library Movement are his interested activities. He acted as Secretary of Kadapa District Writers Association. Presently he is president of District Writer Association. He is also one of the members of District Library of Kadapa. He is close elder of Gadicherla and Iyyanki. He always followed them whenever they toured Rayalaseema. Really any Library activity was conducted only with the incitation of Sastry. Sastry foot forth many efforts for the development of libraries. C.P. Brown Memorial Library was built only with the great effort of Sastry. The old and delimited C.P. Brown building was rebuilt and used as a library building. Sastry made efforts to get all kinds of books, references, and research books to the library. Sastry was awarded Iyyanki Library Award" for his valuable services for the development of Library Movement.25
Reference:


3. Ibid, Pp.20-24

4. Ibid, Pp.25-27


7. Ibid.


10. Ibid, P.43.

11. Ibid, P.47.


15. Ibid, P.49.


17. Ibid, P.127.

18. Ibid, P. 131
19. Ibid, P.141.
20. Ibid, P.95.
22. Ibid, P.159.
23. Ibid, P.189.