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FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD STATE 1857 TO 1947- A TRIO WAR AGAINST EAST INDIA COMPANY, NIZAM AND DORAS

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ABSTRACT

In the history of Indian National Movement Hyderabad National Movement was a special episode, why because Hyderabad got freedom on September 17th 1948. Nationalism and political awakening came a little later in Telangana, comparing with all over India. Though slow to be awakened in their feelings of political consciousness, once the realization has dawned upon them, the people of Telangana reacted sharply made great sacrifices to free themselves. Nizam Nawab when he entered in the Subsidiary Alliance became very loyal to British. Hyderabad people for the sake of their freedom they fought not only with British, but also with Nizam and landlords. Many intellectuals and leaders were played a prominent role. Many newspapers also served for this. Social reforms also took place in this context. Aryasamaj activities bring a social change in Hyderabad. Library movement also played a vital role in social and political awakening among Telangana people. Swadeshi movement, Khilafat movement were conducted many meetings and social activities. Social reforms lead to emergence of women freedom fighters also. Some Hyderabad leaders joined in INA and served a lot. Pandita Narendra ji like leaders were also deserved imprisonment at Mamanur jail (Telangana Kalapani). Hyderabad state congress meetings and activities became popular and encourage people to fight for freedom. 1938 Osmania University Vandemataram movement is a great part in freedom movement. Finally Join India movement leader Swami Ramananda Thirta fight like unto the last. He ready to lost his life also. Even though continuous pressure and assaults of Nizam many border camps were organized. With interference of National leaders Join India movement achieved success. The last episode accession movement took place with peasants struggle in villages, Sathyagraha in the towns, demonstrations and protests on one side, diplomatic consultations outside the Hyderabad

state, national level political parties pressure Hyderabad freedom struggle was attain its goal. It was joined in India with police action on Sep 17th 1948.

KEY WORDS

Trio war, Subsidiary alliance, Telangana kalapani ,landlords, sathyagraha, revolt, wahabi movement, Berar treaty, Jamedar, Gasthi nishan.

1857REVOLTOFHYDERABAD - CAUSES

Afzal-ud-Daula of the Asaf Jahi dynasty became the 5th ruler of Hyderabad state in 1857. He in the rited SalarJung, an exceptionally able minister as his prime minister. He ruled only 12yrs. No other Nizam ruled for such a short period. In the year when he came to throne, a powerful explosion took place in India. During this period peasants lost their lands and became laborers. Craftsmen had to leave their customary professional work. Employees became unemployed. The corruption in Revenue and police departments caused people to suffer. In princely states the succession system introduced by Dullhousie mainly evoked deep distrust of the local rulers. The Mughal sovereign Bahadursha Zaffar was forcibly removed from Red fort. The Hindus also worried about religious conversions by the Christian Missionaries in the name of education.

More than others, Indians. Difference in matters of promotion and pay allowances, between a British soldiers and their Indian counterpart led to test their patience and courage. On the whole the dissatisfaction in all respects in various ways among the Indians reached a flash point .A spark was needed to set it on fire, en field rifle provided that.

Unlike in North India, the revolt did not start in Hyderabad instantly. Though began late people showed their extreme displeasure towards the British here also. Firstly Raja Mahipathiram, Mubarij-ud-doula and his close associated tried anti British activities .Wahabi movement played a vital role in this context.Mubarij-ud-doula,thesonofNasir-ud-doula and his Wahabi followers were imprisoned but were released much earlier than 1857.TheyweresuccessfultosomeextentinspreadinghatredagainsttheBritish.

In 1853 Berar obtained by British. As a result Nizam financial condition was nosedived. People could not bear this indignity. They did not forget the death of Tipu sultan and Kerala Mopla muslims revolts and how British government was suppress it.

At this time the followers of Tantiya Tope roamed in Hyderabad wearing the robes of mendicants and saints and preached anti British. Mint soldiers nurtured hatred against British as they lost jobs due to the British. Some of the nobles also exhibited enmity against the British.

British residents worried that if Hyderabad was lost, then everything was lost. They tried to contain Nizam. They schemed in such a wy that the Nizam was entrapped. They told Nizam that they would give Berar to him once the revolt was brought to an end. True to be scheming, the Nizam decided to be generous to the man proclaimed his trustworthiness. Not alone that, at the time of his death Nasir-

ud-doula advised his son to be loyal to the English. As a result, due to the maneuvering and planning of his minister. He kept Hyderabad safe for the British from the mutineers.

In Hyderabad contingent there were 30,000 soldiers. Commanding officer's disrespectful and indiscriminate admonitions by the emperor officers was hurting them too much. Captain Abbott was not allowing Muslim soldiers to do prayers. Muharram processions and Matham Public grief was forbidden by Brigadier Mackenzie. These were unbearable to the Muslim soldiers. Mullahs and Moulvies took advantage of this situation and stoke fire. Along with the nobles and some land lords, out of anger against Nizam and British encouraged the mutineers. But Salarjung deployed strong elite Arab army to suppress the revolts and convective churning.

COARSEOF1857REVOLTINHYDERABAD

Within a month of taking over the reign by Afzal-ud-doula, many posters appeared on the walls of capital city. The posters said that the King and Diwan should join the movement against the Christian khaffirs in the name of prophet if not they should wear the bangles and sit in their houses. They encouraged their king to announce Jihad against the British. Rage against the English united the Hindus and Muslims at this time.

Britishers having of fear they mobilize the army.

The contingent army was stationed at Elichpur, Aurangabad, Mominabad, Gulbarga, Bollaram, Warangal. The Nizam army of native soldiers consisted of not more than 30,000 men. These were under Jamedars. Col. Davidson became the Resident of Hyderabad in 1857. The unrest reached its peak and was ready to any time in Hyderabad. In this situation Moulvi Ibrahim was lecturing in Masjids and in citing people. Rioters were creating disturbances in Mosques during nights. Salar Jung deployed Arab forces to suppress them. Moulvi Ibrahim was arrested and produce before the Nizam.

Resident's personal security guards also misbehaved with them. In this way explosion took place so one. The mutiny of 1857 in Hyderabad can from three angles and divided in to three stages:

1. Rebellion by the Aurangabad Contingent Force

Capt. H.D.Abbott was sent to Aurangabad on June 11. Cavalrymen become furious and they started chanting the name of Mughal Emperor. Infantry and cavalry were divided and they were lodged separately. But mutiny was started in cavalrymen. Dafedar Fida Ali fired at Abbott but missed the target. Fida Ali was hanged after trials. 21 persons were fired upon and killed. Some were removed from service.

In 3rd cavalry 13 persons escaped from Buldava under the leadership of Jamedar Chidakhan and ran away to reach Hyderabad. After 20 days they reached and they hoped that Hyderabad Government will save them. But then the Hyderabad government announced a reward of 3000 on ChidaKhan. Salar Jung arrested them and sent to Residency.

2. Attack on the residency

The news of arrest of Chida Khan and his followers spread like wildfire in the city. People congregated in the Masjids and made emotional speeches. Salar Jung sent the Arab troops and dispersed the people. Six cannons and cavalry squad were shifted to the residency. Each and every entry point of the residency was fitted with bayonets.

Salar Jung informed Davids on the people start Jihad in Macca Masjid 600 armed men marched towards the Residency. Jamedar Turrebaz Khan led this group. The Arab guards set firing on this group. Rohillas escaped into darkness having nothing else to do. Militant leaders Turrebaz Khan and Maulvi Allauddin were declared offenders and rewarded on them 5000. Turrebaz Khan was arrested and -produced in criminal court. But he escaped and ran towards Mahabubnagar. He was again arrested near Thooprana and he was died while resist the arrest. His body was brought to Koti in Hyderabad and he was hanged. Thus the attack on the residency by the mutineers failed for lack of co-operation from the country men.

3. The Rebellion in different places of the state

In other places also critical conditions arose with the agents of nana saheb, Tantiya Tope going to people and preaching.

Raja Venkatappa Naik the king of Shorapur announced his independency against British. Colonel Campbell was sent to Shorapur and arrested king Venkatappa and sentenced life imprisonment. But he committed suicide. Nargund zamindar having good relationship with nana saheb. Zamindars Ranga Rao also tried to participate. But Britishers suppressed all these activities. Peshwa Rao Saheb also tried to rebel against Nizam at Begum Bazaar area. But he also caught at Kanpur area and hanged.

Reasons behind for failure of Rebellion

With the crushing of the mutiny Moghal emperor was came to end. The Governor general advised the Nizam to come up with his own currency and coins. "Haali Sikka" was minted. Khutba was being read in the name of the emperor Afzal-ud-doula. Nizam was pressurized into declaring Hyderabad as a sovereign state. Honours, gifts and presents and titles were awarded to them. Nizam was being addressed as a trust worthy friend "Faithful Alley" and "Yaare Wafadar". While giving the award of the title "Grand commander star of India" in 1861. Interference of British increased even more. Function in go for the sovereign state of Nizam was restricted. In the least the sovereign ruler was not having right and power to appoint or remove his own ministers.

NATIONALISM AWAKENING IN HYDERABAD

Hyderabad freedom struggle as part of Indian National Movement was also inspired by many local newspapers and magazines. "Hyderabad Record", "Deccan Times", "Imroz" bring tremendous changes among people from Mahabubnagar dist. 'Hithabhodini' newspaper edited by Srinivasa Rao. P.N. Sharma runs the newspaper named 'Sujatha'. From Medak dist.'Deshabandu' magazine edited by Narasimhacharyulu. Shabnaveesu Venkarama Narasimha Rao started a weekly named 'Neelagiri'. Suravaram Pratapareddy started 'Golconda'. Mundumula Narasinga Rao published 'Rayyat'. To run this paper Shoyabulla Khan but Nizam government banned this paper.

Shoyabulla Khan started 'Imroz' daily. He preached nationalism through his articles. His articles did not accepted by orthodox Muslims and Razakars cut his hands and head. Freedom fighter Katam Laxminarayana published a paper named 'Janatha'. These papers propagated nationalism, highlighted Nizam's brutal rule in Hyderabad. In 1891 AD the Nizam Government issued 'Gasthi Nishan 53' against the freedom of press, speech and expression, This rule was denied fundamental rights at all levels. Publication of news papers and books was an hazardous task. Even circulation of news papers was not at all allowed. The news papers coming from British India were banned and strict regulations were imposed on publication of newspapers in Hyderabad state.

ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

Aghoranatha Chatopadhyaya was a great intellectual. He met Salarjung in England. On the invitation of Salarjung he got good opportunity to start social reform movement in Hyderabad. He developed relations with many social organizations in Hyderabad. He retired as principal from Nizam college in 1907. His house was always busy with young people and educated. With his involvement only inter caste marriages were legalized by government. But after some time, his social activities were not accepted by Nizam government and he brought under the Nizam government surveillance. He departed from Hyderabad in 1883. Mulla Abdul Qayum and Aghoranatha Chatopadhyaya with modern thinking were greatly influenced by social reforms had encouraged the local people and also led the peoples movement. The Chanda railway scheme and the controversy that arose subsequently led to the growth of political awakening in the Telangana region. Two prominent members of the committee were Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya and Mulla Abdul Qayyum. This committee requested the government to place all the details of the scheme before the people. For the first time in the history of Telangana a public request was placed before the government. It testifies the rising of political awakening of Telangana. In addition intellectuals with National spirit played a vital role in the unity of Hindus and Muslims in Hyderabad.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONGRESS

In 1889 a meeting was conducted in Mahabubia college, Secunderabad in which the gatherings were supporting the formation of Indian National Congress. In this way the formation of Indian National Congress paved the way for the educated class in Hyderabad to think, act and react on the National issues.

Between 1901 and 1908, Arya Samaj conducted many activities in Hyderabad. Sripada Damodar and Sathyalekar toured entire Telangana and encouraged people to participate Swadeshimovement. Komarraju Venkatalaxmana Rao "Library Movement" played a key role. "Red Crescent society" enlightened the educated Muslims during the Khilafat movement. "Hyderabad State Reforms Association" was founded for took interest in made constitutional reforms. It played an important role in the freedom struggle of Hyderabad by passing many resolutions on issues like freedom of press, responsible government and so on. One more popular organization was Andhra Mahasabha. It made many resolutions not only in library and educational programs but also on Takkavi loans to farmers, tax exemption for khadi, handicraft industries, and ban on purdah system. The emerging of Vandemataram movement in 1938 can be called as an important incident. In this way many organizations, newspapers, leaders played their respective roles for the beginning of freedom movement in Hyderabad.

Swadeshi Movement

This movement was started by Tilak in Maharashtra region. This movement had its effect in Hyderabad. Keshavrao Koratkar was having the intimate relations with the leaders of Maharashtra. Many meetings were conducted about Swadeshi movement and its relevance. It was pleaded the boycott of foreign goods. Damodar Sathyalekar visited Hyderabad. With this reason Hyderabad resident included his name in the blacklist. Vyayamshal has also given training to the youth to become extremists. Sufficient weapons also available. Bengali youth also toured in Hyderabad. The swadeshi movement and Ganapathi utsavas which were started pressurizing the Nizam's to suppress the Swadeshi movement. But the people of Hyderabad accepted happily the movement.

Swadeshi movement propagated and asked the people to buy only those goods which were having stickers of vandemataram. The biographies of great leaders were read in the villages and towns but Nizam government issued the farmanas to take the serious action on those people who visited Hyderabad. Bengal extremist had maintained the relations with the youth living in different places of Hyderabad state.

Efforts made to divert the people towards the political movement by unifying the entire Hindu community with the help of Bhajan groups. But Bhajan mandali of Mahabubnagar was force by closed by the Nizam government. On Nov 20, 1910, the government had issued orders to officer's with special instructions against them. Even though huge pressure is there movement was spreading in Hyderabad. An organization in Hyderabad called 'Fakt of Rules' issued pamphlets openly asking the people to eat only Swadeshi food. Libraries turned into meeting places and helped the propagation of swadeshi.

Khilafat Movement

After First World War Muslims all over world started Khilafat movement to support Khalifa. In India it was led by Ali brothers. In Hyderabad also some movements were held in favour of this .A series of meetings conducted on Vivekavardini High School in Hyderabad. Hindus and Muslims attended by keeping aside their religious differences. Hyderabad Mullah Abdul Basid played an important role in the "Red Crescent Society". The paper "Al Hilal" edited by Moulana Azad became very popular in Hyderabad. The Red Crescent society collected one lakh donation and sent to the Prime Minister of Turkey. In the first phase of First World War of 1914, Britishers were defeated in the hands of Germans and this made the Hyderabad people happy. Muslims of Hyderabad thought that Nizam could put some pressure on British. But it did not take place. Viceroy Chelmsford wrote a letter to Nizam which sounded like a warning asking him to not co-operate with movement. Asking him to see the Khilafat issue as a religious matter but behave with political diplomacy. After this, the Nizam discussed the situation with his Prime Minister Ali Imam, after taking all the factors into consideration decided to support the British only, Mir Osman Ali Khan reacted that relation with British is very important. He don't want to take his peoples giving titles like 'Protector of Religion' and 'Guardian of Islam Nation'.

But Hindus and Muslims attended many meetings organized on the eve of Khilafat day on Aug 8. Bandh was observed in Karimnagar. The leaders like Pandita Keshav rao, Vaman Naik, Raghavendra Sharma, actively participated in these programmes. On 23rd April, 1920 in the campus of Vivekavardhini about 12,000 Hindu and Muslims attended the meeting in support of Khilafat. But simultaneously with Non-cooperation was withdrawn, so the Khilafat movement was also stopped.

WOMEN ROLE IN HYDERABAD FREEDOM MOVEMENT

In Indian independence movement many women were played a key role. They fought for nation, least bother about their lives. This is based on truth and non-violence and they fight un itedly. Among women so much awareness and national spirit raised because of brutal rule of British and Nizam government. Many social reformers also fight for welfare of women. Women also got higher education. Many acts and resolutions were made for emancipation of women like prohibition of Sati, child marriages, widow remarriages act also passed. Impact of Gandhi was there huge on Telangana women also. Madapati Hanumantha Rao established first Girls high school in Hyderabad. Its medium of

instruction was Telugu. Because of this Nizam government did not give recognition to this school. This school took recognition from Karvee university of Nagpur. Many women leaders and freedom fighters studied in this school only.

In Telangana region Vimala bhai Melkote, Padmaja Naidu, Yella pragada Seethakumari, Sangam Laxmi Bhai, Kalvakuntla Saraswathi devi, Sumithra bhai, Vidyadevi Omprakash, Jnana kumari hedge, Arutla Kamaladevi, Chaturvedi Lajjavati, Yashoda Bhai etc., all are fight with great courage. This fight not only for national cause but also social cause. They bring many social reforms also. Even though huge pressure of Nizam also there impact of Gandhi was prevailed well. Wearing Khadi and weaving of charakas at all homes was everywhere in Telangana. Sister Avevi Pillai established a khadi factory. We can find some women freedom fighters of Telangana, their activities and achievements.

Smt. Yellapragada Seetha kumari settled at Hyderabad. She was teacher. During that period pardah system very much prevailed at Hyderabad. But she was closely associated with Manikyamma (w/o Madapati Hanumantha Rao), Nadimpalli Sundaramma and established a society for women. She was excellent orator. In 1930 Yellapragada Seetha kumara joined in congress. In 1934 she became a president of Nizam state Andhra Mahila Sabha held at Khammam mettu. She use give speeches holding her 1st yr age child. She raised her voice on pardah system, widow remarriages, child marriages. But her activities brought under Nizam government surveillance. Her articles were published in Golconda paper. In 1942 as part of Quit India movement she actively participate in congress secret activities.

Sumithra Devi started Jagjeevan School to propagate nationalism and education. In 1942 as part of Quit India movement she was the member of Sultan Bazar regiment. She was good social worker.

Padmaja Naidu collected amount in Hyderabad for Tilak swaraj fund. She started a Branch of Indian National Congress. She was arrested for active participation in Quit India movement. She made are port on Razakars assaults and submit it to the Indian Government.

Vimala Bhai Melkote was a holder of copper medal. This medal use to give freedom fighters by Indian Government. She participated in Quit India movement and arrested. After Independence she became Family planning committee and Khadi Board president. Arutla Kamala devi w/o Arutla Ramachandra Reddy started a school at Kolanupaka. She studied at Andhra Girls School. She was first student of Reddy girls hostel. She fought for veti and prohibition on intoxicants. She was joined in communist party and trained in rifle shooting also She successfully lead the programme against Visunuri Deshmukh and 10 villages lands was distributed among poor people. In Telangana region many women leaders fight with the support of their husbands and they also ready to deserve imprisonment.

HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS

Hyderabad State congress was banned even before its birth. The government declared that congress was a political organization. Hyderabad government did not relax the ban. Nizam government thought that Hyderabad state congress was anti British and anti Nizam also. The Haripura session of the Indian National Congress in 1933 witnessed the participation of large number of Hyderabadis. These resolutions passed in the conference inspired the youthful participants of the congress. It compelled the Hyderabad is to organize a political body in Hyderabad. Several informal meetings were held for the formation and creation of Hyderabad State Congress. A provisional committee was formed in the middle of July 1938. Within a short period a large number of primary members were enrolled in the twin cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and in the districts. The moving spirit behind all these development was Swamy Ramananda Thirta. It was decided to hold a general body meeting of the Hyderabad State Congress on 9th, Sep 1938. It was planned to adopt a new constitution and elect the office bearers. However Sir Akbar Hyderi, the prime minister of Hyderabad banned the State Congress. So the state congress had decided to hold sathyagraha from 24th Oct, 1938. It was declared as an unlawful association by the government under the Public safety Regulations of Hyderabad.

The members of the State Congress offered Sathyagraha twice or thrice a week from different localities. They were usually held at Sultan Bazar, Clock Tower area, Kachiguda Railway Station, Abids, Pathergatii. The atmosphere in the state and even in British India was tense. Ramanand Tirtaha offered Sahyagraha on the 27th oct, 1938. However Thirta and other sathyagrahis were arrested and underwent various terms of imprisonment. In sathyagraha movement, the Hyderabad State Congress was joined by the Arya Samajists, the Hindu Parishad and Civil Liberties Union.

When the Sathyagraha movement was going on in full swing, the Nizam Government accused the Congress Satyagraha movement as being communal. In order to avoid such misunderstanding, Mahathma Gandhi advised the Hyderabad State Congress to call off the sathyagraha movement. He also wrote Sir Akbar Hydari asking him to recognize the Hyderabad State Congress and to release the Sathyagrahis. Though Hydari released all the sathyaagrahis, here fused to lift the ban on the state congress.

On hearing the developments in the Hyderabad state, Sardar Patel wanted to visit Hyderabad in order to study the situation some time back. Patel also received an invitation from Akbar Hydari to visit Hyderabad State. But now when Patel was planning to visit Hyderabad, Hydari cleverly evaded the issue. Throughout the year 1939-40, Kashinatha Rao Vaidya negotiated with Hyderabad Government to lift the ban on the congress. The State Congress in turn expressed its willingness to change its name from Hyderabad State Congress to that of the 'Hyderabad National Conference'. This was done to make the government feel satisfied that it had no affiliations with the Indian National Congress.

Swami Ramananda Thirta who was watching the negotiations between Vaidya and the government, had decided to resort Civil Disobedience or individual satyagraha. Along with him many other members of the State congress also resorted to Civil Disobedience. On the other hand, Ramachary on behalf of the state congress carried on correspondence with the State Government. The prevailing situation in Hyderabad was also not favorable to the government. Taking all these into consideration, the Government lifted the ban on the Indian National Congress in April, 1946.

1938 VANDEMATARAM MOVEMENT

In nov. 1938 the Osmania University students of 'B' hostel started 'Vandemataram Movement' which was considered as an important movement in Hyderabad freedom struggle. There were separate prayer halls for Muslims and Hindus in the hostels of University. Muslim students objected and complained that Vandemataram song was sung in the meeting halls of Hindus.

Officials issued a notice on nov 28th that no one should sing the Vandemataram song in the premise of University. As the prayer hall was locked the students gathered outside and sung the Vandemataram. Many students' admissions were cancelled by University. This action led by Achyutha Reddy, P V Narasimha Rao, Hayagriva chary, Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, Devulapalli Ramachandrarao, Nukala Ramachandra Reddy and other who were expelled became political leaders in their own right.

After that there was a huge correspondence between Sir Akbar Hydari and Sardar Vallabhai patel, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mahathma Gandhi on the issue of lifting the ban on the Hyderabad state Congress. But it was in vain. Hence Ramananda Thirta decided to start Sathyagraha again in 1940. As Hyderabad state congress was banned, this organization was named as Hyderabad National Conference. During the Quit India Movement in the name of individual sathyagraha on the eve of Gandhi Jayanthi on Oct 2nd 1942. Padmaja naidu, Jnanakumari hoisted the Indian National flag, afterwards these people were arrested and sent to jail. On Oct 8th 1942 National flag was hoisted in victory ground in Hyderabad. Thousands of people gathered there.

In Telangana districts also many young participated in the civil disobedience and went to Pandit Narendraji organized sathyagraha in Hyderabad which 400 workers were arrested. Komaragiri Narayana Rao in Khammam, M.S. Raja Lingam in Warangal, Krishna Dubey, S.B. Giri in Secunderabad, Jaichand jan in Hyderabad, Kasturi Krishnamachary in Medak actively participated in the Sathyagraha and went to jail.

After the formation of 'Azad Hind Fouz' Nethaji Subashchandra Bose, Suresh Chandra from Hyderabad, Abid Hussain Saffrani, younger brother of Prof. Zafar Hussain of social sciences faculty of cigarette factory owner were having the intimate relations with Nethaji in Germany and worked for this organization. As it was done in the British ruled regions of India, in the same way

during the quit India movement, destruction of government property, Rail rook etc., took place in Telangana also.

Once again Jamanlal Bajaj, Gandhiji, Nehru and others also requested the Nizam government to lift the ban on the congress. Finally, the then Hyderabad Prime minister Ahmed Sayeed Nawab of Chattari expressed his willingness and in June 1946 lifted the ban on congress with the view of getting some help from congress to combat the communist movement which was severe in Hyderabad. Swami Ramananda Thirta was elected president of Hyderabad state congress. A resolution was passed by the Hyderabad state congress that Nizam should form the responsible government and Hyderabad merged in Indian Union. By that time peasant movement against the feudal system was launched. Under the leadership of Qasim Razvi, Razakars movement demanding Hyderabad to be declared as Independent Muslim state was at peak stage. In order to fight the Nizam police atrocities and Razakars cruelty the Hyderabad state congress requested the central leadership to intervene and they launched the Join India Movement.

ROLE OF HYDERABAD IS IN AJAD HIND FOUZ

Nethaji Subash Chandra Bose established INA in Germany aimed at armed struggle from outside India. From Hyderabad Subash Chandra was close associated with Nethaji and served as a commentator in Azad Hind Radio. His family was played a important role in social service.

The Abid Hussain Safrani also close associated with Nethaji. Ali Sultan the owner of Charminar cigarette factory also worked with Nethaji. Radio news revealed not only in English, German language but also in Telugu also. Another Hyderabadi Ramesh Chandra work as personal secretary to Nethaji. Abid Hussain Safrani also served in Gandhi Sevagram. After independence Nehru appointed him as ambassador in Muslim countries.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

The Quit India movement had its repercussion in the Hyderabad State also. Swamy Ramanand Tirta met Mahatma Gandhi a day before the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee who, explained to him and his colleagues the implications of the Quit India Movement Swamy Ramananda Tirtha obtained from Gandhiji the necessary permission for Hyderabad people to participate in the Quit India movement. Though it might not be as spectacular as in the other parts of India. The decision to participate in the Quit India Struggle was adopted not only by the state congress in Hyderabad but by the various Praja Mandals in the princely states. Swamy Ramananda Thirta left Bombay via Sholapur for Hyderabad and anticipating that he might be arrested, sent a letter to Dr. Melkote envisaging the demands of the Hyderabad State congress so that it could be signed and sent to the Nizam. As anticipated, he was arrested as soon as he got down at the Nampalli station. Dr. G.S. Melkote duly signed the letter on Behalf of the state congress demanding the immediate grant of Civil Liberties, the lifting of the ban on

the state congress, and the release of all political prisoners. Reactionary elements in Hyderabad tries to take advantage of the slogan 'quit India' saying that the British withdrawal from India would automatically mean the Independence of Hyderabad and raised the slogan. "Azad Hyderabad". There by seeking to confuse the two issues.

Among persons who were arrested during this Quit India sathyagraha in Hyderabad were Pandita Narendra ji, Harishchandra Heda, Gyankumari Heda, Vimala Bhai Melkote, G.S.Melkote, PadmajaNaidu, Smt and Sri Ramaswamy, Gangadhar Krishna,Ganpat, Somayajulu, Sridhar Rao Kulakarni, Kaloji Narayan Rao etc.,

JOININDIAMOVEMENT

Swami Ramanada Thirta was the leader of the movement. His original name was Venkat raoKadekar. In 1932, Swami Narayana Guru gave him the sanyasa diksha and named him as Swami Ramananda thirta. He was born in Sindhi village of Jawargi Taluk of Gulbarga district to the couple of Bapu Rao andYasubai in 1903. He entered politics in 1938 and changed his residence from Mominabad to Hyderabad. In September 1938,he founded the Hyderabad State Congress.It was banned by Nizam government.In protest RamayanaThirtha undertook the fasting on Oct 27,1938and was arrested.

In 1947, during the time of Indian freedom struggle, he started the Join India or Accession Movement demanding the Hyderabad state to Join in Indian Union. He created three separate executive councils for the three language speaking area of Nizam State and started the Sathyagraha on 7th Aug. 1947withthename 'Join Indian Union' in Hyderabad.

Indian National flag which was personally handed over by the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Swamiji was hoisted on 15th august 1947 at 10 AM. At Sultan Bazaar by minister Motilal. On this occasion, Swamiji was arrested along with Dr.G.S.Melkote,Krishnamachary Joshi,JamalapuramKeshava Rao.

Border Camps

Balharsha-It was established by Sri K.V.Keshavulu,secretary of Adilabad District Congress committee. As per the instructions of State Congress Organizing Council, this camp was reorganized by V.Rajeswara Rao of Huzurabad. After the establishment of this camp at Chandanagar byJ.V.Narasinga Rao, Balharsha camp joined in it.

Dabha Camp:It was created as sub camp of Balharsha camp.C.Vaman Rao was the incharge for it. Sirivancha camp: It was established in Karimnagar district on the outskirts of Manthani Taluk under the supervision of Sriramulu. All the above camps, as part of Join India Movement , arranged the Satyagraha Kendras and played active role. Among the satyagraha camps, the prominent was Repala

camp Kodati Narayana Rao was its executive officer. The expert in maps of Sri Raghavaiah acquired the maps pertaining to the areas of Repala camp from survey of India and prepared the maps for indicating the details of satyagraha centers.

Join India Movement leader Swami Ramananda Tirtaha, Socialist party leader Jayaprakash Narayan, gave a call for Hyderabad state to Join in Indian Union.

Frontier Camps

Camps were formed on the border areas of Hyderabad state by action committee to continue the publicity on one side and to organize the struggle on another side. In Telangana in the districts of Nalgonda and Khammam and their Taluk regions, Repalle became very popular as central office. The responsibility of publicity through pamphlets and their publishing for explaining the struggle motives and objectives in the regions of Warangal and Khammam to maintain the confidence levels of the people in their freedom struggle was given to V.B.Raju, Hayagrivachary and Bommakanti Satyanarayana Rao.

Communist joined with Nizam and giving slogans of Hyderabad to be independent. Nizam expressed his view about making of 'OSMANISTHAN'. Now, the congress had to fight with Razakars and Communists. This critical position had to be faced by the Repalle camp people.

In this situation all sides and parties continued their struggle the last episode 'accession movement' took place with peasants struggle in villages, Satyagraha in the towns, demonstrations and protests on one side, diplomatic consultation outside the Hyderabad state, national level political parties, pressure, in addition to that methods adopted in the Indian freedom struggle, the Join India movement was finally successful.

POLICE ACTION

As like India Hyderabad did not get Independence on Aug 15th 1947. On 9th Sep, 1948 the Nehru's government took the decision to resort to Police Action remove the cancer of Hyderabad in the belly of India. Thus. The Home Minister Sardhar Patel had launched police Action on 13th Sep, 1948. In the Army head quarters the military action was code named as 'Operation Polo'. The Indian Army under the command of Major General. J.N.Chowdary. Lt. General Rajendhra Singh entered in to Hyderabad on the morning of 13th Sep, 1948. Though they gave a little resistance during the first two days the Razakars and Nizam's forces fled from the field. On 17th Sep, 1948 the Nizam's forces under El-Edroos surrendered to the government of India. The Nizam accepted his defeat and Hyderabad became a part of Indian Union.

Conclusion

In Independent movement of India Hyderabad freedom movement is a special and adventurous part. From 1857 revolt to Join India movement it shows its courage and dedication towards national spirit and freedom. Leaders of movement ready to go jail also. Many intellectuals and newspapers played very important role in this movement. People of Hyderabad region fight not only with British but also Nizam and Communist. Chanda railway incident, Swadeshi and Khilafat Movements were take a keen interest in making of public opinion. Many women leaders also aroused not only for freedom but also social reform movements. Telugu medium schools very established during this period. When literacy rate grown up awareness also took place. Finally Ramananda Thirta's Join India Movement became successful and Hyderabad became part of Indian Union.

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