

TODAY'S CLASSROOM IS TOMORROW'S SOCIETY



ఇది కేవలం నమూనాగా మాత్రమే తయారు చేయడం జరిగింది. ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఇలాగే తయారు చేయవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. మీ స్థానిక అవసరాల దృష్ట్యా మార్పు చేసుకోగలరు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్ట్ ఆంగ్ల మాధ్యమం విద్యార్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుని చేసింది.



మీ

కడిమిశెట్టి వెంకట కృష్ణారెడ్డి  
S.A [SOCIAL STUDIES]

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తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా

**PROJECT WORK  
FORMATIVE TEST –II  
CLASS –VIII  
2021**

**Priliminary information .**

Name of the student	:	K.V.KRISHNA REDDY
Class	:	VIII
Roll no	:	16
Name of the unit	:	11.A.. NATIONAL MOVEMENT THE EARLY PHASE [ 1885–1919 ]
Title of the project	:	MUTNURI KRISHNA RAO
Project number	:	2
Type of project	:	INDIVIDUAL
Date of project assigned	:	27.11.2021
Date of project submission	:	10.12.2021

**TITLE OF THE PROJECT**

**Mutnuri Krishna Rao**

**INTRODUCTION**

The life events of Mutnuri Krishna rao will be introduced in this project.

**OBJECTIVE /AIM OF THE PROJECT**

We have chosen this project with the intention of fully understanding the details of the establishment of Krishna magazine and the role played by that magazine in the independence movement will be introduced

**COLLECTION OF INFORMATION**

We have collected this information from our social text book, news papers , And the internet .

Mutnuri Krishna Rao was an Indian freedom fighter, editor, scholar and literary critic. He was the editor of [Krishna Patrika](#), a nationalist publication from 1907 to 1945. He is considered to be the doyen of Telugu journalism.

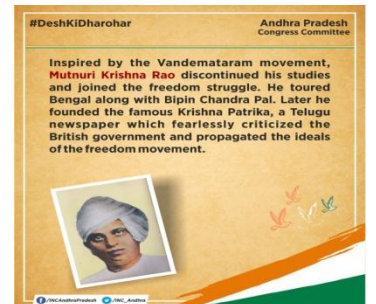
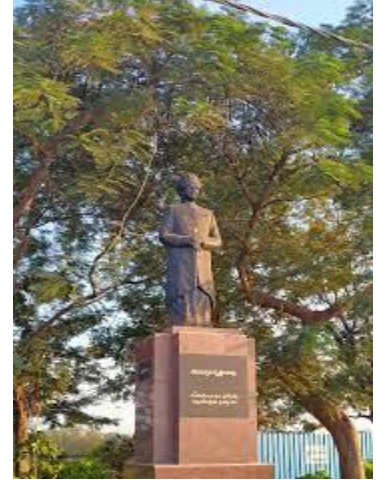
## Personal life

Krishna Rao was born on 1897 in Mutnuru village of Divi taluk, Krishna district of erstwhile Madras Presidency. He lost his parents when he was very young. His father was a district munsif. He was brought up by his paternal uncle. He completed his primary education in Hindu high school, [Bandar](#). He studied F.A course in Noble college, Bandar. [Raghupathi Venkataratnam Naidu](#) was one of his teachers. Rao was influenced by his ideology and used to attend the meetings of [Brahmo Samaj](#).

Later he went to Madras to study B.A in Christian College. He got acquainted with [Pattabhi Sitaramaiah](#). As he focused more on literature, he returned to Bandar in 1903 without completing his degree. Inspired by Vande Mataram movement, he toured Bengal along with [Bipin Chandra Pal](#).

## Family

He lived with his wife. The couple had two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter and only son passed away before him, and his second daughter became a widow.



INDIA'S FIRST TELUGU CENTENARY NEWS PAPER SINCE 1902

# కృష్ణా పత్రిక

స్వాతంత్ర్య సంగ్రామానికి జాతీయ సమాధుత్త పరిచిన పత్రిక



## Career

He joined Krishna Patrika as an assistant editor. He got promoted as an editor in 1907 and worked there till his death in 1945. He criticized the policies of British government in his editorials regarding the amount spent on welfare of the poor and developing educational institutions. He also ran a Magazine called *Andhra Bharati* for some time.

## Memorial

He died on 25 June 1945 because of [Ascites](#). The town hall in Machilipatnam is named after him.



## CONCLUSION

We are very much thankful to our social studies teacher and also the Headmaster of our school for their cooperation and guidance Throughout the project work .

