



PITHAMPURAM RAJA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

STALWARTS OF DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU



(1 November 1897 – 24 February 1980)

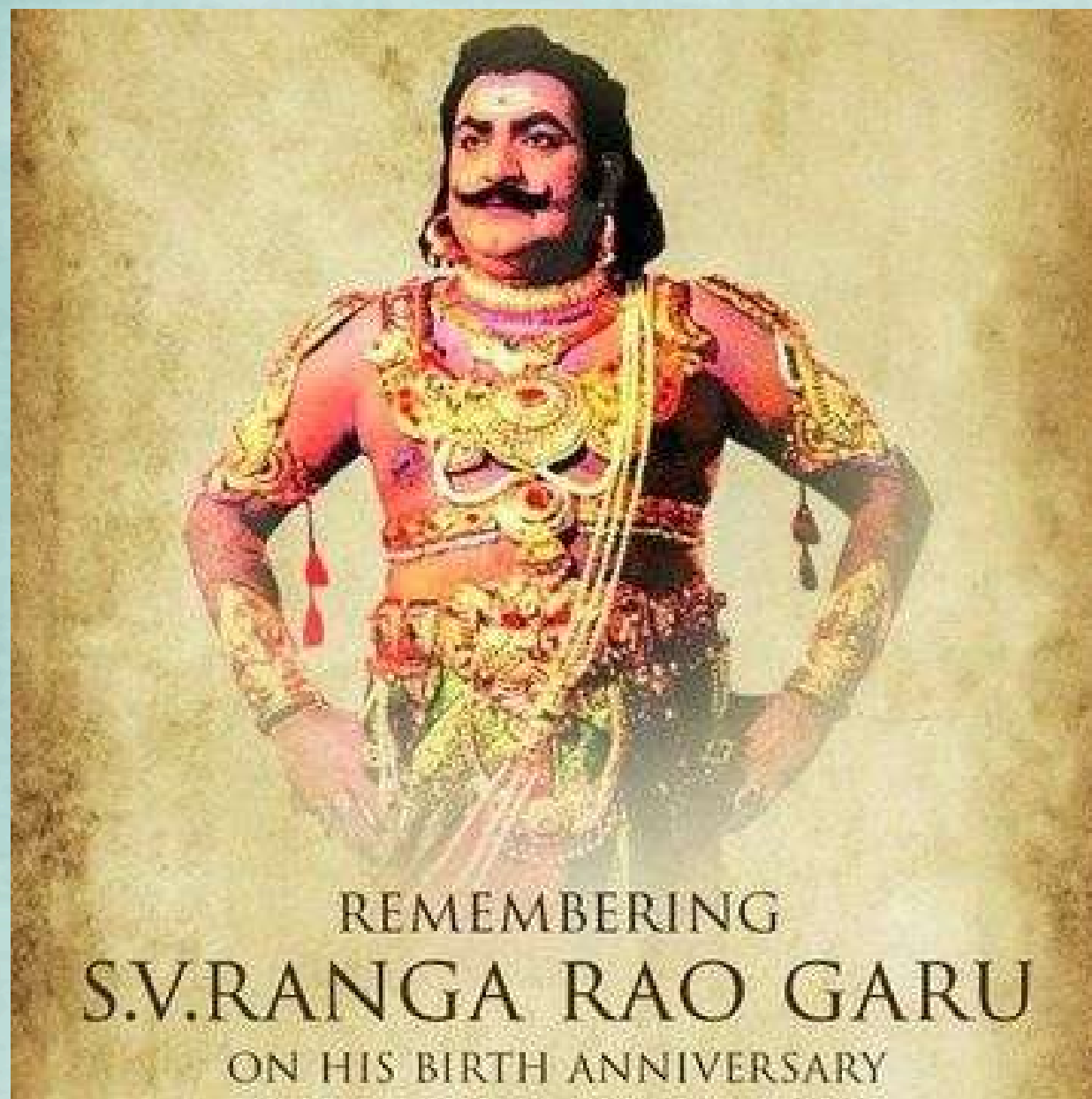
Devulapalli Krishnasastri (1 November 1897 – 24 February 1980) was a Telugu poet, playwright and translator known for his works in Telugu literature and Telugu cinema.[1] He is known as Andhra Shelley.[2] In 1976, Krishnasastri was honoured with Padma Bhushan, third highest civilian award in India. In 1978, he received Sahitya Akademi Award for his literary works.[3]

Krishnasastri was born on 1 November 1897 in Ramachandrapalem of East Godavari, India. He was brought up in Pithapuram in a family of court-poets.[2] He grew interest in English literature while he was in his high school.

Krishnasastri started writing poetry from a very young age. Krishnasastri's works changed significantly after he met Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan in 1929. Krishnasastri joined All India Radio in 1945 and wrote a number of plays for it.

He also translated Goda Devi's Tamil Tiruppavai into Telugu Keertanaas. Other translations of Tiruppavai are available - but they are all word for word. His translation is unique because he had taken the central idea of each Pasuram, made it into Pallavi and wove around it the rest of the paasuram into anupallavi and charanam(s). They were set to pure carnatic music, even as they were composed, by Amruthavalli Sundaram. The publication with notation, is Orient Longman.[4]

He died on 24 February 1980.[5]



(3 July 1918 – 18 July 1974)

Samarla Venkata Ranga Rao (3 July 1918 – 18 July 1974), popularly known as S. V. Ranga Rao and SVR, was an Indian actor and filmmaker who primarily worked in Telugu and Tamil films. He is regarded as one of the finest actors in the history of Indian cinema.[1]

He is known by the epithet "Viswa Nata Chakravarthi" (transl. "Emperor of Acting Universe") [2][3] and was the earliest known character actor in South Indian cinema to achieve a star status.[4] In a career spanning nearly three decades, Ranga Rao garnered various national and international honours.

Ranga Rao was born in Nuziveedu in erstwhile Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh in 1918 in a Telugu Zamindari family of Kapu caste.[13][14][15] His father, Samarla Koteswara Rao, was an excise inspector at Nuzvidu, and his mother's name was Smt. Lakshmi Narasayamma.[16][17] His grandfather was working as a doctor in the town. He had relatives scattered in East Godavari district. His grandfather, Kotayya Naidu, lived in Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu.[13]

His mother, Lakshmi Narasayamma, a staunch devotee of Lord Venkateswara, named the boy after him. Ranga Rao was sent to Madras, where he completed his schooling at Hindu College. He also studied in Eluru and Visakhapatnam.[3] At an early age of 12, he showed interest in stage acting. He ventured into acting after completing his bachelor's degree in sciences

S. V. R. got an invitation from one of his relatives, B. V. Ramanandam, to play the lead actor in his film Varoodhini (1947). He immediately abandoned the job, and left for Salem to join the celluloid world. However, the film didn't do well at the box office.[3][4]

S. V. R. left Madras Presidency and reached Jamshedpur, where he took up the job as a budget assistant with the Tata company.[4][18] However, his love for theatre began to bloom multifold. At this juncture, he married Badeti Leelavathi on 27 December 1947. In the days that followed, S. V. R. was given an opportunity to appear in Palletoori Pilla (1950), produced by B. A. Subba Rao.[10] Shavukaru (1950) earned him recognition as a fine actor.[3][4]

His role as the antagonist 'Nepala Manthrikudu', a tantric in Pathala Bhairavi (1951) was a turning point in his career.[12][4] The film became a breakthrough for both Ranga Rao and the lead actor N. T. Rama Rao. Pathala Bhairavi was the only south Indian film screened at the first International Film Festival of India.[19][6][20] Ranga Rao also starred in the enduring classics Mayabazar (1957) and Nartanasala (1963), featured in the CNN-IBN's list of "100 greatest Indian films of all time".[21]

In a career spanning nearly three decades, he acted in over 160 films —109 in Telugu and 53 in Tamil.[12] He was one of the earliest stars to feature in commercials and his ad for the popular cigarette brand Berkeley, was extremely popular.[12]



(19 September 1911 – 16 December 2005)

Dr. Boyi Bhimanna (19 September 1911 – 16 December 2005), transliterated alternatively as Bheemanna or Bheemana, was a Telugu poet.

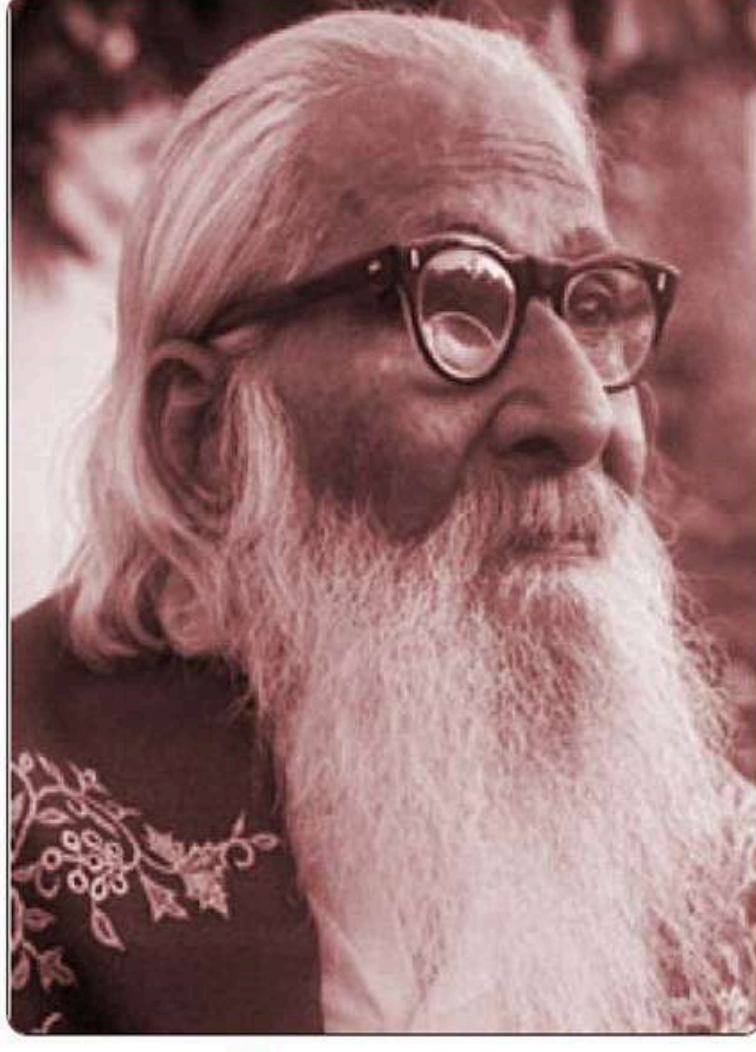
Bhimanna was born in a poor Dalit family in Mamidikuduru village, East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh in 1911. He participated in the Quit India Movement. He wrote a book called "Gudiselu Kaalipothunnay.

He was influenced by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. His writings reflected the angst of the down-trodden. He wore several hats such as that of a writer, poet, journalist and academic. He was a member of the senate of Andhra University. He was the director of the Andhra Pradesh state translation division for some time.

He wrote in English, as well, and the work entitled Seventh Season, a collection of his English poetry, was well-received. He wrote over seventy books in his career, with the work Gudiselu Kaalipothunnaayi (transl.The Huts are Burning) being the most popular.

Bhimanna has written many literary works; some of the most popular among them are Paleru, Janabaduni Jabulu, Dharmamkosam Poratam etc.

Among all great literature works Paleru is the main icon which brought changes in many poor and dalit families. Many backward caste parents started joining their children in school for better and beautiful future.



తాపీ ధర్మారావు

(1887 - 1973)

Thapi Dharma Rao Naidu (1887–1973) was a Telugu writer, journalist, rationalist, and social reformer.[1] He is considered as a pioneer of colloquial language in Telugu journalism and a doyen of Telugu prose writers.[1] He was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award by India's National Academy of Letters in 1971.[2] He authored many books which were the eye openers in the field of social sciences in India, in particular South India. His literary works like Vidhi Vilasam have found a place in the annals of Indian literature. He also wrote dialogues and lyrics for films like Mala Pilla (1938), Raithu Bidda (1939), Drohi (1948), Rojulu Marayi (1955).

Literary works

Devalayala Meeda Bhutu Bommalenduku?

**Pelli- Dani Puttupurvotharalu Archived 1 March 2012 at the
Wayback Machine**

Inupakatchadalu

Pathapali, Kotha Pali

All India Adukkutinevalla Mahasabha

Sahityamormaralu

Rallu-Rappalu is his autobiography from 1887 to 1908

Translated Leo Tolstoy's Anna Karenina into Telugu (1952)



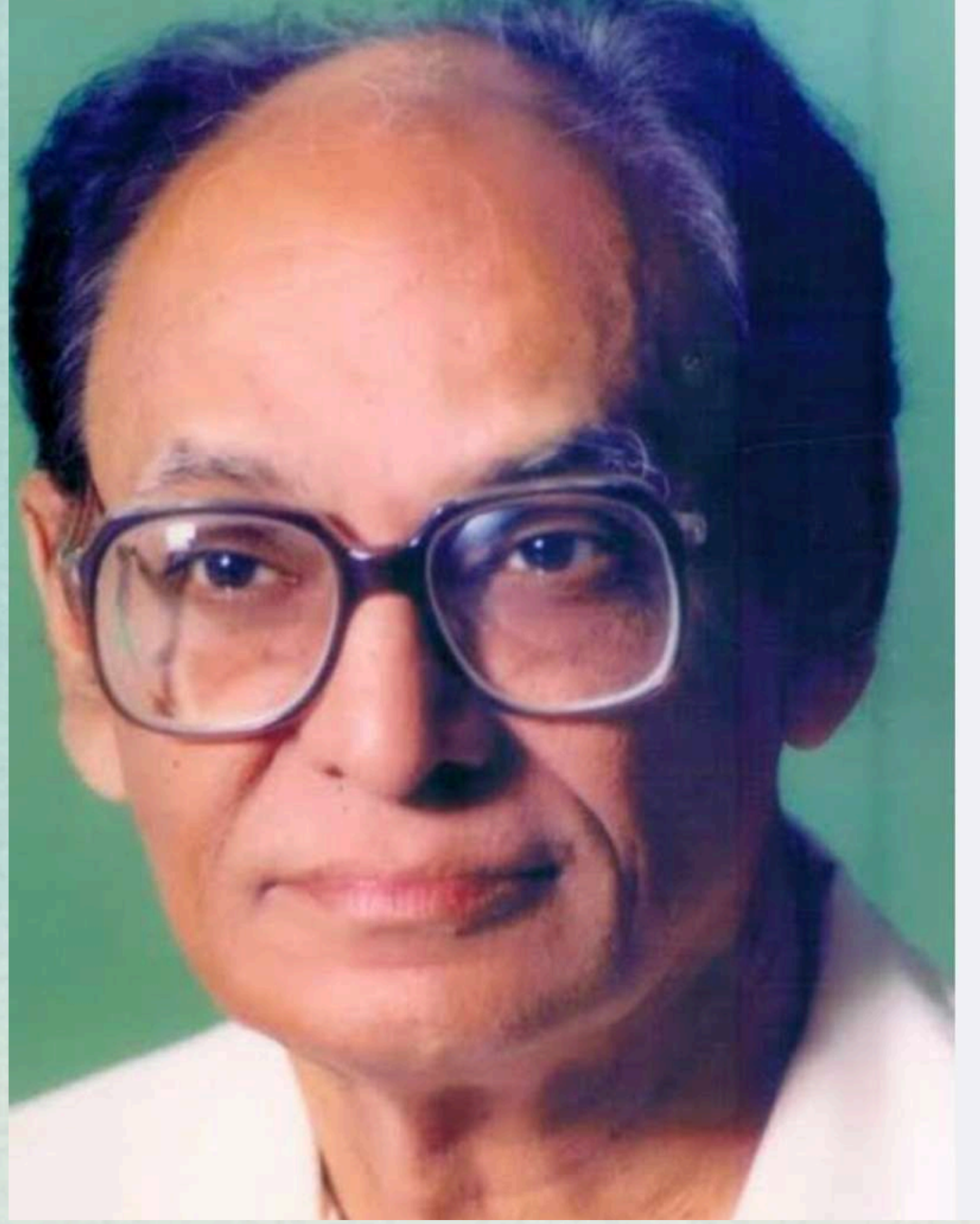
(24 June 1915 – 17 February 1983)

Palagummi Padmaraju, shortly P. Padmaraju (24 June 1915 – 17 February 1983) was a Telugu writer and winner of Sahitya Akademi Award. He is known for his works in Telugu literature and Telugu cinema.

He was born in Tirupatipuram in West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.[citation needed] He has worked as a Science Lecturer in Government P. R. College, Kakinada between 1939 and 1952.[citation needed] His younger brother Palagummi Viswanatham is a veena player, music composer and lyricist

Awards

- **Nandi Award for Best Story Writer - Rangula Ratnam (1966)**^[6]
- **Nandi Award for Best Story Writer - Bahudoorapu Batasari (1983)**
[citation needed]
- **Recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award to Telugu Writers for *Galivana* in 1985.***[citation needed]*
- **His short story *Cyclone* won an international prize conducted by New York Herald Tribune in 1952. It was selected amongst 59 stories from 23 countries.**



(26 May 1928 – 25 November 2003)

Mohammad Ismail (26 May 1928 – 25 November 2003)[1] is an Indian Telugu-language poet, critic, academic and university administrator.

He was born in Kavali, Nellore district. He completed his education in Kakinada and Waltair. While he was studying at Pithapuram Raja's College at Kakinada, the poet Devulapalli Krishna Sastri was one of his teachers and a neighbor. Ismail considered Krishna Sastry and Rabindranath Tagore his mentors. While at school, he initially became a Marxist and a student activist, but turned away from it. Later influences included Brahma Samaj, including one of its exponents, Peddada Ramaswamy; the writings of "Tarakam"; Krishna Shastri and Chalam. A philosophy student, he went on to receive a master's degree from Andhra University, then worked as a lecturer in philosophy at Kakinada, Anantapur and Vijayawada. He was also a principal in his alma mater, Pithapuram Raja Government College.[2]

In his thirties, Ismail began writing poetry, and published his poems in the prestigious literary magazines Bharati and Kala keli Awards



10/17/1929 - 07/26/2011

Korlapati Sriramamurthy

Korlapati Sriramamurthy is a critic, literary researcher, poet, playwright, director, inventor, storyteller and an excellent teacher. Acharya Korlapati Sriramamurthy is a wealth of knowledge who has displayed multi-talented abilities. The number of works he has published with great themes, having explored and achieved in Telugu literature, which has a history of more than a thousand years, is small. Acharya Korlapati Sriramamurthy is a research genius who has opened new paths towards the study of creativity in himself. In 2009, the Central Sahitya Academy awarded him a prestigious cash prize of one lakh rupees in recognition of the research books he has published. He was awarded the 'Bhasha Samman' award. Sriramamurthy was born on October 17, 1929, as the third child of Korlapati Manyam and Ratnamani in Korlapativari Palem, Ambajipet taluka, East Godavari district. His father died suddenly while he was studying for his final exams. Sriram was the leader of his five siblings. Sriram had to sacrifice his studies to help his mother run the household. In addition to the astrological knowledge he had acquired since his grandfather's time, his father, who had been involved in farming inherited from his ancestors, passed away prematurely, and the weight and responsibilities of the family fell on the shoulders of Sriram, who was a teenager. He could not find his way. He would occasionally go to the fields with his father to look after the farming, or he would help with the weeding. But he did not give up. He would take care of the farming by hiring labourers and laborers and would sit on the farm and immerse himself in books. He would continue his literary studies while reading literary texts. After three years, Sriram got an opportunity for higher studies. He did his intermediate from Pithikapuradhisha College (present-day PR Government College) in Kakinada and his BA from WGB College (present-day DNR College) in Bhimavaram in 1950-51.

After completing his intermediate, he married Venkata Ramanamma, the fifth child of Nalla Subbarao and Ammayamma. After completing his BA in Bhimavaram, he worked as a tutor at the Rajahmundry Arts College in Bhimavaram between 1953-1955. Before setting foot in AU, he wrote plays such as Pedhamanishi, Pitudala, Kalasarpam, Atanatyia and others. At that time, Korlapati Srirama Murthy's work won a prize in the historical novel competition held by AU in January 1955. In June 1955 of the same year, he set foot in Visakhapatnam to study for BA Honours.

After completing his studies, he won a gold medal in BA Honours in 1957 and took a step forward as a research student on the topic of 'Srinathudu-Literature' at AU. In 1959, he took up new responsibilities as a lecturer at AU. The collection of poems Srinathudu, which he selected for research in 1963, did not receive good recognition.

Srirama Murthy served as a lecturer in the Telugu department of Andhra Vishwakala Parishad from 1959 to 1966, as a reader from 1966 to 1983, and as a professor from 1983 to 1989. He served as the Head of the Telugu Department between 1979-1982. Although he retired as a professor in 1989, he was later appointed as an Emeritus Fellow of the U.G.C. in 1990 and continued his research program. Continuous study, research, essays, and book writing were Sri Ramamurthy's daily activities. His literary speeches on Akashavani are innumerable. His research essays have received praise from prominent people. His research book titled Ishwararchana Kalasheeludu was the first to receive a Dil in Telugu from Andhra University.



Death

30 June 2025

Dr. B.V. Pattabhiram (born Bhavaraju Venkata Pattabhiram; died 30 June 2025) was an author , personality development expert, hypnotist, and magician . [1] He wrote in Telugu , English , Kannada , and Tamil . He conducted special training classes for students and organized awareness seminars for parents. He hosted several magic shows on Doordarshan. In the 1990s, he wrote articles on the biographies of many world celebrities in the Andhraprabha Sachitravara magazine titled Balalaku Bangarubata. He wrote articles in the children's magazine Balajyoti titled "Mayavignanam".

B.V. Pattabhiram is one of the 15 children of Raosaheb Bhavaraju Satyanarayana from East Godavari district. After completing his PhD from Osmania University, he received post-graduate degrees in Psychology, Philosophy, and Public Administration. He completed his PG Diploma in Guidance, Counseling, and Journalism. After completing his postgraduate degrees in Psychology, Philosophy, Guidance Counseling, and Hypnotherapy from America, he conducted many workshops on topics such as overcoming stress, interpersonal relationships, assertiveness, self-hypnotism, etc. in many parts of India, America , Australia , Malaysia , Thailand, Singapore, and Arab countries.

In recognition of his work on hypnosis, the University of Florida awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1983. The mayors of Nashville and New Orleans also awarded him honorary citizenship.

He has established and runs Prashanthi Counselling and HRD Centre. He is an honorary advisor to Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam , Police Academy, Shar Srihari Kota, Judicial Academy, Bharat Dynamics Limited, National Agricultural Research Organisation, Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy Manavranula Sanstha (IOA), Bharat Electronics Limited Hyderabad, Machilipatnam National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj (NIRD), Central Institute of Rural Electrification (CIRE), Central Detective Training School, DRDL, Dell, Deloitte, Ramakrishna Math , ReddyLabs, Mahindra Satyam, GE, Bayer Bioscience, JNTU Academy Staff College, Osmania Academy Staff College, Bharat Heavy Electrics Limited (BEL) and many other educational institutions. He has written over 110 books on personality development, human values, and magic in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, and Marathi languages.



14 November 1948 (age 76)

Yandamuri Veerendranath is an Indian novelist and screenwriter known for his works in the Telugu language.[1] He influences younger generations with his socially relevant writings and YouTube videos. In his writings he addresses many of social problems in India like poverty, prejudices, and superstitions, and encourages people to be socially responsible. He successfully bridges the idealistic and the popular styles of literature. He is also a Chartered Accountant by qualification.

Yandamuri Veerendranath is from East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh. He is a practicing chartered accountant. He worked for 15 years in various financial institutions as a senior executive.

He is an acclaimed novelist, playwright, and State Sahitya Academy award winner. His works have been translated into Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, English, and Hindi. He is a motivational speaker and has delivered speeches in Australia, Tanzania, Indonesia, Singapore, US and the UK.

He has also directed films with Chiranjeevi, and Ramya Krishna. He is associated with more than 30 films that include 'Abhilasha' (అభిలాష) which was plagiarized from Fritz Lang's film 'Beyond a Reasonable Doubt' written by Douglas Morrow (in 1956), 'Challenge' (ఛాలెంజ్) and 'Jagadeka Veerudu Athiloka Sundari' (జగదేక వీరుడు అతిలోక సుందరి).[2] One of his popular novels, Tulasi Dalam, was first adapted into a Kannada movie (1985) titled Thulasidala and later in Telugu as Tulasidalam (1989), in Hindi as Phoonk (2008) and its remake in Telugu as Raksha (2008). His TV serials won Golden Nandi awards for best direction and production. His film, 'Oka Voori Katha' (ఒక ఊరి కథ) won best regional film award from President of India. His film Vennelloa Aadapilla (వెన్నెల్లో ఆడపిల్ల) won the Filmfare award. He has also directed films with Chiranjeevi, and Ramya Krishna. He is associated with more than 30 films that include 'Abhilasha' (అభిలాష) which was plagiarized from Fritz Lang's film 'Beyond a Reasonable Doubt' written by Douglas Morrow (in 1956), 'Challenge' (ఛాలెంజ్) and 'Jagadeka Veerudu Athiloka Sundari' (జగదేక వీరుడు అతిలోక సుందరి).[2] One of his popular novels, Tulasi Dalam, was first adapted into a Kannada movie (1985) titled Thulasidala and later in Telugu as Tulasidalam (1989), in Hindi as Phoonk (2008) and its remake in Telugu as Raksha (2008). His TV serials won Golden Nandi awards for best direction and production. His film, 'Oka Voori Katha' (ఒక ఊరి కథ) won best regional film award from President of India. His film Vennelloa Aadapilla (వెన్నెల్లో ఆడపిల్ల) won the Filmfare award.

In an opinion poll in 1982 conducted by Andhrajyoti, he was among the "4 most popular persons" of the state, one of them being N.T. Ramarao. His book 'Success in Five Steps' holds an all-time record in Telugu literature, surpassing sales of more than two crore rupees.

He built an ashram in Kakinada, a one-crore rupee project to teach the importance of education to tribal students free of cost.



1957

Shikhamani entered the world of Telugu literature like a flash with “ Muvvalachethikarra ”. “Chilakkoyya” is his second collection of poems. Published in 1993, this collection contains a total of 33 poems. Each one appears with a variety of subject matter and a distinctive expression. Giving language to feelings is not easy. Because language is not enough to express some feelings. Shikhamani is a master at coordinating these two and introducing an emotion equally powerfully to the reader.

The first poem in this collection is titled Chilakkoyya . Although it is an object poem written on a chilakkoyya hanging on the wall, it speaks of a complete life. The sparrows perching on the chilakkoyya, the poet's mother hanging a yellow flower, the silvery carriage attached to it hiding the coins that change color with each click, the chilakkoyya looking at the couple who are in the third Purushardha Sadhana, the chilakkoyya dying indifferently on this lonely journey and attaching his soul to the same chilakkoyya - these are the various scenes seen in this poem. The poem begins with very ordinary sentences and ends with the same words that change in a way that gives another great meaning. The wooden chilakkoyya that appeared at the beginning of the poem slowly disappears, and a life begins to appear. That is the Shikhamani style.

In his poem "Dishamola," about a madman wandering naked on the street, look at how many word pictures he uses to describe the reactions of wandering naked like that.

- The cotton plantation that blooms in the villages will cut off its own shoots
- The cotton plantation that blooms in the villages will cut off its own shoots
- The bobbin that moves back and forth in the loom will split vertically in two - The silkworm will sacrifice itself in the silkworm's cocoon - The god's remnants will be set on fire - The spider will behead itself on the tip of the lamp
- Whose private parts will they secretly see in their minds
- The handkerchief that should have wiped away their tears will sweat in their pocket

Each word picture begins to sprinkle the scene with a thin rain and slowly drenches it in a shower of compassion. The use of the spider weaving a beautiful nest also shows how focused the poet is. This poem, which is imbued with a focused vision, compassion, and humanity, can be called a miniature form of the philosophy of Shikhamani poetry.

It is very difficult to fit two or three images into a single word picture. Shikhamani achieves this effortlessly in his poetry. In one place in “Antarangikauni Uttaram”, written with the theme of a villager living in a city, "There may be cold authorities there, don't forget your modest wool shawl, okay?"

He says. Here, he has achieved two different things through the same film: the cold is a source of pride and the authorities are humble. It is also ironic to say that the authorities are chilling. This gives depth and brevity to the point that the point he wants to make is a chilling one



(November 18, 1924 - August 12 , 2016)

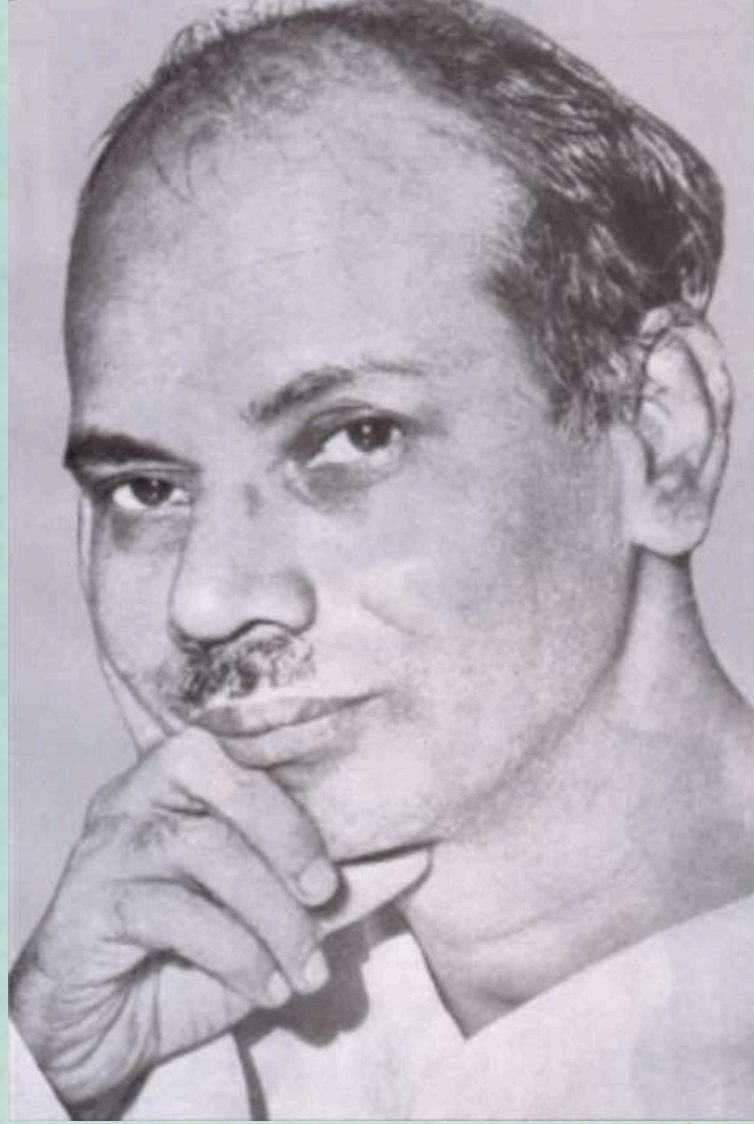
Avantsa Somasunder (November 18, 1924 - August 12 , 2016) was a prominent progressive Telugu poet , critic, and writer . His most famous work is Vajrayudham (1949). Somasunder , who has been writing literary works for six and a half decades, is a great poet and critic in the Telugu literary field. He received an honorary doctorate on the recommendation of Dr. C. Narayana Reddy. He received the N.T.R. Award and the Kala Ratna Award on the recommendation of Yarlagadda Lakshmi Prasad. He gave priority to the zodiac sign over the city. He served literature for 74 years

Somasunder was born on November 18 , 1924 , as the second child of Kalluri Suryaprakasarao and Venkayamma in a village called Shankhavaram near Annavaram in East Godavari district . As his maternal aunt Aavantsa Venkayamma did not have any children, Somasunder was adopted into their family at an early age. Thus, the family name Kalluri became Aavantsa.

Somasunder's adoptive parents passed away when he was ten years old. Although he was a vagabond and addicted to addictions since childhood, the literary imprint left by the pious couple on the mind of the child Somasunder remained intact. All his primary education was done in Pithapuram . In 1943, he joined the Kakinada P.R. College and pursued higher education.

Awards Change

He received the Soviet Land Nehru Award in 1979. He received the Rajalakshmi Foundation Award and an honorary doctorate from Potti Sriramulu University . He was awarded the NTR Memorial National Award for the year 2008 , which is a milestone. There is no award that he has not received. He surprised everyone by receiving awards that exceed his talent.



(1 December 1908 – 13 March 1985)

Narla Venkateswara Rao, or V. R. Narla (1 December 1908 – 13 March 1985)[2], was a Telugu language writer, journalist, and politician from Andhra Pradesh, India. He was a Rajya Sabha member twice between 3 April 1958 and 2 April 1970. He wrote a satakam in Telugu along with several other books.[citation needed]

Rao was born in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh. He had two brothers, Narla Gowri Shankar Rao and Narla Tata Rao, and a sister, Laxmi Bai. At six, he returned to Andhra and became a graduate. During the late 1960s, he moved to Hyderabad which became the main publishing centre of Andhra Jyothi daily.[citation needed]

Award in his name

An award, Narla Venkateswara Puraskar, was instituted in his name by B.R. Ambedkar Joshua Phule Periyar Literature Foundation.

[3] He participated in many debates in the parliament