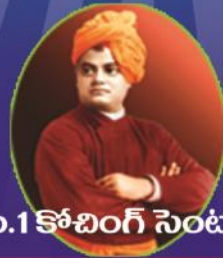
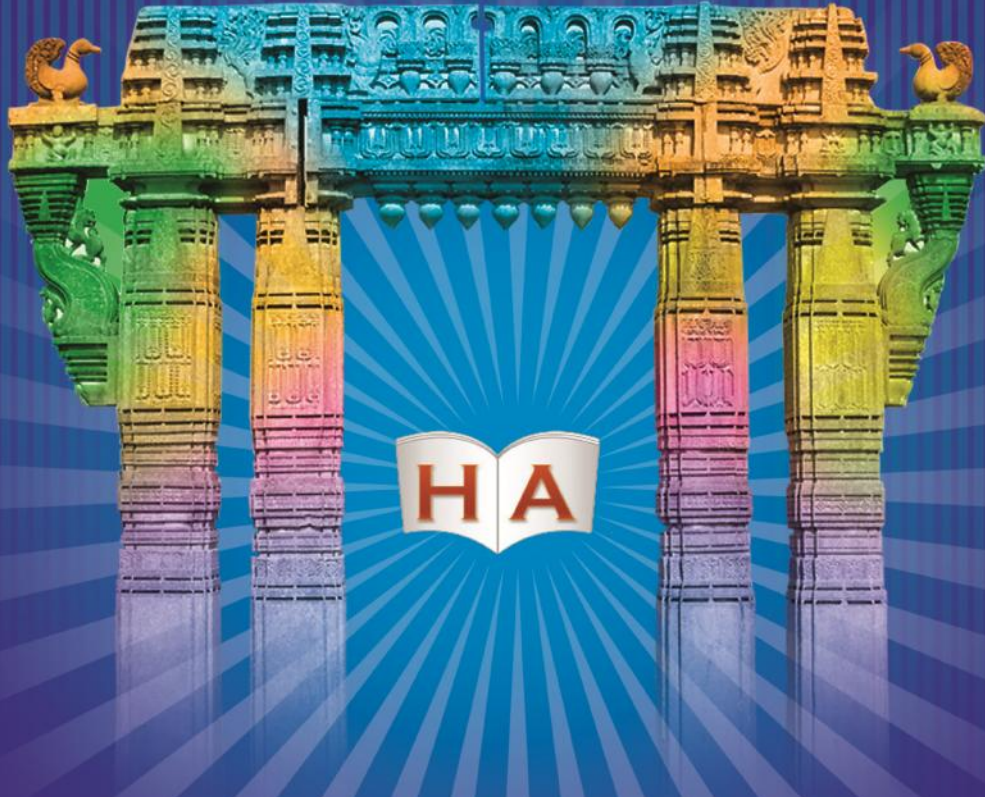


TELANGANA HISTORY



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Telangana History Origin of the Word Telangana

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The first Telugu texts which mentioned the words 'Telangana' and 'Telugu people' were Markandeya Purana and Vayupurana.

Telangana

History

Origin of the word Telangana

Telugudesas were called as Trilinga or Tilinga in these books. They both belonged to the early centuries of A.D. Ptolemy's chronicle 'Geography' which belongs to the same age called the Telugudesas as 'Tilingan'. The capital of Tilingan was called as Triglipatan or Tirgiphan by Ptolemy.

Vayupurana stated Tilinga's Janapada as one of the Janapadas of Middle India in a verse "Arthapascha Tilingascha Magadhas chavriki Saha Madhyadesa Janapadah, Prayaso mee Prakeerthita". That region is the same as contemporary Telangana. The Telugus of Vedic literature were the neighbours of Kalingas who conducted occupations such as farming and cattle keeping and who lived settled life in plains and river banks. The word Kalinga means that 'people who eat rice', and it also means that watery region. The people behind them, who lived on upper regions were called as Tala (head) or Talingas. The word Kalinga in Mundari language means that the people who lived on river banks; and Tilinga means people who lived behind the banks, on upper regions. So, as the place where the Kalingas lived was called as Kalingadesa, the people where Tilingas lived was called as Telingadesa. Contemporary Telangana was called very early as Andhradesa also; So from the time of Vayupurana, the same place was called as both Andhradesa and Tilinga (Telinga). It was concluded that the word Talinga came from the word Talingu. The Kurgodu inscription of 12th century contains the word 'Telunga'. Later on that word transformed into Telugu scholars also said that the river Godavari has another name as Telivaha river; This word and the word Tilinga are related.

The region Telinga can be understood as the place where Tilingas (Telugu people) lived until the time of early Satavahanas. Later on, the term had transformed into Tenugu, which denoted the whole of Telugu people, Telugudesas and Telugu region as a whole and had come into universal usage. The word 'Tilinga' was also found in the Puruli inscription of Indravarma of Ganga dynasty. This word is almost the same as the word used by Ptolemy (Tilingan). There were three regions in the Kalinga kingdom which spread between the rivers, Ganga and Godavari. They are North Kalinga, Middle Kalinga and South Kalinga. The North (uttara) Kalinga became Utkala, Middle (madya) Kalinga was called by Ptolemy as Meadow Kalinga and South (Dakshina) Kalinga had become 'Tenkalinga'. Some say that Tenkalinga had later transformed into Tenugu and then to Telugu. However, Agathiyam' (5th century A.D.). The Tamil grammar text mentioned a language called 'Telungam'. As 'Saivism' spread extensively by 9th century A.D., the word Tilinga was Sanskritised and has become Trilinga that is why Rajasekhara a poet between 880-920 A.D. used the word 'Trilingadhipati' in his writings. Nannaya also mentioned the Telinga region in his Adiparva of Mahabharata. Kurgodu inscription of 12th century A.D., contains the word 'Telunga'. Vidyanatha, court poet of Kakatiya Pratapa Rudra-II, applied the 'Trilingas' to the whole of Andhra i.e., both Telangana and Andhra

regions. By then, Andhradesa was being called as Trilingadesa. By the time of Prataparudra-II, the whole of Andhradesa was under the rule of kakatiyas. Vidyanatha described Trilingadesa as the region between Draksharama, Kaleswaram and Srisailam (Three Sivalingas). Vidyanatha called Kaleswaram (Now in Telangana) as the third lingam instead of Kalahasti. However, as Vidyanatha was under the influence of Saivism, he called the region as Trilingadesa. Yadava rulers were the contemporaries of Kakatiyas. The minister of Yadava rulers, Hemadri called Kakatiya Pratapa rudra II as 'Trilingadhipati and Tailinga Kshitipala in his book 'Vratakhanda'.

Moghul poet Amir khusrau and Abul Fazl called this region as Tilinga and Telingana respectively. Khusrau and Fazl used the term Telingana in their historical writings. They must have taken it from the Tilinga and Tailinga words used by Hemadri.

After the decline of Kakatiyas, Muslim historians mentioned the Andhra region in their writings as Tilinga, Telinga and Telangana. The term 'Telangana' appears for the first time in these writings. Though they used these terms (Telinga and Telingana) to describe the whole of Andhra under the Kakatiya rulers, they did not mention the regions of South of river Krishna or the seashore of Andhra. Telangana, as a specific geographical region, found mention in the writings of muslim historians and in the 'Vilasa Inscription' of Prolaya Nayaka, after the decline of Kakatiyas.

The word 'Telangana' was found in an inscription of 1417 A.D., found at Tellapur, Sangareddy Taluq of Medak district. In the Velicherla inscription of 1510 A.D., given by Prataparudra Gajapati, the word 'Telangana' was used as "Ananya Sadharana Sahasa Srirjagraha Paschattelungana Durgam".

The Tirumala inscription of Sri Krishnadevaraya in 2/1/1517 A.D (Chittoor district) and the Chinnakanchi (Tamilnadu) inscription of 14-01-1517 A.D both contain the word 'Telungana' The above inscriptions described the conquering of Andhra shores, East and West coast regions by Sri Krishna Devaraya as 'Purana Digvijayayatras' and the conquering of North-Andhra and Odissa regions as 'Kalingadesa Digvijaya Yatras'; and the conquering of Anantagiri, Undrugonda, Arvapalli, Urlugonda, Rachakonda, Devarakonda, Kandikonda, Kappuluvai, Nalgonda, Jallepally, Kanagagiri, Sankaragiri, Khammam mettu and Durgam (All in Telangana Region) as 'Telanganyapu fort Yatras'. This proves that the word 'Telangana' came to be used all over to denote the region South of rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra (Telangana of today) by 15th century itself. Even inscriptions mentioned it as 'Tilingam'. This region was also called as Tilingadesa, Tilinganem. 'Anem' and 'Desam' are synonyms to the word region. Later On 'Anem' because Anam and Tilinganem had become Telanganam and further Tilingana and Telangana.

Arab and Persian historians called the Telugudesas in their chronicles as Tiling, Tailang and Tilinga,. After the conquer of Kakatiya kingdom by Mohammed bin Tugluq. The muslims called Trilingadesha as Telingana. The head of army of Tugluq, Anurvali invaded the coastal areas after occupying Warangal. He then noted the region as Telangana in his inscriptions and administrative kaifiyats. From then onwards muslims called this whole region as Telingi. Later region under the Nizam rule came to be known as Telangana.

Telangana History Telugu Language

Dravidian races, which introduced the Kairan culture in Telangana lived here for a long period. In the Dravidian language 'Ten' means South (Dakshinam) and 'Agu' means people who lived or wandered here. So ten+agu = Tenugu means people who wandered on the South side. Those same words became synonymous to their language also. That is why Telugu language is said to belong to Dravidian family of languages. Some say that the Paisachi language which was in

popular usage during the Satavahana era, was the source of Telugu language. Paisachi was a non-Aryan language. Gunadhya wrote his 'Brihatkatha' in this language. Even today Telugu language contains a large number of prakrit words that belong to the paisachi language. Telugu language also contains a large number of Sanskrit words also. But the sound 'inga' which is present in the Kalinga and Telugu is not present in the Sanskrit language. That sound can be seen in the Ashtriki and Mundari languages. So Telugu language could belong to their family also. The official languages from Satavahana era to Kakatiya era were prakrit and Sanskrit. So, during that period, Telugu language was not very popular.

Early Telugu inscriptions

Satavahanas minted a number of coins in dual languages. Those two languages were prakrit and Desi (local) language. In one of the inscriptions written in prakrit language 'Gotamiputra Sirisatakarni' was translated into Desi language as 'Gotami Magaku Tiruhata kaniku'. Maga means 'a son'. One scholar believes that this ancient inscription contains local Telugu grammatical characteristics. Historian Dr. DC Sarkar and others also believed that this inscription of Satavahanas contains the structure of ancient Telugu language.

The names of many villages were also written in Telugu even in inscriptions of B.C. period. So, it can be concluded that an independent language existed for Telugu people other than Sanskrit and prakrit.

By 16th century A.D., Telugu Cholas and Chalukyas started to use Telugu in their inscriptions. The structure of ancient Telugu language can be seen from this. The very early Telugu inscriptions were Kalamalla inscription of Erukula Muthuraju Dhanunjaya in 575 A.D., Erragudipadu inscription of Punyakumara in 600 A.D. These are the last of stone inscriptions of 6th century A.D. The Madras museum copper inscription of 9th century A.D. by Telugu Chola king Ballaya Chola's inscription was the first Telugu Copper inscription. After Renati Chola rulers, the Eastern Chalukyas made their inscriptions in Telugu. They are 50 percent Telugu words in the Cherla inscription of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, and the other half are Sanskrit words. It was not considered as a Telugu inscription in the beginning. The 'Vipparla inscription of first Jayasimha Vallabha, son of Kubja Vishnuvardhana is considered as the Eastern Chalukyas' first Telugu inscription. The Panduranga inscription of Addanki was an example of well developed Telugu inscription. During the Chalukya era, inscriptions were written in Telugu Kannada script (which was called as Vengi script and in Nagara script in Telangana. An inscription of 13-14th century A.D., was brought to light recently at Jeedimetla in Hyderabad. The word 'Telangana' was written in it, said historians. Another inscriptions of 1417 A.D., found at Tellapur, Sangareddy Taluq, Medak district also contained the word 'Telungana'. Velieherla inscription of Prataparudra Gajapati in 1510 also contained the word 'Telungana'.

Bit Bank

1. Which historical text first mentioned the 'Asmaka' kingdom? **Mahabharata (Adi Parva)**
2. Which area was called as the 'Dakshinapatha' in Sanskrit literature and inscriptions? **The Deccan**
3. In which of his books (1st century A.D.) did Ptolemy call the Telugudesa as the 'Tilingam'? **The 'Geography'**
4. The capital of Tilingas was called as by Ptolemy in his 'Geography' book **Trigllpatan or Tirgiphan**

5. Which book recognised the Andhradesa was Tilinga desa as different regions?

Sakii sangama Tantra

6. Which Buddhist text stated the 16 Janapadas of , 6th century B.C.?

Angautharanikaya

7. What was the capital of Asmaka kingdom, according to Vayupurana?

Podhan (Paudanyapuram, Pothali, Bodhan and Bahudhanyapuram)

8. Which text stated that there were two Andhaka kingdoms, which on one side of the river Godavari? -Commentary on Suthanipatha

9. These people were said to be the rulers of the region 'Andhaka Rattam' in the river valley of Godavari. Asmakas or Alakas or Mulakas

10. A contemporary of Buddha, who was the ruler of Bodhan, according to Buddhist literature. Sujatha

11. Who ruled the Tilinga region with Bodhan as his kingdom, according to Jaina texts?

Bahubali (son of Rishabhanatha)

12. Name the Brahmanacharya who came to the southern India in 6th century. B.C. and settled down here to teach his knowledge, according to Suthanipatha?

Bavari (He was mentioned as the Guru of Kosala king)

13. Panini, who belonged to 6th century B.C. mentioned the Kalinga and Asmaka kingdoms of South-India or Dakshinapatha in his text. What is its name?

Ashthadyayi

14. Vayu and Brahmanda Puranas mentioned that people of different tribes lived as neighbours of Andhras on the banks of this river in the lands North of Himalayas (Central Asia). Which river is that? Vakshu (Chakshu or Axis)

15. A race called Mahishakas lived in a place in the Telangana region of today. According to archaeological evidence which place is that?

Medak and Nalgonda districts

16. Name the 1st century A.D. literary texts, which called Telugudesas as Tilinga and Trilinga Markandeya Purana and Vayupurana

17. Different meanings of the word 'kalinga'

Watery region, coastal people (in Mnndari language) and people who eat rice.

18. In which inscription of the 12th century was the word 'Telunga' found?

Kurgodu inscription

19. Which inscription was commissioned by Indravarma, ruler of Ganga dynasty, in which the word 'Tilinga' was found?

Purli inscription

20. Which writer (belonging to 880-920 A.D.) used the word 'Trilingadhipathi'?

Rajasekhara

21.Name the poet who in his writings, clubbed the Andhra and Telangana regions; applied the whole of Andhradesa to 3 lingas (kshetras) and described it as the Trilingadesa? .

Vidyanatha (court poet of Kakatiya Prataparudra-II)

22.Hemadri, a minister of Yadava kings, described Kakatiya Rudradeva as the Trilingadhipati and Talinga Kshitipala in his book. What is the name of that book? .

Vratakhanda

23.Name the Moghul poets who described the Deccan region as Tilinga and Telingana in their writings? Amir Khusrau and Abul Fazl

24.Which inscription of prolaya nayaka contained the word Telangana.

Vllasa copper Inscription

25.What was the word found in the inscription of 1417 A.D. in Tellapur, Sangareddy taluq, Medak district?

Telungana

26.Which inscription of 1510 A.D., commissioned by Prataparudra Gajapati contained the word Telungana?

Velicherla inscription

27.Inscriptions commissioned by Sri Krishnadevaraya in which the word 'Telangana' was found?Tirumala inscription (Chittoor district, 02-01-1517AD. and Chinnakanchi inscription (Tamilnadu 14-01-1517AD.)

28.What was the Telugudesha called in the writings of Arab and Persian historians?

Tiling, Tailang and Tilinga

29.Army chief of Mohammed Bin Tugluq invaded the coastal region after occupying Orugallu (Warangal). He commissioned several inscriptions and administrative KaifLyats in which the word Telangana was used. What is his name?

Anurvali

30.Which race introduced the Kairan culture into Telangana?

Dravidians

31.Which language are seen in the bilingual coins minted by the Satavahanas? Prakrit and Desi

32.Who commissioned the first Telugu inscriptions in the Andhradesa? – Dhanunjaya in 578 AD.- the Kalamalla inscription andPunyakumara in 600 AD.- the Erragnidipadu inscription

33.The Vipparla inscription, considered to be the first of Eastern Chalukyas was commissioned by

Jayasimha Vallabha

34.The script, which combined the Telugu and Kannada scripts during the Chalukya period was used to write inscriptions. What is it called? Vengi script

35. Inscriptions in Telangana were written in this script – Nagara script

Objective Bits

1. When did the Historic Age begin as far as Telangana is concerned?

1. 6th century B.C.
2. 7th century B.C.
3. 8th century B.C.
4. 9th century B.C.

Ans. 1

2. Which among the following works first used the word Dakshinapatha to describe a particular geographical region, extensively?

1. Bodhayana Dharmasutras
2. Suthanipatha (Buddhist Text)
3. Vinaya pithaka
4. All the above

Ans. 4

3. Name the foreign traveller who had written about the Deccan clearly in his writings of 1st century A.D.

1. Pleny
2. Marcogolo
3. Nuniz
4. Nicolo Conti

Ans. 1

4. Which foreign chronicler described the 1st century AD. Telugudesa as 'Telingan' ?

1. Aristotle
2. Copernicus
3. Ptolemy
4. Kepler

Ans. 3

5. Which among the following was one of 16 Janapadas of India in 6th century B.C.?

1. Avanti
2. Gandhara
3. Panchala
4. All the above

Ans. 4

6. Which text stated that there were 16 janapadas in India in 6th century B.C. ?

1. Mahabharata
2. Ramayana
3. Angautharanikaya
4. Abhidamma Pithika

Ans. 3

7. Commentary on Suthanipatha stated that 2 Andhaka kingdoms were present on both sides of river Godavari. What are their names?

1. Asmaka and Avanti
2. Asmaka and Gandhara
3. Asmaka and Kambhoja
4. Asmaka and Mulaka

Ans. 4

8. Historians consider this town in Telangana as pothan, the capital of Asmaka kingdom stated in the Vayupurana?

1. Nirmal
2. Bodhan
3. Peddapally
4. Nalgonda

Ans. 2

9. Who was the son of Rishabhanatha that ruled the region with Bodhan as his capital, according to Jaina texts?

1. Vardhamana Mahavira
2. Parsvanatha
3. Viswanatha
4. Bahubali

Ans.4

10. Bavari, the Guru of the Kosala king settled down in the Assaka kingdom to teach here, according to this religious text

1. Angautharanikaya
2. Suthanipatha
3. Vinaya pitaka
4. Abhidamma pithaka

Ans.2

11. Which was the first Aryan text that explained about the Deccan and that the Aryans came down through the Vindhya ranges into the Asmaka kingdom (Telangana today)

1. Brahminakasa
2. Aranyakas
3. Suthanipatha
4. All the above

Ans.4

12. Paarasakas, who were considered as the neighbours of Andhras in Vayu and Brahmanda puranas, were called as southsena in the inscriptions of later period, commissioned by

1. Ashoka
2. Kanishka
3. Jayasimha Vallabha
4. Ajatashatru

Ans.1

13. Andhras retreated from Central Asia and came to the Dakshinapatha because of the continuous attacks of Aryans. By the time they came here, which races were living in the Andhradesa?

1. Nagas
2. Mahishakas
3. Asmakas
4. All the above

Ans.4

14. Archaeological evidences suggest that Mahishakas lived in this region

1. Medak district
2. Nalgonda district
3. Dharwad district (Karnataka)
4. All the above

Ans.4

15. Which among the following is the meaning of the word Kalinga?

1. Watery region
2. People who eat rice
3. Coastal people
4. All the above

Ans.4

16. Which inscription of 12th century A.D. contained the word 'Telunga'?

1. Kurgodu
2. Maski
3. Rajula mandagiri
4. All the above

Ans.1

17. Which among the following word# was mentioned in the purii inscription commissioned by Indra varma of Gangeya dynasty king?

1. Tilingam
2. Telunga
3. Tenugu
4. Tilhnga

Ans.4

18. Historians stated that Ptolemy had written in his book the 'Geography' about middle kalinga as

1. Tenkalinga
2. Meadow kalinga
3. Lower kalinga
4. All the above

Ans.2

19. Telugu as a language as Telungani, was mentioned in a grammatical text. What is its name?

1. Ashthadhyayi
2. Tolkappiyam
3. Silappadikaram
4. Agathiyam

Ans.4

20. Which among the following copper inscriptions is considered as the first Telugu copper inscriptions ?

1. Vilasa inscription
2. Tirumala inscription
3. Hanumakonda inscription
4. Madras Museum copper inscription

Ans.4

21. Who commissioned the Kalamalla inscription which is considered to be the first Telugu inscription of Andhradesa?

1. Dhanunjaya
2. Jayasimha Vallabha
3. Kubja Vishnuvardhana
4. Ballaya chola

Ans.1

22. Which among the following inscriptions has half Telugu and half Sanskrit words?

1. Kalamalla
2. Vipparla
3. Erragudipadu
4. Chejerla

Ans.4

23. Which inscription of Sri Krishna devaraya has the word 'Telungana' in it?

1. Chinna kanchi inscriptions (Tamilnadu)
2. Tirumala inscription (Chittoor district)
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Ans.3

24. The inscriptions of 1417 A.D., which was found recently is located at »*••••« in the Sangareddy Thluq of Medak district.

1. Lingampalli
2. Tuphran
3. Vargal
4. Tellapur

Ans.4



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Introduction

Historical sources or evidences are necessary to write the history of any region or country. The standard and authority of those sources determine the standard of historical books. The history of Telangana is being written along with the history of The Andhradesa for the last 70-80 years. Many studies were conducted, new information, date and evidences were gathered and are still being collected about the Telangana region but this history of the region is still not comprehensive. The history of Telangana before the Satavahana period was not clear because of lack of proper sources and evidences. Though there was a lot of information about the kingdoms that ruled Telangana, including the Vishnukundina dynasty, the origins of those dynasties and kingdoms was very vague.

Not only that, though a number of studies were done about the history of Kakatiyas, Rachakonda Padmanayakas, Qutub Shahis and Asafjahis, the comprehensive geographical, political and cultural history of Telangana has not been compiled. A lot more research and studies needed to be done to fill the gaps and compile the complete, comprehensive history of Telangana.

All the historic evidences found until now are divided into two categories. They are Archaeological and Literary. Literary evidences are again divided into two types. They are Domestic and foreign. A lot of the history of Telangana is connected with the history of South India. So not only the evidences found in the Telangana region, but also of the historical **Vijeta Competitions** evidences of the border states should be studied and considered to compile the history of Telangana. We have to depend only on Archaeological evidences to study the ancient history of Telangana. They are the first category evidences. Archaeological excavations and research are being conducted for that; The evidences of pottery, tools, tombs and coins are collected; Carbon dating and Dendro chronology methods are being used to determine the time period of those evidences and the history and culture of the those by gone eras is being reconstructed evidences are divided into 3 classes to study them properly. They are ruins, inscriptions and Coins.

Ruins

To know the history of ancient Telangana, we have to depend upon the old ruins almost completely. Important among them are Megalithic tomb structures or Rakshasa Gullu. They are also called as Kairuses. They were discovered in very large numbers in many places of Telangana region like Narketpally, Begumpet, Nalgonda and etc. They help us to know about the very early stages of human beings and Non-aryan races. After the megalithic structures, the most helpful evidences are the tools or implements used by the early proto historic people.

After tools come the sites of Buddhist religions spots. They were found in Kotilingala, Dhulikatta, Phanigiri, Nelakondapally, Nagajuna konda, Kondapur and many other places. They prove that Buddhism was widely practiced in the Telangana region in the ancient time's. Also ruins of the structures that belonged to Jainism were found in large numbers at many places like Vemulawada, Kolanupaka, Vardhamanapuram, Hanumakonda, Pudur, Ujjili, Pathancheru and others. They show that Jainism also flourished in Telangana in the ancient era. They also help to know the civilisation, vastu and other things about the bygone period. Many temples, pavilions, towers, places and statues were built by the ancient dynasties and rulers at Nagarjuna konda, Indrapalanagaram. (Tummalagudem), Orugallu and several other places which help us to reconstruct the history of those periods. The temples of Palampet, Alampur and Orugallu reveal not only the artistry of the ancient people but also their interest of fine arts like music and dance. They help us to estimate the social, religious and financial conditions of the society then. The stupas, statues in temples, paintings and sculpture. They all reveal the nature of cloths worn by those people, the jewellery they wore and their weapons, hair styles, entertainments and games, musical instruments and their life styles in general.

Inscriptions

Inscriptions are very valuable for the writing of history. They play a very important role in the archaeological evidences. **Like the history of India, the history of South India also starts from the stone inscriptions of king Ashoka. They are the first inscriptions of South India.** They were written in Prakrit and Brahmi scripts. They were found in Yerragudi (Anantapur district), Rajula Mandagiri (Kumool district), Amaravati and Salihundam. The Nittur and Udegolam inscriptions in Karnataka, found recently and the Maski, Gujara inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh also contain the name of Ashoka. All the inscriptions including those of the South India. Ashoka's name was written as 'Devanam Priyah, Priyadarsi Raju'. During the reign of Maurya kings, the Nanaghat inscription of Naganika, Nasik inscription of Gautami Balasri, Guntupalli inscription of Kharavela, and the Hatigumpha inscription of South India brought to light the history of Telugu desa to the world.

The first Sanskrit inscription of this region was commissioned by the Ehubala Santamula (Ikshvaku dynasty) during his 11th ruling year. This was the first Sanskrit inscription not only in the Andhradesa but also in South India. The first Telugu inscriptions written in Telugu in Andhradesa were commissioned by Renati Cholas. They belong to 6-8 centuries A.D. Oldest of them are the Kalamalla inscriptions of Erukula Muthuraju Dhanunjaya and the Erragudipadu inscription of Punyakumara. Dhanunjaya Raja ruled between the end of 6th century A.D. and the beginning of 7th century A.D. His inscriptions were completely written in Telugu. The Pottadurti and Malepadu inscriptions of Telugu Chola dynasty rulers are also considered as the very first Telugu inscriptions. The next inscription was the Vipparla one, Commissioned by the Chalukya king, Jayasimha Vallabha, the first. Next comes the Addanki stone inscription of Panduranga. The very first copper inscription in Telugu language is the Madras Museum copper table commissioned by Ballaya chola.

People who migrated from Andhradesa to East and South-East Asian regions, found many Sanskrit and Telugu inscriptions. They reveal that Telugu empires flourished there also. Those inscriptions were mostly written in Sanskrit language in Brahmi and Vengi scripts.

The inscriptions found in Andhra, Telangana regions are classified by scholars as stone inscriptions and copper inscriptions. Stone inscriptions were written from the period of Ashoka to Ikshvakus on boulders, in caves and on pillars. Later on, copper inscriptions came into vogue. When the rulers started to donate villages and regions to Brahmanas, they must have considered the copper inscriptions as permanent, and thus their number started to increase. Almost all the inscriptions of Vishnukundinas in Telangana are copper ones. Only their velpur inscription is a stone one. Later, stone inscriptions again became popular from the period of Eastern Chalukyas' From then onwards, both stone and copper inscriptions were commissioned very frequently. The copper were given and were written in Sanskrit; The stone inscriptions' were used to announce their great deeds, to declare judicial decisions and for administrative purposes.

Thousands of stone inscriptions of royal dynasties that ruled the Telangana region were found. Their number increased from 11th century A.D. onwards. From then, writings of Telugu, as well as other local languages and also in Sanskrit had become common. Usually stone inscriptions reveal the nature of donations and endowments made by kings and other prominent people. Sometimes leaders of different professions and srenins commissioned inscriptions to explain their rules and regulations and other activities related to their professions and srenis. A direct example of this type is the Pedda kadumur trading society (Vartaka Sangham) inscription of Telangana. This was commissioned during the reign of Kalyani Chalukyas (1183-84 A.D.), Some other inscriptions were commissioned to denote the borders of villages, judgements of courts and others on stone. Usually stone inscriptions are bilingual. They begin with a prayer to Gods in Sanskrit. Then in the introduction, the name of the then ruler, era, year (saka), month, thithi and the greatness of the king are written. That is why they help in deciding the time period of the particular king. If the inscriptions are about the donations given by royal officers, then their designation, valor and courage* and praise of other characteristics are written. The part written in local language gives the details of the donation / charity, names of donated villages, their area, jurisdiction, borders, revenue, tax exemptions and etc. that is why they brought to light the details of contemporary society, administration, finances and social details of those periods. Some stone inscriptions even gave details about the systems of education of that period fine arts and other things.

Copper Inscriptions

Thousands of copper inscriptions were found in the Telangana region. Usually these brought to light the details of the donations given by the kings to Brahmanas in the form of Agraharas and etc. Some also contain religions and other teachings. Not only copper plates, but brass, bronze, silver and golden plates were also used to write them. They are in one language only i.e. Sanskrit. Each copper inscription contains. The names of donars and receivers, the names of both of their ancestors (back to three generations), Reason and period of the donation, village or land donated and its border^ . Some inscriptions also narrate the consequences or Curses of the protection or destruction of the donated land in verses of vyasa and other sages. In the beginning the copper inscriptions revealed only three generations of the donor. Later on they started to give the complete family tree and their ancient rishis and connections of the donor and also the then king's details and his family tree and other things. They help us a lot today to write the history and chronology of those dynasties and families. At the same time they reveal the details of the lives, characteristics, education, knowledge and wisdom of the receivers.

Sources of Royal Dynasties that Ruled the Telangana Region

Proto Satavahanas

The coins found at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district, reveals that after the Maurya reign Telangana was first ruled by local rulers such as Gobada, Narana, Kamayana, Sirivayana and Samagopa families, before the advent of Satavahanas. All the above dynasties ruled from Kotilingala. The last local ruler before the beginning of the reign of Satavahanas was Samagopa. Coins made during his rule were found in a large number and of many varieties, so it was concluded that he ruled for a long period,

Satavahanas

Simukha, who is considered as the founder of the Satavahana dynasty minted a lot of coins, some of which were found at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district. The fact that they were found only in Kotilingala and no where else confirms the opinion that his rule started from Kotilingala. Coins of Gautamiputra Satakami. Vashistiputra Pulomavi. Third Sivasri Pulomavi and Yajnasri Satakami were also found at Kondapur of Medak district. So, it was concluded that Kondapur used to be the mint of Satavahana dynasty. The Nanaghat, Hatigumpha, Guntupally and Nasik inscriptions also tell us a lot about the history of Satavahanas. The Matsya, Vayu, Vishnu, Brahmanda and Bhagavata puranas, the above inscriptions, coins and Jain literature help us to know the history of Satavahanas in Telangana,

Ikshvahas

Not a single text of this period was found to know about the history of Ikshvakus. So the sources of their history are inscriptions, mostly by the royal women and people who donated to the Buddhist Aramas. They include the inscriptions of Santamula and those found in Gurajala, Nagaijuna konda, Jaggayyapet, Aluru and Uppugondur (commissioned by Veerapurusha datta), Donation inscriptions commissioned by women of his period, Bodhisiri inscription, Gummadidurru inscription in Krishna district, Vengi inscription and the Sanskrit inscription of Velasri. The state archaeological department conducted excavations in 2002-03 A.D. at Phanigiri village of Nalgonda district and found some inscriptions with the name of Santamula on them. The name 'Maha talavara' was also found on the same inscription, which proves that he ruled the Telangana region.

Vakatayas

Evidences were found to say that they ruled the North Telangana districts contemporarily to Ikshvakus.

Vishnukundinas

Their coins were found in Eleswaram, Dondapadu, Phanigiri, Bhuvanagiri, Indrapala nagaram, (Tummalagudem), Kondapuram in Medak district, Karimnagar district and Keesara gutta near Hyderabad, which proves that they ruled that whole of Telangana region. Along with them, the Tummalagudem inscription, the Prakrit inscription of Madhava Varma which was found at the banks of Musi in Chaitanyapuri of Hyderabad. Polamuru inscription of fourth Madhava Varma and Indrapalanagara inscription of Vikramendra Varma and Chikkulla inscription of Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma tell us about the rule of Vishnukundinas. Among them, two inscriptions, found at Tummalagudem of Ramannapet Taluq of Nalgonda district helped the historians hugely in determining the time period of Vishnukundina dynasty. 7 more inscriptions

of their subordinate kings and 2 of the Chalukyas a total of 17 inscriptions are being used as sources of vishnukundina history.

Badami Chalukyas

The fact that Badami Chalukyas also ruled the Telangana region came to light with the help of the inscriptions of Pulakesin-II, found at the borders of Kumool and Mahabubnagar districts; The inscription found at Eleswaram of Nalgonda district; which contained the word "Ranavikrama", the title of Pulakesin-I; The Hyderabad inscriptions, commissioned by Pulakesin in 612 A.D, and the Gadwal Sanskrit inscription of 678 A.D.

Rashtrahutas

The first Telugu prose inscription, called 'Koravi' inscription was commissioned by Rashtrakutas in 893 A.D. This was found in Warangal district. Along with this and also the Kondaparty inscription give evidence that they ruled the Telangana region.

Vemulawada Chalukyas

6 stone inscriptions and 2 copper inscriptions were found which revealed their history. They are – Kuravagattu stone inscription, Arikesari-II inscription, Karimnagar and Vemulawada stone inscriptions, stone inscription in Karimnagar museum, Jinavallabha's Kurkyala stone inscription, Chennur stone inscription of Arikesari-II. These 6 helped to reconstruct the family tree of Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty. The copper inscription of Kollipara by Arikesari-I and the copper inscription of Parbani by Arikesari-III also helped to know their history. The Karimnagar inscription and Khazipet Dargah inscription inform us about their rule in Telangana.

Along with them, Vikramarjuneeyam written by Pampa, Yasas Tilaka Champu Kavyam by Somadeva Suri; The Hindu and Jain temples built by Vemulawada Chalukyas at Vemulawada* Sanigaram, Naguluru, Repaka,. Korutla, Bommagutta and Kurkyala (All in Karimnagar district) bring to light the history of their period.

Kalyani Chalukyas

The 'Koudhem inscription' of Vikramaditya- V, thousand pillar temple' inscription of Hanumakonda and the Mahabubnagar district Pedda kadumur traders guild inscription inform us about the reign of Kalyani Chalukyas in Telangana.

Among the Kalyani Chalukyas, Someswara-II, Vikramaditya-6 and Jagadeka malla were mentioned and praised in many inscriptions found in several places of Telangana. They all reveal that this dynasty gained huge popularity in the region.

Mudigonda Chalukyas

Their rule and history in Telangana were revealed by the Koravi inscription, Moghul cheruvu inscription, Gudur inscription of Viriyala family Kriwaka or Kukkunoor inscription of Kusumayudha. Later on their kingdom was clubbed into the Kakatiya empire.

Kanduri Cholas

Kanduri Gholas had ruled the Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar districts and Nelakondapally region of Khammam districts for 250 years as subordinate kings and independent rulers. They belonged to a branch of Telugu chola family. Their rule in Telangana was described in Kolanupaka

inscription, Nelakondapally inscriptions of Udayana, Panagallu inscription of Mylambika, Ollala inscription, Hanu- makonda, Perur, Parada, Sirikonda, Endabetta, Rachuru, Jedcherla, Krishnapuram, Lingala Achchampeta, Idampally, Padamatipally and Malle- pally inscriptions. Anumuru, Aga ^lotkur inscriptions of their period contain pure Telugu language.

Nengonda dynasty

They ruled with Polasa of Jagityal Taluq, Karimnagar district, as their capital. Their reign in Telangana is described in the Banajipet, Palampet and Govindapuram inscriptions.

Musunuri Nayshas

The chief sources of Musunuri dynasty history and their reign in Telangana are the Vilasa copper inscription of Prolaya nayaka, Kaluvacheru inscription of Anitalli, Polavaram inscription of Kapaya nayaka and Pentapadu inscription of Choda Bhaktiraju.

Recharla Padmanayahas

Around 30 inscriptions were found which brought to light their history and reign in Telangana. Chief of them are – The Palempeta inscription of Rudrasenani, Pillalamarri inscription of Erukasani and Pillamarri inscription of Namireddy. The temples and ponds built by them, literature of that period and contemporary inscriptions of other rulers also reveal their history.

Malkapur and Bayyaram (Mylampur) inscriptions. Also, Mangallu inscription of Ammiraju-II, Kaluvacheru inscription of Anitalli, recently discovered Chandupatla inscription (related to the death of Rudramadevi) and stone carvings of verses, (which is called Siddhodwaha) brought to light then- history. In literature, Prataparudra charitra, Prataparudra yashobhushanam,. Ekasilanagara Vrittantam, Rreedabhiramam by Vinukonda Vallabharaya. Siddheswara Charitra by Kase Sarvappa, Velugoti vari Vamsavali, histories of Surabhi dynasty, local Kaifiyats, writings of Amir. Khusrau and Barauni and Italian traveller Marcopolo are important to know the history of Kakatiyas. They helped to determine the time period of their history and also revealed the political, social and financial conditions of their society. Thus, the inscriptions commissioned by many dynasties after Satavahanas, like Ikshvakus, Vishnukundinas, Badami Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kakatiyas and their Subordinate kings like Recharla Padmanayakas, Cheruku Reddy, Malyala, Viriyala, Natawadi, Gona, Kayastha and Yadava dynasties; Mudigonda Chalukyas, Kanduri Cholas, Polavasa rulers, Musunuri Nayakas, Vemulawada Chalukyas, Kalyani Chalukyas and others reveal that they ruled the Telangana region. Also, Kalinga Gangas, Gajapatis and Vijayartagar kings ruled some of the Telangana regions for some time, according to other inscriptions. They all ruled the region from the 1st century A.D. until the 14th century (until the beginning of Nawab rule). There were no inscriptions after the Golconda Nawab rule started in Telangana

Kahatiyas

Many sources were found to know about the history of Kakatiyas. 50 or more inscriptions of their period were found. Most important of them are the thousand pillar temple inscription in Hanumakonda, Malkapur and Bayyaram (Mylampur) inscriptions. Also, Mangallu inscription of Ammiraju-II, Kaluvacheru inscription of Anitalli, recently discovered Chandupatla inscription (related to the death of Rudramadevi) and stone carvings of verses, (which is called Siddhodwaha) brought to light then- history. In literature, Prataparudra charitra, Prataparudra yashobhushanam,. Ekasilanagara Vrittantam, Rreedabhiramam by Vinukonda Vallabharaya. Siddheswara Charitra by Kase Sarvappa, Velugoti vari Vamsavali, histories of Surabhi dynasty, local Kaifiyats, writings of Amir. Khusrau and Barauni and Italian traveller Marcopolo are

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Coins

The most standard sources of history after inscriptions are coins. Though they don't give much information on history, the title they reveal is the most accurate information of that period, without any doubt. Usually coins contain the names, titles and picture of the contemporary king on one side and the royal symbol, their religious symbols or pictures of gods on the other side. The beliefs of the kings and characteristics of royal symbols are revealed by them. Also the metals of the coins inform us about the financial conditions of the period and the aesthetic sense of the kings. All the information on the coins can be used to determine the religious history of that period and they are almost always accurate.

Coins of many royal dynasties were found in Telangana. They belong to different periods, with different values and made with different metals. Most of them are made with gold, silver, copper, lead and photene metals. The first coins of Andhradesa were minted by traders. They belonged to the Mauryan period. Thousands of such type of silver coins were found recently in Amaravati.

The coins found in Telangana next belonged to Satavahanas. But some other coins found recently belonged to the period just before Satavahanas and after the Mauryans, according to the script written upon them. They were found at Kotilingala of Karimnagar. The script written on them was 'Rano Gobhadra' and 'Rano Samagopa'. They were made with photene metal and looked like symbol coins. Historians stated that the letters on these coins belonged to 3rd century B.C. They were written in Telugu language; they are the names of kings and some people still use such names in Telangana. For example, some names of Telangana people are Narana, Samaya, Gopaya and Badraya. This proves that Telugu language was being used in Telangana as early as 3rd century B.C. Also, there are a number of Telugu words found in Buddhist literature. That also proves that Telugu language was being used since before that period, until now, it is considered that the word 'Nagabu' was the first letter in Telugu language (found in an inscription. But actually, recently researchers proved that the Particular word was not 'Nagabu' and that it was 'Nagabuddhi'). So, the word found on the coins might be 'Narana' and it might have been the first Telugu word. (Anna was added to the words Narudu / Nara/ Naram/ Naara and it became Narana or Naarana). The first coins which contained the names of kings that were found in Andhra Pradesh are these coins. These coins inform us that those kings ruled there before Satavahanas as independent rulers. Their coins were found in Nelakondapally also.

Most of the coins issued by Satavahana coins were found in archaeological excavations. They are made with an alloy called **Photense and lead**, Next most used metal was copper. On the coins issued by Gautamiputra Satakami, the symbol of Ujjain could be seen and pictures of ship could be seen on the coins issued by Yajnasri Satakami. They inform us about their sea

trade. The name of the king was written in two languages on the inscription of Vasishtiputra Satakami. One language was prakrit and other was desi (local) language. DC sarkar commented that these desi words were the very early structure of Telugu language.

Coins called Sakasada, kumbha satakami, kama satakami, kausikaputra satakami, Rudra satakami and Sivamakasada were found in recent studies and excavations. Silver coins were also in circulation during that period according to an Ikshvaku inscription. It also stated that one suvar- na (silver coin) = 35 karshapanas. Also, silver and bronze coins called 'phanas' were also in circulation. Coins before the period of Gautamiputra Satakami were found only in a very small number. While coins after Pulomavi period were found in large numbers. Coins with the name 'Simukha' were found in 1976A.D. at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district and Kapparao pet. of Pedapally Taluq. They were coins issued by the first Satavahana king. Later on, Aswamedha coins issued by Satavahanas were also found. Usually the coins of Satavahanas contain Ujjain symbol on one side and any one of a bull, horse, elephant, kalpavriksha, mem mountain or ship symbol on the other side. The symbol of Mem mountain is being called as a Chaitya. Between these symbols, the names of the king in Prakrit language is also written. On their Silver coins, instead of the symbol of Ujjain the picture of their king is minted. The important coins that reveal the history of Satavahanas are Satakami's Aswamedha coin, Pulomavi and Yajnasri's ship symbol coins, re-issued coins of Nahapana by Gautamiputra Satakami (which belong to the Jogaltambi fund) and silver bilingual coins. The coins of Satavahanas were found from Malwa to Tamilnadu in large numbers. While the lead coins were found in thousands, only a small number of silver coins were found

Roman coins of contemporary period of Satavahanas and Ikshvakus were also found in several places in Telangana. Among them, very good quality gold coins were found in Suryapet and Eleswaram in the Telangana region. They reveal the fact that this region had good trade relations with the Roman empire. Coins called Dinars of Ikshvaku period were also found, to show good trade relations maintained with central Asian regions. Iron coins with copper coating were circulated during the Vishnukun dina period. They contain the symbols of lion or hull on one side and lamp post, conch and other symbols on the other side. The usage of iron coins says that their financial conditions were not healthy. Coins introduced by Chalukyas were called as Varahas. As they contained Varaha (pig), their royal symbol on one side, they were called as varahas the Kakatiyas called their coins as Madas, Gadyanas, Pagodas and Nishkas. The Khandavalli inscription revealed that their coins were also called as 'Daya Gaja kesari' or 'Raya Gaja Kesari'. They issued gold and silver coins also, which were called as Kesari Gadyanas. The letters on their coins were in Devanagari script.

Later on, Bahamani, Golconda, English and Nizam dynasties ruled the region and issued their own coins. These coins are also mgst useful to compile the history of Telangana.

Literature

Literary sources that are useful for the writing of Telangana history are divided into two types. They are domestic and foreign. Books in Telugu language were not written until 11th century A.D. So, the first sources of Telangana history were the ancient prakrit and Sanskrit books, very first of them was the Aittereya Brahmanam of later to 1000 B.C. Telangana was also mentioned in the ancient Buddhist and Jainist religious scripts. Later on, Telugu people were mentioned in the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Matsya, Vayu, Bhagavata, Brahmanda and other pur anas also. Prataparudra Yashobhushanam and Siddheswara Charitra written by Vidyanatha and Kreedabhiramam written by Vinukonda Vallabharaya narrate the history of Kakatiya era. Also

Dwipada kavya by Kase Sarvappa, Pratapa Charitra, Somadeva Rajeeyam of Kuchimanchi Jagga kavi, Sakalaneeti Sammatam of Madiki Singanna, Sivayogam by Kolani Ganapatideva and Nirvachanottara Ramayana by Tikkana also narrate the history of Kakatiyas. Kreedabhiramam of Vallabharaya in Telugu tells us some of the stories of Bukkaraya-I and Harihara raya-II. Many more Kavyas, Dramas, Commentaries and criticisms help us to construct the history of Telangana.

Foreign Literature

The first among foreign travellers of India, to mention the Telugu people were Megasthenes, Ptolemy and Ptolemy. The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea; written in 80 A.D., mentions the early towns of Telangana, their trade, trade routes and trade goods. The book of Ptolemy detailed about Pulomavi- II and Chashtana. This book was written in 2nd century A.D. Italian traveller Marco Polo visited Telangana during the Kakatiya era and documented the details of that period.

Inscription and Coins that Revealed the History

| Inscriptions and Coins that revealed the History of Telangana | | |
|---|--|---|
| Dynasty | Inscriptions | Place* where coins were found |
| Satavahanas | Nasik, Nanaghat, Junagadh, Kanheri, Hathigumpha, Guntupalli, China Ganjam and Myakadoni inscriptions | Kotilingala, Kondapur, Pedda Bankur, Pune, Warangal, Hyderabad, Kadambapur, Eleswaram and Suryapet |
| Ikshvakus | Nagarjuna konda, Kesanapally, Gurajala, Jaggayyapet, Vehgi, Ramireddy pally, Aluru, Gummadidurru, Uppugonduru and Phanigiri inscriptions | Phanigiri (Nalgonda district), Nelakondapally (Khammam district) |
| Vishnukundinas . | Tummalagudem, Hyderabad (found at the bank of Musi in Chaitanyapuri), Prakrit, Chikkulla, Indrapalanagara copper, Gorantla copper and Polamuru inscriptions | Dondapadu, Eleswaram, Phanigiri, Bhuvanagiri, Indrapalanagaram, Keesara gutta, Kondapur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar district |
| Badami Chalukyas | Eleswaram, Gadwal, Sanskrit, Hyderabad, Kumool, Mahabubnagar border inscriptions and Inscription with Telugu letters called Ranavikrama which was the title of Pulakesin-I | |
| Rashtrakutas | Koravi (Warangal) – which was famous as the first prose inscriptions of Telangana and Kondaparty inscriptions | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Vemulawada Chalukyas | Kollipara, Kuruvagattu, (Nagara Kumool taluq), Parbhani, Vemulawada, Karimnagar, Chennur, Khazipet Dairgah and Kurkyala inscriptions. Last was issued by Jinavallabha and there were poems in it for the first time. | |
| Kalyani Chalukyas | Peddakadumur trade society, Jagadekamalla-II (a large number were found), Hanumakonda and Koudhem ' inscriptions | |
| Mudigonda Chalukyas | Koravi, Moghul Cheruvu, Viriyala's Gudur one and Kriwaka or Kukkunoor t inscriptions | |
| Kanduru Chodas (Subordinate kings ofKakatiyas) | Anumula, Agamotkur, (pure Telugu is found in them) Kolanupaka, Ollala, Nelakondapally, Mylambika's Palakollu inscriptions | |

| Dynasty | Inscription* | Places where coins were found |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Recharla VelamaXPadm- anayakas (Subordinate kings of Kakatiyas) | Palampet, Erukasani's Pillalamarri, Namireddy's Pillalamarri, Vaadapalli, Sanvara, Elukurty and Manchapur inscriptions | |
| Polavasa Raja dynasty (Subordinate kings of Kakatiyas) | Govindapur (Narsampet Taluq), Banajipet, Palampet, Medapally, Padmakshi gutta (Hanumakonda), Nagunur pillar one, Venkatapuram and Hanumakonda inscriptions (Thousand pillar) | |
| Kakatiyas | Bayyaram, Mangallu, Malkapuf, Chandupatla, Khandavalli, Hanumakonda, Palampet, Sanigaram, Khazipet, Padmakshi temple, Kaluvacheru, Kolanupaka, Panagallu and Eligedu inscriptions | |
| Musunuri Nayakas (Subordinate kings of | Vilasa copper one, Kaluvacheru, Polavaram, Pentapadu, | |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| kakatiyas) | Ganapeswaram, Pillalamarri inscriptions | |
| Cheraku Reddy dynasty (Subordinate kings of Kakatiyas) | Jalalpuram, Velpur and Anirabad inscriptions | |
| Malyala dynasty (Subordinates of Kakatiyas) | Budapura inscriptions | |
| Gona dynasty (Subordinates of Kakatiyas) | Vardhamanapuram, Budapura and Kuppambika's Gundeswara temple inscriptions | |
| Yadava dynasty (Subordinates of Kakatiyas) | Panagallu and Patarlapadu inscriptions | |
| Kayastha dynasty (Subordinates of Kakatiyas) | Chandupatla inscriptions | |
| Naga dynasty (Subordinates of Kakatiyas) | Anantagiri inscriptions | |

Muslim Historians

A number of Muslim historians narrated many historical books during the muslim era. Attacks and invasions from Allauddin Khilji period to Deccan Sultan era were mentioned in their South Indian history. They detailed the wars between Muslim rulers and Kakatiya, Hoyasala, Gangu, Gajapati and Vijayanagara rulers. Bahmani kingdom's history, their 5 kingdoms, battle of Rakshasa Tangadi were all documented by them indetail. Invasions of Alla-uddin on the Kakatiya kingdom were written by Amir Khusrau in Parsi in a book titles Tariq-e-Alam in 1316 A.D. Isami wrote a book called Utufus-Skaten in 1350, in which the revolt on Mohammed Bin Tugluq and Telangana independence movement (Revolt by Prolaya nayaka) were narrated. 'Shaus' written by Zia-Uddin- Barauni in 1358 A.D., '**Tariq-e-Feroz Shahi**' written by EG Raj and Barauni, Aphrosh separately; **Tariq-e-Perishta**' written by Perishta; Tabaqat-e-Akbari written by Nizamuddin Bakshi; Moroccan Ibn Batuta's book in 17th century; Rihlasayyad Ali Tabatab's book-Burman Imasir; '**Tazakirat-ud- Mulik**' written by Rafi-Uddin Shiraz in 1591-96; 'Busathin Ussalatin Mohammed nama' written by Ibrahim Jahnar; and 'Tariq^e-Mohammad Quli qutub Shah' by unknown author and all these books detail the history of Telangana during the Muslim era. Not only these, the travelogues written by many foreign travellers, their correspondence, records of the Zamindars of those periods, News papers, Records of Nizam rule – all these are very helpful in the narration of the history of Telangana.

Bit Bank

1.The history of South India starts with the inscriptions of **Ashoka**

2.All inscriptions of Ashoka, including in South India, narrate his name as **Devanam Priyah Priyadarsi**

3.Which inscriptions explain about South India during the reign of Mourya emperors?

Nasik, Guntupalli, Nanaghat and Hathigumpha inscriptions

4.Which inscriptions is being considered as the first Sanskrit inscription in South India?

Inscriptions commissioned during the period of Ikshvaku Ehubala Santamula

5.First language in Andhradesa belong to this period . **RenatiCholas**

6.Oldest inscriptions of Andhradesa Kalamalla and Erragudipadu inscriptions were commissioned

by **– Dhanunjaya**

7.Who issued the Pottadurti and Malepadu inscriptions? **Telugu-Chola dynasty**

8.Inscription commissioned by Chalukya Jayasimha Vallabha-I **Vipparla inscription**

9.First copper inscriptions written in Telugu language. **Madras museum copper inscription**

10.Who first issued copper inscriptions in Telangana? **Vishnukundinas**

11.Which inscription brought new information on the history of Kakatiyas? (which was found recently)?

Bayyaram tank inscription issued by Mylamba

12.Which inscription states that the Kakatiyas were a branch of Rashtrakutas?

Mangallu inscription commissioned by Danarnava

13.Which inscription reveals the death information of Kakatiyas Rudramadevi (found recently)?

Chandupatla inscription

14.Which inscriptions reveal the history of Chalukyas?

Chalika Remmana's Nagarjuna konda inscription by Jinavallabha

15.An inscription, found recently in excavations conducted in Telangana revealed new information about Ikshvaku dynasty. At which place was it found? **Phanigiri of Nalgonda district**

16.Which language is most common in the copper inscriptions found in Telangana? **Sanskrit**

17. Which metals were used to issue copper inscriptions? **Copper, Bronze, Brass, Silver and Gold**

18. The inscriptions which were issued after 14th century by Vijayanagara rulers in Telangana were written in this script. **Nagarika script**

19. Where in Telangana were the coins, considered to be of a prior period to Satavahanas found?

Kotilingala of Karimnagar district

20. What was written on the coins found at Kotilingala? **Ranogobhadra and Rano samagopa**

21. Coins of Satavahanas, found in Telangana were mostly made with these metals

An alloy made with lead and photene

22. Coins with the name 'Simukha' on them (of Satavahana period) were found in 1976 in Telangana at this place – **Kopparaopet village, Peddapally Taluq, Karimnagar district**

23. Roman coins which revealed that the Satavahanas had trade relations with Roman empire were found at this place in Telangana – **Eleswaram and Suryapet**

24. Inscription which gave information on Ikshvakus was found at this place in Telangana

– **Phanigiri of Nalgonda district**

25. Place where the inscriptions of Vishnukundina period were found in Telangana

– **Hyderabad, Indrapala nagara (copper) and Polamuru**

26. Where were coins of Vishnukundina period found in Telangana?

– **Eleswaram, Dondapadu, Phanigiri, Keesara gutta, Bhuvanagiri and Hyderabad**

27. Which inscriptions mentioned the title Ranavikrama (Title of Pulakesin-I)?

– **Eleswaram inscription**

28. Sanskrit inscription of the period of Badami Chalukyas on which Telugu words were written was found at this place in Telangana.

– **Gadwal sanskpt inscription**

29. Ancient inscriptions of which dynasty were found at the borders of Kumool, Mahabubnagar districts?

– **Badami Chalukyas**

30. Which Rashtrakuta period inscription is famous as the first telugu inscription in prose, found in Telangana? – **Koravi inscription (Warangal district)**

31. Where in Telangana were coins of Ikshvaku period found?

– Phanigiri (Nalgonda district) and Nelakondapally (Khammam district)

32. Which inscriptions reveal the information that Ikshvakus ruled in Telangana region?

Nagarjuna konda, Phanigiri and Jaggayyapet inscriptions

33. In which inscription were verses (poems) found for the first time in Telangana?

Kurkyala inscription

34. At which places in Telangana were inscriptions of Vemulawada Chalukya period found?

Kollipara, Kuruvagattu, Parbhani, Chennur, Khazipet Dargah and Kurkyala

35. Name of the coins introduced by Chalukyas – Varahas

36. Coins of Kakatiyas – Gadyanas, Madas, Pagodas and Nishkas

37. Which inscription reveals that the coins of Kakatiyas also had another name 'Raya gaja kesari'?

– Khandavalli inscription of Prataparudra-H

38. First literary work of 1000 B.C. which helps of Telangana region..... – Aitereya Brahmanam

39. Which ancient texts help us to understand the Satavahana era culture in Telangana?

Brihatkatha, Gadhasaptasati, Vatsyayana, Kamasutras, and Apasthambha sutras of Katyayana

40. Which books detail the conflicts between Veengi Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas?

Gadaa Yudham by Pampakavi and Vikramarjuneeyam

41. Which books detail the Kakatiya era happenings in Telangana? – Prataparudra Yashobhushanam, Kreedabhiramam, Sidhe swara Charitra, Nirvachanothara Ramayanam and Somadeva Rajeeyam

42. Which literary work of Kakatiya period reveals parts of the histories of Bukkaraya-I and Harihara raya-I of Vijayanagara empire? Kreedabhiramam

43. Documents that detail the histories of villages in the middle age – Kaifiyats or Kaviles or Kadithes

44. Name the Surveyor General of British East India Company who collected the Kaifiyats and made copies of them – Col Mckenzie (between 1799-1800 A.D.)

45. Who helped Col. Mckenzie in collecting and making copies of Kaifiyats?

Kavali Venkata Borrayya brothers

46.Name the king who issued several inscriptions during Kalyani Chalukya period in Telangana.

Jagadekamalla-II

47.Which inscriptions give information about the rule of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty in.Telangana?

Pedda Kadumur trade society, Hanumakonda and Koudhem inscriptions

48.Inscription issued by Jinayallabha of vemulawa- da Chalukya dynasty . – Kurkyala inscription

49.Foreign Chronicles which mentioned Telugu peo- pie – 'India' of Megasthenes, 'Geography' of ptolemy and books of Pleney

50.Which book informs us about the trade-routes and trade goods of Satavahana during 2nd century A.D.? – Periplus of Erythrean.

51.Name the Italian traveller who visited Telangana region during Kakatiya era and documented the details? • Marcopolo

52.Which inscriptions detail the reign of Mudigonda Chalukyas in Telangana?

Moghul cheruvu, Gudur, Kriwaka and Koravi inscriptions

53.Pure Telugu language was found in these inscriptions discovered in Telangana

Anumula and Aga Motkur inscriptions

54.Which inscriptions tell us about Kanduri Chola dynasty reign in Telangana?

Panagallu, Nelakondapally, Anumula and Aga Motkur inscriptions

55.Which book narrates the invasions of Alla-uddin on Kakatiya kingdom?

– Tariq-e-Alam (Qy Amir Khusrau)

56.Which book narrates the history of Telangana during Muslim era? – Tariq-e-Mohammed

57.Which inscriptions reveal the reign of Recharla Velma / Padmanayaka dynasties in Telangana?

Palampet, Elukurty, Vadapalli, Erukasani's Pillalamarri, Namireddy's, Pillalamarri, Somavaram and Manchapur inscriptions

58.Which inscriptions tell us the history of Telangana during Polavasa (Nengonda) dynasty rule? Govindapur, Medapally, Padmakshi gutta (Hanumakonda), Nagunur pillar, Banajipet and Thousand pillar temple inscriptions.

59.Kakatiya era inscriptions in Telangana

Bayyaram, Palmpet, Hanumakonda, Khazipet, Mangallu, Khandavalli and Chandupatla inscriptions

60. An inscription which revealed the period of death of Rudramadevi was found recently at this place in Telangana? – Chandupatla

Objective Bits

1. Which dynasty issued copper inscriptions in Telangana?

1. Satavahanas
2. Ikshvakus
3. Vishnukundinas
4. Kakatiyas

Ans. 3

2. Which among the following was the first inscription that told us about the origins of Kakatiyas?

1. Mangallu
2. Chandupatla
3. Khandavalli
4. Hanumakonda

Ans. 1

3. Which among the following inscriptions detail the great deeds done by Prolaya nayaka?

1. Draksharama
2. Kaluvacheru
3. Kuruvagattu
4. Vilasa

Ans. 4

4. Telugu was the official and administrative language during the reign of this dynasty

1. Rashtrakutas
2. Renati Cholas
3. Kakatiyas
4. Ikshvakus

Ans. 2

5. Which among the following inscriptions was related to the Vishnukundinas?

1. Gorantla copper inscription
2. Polamuru inscription
3. Tummalagudem inscription
4. All the above

Ans. 4

6. At which among the following place were the coins of Satavahana era found?

1. Kotilingala
2. Kondapur
3. Pedda-Bankur
4. All the above

Ans. 4

7. An inscription written in prakrit language, issued by a royal dynasty which ruled the Telangana region was found recently at Chaitanyapuri, on the banks of river Musi in Hyderabad. Which dynasty issued it?

1. Satavahana
2. Ikshvakus
3. Vishnukundinas
4. Kakatiyas

Ans. 3

8. Koravi inscription, famous as the first Telugu inscription in prose in Telangana was issued by this dynasty?

1. Badami Chalukyas
2. Kalyani Chalukyas
3. Vemulawada Chalukyas

4.Rashtrakutas

Ans. 4

9.Telugu words were found in this Sanskrit inscription* found in Teianganana.

- 1.Gadwal 2. Palmpet
- 3.Pariagallu 4. Kaluvacheru

Ans. 1

10.Who first collected the ancient local histories called Kaifiyats.

- 1.Col.Mckenzie 2. Lord Ripon
- 3.Lord Mayo 4. CP. Brown

Ans. 1

11.Which among the following literary works tells us about the Kakatiya era in Teianganana?

- 1.Kreedabhiramam
- 2.Prataparudra Yashobhushanam
- 3.Nirvachanothara Ramayanam
- 4.All the above

Ans. 4

12.Which among the following inscriptions was issued by Ganapatideva to protect sea trade?

- 1.Bayyaram 2. Pillalamarri
- 3.Chandupatla 4. Motupalli

Ans. 4

13.Which among the following inscriptions was issued by Vemulawada Chalukyas?

- 1.Parbhani 2. Knrkyala
- 3.Chennur 4. All the above

Ans. 4

14 Which among the following inscriptions was issued by Recharla Padmanayakas?

- 1.Vadapally 2. Somavaram
- 3.Pillalamarri 4. All the above

Ans. 4

15.Which among the following books details the invasions of Allauddin Khilji on Kakatiya kingdom?

- 1.Tariq-e-Khilji 2. Tariq-e-Ahmed
- 2.Tariq-e-Alam 4. Tariq-e-Babari

Ans. 3

16.Which among the following inscriptions contains pure Telugu language?

- 1.Aga Motkur 2. Phanigiri
- 3.Palmpet 4. VilaSa

Ans. 1

17.Moghul Cheruvu inscription, found in Teianganana details the reign of this dynasty

- 1.Vemulawada Chalukyas
2. Kalyani Chalukyas
3. Badami Chalukyas
4. Mudigonda Chalukyas

Ans. 4

18. Which among the following literary works helps us to know about the Satavahana culture?
1. Brihatkatha 2. Gadha Saptasati
3. Vatsayana Kamasutras 4. All the above

Ans. 4

19. Who among the following were the subordinate kings of Kakatiyas, according to inscriptions?

1. Gona dynasty
2. Natawadi dynasty
3. Recharla Padmanayaka dynasty
4. All the above

Ans. 4

20. It is considered that the Madras Museum copper table inscription was the first copper inscription in Telugu. Who issued it?

1. Ballaya Chola 2. Udayana Chola 3. Karikala Chola 4. Kulottunga Chola

Ans. 1

21. Which among the following is the chief source of the history of Musunuri dynasty?

1. Vilasa copper inscription
2. Polavaram inscription
3. Kaluvacheru inscription
4. All the above

Ans. 4

22. Who among the following were the subordinate kings of Kakatiyas?

1. Cheraku reddy dynasty
2. Gona dynasty
3. Kayastha dynasty
4. All the above

Ans. 4

23. Which among the following inscriptions was issued by Kayastha Ambaya deva about the death of Rudramadevi?

1. Sanigaram inscription
2. Palmpet inscription
3. Chandupatla inscription
4. All the above

Ans. 3

24. Which among the following inscriptions is related to the title of 'Ranavikrama'?

1. Eleswaram 2. Koravi
2. Govindapur 4. Panagallu

Ans. 1

25. Which among the following inscriptions details the reign of Mudigonda Chalukyas in Teianganana?

1. Kukkunoor 2. Koravi
3. Gudur 4. All the above

Ans. 4



Capital of inscribed Asoka pillar at Sarnath.
(A. S. photo.)



Telagana History Before Satavahanas-Ancient Kingdoms

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Telangana historyin between the centuries of 6-4 B.C.

6th century B.C. has a significant place in the history of India because during that period, great changes like the founding of Jainism and Buddhism and the rapid expansion of Magadha empire and others occurred. A new chapter began in the history of our nation in political and cultural arena. **Two books– A Buddhist text called Angautharanikaya and a Jain text called 'Bhagavati' are most useful in detailing the political conditions of that period.** These two narrated that – there were 16 Janapadas in the North India in 6th century B.C., and several Republics with people called Sakyas Kasaputtas, Bhagus and Moriyas flourished along with them. These books also documented the conditions of South India a little, along with the history of North India.

The Department of Archaeology conducted a number of excavations recently and brought to light many ruins of ancient towns. This resulted in reconstructing the history of South India during that period. One of the 16 Janapadas documented in Angautharanikaya was the Asmaka Janapada. This was spread in the Nizamabad district of today's Telangana and Nanded district of Maharashtra. Its capital was Pothana or Pattiya. Recent excavations and Archaeological studies brought to light many ancient towns at kondapur and Dhulikatta of Telangana and Amaravati, Vaddamanu and Veerapuram of Andhra Pradesh. Dr. P.V. Krishna Sastry stated that these were the 30 forts described Megasthenes. All these evidences reveal that there were many kingdoms in the Andhradesa (including today's Telangana) by 6th century B.C. itself. Information to some extent was available about some of those kingdoms. **They are- Mulaka, Asmaka, Kalinga, Bhattiprolu, Dharanikota, Andhaka and Andhra Kingdoms.**

Astmaka Kingdom

The kingdom that flourished in Today's Telangana region, very first was the Asmaka kingdom. The capital of this was Pothana or Pothan. It was a Non-aryan kingdom in the beginning as its name reveals. The name of it might have come from the devil Pothana who tried to kill Sri Krishna in his childhood. The Aryans might have taken it over from the descendants of Pothana. Jain religious texts say that this region was under the control of Rishabhanatha during the-Rigveda period, (the founder of Jainism); later on, his younger son Bahubali inherited it and ruled with Pothana or Pondanyapur (Today's Bodhan, Nizamabad district) as his capital. Chamundaraya later stated that there was a 525 bows long statue of Bahubali at Pothana and it inspired him to build the Gomatheswara statue at Poudanyapuram was mentioned in both Buddhist and Brahmanic literatures. Great Kannada poets – Pampa kumara and Vyasa also mentioned it in their writings. Poudanyapuram came from Pothana Puram. It transformed to Bodhan today. The Jain temple ruins found there reveal that it was an ancient famous Jain centre. Later On Ikshvaku Prince called Asmaka occupied the region and founded the kingdom called Asmaka after his name. Sudhasu was the 7th generation descendent of Sagara's offspring from Ikshvaku dynasty. His wife was Tilaka. She had problems when she was 7

months pregnant and their Guru Vasishta used a surgical instrument called Asmaka to take the infant out. That is why he got the name 'Asmaka'. He was the founder of Asmaka state or kingdom. He was a contemporary of Parasurama. Parasurama attacked his kingdom, killed him and destroyed it. The son of Asmaka was called as Mulaka. He fled to the west during the above attack and after some time founded a new state called Mulaka kingdom there after his name. Its capital was Pratishtanpur. These states were founded by the same dynasty. So, the Vishnupurana states that Asmaka and Mulaka kingdoms were founded by the Ikshvaku Princes. Ikshvaku dynasty ruled them until the period of Nanda rulers. These two were called as the Andhra kingdoms in Buddhist texts. A plaque found at Adome near Nagpur recently mentioned the Asmaka Janapada. It was written on the plaque that there was a Tree Chaitya there. The Buddhist literature said that a war would also happen between the Kalingas and Asmakas. Accordingly, Nandas invaded this kingdom. According to Puranas, Mahapadmananda rooted out the Kshatriya caste and was called as, Ugrasena and Parasurama-2. As the rulers of Asmaka and Mulaka kingdoms were Kshatriyas, Mahapadmananda invaded these two regions, rooted out the two dynasties and ceded them to the Nanda empire in 4th century B.C. When he invaded the two states, he camped with his army at Nandadehara region. That is called as Nanded today. After Nanda period, these two states became part of Maurya empire. They ruled these two regions with Sopara as the capital for 200 years. After the decline of Mauryas, Satavahanas took over the two regions.

Sravana Belagola.

Andhra Rattam

Buddhist text Suthanipatha stated that a region called Andhakarattam was located on the shores of river Godavari. According to scholars, this was the first settlement of Andhras in Andhra rashtra. Katha Saritsagara narrates a story of a king called Deepakami. According to scholars Deepakami was the king of Andhra people. The story of Deepakami suggests that Andhras entered into Andhradesa through Maharashtra.

His ancestors founded a kingdom there during the Buddhist era. That is why that region was called as Andhakarattam by the Suthanipatha. The history of Satavahanas also strengthens the fact that the region was the first settlement of Andhras. According to the story – Deepakami goes on hunting once, where a Yaksha named Sata (in the form of a lion) gives Deepakami his infant son to Ipokkqlter. That child of Sata was the first Satavahaim, His coins were found at Kondapur, Warangal, Kotilingala and Gajulabanda. That was their first settlement. Thus the story of Katha Saritsagaram states that the first Andhra kingdom was established in that region, which was called as Andhakarattam; Satavahanas belonged to that state; that is why Puranas found them (Satavahanas) as Andhras. So, it can be concluded that the region called Andhakarattam was there even before the advent of Nandas and that is the Andhrarajya (today's Telangana).

Sahara kingdom

People called the Sahara race lived in the region between the Andhakarattam and Kalinga kingdom. They had a separate state even from the period of Ramayana. They continued living at the river Valley region of Sabari (in the North Andhra region of today) during 6th century B.C. This region is also considered as a kingdom in the Andhradesa but it was called as 'Sebaka state / kingdom'. Scholars say that Peddabankur and Dhulikatta were a part of this kingdom and that their capital was Dhulikatta. An ancient fort and many coins were found in the excavations conducted at Dhulikatta. Coins with letters – 'Raja seelakasa' in Brahmi script (of 3rd century B.C.) were also found there. The meaning of that was the coins were issued by king

Silakasa. He was considered as a Sebaka king belonging to the Sahara race. A number of other coins were also found in the region. So it can be concluded that Sebaka State was one of the ancient kingdoms of Andhradesa. This was also conquered by Satavahanas.

Mahuhmati Kingdom

At the South of Sebaka kingdom was located a region called the Mahishamandala. This kingdom was mentioned in both Itihasas and Puranas. The Arthashastra of Kautilya says that, Mahishamandala was famous for textile industry. Simhala text 'Mahavamsam' also mentioned Mahishmati kingdom. Historians thought that this state was located at today's Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts region. This was a famous ; kingdom by 4th century B.C. itself.

Kalinga Kingdom

The Northern region of Andhradesa is being called as the Kalinga kingdom from very ancient times. This was a famous Non-Aryan kingdom since the ancient Ages. The Jain text Bhagavati, which mentioned 16 Maha Janapadas of North India by 6th century B.C. stated the Kalinga as a Non-Aryan kingdom. So there was no doubt that it was in existence by that time. Megasthenes in his book 'Indica' wrote that it was the greatest kingdom of South Indian region. And also that it owned 6 lakh army, 7000 elephants and a thousand horses. As it was such a strong nation, it could fight the mighty army of Ashoka. So it can be concluded that Kalinga was also a kingdom in the Andhra region of that period.

Srikakula kingdom of Sri Andhra

As we consider the Deepakarni story of Kathasaritsagara and the stories of Andhra Maha Vishnu in Brahmanda Purana, we can understand that the Aryan Andhras did not enter into the Andhradesa at single time from a single side but came in groups from different sides. One tribe came through the Vindhya mountain regions to East Coast and then to Andhradesa. Their leader was the Andhra Mahavishnu. His father's name was Suchandra. It is thought that he killed Nisambha, the ruler of that region and founded his kingdom there. Andhra Mahavishnu married the daughter of

Nisambha. He also belonged to another tribe and he came through Maharashtra into Andhradesa and founded his kingdom in Telangana region. Stories of that period suggest that Andhras mixed with the local races, like Nagas and yakshas who were ruling the regions before their advent. All the stories of that period suggest that these races mingled and married each other to create a new breed.

Sata, the father of Satavahana was a Yaksha and Satavahana's mother was the daughter of a sage (muni). He sees her while she was bathing and marries her secretly (Gandharva marriage). But her father, who was an Aryan sage curses them and turns them into lions. Satavahana was their son. His coins were found in Kondapur and other places. Satavahana dynasty were his descendants. The story of Gunadhya also indicates inter-racial marriage: Gunadhya's mother was a Brahmin woman, meaning that she was an Aryan. Vasuki was the king of Nagas. He loves her and marries her secretly. But unlike the case of Sata, their marriage was accepted, which means that by then Aryan – Non-Aryan marriages came to be accepted. All these stories indicate the intermingling of local Non-Aryan races like Yaksha, Naga and Dravidian with the Aryans in Andhradesa. It can be said that – Andhradesa was divided into many small kingdoms between 6-4 centuries B.C. Their population was in lakhs. The Magadha emperors invaded that Andhradesa in the 4th century B.C. First Nandas and then Mauryas conquered the Andhradesa (including Telangana) and annexed it to their empire. It continued as a part of Mauryan empire for 200 years from 4th century B.C. That is why it can be concluded that the

Historic Age began in Andhradesa from 4th century B.C. as Megasthenes mentioned Andhras in his writings and Ashoka issued stone inscriptions. Those inscriptions were the very early basis of the history of Telugu people because he mentioned Andhras in his inscriptions.

Mahavishnu Magadha Sovereignty in Telagana

The Magadha empire played significant role in the politics of North India from as early as the 6th century B.C. A great empire was established by 4th century B.C., under the leadership of Nandas. Puranas says that Mahapadmananda rooted out all the Kshatriya kingdoms and ruled North India with absolute authority. But he was not satisfied and came towards the South and conquered the Kalinga, Asmaka, Andhra and Kuntala kingdoms. The Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela reveals that the Nanda king dug a canal in Kalinga and took a statue of Jina from Kalinga to his kingdom. This proves that the Nanda kings conquered and ruled the Kalinga also. So it can be said that the North Andhra region, which was a part of Kalinga also came under the rule of Nandas. Puranas say that the Nanda king also conquered the Kshatriya kingdom, in the Asmaka region (on the banks of Godavari). This was the Bodhan region of Nizamabad district. He then conquered Mulaka kingdom and camped at Nandadehara, which is being called as "Nanded" now. The Kannada inscriptions of 10th and 11th centuries A.D., reveal that Mahapadmananda conquered the Kuntala kingdom also and ruled it. One of the 11th century inscriptions says that Nanda era was under implementation in South India.

Chandragupta Maurya defeated Nandas and ascended the throne of Magadha empire in 322 B.C. and founded the great Mauryan empire. But during the Nanda-Maurya conflict, the South became independent. Kalingas were said to be a very strong and independence loving people. They did not like to be under the control of the magadha empire and must declared independence. The other states followed them. That led Chandragupta to declare was again on the Dakshinapatha (South) and this time he brought the region upto Karnataka under his control. Jain texts say that Chandragupta Maurya joined Jain religion during his last days; went to the Sravanabelagola with his Jain teacher Bhadrabaha; practiced the Sallekhana Vrata and died there. The inscriptions of 6, 7, 10, 12 centuries A.D., found in and around Sravanabelagola strengthen this information. Harisena, in his Brihatkathakosa of 10th century A.D. wrote about the Sallekhana Vrata of Chandragupta. There was a Chandragupta cave in Sravanabelagola. Kautilya, said to be the contemporary of mau-rya Chandragupta narrated the routes to go to Dakshinapatha and the types of trades there in his writings. Megasthenes, who stayed in the court Vijeta Competitions of Chandragupta for some time, wrote about the army and forts of Andhra* in detail in his book "INDIKA". He wrote that a queen called Pandeya was ruling the Pandya kingdom; there were 365 villages in that state; Every day a village paid taxes to her; and Pandya kingdom owned an army of 1,30,000 foot men, 50 elephants and 4000 horses. All these writings indicate that Chandragupta Maurya became the king of Southern region and controlled the kingdoms in it, but there were no definitive sources to know the conditions of Andhradesa during that period. . Ashoka was a great king not only among the Indian rulers but also in the world. He came to rule in 274 B.C. He was very empirical. Kalinga desa was not conquered by his grandfather Chandragupta Maurya and was left as an independent state in the middle of his Maurya empire. Northern Andhra was a part of Kalinga desa during that period. Empirical minded Ashoka could not bear the idea of an independent Kalinga state and he invaded it. But Kalingas, famous for their valor and strength were also lovers of freedom, and they did not yield to the mighty Ashoka but fought the battle heroically. One lakh people died and one and half lakh people imprisoned, according to the stone inscription of Ashoka. This proves that the writings of Megasthenes were correct. He wrote that. Kalingas had the strength to do battle with the 6 lakh strong Magadha army. But the name of the king and leader of Kalingas who led the war courageously against the Magadha army has not been mentioned anywhere in his inscriptions by Ashoka. May be he did not like to mention

the name of his great enemy. However, this whole episode proves that the Kalinga kingdom was the greatest of all the South India kingdoms of that period. With this war, Dakshinapatha, Karnataka was annexed to the empire of Ashoka. Though the conditions and names of kings Andhradesa (including Telangana) of the period of Ashoka were not known, evidences of the extent of Buddhism were found in some places. Stone inscriptions of Ashoka were found at Erragudi of Kumool district and also at Rajula Mandagiri. Some were recently followed at Amaravati and Kottam of East Godavari district. Ashoka must have visited this region- during the construction of Stupas or writing of inscriptions. Ashoka issued inscriptions all over India. They helped us in reconstructing the history and in collecting details of the rulers of Andhradesa. Vasti, the grandfather of Kharavela at Kalinga, Deepakami, who brought up Satavahana at Andhrarattam and Savera, father of Kuberaka at Amaravati were ruling the Andhradesa (including Telangana) as subordinate kings of Ashoka during that period. Also, Gobhadra and Samagopa in Karimnagar must have been the subordinate rulers under Ashoka, according to these sources. Though Ashoka issued hundred of inscriptions, it was unfortunate that he did not mention a single Andhradesa ruler by name in any of them. Ashoka died in 232 B.C. and the South declared independence from the Magadha empire.

Political climate of Telangana region after the fall of Maurya empire

The Southern kingdoms declared independence after Ashoka's death in 232 B.C. historians concluded until recently that – immediately afterwards Satavahanas, the subordinate kings of Mauryas brought the Andhra desa under their control and ruled. But it was not so, according to new research and evidence that were found recently. Archaeological studies have been conducted in Kondapur of Medak district, Dhulikatta of Karimnagar district, Nelakondapally of Khammam district, Rangapur, Gummakonda and Kudali Sangameswaramm of Mahabubnagar district, also Alampuram, river basins and the places between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra like Kolhapur and Chandravelli. These studies revealed that other dynasties ruled this region before Satavahanas and after the fall of Mauryan empire.

Telangana history before Satavahana era Political climate of Telangana region after the fall of Maurya empire

The State Archaeological and Museum department conducted studies at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district between 1980-83. New evidences regarding the history of Telangana were revealed. Excavations there brought to light hundreds of coins in 6 layers. These coins revealed the names of 13 kings; 8 of them ruled before the Satavahana period and 5 of them were Satavahana kings; which proves that other kings ruled there before the Satavahana dynasty and in the declining period of Mauryan empire. These coins brought to light the history of that particular period in Telangana. 15 varieties of coins were found there. The studies in dhulikatta revealed the name of another king called 'Salakasa'; the studies at Palakonda of Warangal district revealed the name of a ruler – "Maha Talavara Sivakhada"; the studies at Nelakondapally revealed the name of 'Maharathis Sivakanasa'. The research in these three places focussed the history of Telangana in new light. These studies also revealed the contemporary history before the Satavahana era and helped to reconstruct the happenings of that period in Telangana. While the Satavahanas were ruling in the Maharashtra region, with Pratishtanapura as their capital, different kingdoms were ruling different regions of Telangana. They also declared independence after the fall of Mauryan empire along with the Satavahanas, Kalingas, Mahameghas and other dynasties. The names of kings revealed in these studies are given below.

Coins found in Kotilingala – Name of kings

1. Punch marked coins – 5th layer – 31 coins
2. Coins with no names – In all layers-20 coins
3. Rano gobhadasa-6th, 3rd and 1st layers – 30 coins
4. Sirikama – 5th and 3rd layers -12 coins
5. Sirivaya – Upper layer – 1 lead coin and some copper coins
6. Siri Naranasa-5th, 2nd and 1st layer- 3 coins
7. Rano Sanaa Govasa- All layers – Hundreds of coins were found
8. Siri Satavahanasa- 5th to 1st layer- 50 coins
9. Rano Siri Sataka Rinisa- 5th to 1st layers – 37 coins
10. Rano Siri Simukha Satavahanasa-3rd, 2nd and 1st layers – 13 coins
11. Rano Siri Satakanasa-1st and upper layers – 6 types of coins
12. Rano Siri Pulomavisa-1st and upper layers – 3 coins
13. Mahatalavarasa .-1st, 6th, 5th and upper layers – 3 coins
14. Mahatalavarasa- 2nd and upper layers -10 coins
15. Maha Senapati Sagamanasa- Upper layers – 5 coins
16. Salakasa- Dhulikatta, Karimnagar district
17. Mahatalavara Sivakhada- Palakonda, Warangal district
18. Maharathi Sivakanasa ' - N elakondapally, Khammam district

Studies between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers

Maharathi dynasty

Maharathi dynasty When studies were conducted on the rulers of Nelakondapally, Khammam district, and some regions of Karnataka, the name of a dynasty called 'Maharathi' was revealed. Ashoka's stone inscriptions called them as 'Rathikas'. Historians opined that they were kings of subordinate kingdoms at different regions during the Mauryan rule. They declared independence after the fall of Mauryan empire in Andhra and Karnataka regions. They ruled some regions of Andhra and Karnataka until 100-150 A.D.

Hastina dynasty

During excavations in the area between rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, coins of kings named 'Maharathi Maha hastin', 'Maharathi Siva Mahahastin' and 'Maharathi Khadga Padihastin' were found. These coins contain a picture of elephant on them, some say that they belong to Maharathi dynasty and others say that they belong to Hastina dynasty.

Talavara dynasty

A coin, with the name Mahatalavara-sivakha- da, which was found in Palakonda of Warangal district informs that there was dynasty called called Talavara'. Subordinate kings and army chiefs with the name Talavara, worked under Ikshvaku rulers who ruled after the Satavahanas. Before the coins, with the name Talavara on them were found, it was thought that Talavara was a designation as it appeared in the inscriptions of Ikshvakus. But the coins found in Palakonda revealed that it was the name of dynasty.

Talavara dynasty in Telangana

Coins with the name Talavara were found in other . places of Telangana also, some of them have a picture of a horse and others contain the symbol of a bull. On one of the coins was found the name of 'Maha Talavari Sivasenaka'. The name Santamula Talavara was found in one of the inscriptions discovered at Phanigiri. It was proved that the above dynasties were ruling the coastal region, Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and South Telangana independently before the advent of

Satavahanas. After the fall of Mauryan empire, Maha meghavahanas of the Kalinga dynasty conquered the coastal Andhra and expanded their empire. The Maharathi dynasty declared independence and was ruling the Khapaffiam* Mahabubnagar and Kurnool regions. T]s£ Satavahanas ruled at nizamabad and Adilabad regions at the same time. That means that the first

Satavahanas did not rule the Andhradesa. Three fourth of Andhradesa was not under their control, only the North Telangana was controlled by them. Their kingdom had extended more into to Maharashtra, Vidarbha and West Karnataka regions. This situation continued until the period of Gautamiputra Satakami. Gautamiputra Satakami attacked and conquered these kingdoms. Then, his son Pulomavi had became the ruler of Andhra region, and made Dhanyakataka his capital.

The coins of Satavahanas were found in Andhradesa only after the period of Pulomavi. So historians conclude that – until then Telangana was independent and from the period of Pulomavi, coastal region and Rayalaseema were annexed to the Satavahana kingdom.

Another thing revealed by these studies was – The names of kings like Gobhadra and Samagopa, found in Telangana belonged to the Vaishnava faith. This indicated that Vaishnavism was in practice by then in Telangana. The name of the second ruler of Satavahanas was Krishna. This name also belongs to the Vasudeva faith. Thus, these studies helped to find the political and religious conditions of Ancient Telangana.

According to the studies, after the decline of the Mauryan empire, 3 or 4 dynasties came into power in the Andhradesa. The name of Gobhadra and Samagopa kings were found on the coins discovered at Kotilingala. These kings ruled before

Satavahanas, whether they are related to them or not is not known. But the discovery of their coins indicates that they had their kingdom in the Karimnagar district region. As a coin with the

name 'Satavahana' was found in Kondapur, their kingdom must have been located in Nizamabad and Medak region. As a coin with the name 'Simukha' was found along with the coins of gobhadra and Samagopa, it is concluded that Simukha conquered their kingdom. That is why the upper layers at Kotilingala revealed the coins of Satavahanas. Though Satavahanas conquered the above kingdom, they left the kingdom of Maharathi dynasty at Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts region alone. It is said that Simukha married a woman of Maharathi dynasty; and also his daughter-in-law was a Maharathi princess. That might be the reason for him to not to conquer their kingdom. Simukha turned left to his kingdom, conquered the Asmaka and Mulaka kingdoms and made Pratishthanapura his kingdom. That is why, though the rule of Satavahanas began in Nizamabad region, it did not expand into today's coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, but expanded towards Maharashtra and Vidarbha and later on to South Karnataka. Satavahana kingdom did not expand towards Andhradesa until the period of Gautamiputra Satakarni, as stated above. ^The Maharathis dynasty was ruling in the Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts until then. As the Satavahana dynasty rule strengthened in the Western Deccan, the Maha megha vahana dynasty which declared independence in the Kalinga region conquered the East Coast. Kharavela of that dynasty was very famous as a courageous king. He conquered the East Coast upto Pandya kingdom. His descendants and later rulers of Sada dynasty ruled the Kalinga and Coastal area. In this background Gautamiputra Satakarni invaded the South Telangana, defeated the Sada dynasty and annexed the Andhra and Kalinga regions to the Satavahana empire. With that, the entire Andhradesa (today's coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions) became a part of the Satavahana empire. The Satavahana era began with that.

Bit Bank

1.How many Janapadas were there in India, according to the ancient Buddhist text Angautharanikaya? **16 Janapadas**

2.The name of the kingdom that was spread in the Nizamabad district region of Telangana and Nanded region of Maharashtra, which was one of the 16 Janapadas.
Asmaka kingdom

3.Capital of Asmaka kingdom, which was stated as of the 16 Janapadas.
Pothan(Poudanyapuram) Or Pattiya Or Bodhan

4.According to Jain texts, a king ruled the Asmaka region, with Pothan or Poudanyapuram as his capital during the period of Rigveda. What is the name of that king? -
Bahubali, son of Rishabhanatha

5.Where was a plaque in which the name of Asmaka Janapada was mentioned, found recently?
Adome near Nagpur

6.Name the Andhra king, whose story was narrated in the Kathasaritsagara.
Deepakami

7.Which Buddhist text' stated that a kingdom called Andhakarattam was located on the banks of river Godavari?
Suthanipatha

8.Where in Telangana were the coins of Satavahana, the first ruler of Satavahana kingdom found? **Kondapur, Kotilingala, Warangal and Gajulabanda**

9. Pedda Bankur and Dhulikatta of Karimnagar district were considered to be a part of this kingdom in 6th century B.C. what is the kingdom?

Sebaka kingdom

10. Coins with the word 'Rajasheelakasa' in Brahmi script and the ruins of an old fort belonging to the 3rd century B.C. were found at

Dhulikatta (Karimnagar district)

11. This kingdom was mentioned in Itihasas and Puranas as well as in the 'Arthashastra' of Kautilya as famous for textile industry. Which place is that?

Mahishmati kingdom

12. Which Telangana regions came under the Mahishmati kingdom of 4th century B.C. according to historians?

Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts

13. Which kingdom was praised as the greatest of the Southern kingdoms by Megasthenes in his 'Indica'?

Kalinga

14. Which Jain text stated the Kalinga kingdom of 6th century B.C. as a non-Aryan kingdom?

Bhagavati

15. Name the Nanda dynasty king mentioned in Puranas as the destroyer of all Kshatriya kingdoms and ruler of India in 4th century B.C.?

Mahapadmananda

16. Who were the rulers of Telangana, considered to be the subordinate kings of Ashoka by historians?

Gobhadra and Samagopa

17. When did the A.P. state Archaeological and museum department conduct excavations and studies at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district?

Between 1980-83AD.

18. Give the names of the king who ruled before Satavahanas, as told by the Archaeological experts who conducted excavations at Dhulikajitta, palakonda and Nelakondapally of Telangana region.

Salakasa, Mahatalavara Sivakhada and Maharathi Sivakanasa

19. Which subordinate kingdom ruled the Nelakondapally region of Telangana during the Mauryan period, according to historians?

Maharathi dynasty

20. The presence of which dynasty was revealed in Telangana, when a coin with the name 'Mahatalavara Sivakhada' was found at Palakonda of Warangal district?

Talavara dynasty

Objective Bits

1. Which Janapada was mentioned on the ancient plaque, found recently at Adome region near Nagpur?

1. Kambhoja
2. panchala
3. Avanti
4. Asmaka

Ans.4

2.The names of kings who ruled in Telangan before the Satavahana era were found recently at a place in Archaeological excavations. Which place is that?

- 1.Nelakondapally
2. Palakonda
- 3.Dhulikatta
4. All the above

Ans.4

3.Which dynasty ruled in the Telangana region along with the early Satavahanas?

- 1.Hastina
2. Maharathi
- 3.Talavara
4. All the above

Ans.4

4.Excavations conducted between 1980-83 AD. revealed hundreds of coins of Satavahanas and of the rulers before them. At which place of Telangana were the studies done?

- 1.Bodhan
2. Kotilingala
- 3.Madhira
4. Eturu Nagaram

Ans.2

5.Which famous ancient Simhala book stated the details of Mahishmati kingdom?

- 1.Angauthara Nikaya
2. Suthanipatha
3. Mahavamsa
4. Bhagavati

Ans.3

6.Who among the following was a king ruled prior to Satavahana era as revealed by the excavations conducted in Telangana?

- 1.Salakasa
- 2.Mahatalavara Siva Khada
- 3.Maharathi Sivakanasa
- 4.All the above

Ans.4

7.Which among the following Was an ancient ruler of Andhradesa mentioned in the Kathasaritsagara?

- 1.Deepakami
2. Kuntala Satakami
- 3.Gautamiputra Satakami
4. Gobhadra

Ans.1

8.Which texts stated that Bahubali, son of Rishabhanatha ruled Telangana region with Pothana or Poudanyapur as his capital?

- 1.Jaina texts
- 2.Buddhist texts
- 3.Vaidika texts
4. Kaifiyats

Ans.1

9.Which among the following narrations states that in the ancient Andhradesa, Andhras mingled with the local races like Nagas, Yakshas and Dravidians sexually to procreate.

- 1.Gunadhya's birth story
- 2.Deepakami's biography
- 3.Andhra Mahavishnu's sttiy
- 4.All the above

Ans.4

10.Which among the following dynasties ruled Telangana prior to Satavahanas, as opined by historians?

- 1.Maharathi
2. Talavara
- 3.Hastina
4. All the above

Ans.4

11.Which among the following names is considered to be the name of the king who ruled prior to Satavahanas, as found on the coins discovered at Kotilingala of Karimnagar district?

- 1.Rano gobhadasa
2. Sirivaya
- 3.Sirinaranasa
4. All the above

Ans.4

12.New information about the kings who ruled Telangana region after the decline of Mauryan empire was found during the excavations conducted at place in Mahabubnagar district. Which place is that?

- 1.Rangapur
2. Gummakonda
- 3.Alampu
- 4.All the above

Ans.1

HAREESH ACADEMY



Telagana History Satavahanas

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3 Bit Bank

The Satavahanas are the first historical ruling dynasty of the Deccan whose achievements in politics, religion, literature and are remarkable. They ruled for a long period extending over five centuries. They were the only South Indian dynasty to control the entire Deccan and extend their sway over Magadha for some time. Further, they saved the Dakshinapatha from the onslaught of the foreign invaders who in the opening years of the Christian era, entered Aryavarta from the northwest and wrought havoc in North India. The Satavahana empire, which gave peace and stability to the Deccan for about 500 years, at its zenith included not only the present Telangana but also parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. In extent it ranked second only to the Mauryan empire.

Sources

The main sources of Satavahana history are archaeological and literary. The former include inscriptions and coins while the later include references made in the works of Indian and foreign writers. However there are differences of opinion among the historians about the origin of this dynasty.

Archaeological evidence: inscriptions

Satavahana inscriptions are scattered between Sanchi (M.P.) in the North and Bellary (Karnataka) in the South, and Kanheri (Maharashtra) in the West and Amaravati (A.P.) in the East. All of these were written in Prakrit language and Brahmi script. Some of the inscriptions found in the caves

of Naneghat, Kanheri, Nasik and Karle in Maharashtra and Guntupalli and other places in Andhra are of historical value as they contain the names of reigning sovereigns and their ruling period.

The naneghat inscription ofnaganika

This was inscribed by Naganika, the wife of Satakami -I (180-170 B.C.) after the death of her husband. It says that Satakarni conquered western Malwa, Anupa on the Narmada valley and Vidarbha. It also says that Satakami performed Aswamedha and Rajasuya sacrifices and proclaimed himself Samrat and assumed the , titles of 'Dakshina Padapathi' and 'Apratihata chakra'.

The hathigumpha and guntupalli inscriptions

These inscriptions of king Kharavela of Kalinga state that the army of the Kalinga ruler reached Kannabenna (River Krishna) and threatened Mushika nagara. It records the conflict between Satakami-I and Kharavela for the possession of the Godavari and Krishna river basins but does not claim any success for the latter.

Nasik inscriptions

This was inscribed by Gautami Balasri and lists out the countries conquered by her son Gautami- putra Satakarni (A.D.78-102). The Satavahana inscriptions in Andhra belong to the time of Pulumavi and successors.

Coins

The Satavahanas struck coins in metals like copper, lead and tin. Only one ruler issued coins in silver. Excavations carried out at places like Kondapur in Medak district and Peddabankur, Dhulikatta and Kotilingala in Karimnagar district yielded a large quantity of coins. The outstanding discovery was the coins related to Simukha, the founder of Satavahana dynasty. The coins have the legend 'Siri Chimukha Sata' at the top. Dr. P.V. Parabrahma Sastry identified Chimukha of these coins with Simukha the founder of the Puranic list of the Satavahana dynasty. The coins found at Peddabankur include punch marked silver, Roman Dinar and of various Satavahana rulers. Excavations 'conducted at Dhulikatta or Dhulikatta (Mud fort) brought to light the traces of the walled town of Satavahana period. V.V. Krishna Sastry believes it to be one of the thirty fortified towns of Andhra mentioned by Megasthenes. The discovery of the coins of Simukha at Kotilingala strengthens the claim of Telangana as the original home of Satavahanas.

At Pythan (Aurangabad district in Maharashtra) or Pratishtanapura, the ancient Capital city of Satavahanas, unique coins containing the portrait of king Satakarni were found, Gautami Putra Satakarni restructured the silver coinage of Nahapana, the Saka king, and also attempted to issue his own silver coinage, but his successors discontinued the practice.

Literary sources

References to Satavahanas are found in some of the ancient literary works like **Matsya** and **Vayu puranas**. According to those, the last Kanva king, Susharma, was killed by the Andhra king Simukha. They also contain the list of Andhra or Satavahana kings and their ruling period, but these lists are inadequate and inconsistent. The '**Katha Saritsagara**' based on Brihat Katha of Gunadhya gives information about Satavahana society. '**Gargi Samhita saptasati**' by Hala, a Satavahana ruler, '**Kamasutra**' of Vatsyayana also help us to know the society and religion of the

Satavahana period. 'Leelavati' tells the love story of Hala and Leelavati, princess from Srilanka in Prakrit, The back ground of the main scene in this story was Sapta Godavari Bhima identified with the Bhimeswara temple of Draksharama in East Godavari district.

The Buddhist works like the 'Jatakas', the Pitakas', the Mahavatsu and the Kathavatsu also contain references to the Andhras. There are references in the Jain literature to Prathishtanapura as the capital of the early Satavahana kings. Among the foreign works, the 'Indica' of Megasthenes mentions the Andhras and their military might. The 'Periplus of the Erythrean Sea' by an unknown Greek author gives an account of Andhra region and mentions Mysolia (Machilipatnam). This has been identified with Mysolia, the greatest market of the Andhra kingdom, mentioned by Ptolemy.

The Andhra-Satavahana Controversy

There has been a controversy for the last one hundred years over the identity of the Satavahanas, One group of historians which include Vincent Smith, E.J. Rapson, L.D. Barnett, R.G. Bhandarkar, Maremanda Rama Rao and Gorty Venkata Rao support the view that the Satavahanas were Andhras. This was opposed by another group of historians like B.T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, H.C. Raya Chaudari and V.V. Mirashi, who regard the Satavahanas as Maharashtrians. V.S. Sukthankar argued that Satavahanas came from Karnataka. Those who opposed the Andhra origin of the Satavahanas based their arguments on these points.

- 1.The Andhras of present day occupy the Eastern Deccan while the Satavahana rule commenced in the Western Deccan or Maharashtra. The early capital of Satavahanas was Prathishtanapura or today's Pythan in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.
- 2.The earliest Satavahana records Naneghat and Nasik inscriptions are in Maharashtra. Only with the reign of Vasishtiputra Pulumavi do Satavahana records begin to appear in Andhra. In none of the inscriptions do the Satavahanas call themselves as Andhras.
- 3.The language used in the Satavahana inscriptions and coins is Prakrit While Telugu is the language of Andhras
- 4.The Puranas which listed thirty rulers call them Andhras'or Andhra-brithyas'and not Satavahanas.
- 5.use of metonymics by the Satavahana rulers show their Maharashtra origin.

Though the above arguments seem to be strong they do not stand up to historical scrutiny. Arguments supporting the theory that Satavahanas were of Andhra origin .

1.It is true that Andhras of the present day occupy Eastern Deccan, but the Satavahana empire was not confined to the Western Deccan alone, it included Eastern Deccan and other areas also. After the death of Ashoka, the Andhras who were second only to the Mauryans in power, extended their empire as far as Nasik in the west. At the same time, Greeks and other foreign tribes invaded Aryavarta and threatened the political stability of the Dakshinapatha also. To resist them, the Satavahanas made Prathishtanapura their capital since that city was strategically located to connect the South with the North. Even then, only the early Satavahanas stayed there. The capital was- shifted to Andhra region once the danger of invasion was removed.

2.Only two inscriptions (Naneghat and Nasik) and a few cpins were found in l&aharashtra. But

recent excavations in Telangana districts of A.P. resulted in the discovery of a large number of Satavahana coins and seals at Kotilingala, several coins of Simukha, the founder of the Satavahana dynasty and those of other early kings like Kanha (Krishna) and Satakarni-I were found. At Kondapur, Peddabankur and Dhulikatta, several seals, coins, terracotta objects were discovered testifying to the fact that the region was an active centre of Satavahana trade and commerce. Further, the description of Satakarni as Dakshinapathapati proves that the Satavahana dominion was not confined to Western Deccan alone but included other areas of the Deccan and beyond.

3. The argument that the Satavahanas did not call themselves Andhras is ridiculous. The ruling dynasty refers to itself by the dynastic name or the name of gotra and not by the name of the people. The Ikshvakus, Vishukundinas and Kakatiyas who ruled over Andhra desha after the Satavahanas also did not call themselves Andhras.

4. The argument that the Satavahanas used Prakrit and not Telugu in their records is not valid for the simple reason that Telugu in its present form developed around the 6th century A.D. The Satavahanas used Prakrit in their records since it was the official language of the ruling dynasties until the 3rd century A.D.

5. The argument that the list of the kings in the Puranas are referred to as Andhras, Andhra brithyas and not Satavahanas – actually supports the theory that the Satavahanas were Andhras. The names of Andhra Kings in the Puranas and the names of Satavahana kings are similar with common names like Simukha, Kanha, Satakarni I and II, Apalika, Meghaswati, Gautamiputra, Pulomavi I and II, Sivasri and etc. **The fact is that the Puranas refer to these kings by the name of their race as Andhras, whereas the inscriptions and coins highlight the dynastic name – Satavahanas.**

6. The last argument regarding the use of metonymics by the Satavahanas does not strengthen the case of Maharashtra, since Gautamiputra Satakarni, the 23rd king of the dynasty, and his successors who gradually lost control over the Western Deccan started this practice.

Original Home of the Satavahana

There is another controversy regarding the original home of Satavahanas. According to Vincent Smith, the delta basins of the Godavari and Krishna rivers were the home of the Andhra during the time of Mauryas. After the death of Ashoka, Andhras asserted their independence and extended their empire towards Western Deccan. This theory was accepted by other historians like E.J. Rapson, L.D. Barnett, R.G. Bhandarkar, Gurty Venkata Rao and Maremanda Rama Rao. V.S. Sukthankar argued that Bellary district of Karnataka was the original home of Satavahanas. These theories were controverted by historians like P.T. Srinivasa Ayyangar, who argued that as Prakrit language was used in the Satavahana inscriptions and in Hala's 'Gadha Saptasati', Maharashtra was the original Satavahana home. His theory was rejected since the Telangana History & Culture.

Telugu language did not evolve at the time. H.C. Roy Chaudhary supported the theory that the Satavahanas were originally from Maharashtra and moved eastward and conquered Andhra region. But there is no evidence to support this view. As a matter of fact, the account of Megasthenes shows that the Andhras were a great power even during the time of Ashoka.

V.V. Mirashi argues that Vidarbha was the original home of the Satavahanas on the basis of the Hathigumpha inscription which records that the armies of Kharavela proceeded west and reached Kannabenna (Krishna river) threatening Mushika-nagara. This theory is defective

according to the Guntupalli inscription. However, all the above theories only prove that the Satavahana rule extended over Western Deccan, Bellary and Vidarbha. The recent discovery of Satavahana coins including those of Simukha, the founder of Satavahana dynasty in Telangana districts of A.P., the evidence of Megasthenese, the testimony of Puranas prove that the Satavahanas were Andhras. Satavahana was the name of the dynasty which belonged to the Andhra race.

The duration of the rule of Satavahana dynasty is also questionable. Different historians recorded different dates and periods as the ruling time of Satavahanas. Maremaqda Rama Rao, who made a special study of the subject held the view that the Satavahanas ruled between 221 B.C. and 218 A.D. The Andhras who were powerful even during the time of Ashoka, threw off their allegiance to Pataliputra after his death and proclaimed independence at about 221 B.C. under the banner of the Satavahana dynasty.

The history of Satavahanas has been divided into two parts. The rulers from Simukha to Hala are considered as early Satavahanas and The rulers from Gautamiputra Satakami to rest are called as later Satavahanas,

The Early satavahanas

Simukha (221-198 B.C.)

Simukha is regarded as the founder of Satavahana dynasty. He is also known by other names like Srimukha, Sisuka and Sindhuka. In the recently discovered Satavahana coins at Simukha is regarded as the founder of Satavahana dynasty. He is also known by other names like Srimukha, Sisuka and Sindhuka. In the recently discovered Satavahana coins at advantage of the death of the emperor and consolidated his position in the Deccan and paved the way for the independence of his son. Simukha on assuming power named the dynasty after his father. He brought other Andhra clans under his banner, invaded Western Deccan and overcame the opposition of the local tribe 'Rathikas'. He entered into a matrimonial alliance with them to consolidate his position, Simukha's son Satakami was married to Naganika, the daughter of Maharathi Trainakayiro. Simukha stayed in the West and made Prathishtana his capital. He ruled for 23 years. In the early years of his rule he patronised Jainism. Later he turned to Brahmanism (Vedic religion) as there was a general reaction in its favour in the post-Ashoka period.

Kanha (krithna 198-180 B.C.)

According to 'Puranas' Simukha was succeeded by his brother Kanha or Krishna. His accession to the throne in spite of Simukha having a son led the historians to believe that he was an usurper. However, it is quite likely that at the time of Simukha's death, his son Satakami was a minor and Krishna acted as his guardian to safeguard the kingdom from attacks from the north. During the rule of Krishna, important developments took place in the north and east. In 185 B.C. Pushyamitra Sunga usurped the throne of Magadha. In Kalinga, Kharavela rose to power and threatened other rulers of the country. Krishna extended the empire towards the west as far as Nasik.

Satakami I (180 -170 B.C.)

Many details about the reign of Satakami-I are known from the Naneghat inscription issued by his wife Naganika (or Nayanika). He is also mentioned in the Hatigumpha inscription of Kharavela. Satakami was the ablest among- the early Satavahanas. The Naneghat inscription describes him as Vana, Sura, Dakshinapathapati and some of the Puranas call him Mahan.

Satakarni was the contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga, the ruler of Magadha, and Kharavela, the ruler of Kalinga. Satavahana kingdom was threatened by these two rulers. It is evident from the Naneghat inscription that Satakarni I conquered western Malwa, Anupa or the Narmada valley and Vidarbha, when Pushyamitra Sunga usurped the throne of Magadha, Vidarbha proclaimed its independence. There upon Pushyamitra sent his son Agnimitra to conquer it. He could succeed in conquering only a part of Vidarbha near the mouth of the Vairada river. The southern part was annexed to the Satavahana empire by Satakarni I. To celebrate this success Satakarni performed the Aswamedha Yaga.

When Kharavela invaded the Satavahana empire, Satakarni repulsed authority in the east. Satakarni was the champion of the Vedic religion and performed Rajasuya and Aswamedha sacrifices. He died at an early age leaving behind his wife Naganika and four minor sons, Kumara Hakusiri, Kumara Satavahana, Satisirimata and Vedasiri.

Naganika

Naganika, the daughter of Maharathi Trainakairo and the wife of Satakarni-I was a great personality and left her impress on the administration. She also was the champion of Vedic religion. She issued the Naneghat inscription to record the achievements of her husband. It appears that she divided the empire between her four sons.

Purnotsanga (170-152 B.C.)

The Puranas mention the name of Purnotsanga who was identified with Vedasiri, the first son of Satakarni and Naganika. Following the death of Satakarni-I a confusing situation developed in the kingdom. Kharavela took the advantage and attacked and destroyed the flourishing city of Pundranagara identified with Bhattiprolu. The deaths of Pushyamitra and Kharavela occurred during the reign of Purnotsanga, i.e., around 149 B.C.

Satakarni-II(152-96 B.C.)

The long rule of Satakarni-II extending for 56 years is memorable. **It was during his reign that Pataliputra, the metropolis of ancient India, came under the control of Satavahanas. For the first time, a South Indian dynasty established its sway over the north.** Taking advantage of the dissensions in Magadha kingdom following the death of Pushyamitra Sunga, Satakarni-II advanced upon Vidisha and annexed it. He conquered Kalinga also. From Kalinga, he proceeded to Pataliputra and conquered it. Satakarni-II is mentioned in an inscription of the gateway of Sanchi, the 'Yugapurana', and a few coins.

The successors of Satakarni-II include Lambodara, Apalika and Meghaswati. During their reign the fame of the Satavahana empire started declining. Very little is known about them.

Kuntala miahamt (81-30 B.C.)

He ruled for a short period of eight years only. He is mentioned in a number of literary works like '**Kavya Mimamsa**' of Rajasekhara, '**Kamasutra**' of Vatsyayana and 'Brihat Katha' of Gunadhya. **His rule is memorable as Sanskrit replaced Prakrit as the official language of the empire.** Satakarni who did not know Sanskrit felt embarrassed and ashamed before his queen who spoke in Sanskrit. He therefore resolved to master the language in six months. There upon '**Sarva Varma**', one of his ministers, prepared '**Katantra Vyakarana**' and helped his king to fulfil his resolve. After that, Satakarni made it the official language of the empire. **Gunadhya wrote 'Brihat Katha' in the 'Paisachi' dialect.** Satakarni did not tolerate this work in non-sanskrit language and ordered Gunadhya to destroy his work except some parts. The fragmentary

'Brihat Katha' became the source for 'Kathasaritsagaram'. Sarva Varma was made the lord of the city of Barukachcha. Kuntala Satakami's dominion included Dakshinapatha and parts of North India.

Pulomavi-1 (80-6 B.C.)

He was the fifteenth king mentioned in the Puranas. He is said to have killed Susanna, the Kanva king of Pataliputra and annexed his kingdom. It may be for this reason that the Puranas call Andhras 'Pulomas'.

Hala (19-24 A.D.)

Hala is the 17th king of Satavahana. He is mentioned by Vatsyayana and by Rajasekhara in their books. The Prakrit work 'leelavati' by Kutoohala narrates the love story of Hala and Leelavati, a princess from Srilanka. They were united in wedlock at Sapta-Godavari Bhim or Draksharama in East Godavari district. Hala is regarded as the author of 'Gatha Saptasati', a Prakrit work. Hala was known as Kavivatsala or patron of the poets. After him the fortunes of the Satavahanas again declined. They lost their central and western Indian provinces and Magadha and were confined to their home territories in Andhra region.

Late Satavahanas

Gautamiputra satakami (78-102 A.D.)

Gautamiputra Satakami was one of the outstanding rulers of ancient India. He was the son of Sivaswati and Gautami Balasri. His achievements and personality are described in the Nasik inscription of his mother Balasri. At the time of his accession, the situation of Satavahana empire was gloomy. The Kushanas in the Indo-Gangetic plain, Kharatas in the Western Deccan were making great progress. The foreign tribes of Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas, who had embraced Hinduism and settled in India disturbed the peace and order of the Deccan. Satakami did not lose heart or courage in this situation but fought with and destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas. He defeated Saka Satrap Nahapana, and conquered the territories of Anupa, Aprantha, Saurashtra, Kukura and Avanti from him. These territories are now in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. He also conquered Vidarbha, Assaka (Nizamabad district of A.P.) and Mulaka (Aurangabad of Maharashtra). The boundaries of his empire extended from eastern Rajasthan to Cuddalore in Tamilnadu, from Rishikulya (Orissa) to Vijayanti in Karnataka. It included the entire A.P., parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. One of his titles "Trisamudra Toya Peetavahana" (one whose horses drank the waters of 3 oceans), suggests the fact that his armies had touched the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian sea and the Indian Ocean. Besides being a conqueror, Gautamiputra Satakami was a great administrator and patronised the Vedic religion. His mother and wife Vasishti were noted for their charity and patronage of both Vedic and Buddhist faiths. It appears that he returned the territories conquered by him from Sakas to them. The Zunaghad inscription issued by Rudradamana supports this. Gautamiputra's son Vashistiputra Satakami had married the daughter of Rudradamana but good relations were maintained between these two dynasties for only some time.

Vashistiputra Pulomavi (102-180 A.D.)

Gautamiputra was succeeded by his son Pulomavi. During his rule, pressure from Sakas from the North-West increased and the Satavahana empire began to disintegrate in the west and north. Pulomavi concentrated more on his eastern possessions in Coastal Andhra.

Vashistiputra Sivasri Sataharni (180-184 A.D.)

Pulomavi-II was succeeded by his brother Vashistiputra Sivasri Satakami. He was twice defeated by his father-in-law Rudradaman, the Saka ruler.

Yajnaari sataharni (174-208 A.D.)

He was the last great king of the Satavahanas. He is mentioned in the inscription at Nasik, Kanheri and Chinna Ganjam. He took advantage of the confusion of Ujjain after the death of Rudradaman and invaded his dominion and re-established the authority of Satavahanas over a greater part of Western Deccan and of Central India. This fact is confirmed by the discovery of his coins in Berar, North Konkan, Saurashtra and Western Deccan. Nagaijuna, the exponent of Madhyamika doctrine of Buddhist philosophy adorned the court of Yajnasri. He lived at Sriparvata, now known as Nagarjuna Konda. Nagariuna was also a reputed chemist. He was murdered at the behest of the crown prince according to a story in Kathasaritsagaram. [Yajnasri Satakami enlarged the famous Amaravati Stupa and constructed the stone railing around the Mahachaitya.](#) After his death, the Satavahana empire declined. The last 3 kings of the dynasty were Vijaya Satakami, Chandasri and Pulomavi-III who ruled from 203 A.D. to 224 A.D. Feuds between the Satrap kings arrested their independence. In Andhra, the Ikshvakus consolidated their power in the Nagaijuna Konda region, while the Tirutakas became independent in Maharashtra. The Satavahana rule, which extended for nearly 5 centuries came to an end in the early decades of the 3rd century A.D.

Political administration

The Satavahanas organised a sound administration to control their vast empire. They followed the Mauryan model but made new innovations to suit the local needs. The rulers were not cruel despots, they followed the principles of Dharmasastras to , promote the well being of all sections of the society.

The king and the council

At the apex of the administration was the king . who was called by his title of Raja or Maharaja. The Satavahana kings did not assume high sounding , titles like Samrat or claim divine origin. The crown prince was known as Yuvaraja. The succession to the throne was by the law of Primogeniture (to the first born son), even though the later kings associated their names with their mothers like Gautamiputra and Vashistiputra. A number of ministers of different grades and status assisted the king. Among the ministers, '[Viswasamatya](#)' (prime minister) held the prominent position and was consulted by the king on all important matters. The '[Raja Amatyas](#)' ranked below him constituted the ministerial council. The administration was run by officials noted for their efficiency, hard work and loyalty. The Higher officials were [Mahasenapati](#), [Mahamatra](#) (Head of the department), [Mahataraka](#) (Chamberlain), [Bhandagarika](#) (In-charge of the stores), [Heranika](#) (Treasurer). Other officials included the [Ganapaka](#) (Accountant) [Pratihara and Duta](#) (messengers), [Lekhaka](#) (writer or clerk), [Nibandhanakara j](#) (Registrar of Documents) and [Patlika Palaka](#) (Director of Archives). The empire, under the direct rule of the kings, was divided into a number of provinces called 'Aharas'. The in-charges of '[Aharas](#)' were [Amatyas](#) (Governors). Non hereditary officers were appointed , for these posts. Their term was of five years and they were liable to be transferred. The [Aharas](#) were named after the headquarters of the governor. Some of the well known provinces were Govardhana (Nasik), Sopara and Mamala (Pune). There were some autonomous territories besides the Aharas. They were governed by hereditary chiefs known as Maharathas and Mahabhojas. During the last years of Satavahana rule, the outlying Aharas were placed in charge of Maha Senapatis because they were frequently attacked by foreign

tribes. The lowest unit of administration was 'Grama' or Village. It was placed under the charges of an official called 'Gramani', who sometimes controlled a cluster of villages numbering five or ten.

Military force

Satavahanas maintained huge military sources. Temporary military camp was called "skandhavana" and stable (or) permanent military was called "kataka". Military spies were also appointed to know the circumstances in the kingdom.

Nigama sabhas

As the Satavahana empire carried on brisk trade with foreign countries, many cities like Prathishtana, Sopara, Nasik, Govardhana, Tagara Kanheri, – Kalyana, Vijayanti, Amaravati, Vijayapuri and Srikakulam developed and flourished in different parts of the empire. The affairs of these cities were looked after by corporate bodies called 'Nigama Sabhas'. The heads of certain households called Gahapathis and the representatives of merchant guilds were members of these sabhas. The main source of state's income was land revenue. The royal share of the agricultural products was known as 'Bhaga' and 'Devameya of 1/6th. Besides this, taxes called 'karukara' were collected from artisans. During the reign of Satavahana, there were some officers appointed to survey the land were called "Rajjugahaka". The Mauryan king Ashoka revealed in his inscriptions that he appointed officers by the name of "Rajjuka". The name of that particular officer continued till Satavahana period after Mauryan era also. As per the evidences of excavations at Kondapur, there was a mint located at there in the period of Satavahanas.

Social and Economic system

During the reign of the Satavahanas, Vedic faith gained ascendancy and the four fold caste system of

Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra had become more rigid. Though Satavahana kings patronised Vedic faith, their queens championed Buddhism also. Both religions co-existed in perfect harmony and relations were based on tolerance. The foreign invaders like the Sakas and Yavanas settled in India and embraced either Buddhism or Hinduism. They adopted Indian names and customs and were absorbed into the Hindu fold. They were looked upon as Kshatriyas and local ruling dynasties entered into matrimonial alliances with them.

However, Gautamiputra Satakami abhorred the assimilation of foreign tribes into Hindu fold and tried to stop 'Varnasankara'. 'Nasik Prasasti' recorded by his mother Balasri claims that he destroyed the Sakas (Scythians) Yavanas (Indo- Greek) and Pahlavas (Parthians). In spite of all his activities, Gautamiputra found time for the pursuit of 'Trivarga' three aims of human life. The attempts of Gautamiputra to stop 'Varna Sankara' produced some mixed results. The caste system lost its flexibility and became very rigid, but the assimilation of foreign tribes into the Hindu fold went on unabated. Sivasri, one of the successors of Gautamiputra, married the daughter of the Saka King, Rudradamana.

Along with the fourfold caste system, society was divided into four classes on the basis of the professions of people, who were named according to their professions as Halika (cultivator), Sethi or Setti (Merchant), Vachaka (Carpenter), Kammara (blacksmith), Suvarnakara (Goldsmith), Tilapisaka (Oil monger). The professionals were grouped into four sections like the four castes. The first section consisted the top officials like Maharathis, Mahabhojas and Mahasenapathis. The second section included amatyas and Sethis. The third section included the Halikas and

Suvamakas. The fourth included the Vachika, Kolika (weavers) and Kamaras. People of the same profession grouped themselves into 'Srenis' or guilds.

Position of women

One of the outstanding features of the Satavahana society was the high status accorded to women. Royal ladies like Naganika and Balasri played a dominant role in the affairs of the state.

The Satavahana kings

took pride in associating their names with their mother's names like- Gautamiputra and Vashistiputra, This does not indicate that the metronymic system existed in the society. Though the rulers followed Hinduism, the royal ladies and women of affluent classes patronised Buddhism and gave liberal grants to the Chaityas (Buddhist temples) and Viharas (Residential quarters of Buddhist monks). Some women occupied high positions in the administration as the terms like Mahabholi, Maharathini and Mahasenapathini were written in the inscriptions.

In the paintings at Ajanta, and sculptures of Ellora and Amaravati, we come across different hair styles that were in vogue in those times. This shows that women were conscious of and interested in fashion. They were also fond of ornaments and wore many varieties of jewels like earrings, necklaces, bangles, bracelets and anklets. They used to participate in entertainments like Madanotsava, Ghatani Bandhana, Kaumudi Yagam and etc., where both sexes mingled freely. In short, the Satavahana society was free and open and not repressive.

Religion

During the Mauryan period, the religions of the north like Vaidika faith, Buddhism and Jainism made inroads into the Deccan. The first Satavahana ruler, Simukha was reputed to be a Jain

during the early years of his rule and changed his faith to Vedic religion later on. Satakami-I was a staunch champion of Hinduism. He performed two Aswamedha Yagas and Rajasuya

Yaga and other sacrifices like 'Aptoryama' and 'Agnayadheya'. Naganika also championed

Vedic faith. The royal couple named their son Vedasri. Among the later Satavahanas,

Gautamiputra Satakarni fully identified himself as the defender of Vedic faith and tried to

prevent vama sankara. The Satavahana rulers patronised Buddhism also. Acharya Nagaijuna of

Buddhist faith lived at the court of Gautamiputra Yajnasri. The queens of Satavahana rulers

especially patronised Buddhism. The Jain religion did not receive much following from the

Satavahanas but some of the kingdoms on the borders of the empire like Kalinga, Malwa and

Mysore were flourishing centres of Jainism.

Language and literature

Prakrit was the official language of the Deccan when Satavahanas commenced their rule. The Satavahanas patronised that language. Hala, the 17th king of the dynasty wrote 'Gatha

Saptasati' in Prakrit. Gunadhya, a minister of Kuntala Satakami composed 'Brihat Katha' in

Paisachi, but as his king patronised Sanskrit only, he had to destroy a major part of his work.

Sarva Varma wrote 'Katantra Vyakaran' which made the learning of Sanskrit easy. By the time of

the later Satavahanas, Sanskrit had attained supremacy all over the Deccan and even the Saka

ruler Rudradaman issued inscriptions in Sanskrit. The Buddhists also preferred Sanskrit.

Though Sanskrit replaced Prakrit as the official language and became the language of the

elite, the common people spoke in Desi which was the fore runner of the present day

languages of Deccan like Telugu and Kannada. According to archaeologists, the coins of

Satavahana period, found recently, were inscribed with this Desi language and it was nearer to

today's Telugu.

Art and Architecture

The contribution of the Satavahanas to Indian art and architecture is immense. They were the innovators of the rock-cut architecture. A number of Chaityas and Viharas were hewn out of rock in many places like [Nasik, Kanheri and Karle](#) in Western Deccan. In Andhra, Viharas and Stupas (a monument built on the remains of Buddha or other great teachers) were built of brick and marble in [Amaravati, Jaggayyapeta, Goli, Ghantasala, Nagarjuna Konda and Bhattiprolu](#).

According to the 'Indica' of Megasthenes, there were specific traditions in the architecture of Andhras even before the Satavahana period. But there were no proofs to support this theory. The Stupas built in Andhra during the Satavahana rule were of different traditions when compared to their counter parts in the other places of India. The sculptures of [Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta](#) are unique and they are the best examples of the Satavahana architecture.

Though the Satavahana period encouraged Buddhist architecture, they also gave support to the Hindu art. A good example of this theory is the Sivalinga at [Gudimallam](#) of Chittoor district. Satavahanas encouraged painting also. Historians believe that the paintings of black princesses at the Ajanta Caves (9 and 10) are of Satavahana period.

Amaravati school of Art

At Amaravati on the left bank of the Krishna river, the largest Buddhist Stupa of South India was constructed. Its construction began in 200 B.C. and was completed in 200 A.D. The diameter of the Stupa at the base was 51 meters. The height of the dome was 31 meters and the outer railing is 15 meters wide. Instead of brick and red stone, marble was used in its construction. The inner Stupa was richly engraved, depicting incidents from Buddha's life. The Stupa could not withstand the ravages of time and its ruins are preserved in the London Museum. Art critics all over the world praised the greatness of Amaravati art. 'A new canon of beauty and tranquillity' and 'The aesthetic ideal of India' – were the epithets used in describing the grandeur of Amaravati. This kind of art is named after Amaravati, the capital of later Satavahanas.

Economic Conditions

Deccan, the main seat of the Satavahana power is watered by the two mighty rivers of South India namely, the [Godavari and the Krishna](#). These two rivers made agriculture the mainstay of the Satavahana economy. The rivers, besides sustaining agriculture, became the main channels of trade and communication. Realising the importance of these rivers, the Satavahanas located their early capital at [Prathishtana](#) on the left bank of the Godavari river in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. The later capital which rivalled the greatness of Indra's court was aptly named as [Amaravati](#) and located on the left bank of the Krishna river (Guntur district of A.P.). The literary works like 'Gatha Saptasati' give the impression that the villages were prosperous and grew a variety of crops like [paddy, gingelly and sugarcane](#). Eastern Deccan (Telangana) was covered by alluvial soil and was agriculturally more advanced and densely populated. Besides agriculture, the Satavahanas developed both internal and maritime trade. The figure of a ship found on the coins of Pulumavi and Yajnasri testify to the fact of their maritime activity. A large number of Roman coins found in the Krishna valley strengthens the above fact. "Periplus of Erythrean sea" (A.D. 60-70) mentions a number of ports on the Western and Andhra coasts. The important western ports included [Sopar, Kalyana, Bargaza and Barukachcha](#). The important market towns of Andhra were [Kantakossyla \(Ghantasala\), Koddura \(Kodur\) and Allosygne \(Corinka near Kakinada\)](#). The inland market towns of Telangana were [Kotilingala](#), situated at the confluence of Peddavagu and Godavari river in Peddapally mandal of today's Karimnagar (Eligandala) district, [Peddabankur](#), near Peddapally, [Dhulikatta](#) near Eligandala. It was one of the thirty welland towns noted by Megasthenese.

Other market towns of the Eastern Deccan included [Kondapur](#) (Medak district), [Vijayapuri](#) (Nalgonda district), and [Bhattiprolu](#) (Guntur district). The important market towns of Western Deccan were – [Prathishtana](#), [Tagara](#), [Nasik](#), [Govardhana](#), [Vaijyanthi](#) and [Jannar](#). Many of these towns were located on the banks of rivers, so, traders and travellers covered the distance by boats. The highway running from the North to the South and West were also used by traders. As these highways were infested with robbers and wild animals, merchants moved in Caravans. The Srenis or trade guilds which acted as bankers facilitated the development of trade.

The main items of export to Rome, Persia and other countries included [textiles](#), [silks](#), [gems](#), [ivory](#), [pepper](#) and [high quality steel](#) were produced at [Konasamudram](#) and [Eligandala](#). The imports were [wine](#), [copper](#), [gold](#) and [silver](#). As a result of brisk trade, a rich class of merchants known as [sethis](#) came into existence and dominated the society. They patronised Buddhism and gave donations for the construction of Chaityas and Viharas. It is interesting to note that in the inscriptions on the caves of Western India, the donations given by merchants have been given more importance than those of the kings and royal family members. The Satavahana empire could sustain itself for five centuries in spite of the repeated attacks from its enemies, due to its economic strength resulting mainly from foreign trade. The Satavahana rule, extending over five centuries, from 3rd century B.C. to 3rd century A.D. constitutes one of the glorious epochs of ancient Indian history. The history of India before the advent of the Satavahanas was mainly the history of North India. The Satavahanas controlled the land between the Narmada in the north and Tungabhadra in the South and from Bay of Bengal in the East and the Arabian sea in the West gave the Deccan a political individuality and blessed the area with peace and prosperity at a time when North India was rocked by several political disturbances caused by foreign invasions and dynastic battles. The Satavahana empire at its Zenith included not only today's Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, but also parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. In extent it ranked second only to Mauryan Empire.

Coins

The coins were struck by trade unions till the Mauryan era. These coins were called punch marked coins. After Mauryans, the Authority of the struck- age of coins went to the hands of king's dynasty from trade unions. The first (former) coins with the names of the kings of [Rano Gobhadra](#), [Ranosamagopa](#) yielded (divulged) in excavations at [Karimnagar](#) district.

The Satavahanas struck coins in metals like copper, lead, tin and silver. They struck lead coins mostly. [The silver coins of this age were called kar-shapana and they called the gold coins as suvamas. One inscription of Rishabhadata reveals that one snvarna is equal to 35 kar-shapanas.](#) Satavahanas predicate in Prakrit language and Brahmi script on their coins. On the coins of Satavahanas, the pictures of Chaitya, symbol of Jain, ox, horse, elephant, lion, bow etc. were struck. Ship pictures were depicted on the coins of [Yajna Sri](#) and [Pulomavi](#). These coins indicating the foreign trade of Satavahanas.

Srenis (Guide)-Professional Associations

Stimulated by the growth of Agriculture and industry, Telugu region carried on profitable internal and External trade under the Satavahanas. The production of utensils (or) implements by different classes of people. The people of same profession grouped themselves into [srenis](#) (or) guilds under the leadership of a [sreshti](#). The [sreni](#) regulated the activities of its members and looked after their welfare. One interesting feature of the Srenis was the banking facilities they provided. They received cash deposits and permanent endowments and undertook acts of social service like the distribution of clothes to the merchants with the interest ranging

between 9 and 12%. The sreni, wended a great influence with the state and the sreni dharma had the recognition of law.

Bit Bank

1. In which Purana, the story of Satavahanas was narrated? **Vishnu Purana**
2. State the name of the historian, who mentioned that the Andhras used to live in towns? - **Megasthenese**
3. Religion adopted by the Satavahanas? **Vedic religion**
4. The religion adopted by many queens of the Satavahanas? **Buddhist religion**
5. Many houses were built for the Buddhist monks by the queens of the Satavahana kings. What is the name of these houses? - **Chaityae**
6. Whose name were used by Satavahana kings as sur names before their first names? - **The names of their mothers**
7. The associations that helped for the development of trade during the Satavahana period were called as? - **Guilds or Srenis**
8. Who were the Kuru dynasty kings at Kolhapur and Chutu dynasty kings at Mysore? - **Feudatories of Satavahana**
9. State the names of the titles of the feudatories, during the Satavahana period? - **'Maharathi,' 'Mahabhoja'**
10. For administrative convenience, Satavahana empire was divided into what divisions? - **Aharas (Raashtras)**
11. The Aharas during the time of the Satavahana were administrated by whom? - **Officers called Amatyas**
12. During the time of the Satavahanas, the Aharas away from the capital were administrated by? - **The military officers called Mahasenadhipathis**
13. The 'Mantri Parishath' during the Satavahana period extended its help: - **To the king in the administration of the kingdom**
14. The names of the Royal employees who extended their help in the administration of the empire during the Satavahana period? - **Visvasamatyas, Bajaamatyas, Mahaamatyas**
15. In taking the important decisions during the Satavahana period, the king used to consult? **Visvasamatyas**
16. In the administration of the empire what was the status of Rajaamatyas? - **Advisers**

17. Mahaamatyas used to extend their help to the king in the administration as..?—Special officers

18. What is the name of the village head during the Satavahana period? – 'Grwntwi' or 'Gramika'

19. How many villages are there in the jurisdiction of 'Gramani'? —3 Or 10

20. State the name of the Sabha which is responsible for the administration of the towns during the time of the Satavahanas? —Niganta sabha

21. What is the name of the 'Karshaka Pratinidhi' during the Satavahana period? – 'Gahapati'

22. What was the chief source of income during the time of the Satavahanas? — Land revenue

23. The king's share in the produce raised by a peasants was called: — 'Bhaga', 'Devameya'

24. What is the name of the duty (sistu) paid by the professionals? — 'Kaarukara'

25. What is the basis for 'varnas' during the time of the Satavahanas? — The status in the caste or in the society

26. What was the official language of the Satavahanas? — Prakrit

27. What was the language of the common people during the period of Satavahanas? — Deaibhaasha

28. 'Desi bhaasha' belongs to which language family? — Dravidian language family

29. State the word 'apabhramsa' of desi? — Paisaohi

30. The copper coins issued during the period of the Satavahanas were called as? — Karshapanas

31. During the period of the Satavahanas, the towns were called as? — 'nagaras' pp 'nigamas'

32. During the Satavahana period, what was the minimum administrative unit? — Village (Grama)

33. For which metals there was a great demand during the time of the Satavahanas? — Copper and Iron

34. With which empire, the Satavahana kings used to conduct business activities for luxurious goods? — Hainan Empire

35. The kings who are prominent in history as 'Mahapatha nirmaatalu' — Satavahana kings

36. The earliest rulers who ruled the entire Andhra desa in the history of Telugu region — Satavahanas

37. The word 'Andhra' belongs to: — Race

38. The word Satavahana indicates the: — Dynasty of family

39. The inscriptions of early rulers of Satavahana empire found in which area? — **Maharashtra**
40. Who was the founder of Satavahana empire? — **Simukha**
41. Where the coins of Simukha were found? **Munulagutta in Karimnagar District**
42. The Satavahana rulers from Simukha to Gautamiputra Satakarni are called as **Early Satavahanas**
43. The Satavahana rulers after Gautamiputra Satakarni are called as **Later Satavahanas**
44. Munulagutta (Karimnagar District), gave some information about a particular religion. What is the name of that religion? **Jainism**
45. The Satavahana king who came to the power after Simukha **Krishna or Kanva**
46. Who were the contemporaries of Satakarni-I? **Pushyamitra Shunga and Kharavela**
47. What is the name of the wife of Satakarni-I? **Naganika**
48. What is the name of the inscription that was laid by Naganika? **Nanaghat Sr Who is the father of Naganika?**
49. What are the titles of Satakarni-I? **'Dakshinapathapati' and 'Apratihatahakra'**
50. Naganika managed the affairs of the kingdom on behalf of her son. Who was her son? **Vedasi**
51. Pataliputra, the capital of Magadha was merged in the Satavahana empire in whose reign? **Satakarni II**
52. With which Kalinga ruler, Satakarni-I fought many battles? **Kharavela**
53. Why Satakarni-I, made his coins with Ujjain seal? **As the Symbol of Victory over Ujjain**
54. Which inscription tells us that Satakarni-I performed two Ashwamedhas and one Rajasuya? **Nanaghat Inscription**



Telagana History ABHEERAS (250-340 A.D.)

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From the beginning Telangana has been continued as a separate political division in Andhra region. Formerly Satavahanas were also the lords of Deccan. Later they conquered Coastal Andhra region. Abheeras founded their independent nation after the decline of Satavahanas. Initially Telangana was under the control of Royal dynasties of Maharashtra rulers. Abheeras acquired Maharashtra along with North Telangana under their sovereignty. Abheeras ruled thfe

Deccan region contemporary to Ikshvakus in between the years of 250-340 AD. West portion of Nalgonda existed as border for their nations. The literary work "**Mahabhashyam**" of Patanjali revealed that Abheeras were foreigners and they came India along with Sakas from East Iran. This Manuscript grouped Abheeras in Sudras. These Abheeras worked as commanders in chiefs of Armies under Kshatrapas in 2nd century. One inscription of Rudradaman dated 181 A.D. mentioned the Army chiefs of Abheeras.

The names **Bhavaka** and his son **Rudraboopati** were mentioned in that inscription. It looks like that Abheeras worked under Kshatrapas at first and later served the Satavahanas. Abheeras became feudatories of Satavahanas after taken up again of Maharashtra, Malwa into the hands of Yajnasri Satakami after Rudradaman. They founded independent nation at that region after the downfall of Satavahanas. Mythological literary works reveals that **10 members of Abheeras were ruled 67 years after Satavahanas**. But we know that the name of only one king of Abheeras who ruled North west of Deccan was mentioned by the inscription was **Rajamathariputra Eshwarasena**. Historians opined 'that he was the founder of Abheera nation, because his father does it had the name of 'Raja' in front of his name. One inscription was laid by a devotee of Lord Buddha named **Shakani Vishnu niratha**. This inscription revealed that she donated 1000 Karshapanas fund to avail Medical facilities to Buddhist monks who lives in Buddhist vihara at the Mountain of Nasik and gave another 500 Karshapanas fund to Govardhana trade guilds, and also this inscription revealed that Eshwara Sena was the ruler of that regions.

Some historians opined that he is the founder of Kalachuri saka started from 49 A.D. But the fact was still unknown. Not only that, but we don't know the details about his kingdom's expansion and the kings who succeed him. But the sources are saying that their kingdom has been spreaded upto Kadamba kingdom in the south and upto Ikshvaku kongdom in the East. Chandravally inscription reveals about the disputes among Kadamba Mayura Sharma and Abheeras. **The Allahabad inscription** of Samudragupta also mentioned that the Abheeras be defeated with Samudragupta and also Nagaijunakonda inscription reveals that the Abheeras came to Nagaijuna konda. One inscription mentioned that a person called **Sivasena**, who was the chief of Army of **Vasishtaputra Vasusena** of Abheera built a temple of Ashtabhuj Swami in the period of his Lord's (king's) 13th year of reulership. This inscription explains that the setting up of an idol of Ashtabhuj Swami on setagiri in Nagaijuna konda was held in the presence of the king Saka Rudradaman of Ujjain, the king Yavaria of Sanjayapura and the king Vishnu Rudrasivananda of Vanavasa. Here one doubt arises that it might be the king Vasishtiputra Vasusena of Abheera conquered and ruled the Ikshvaku kingdom as per this inscription.

One thing has to be Researed that Abheeras ruled Ikshvaku kingdom ever before that Pallavas occupy the kingdom of Ikshvakus. By this inscription we can clarify that Vijayapuri had the connection with Abheeras and also we can clearly say that Abheeras ruled the Telangana region contemporary to Ikshvakus. Vakatakas occupied the regions of Maharashtra, Telangana by vanishing the Abheeras during the last phase of 4th century.

Bit bank

1. After whose declination, Abheeras founded their independent nation? **Satavahanas**

2. From whom the Abheeras acquired Maharashtra and Telangana regions?

Royal dynasties of Maharashtra

3. Abheeras ruled Deccan region contemporary to? **Ikshvakus**

4.The place of the Telangana existed as a border for Abheeras nations? **West portion of Nalgonda**

5.The author of Mahabhashyam? **Patanjali**

6.Abheeras worked as commander-in-chiefs of Armies under? **Kshaatrapas**

7.The names of Abheeras dynasty which mentioned in the Rudradaman's inscription dated 181 A.D.? **Bhavaka and Rudraboopati**

8.The inscription which reveals the disputes among Abheeras and Kadamba mayura Sharma? **Chandravally inscription**

9.The famous inscription which mentioned the Abheeras? **Allahabad inscription**

10.The person who built Ashtabhujaswami temple at Nagarjuna konda according to Nagaijunakonda inscription? **Sivasena**

Objective Bits

1.Name the dynasty which ruled contemporary to Abheeras in Deccan?

- 1.Ikshvakus 2.Kakatiya
3.Maurya 4.Eastern Chalukya

Ans.1

2.Name the Manuscript which mentioned Abheeras and which grouped them into Sudras?

- 1.Kumara Sambhavam 2.Vikramanka deva Charitra .
3. Rajatarangini 4.Mahabhaashyam

Ans.4

3.How many members of Abheeras were ruled 67 years after Satavahanas according to Mythological literary works?

- 1.15 members 2.10 members
3.8 members 4.5 members

Ans.2

4.Name the only king of Abheeras who mentioned in inscriptions related to Abheeras?

- 1.Eeshwarasena 2.Deva sena
3.Rudrasena 4.Veerasena

Ans.1

5.Name the devotee of Buddha who donated 1000 karshapanas to buddhist monks in vihara at Nagarjuna konda during the reign of Abheeras?

- 1.Upasika bodhisri 2.Gautami Balasri
3.Shakani Vishnuniratha 4.Kondabalasri

Ans.3

6.Name the contemporary king of saka who participated in the ceremony of setting up of idol of Ashtabhujaswami on setagiri in Nagaijuna konda?

- 1.Nahapana 2. Rudradaman
3.Kharavela 4. Kanna

Ans.2



Telangana History Ikshvakus and their Contributions

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Among the feudatories who hastened the downfall of the Satavahanas, the Ikshvakus of the Krishna – Guntur region were prominent. The Puranas refer to them as 'Sriparvateeya Andhras' who held power in the region around Nagarjuna Konda. They referred to themselves as a branch of the celebrated dynasty of Ayodhya to which Lord Sri Rama belonged. But it is difficult to prove or support this view. But the history of Ikshvakus was written in the inscriptions found near Jaggayyapeta and Nagaijuna Konda which were in Prakrit language and Brahmi script. Based on the coins of Ikshvakus which obtained at Nalgonda (phanigiri), Khammam (Nelakonda palli) Districts and one temple constructed by Ikshvaku officer 'Elisiri' on his name at Eleshwaram of Nalgonda district, historians and archaeologists anticipating that these Ikshvakus ruled some places of the southern districts of Telangana. Historians like Dr. Bhandarkar, Rapson and others believed that the Ikshvakus of Telugu region belonged to the Surya Vamsa Kshatriyas of ancient Ikshvaku dynasty of North India.

The facts regarding the Ikshvaku dynasty, which ruled Telugu region after the Satavahanas were found during the excavations of Nagaijuna Konda or Sri Parvata neighbourhood. **The inscriptions found here stated that Ikshvakus ruled this area with Vijayapuri as their capital.** According to Itihasas, Ancient Ikshvaku dynasty ruled the Upper Gangetic plains including **Ayodhya, Kosala** and Saketa Janapadas. 'Vayupurana' states that Ikshvaku, one of the nine sons of Manu was the founder of this dynasty and the later heirs of this dynasty went to Dakshinapatha and founded Assaka, Mulaka kingdoms there. A Jain work of "Dharmamrutham" Karnataka reports that an Ikshvaku prince founded a kingdom near the mouth of the river Krishna with Pratipalapura as its capital. Historians believe that this Pratipalapura is today's **Bhattiprolu**. Inscriptions found here state that a king called Kuberaka ruled this area, who belonged to the Ikshvaku dynasty.

Prominent historians like **Burgen, Caldwell and Rapson** argue that a branch of the ancient Ikshvakus of North India came to the South- and founded another kingdom there. In this process they fought with the local minor kingdoms and races also. But some scholars dispute this, saying that the Ikshvakus of Andhra, belonged to a Dakshinapatha or Southern Indian race, possibly who spoke a language nearer to either Kannada or Tamil. **'Ikshvaku' means 'related to sugar cane' in Sanskrit.** Some tribes who lived in Eastern Deccan and Vindhyas called themselves with names of animals and trees. So, the origin of this dynasty might have been from a tribal race (The same fact applies to the ancient north Indian Ikshvaku race also). However, many believe that the Ikshvakus of Andhra originated in the Dakshinapatha itself and spread all over the South and were influenced by the Sanskrit language.

After the death of Yajnasri Satakamigia state of confusion prevailed in the Satavahana Kingdom and many minor dynasties took advantage of this situation and had become independent. **The coins of vijaya satakarni and chanda siri satakami of later satavahanas of satavahana kingdom were obtained at Krishna, Godavari plains only. One king named Madhariputra Sakasena** who occupied the western part of Deccan Plateau, i.e the places of Maharashtra and Telangana. One sub branch of Satavahana ruled the places of Telangana districts and neighbouring Berar places which besides to eastern ghats, contemporary to Madhariputra Saka Satakami.

As of the above stated, the places of Madhira, Nelakondapally, Khammam to\vn of Khammam district were also under the rule of Ikshvakus, because these Ikshvakus were the subordinates of Satavahanas at that period and also as per the title of "Dakshina padapathi" to Santamula of Ikshvaku king (founder of Ikshvaku dynasty) historians anticipate that he conquered the races

of saka, abhira, yavana, gardhabhi, and also the kings of Asmaka, mulaka (Ancient Telangana region) kosala, kalinga etc. Based on these anticipations, we came to know clearly that the districts of khammam, Nalgonda, and Mahabubnagar of today's Telangana were under the rule of Ikshvakus.

A total of seven kings belonging to the Ikshvaku dynasty ruled for a hundred years. Four of them were mentioned in various inscriptions and ruled for 68 years (180-248 A.D.). Later, 3 more kings ruled for another 30 years whose names were unavailable till now.

Vasishtiputra Santamula-I (180-193 A.D.)

The earliest known king of the dynasty was **Vasishtiputra Santamula who came into prominence in the second quarter of 3rd century A.D.** following the end of Satavahana rule. So, he can be called as the **founder of this dynasty**. Very little is known about his empire. The inscriptions of Santamula were also unavailable till the last decade. **Recently the excavations conducted by the state archaeological department in the year of 2002-03 A.D. at Phanigiri village of Nalgonda district. Some cracked inscripational plates (or) tablets were obtained in that excavations.** One of that cracked inscripational plate contains the name of Santamula, and the name of Mahatalavara also found in another phrase of other plate of cracked inscription. By observing these evidences historians anticipated that Santamula worked as '**Mahatalavara**' in the court of last Satavahana king. By this inscripational plate, we came to know that he was designated as Mahatalavara in Satavahana court, and later he became independent in Nagarjuna Konda in the period of Pulomavi.

The Phanigiri inscription is very useful to know some how about the pre history of Santamula. According to this inscription historians assumed that Santamula Forked with a status called 'Talavara' in Nalgonda district in the period of last Satavahana king. Historians anticipated that Santamula disregarded (or) disobeyed Pulomavi-III and became independent at Nagarjuna Konda. **This 10 lined Phanigiri inscription of Ikshvaku king Santamula is very important & tells about him.**

According to this inscription, Santamula conducted his son Veerapurusha Datta's marriage with the daughter of **Santisri**, who is the sister of Santamula and also this inscription reveals that the conflicts which occurred in the kingdom and also reveals the promise of Santamula about the development of Phanigiri Buddhist site to cool down the conflicts in the kingdom, and also the words of "**kshantamula maharaja**", "**mahata-lavarasa**" can be seen on this inscripational plates.

However, he proclaimed independence by performing Aswamedha Yaga. He married a Brahmin lady named **Matari Devi**. Santamula was a staunch Hindu. Besides Aswamedha, he performed other Vedic sacrifices like **Rajasuya and Vajapeya**. He had two sisters, **Santisri and Harmyasri**. The eldest, Santisri followed Buddhism and constructed a Maha Chaitya at Nagarjuna Konda. She was married to Skandasri, the commander in chief and feudatory belonging to Pugiya family. Another sister, Harmyasri had two daughters, Vapisri and Sashtisri. **The king's daughter was married to a high official 'Mahadanda Nayaka', who belonged to the noble family of Dhanakas.** Santamula-I thus tried to protect the interests of the dynasty by forging matrimonial alliances with his feudatories. **He donated lakhs of cows and land and gold to Brahmins and was called as 'Mahadanapati'.** He was succeeded by his son **Veerapurusha Datta**.

Maihariputra Veerapurusha datta-I (193-213 A.D.)

The rule of Veerapurusha Datta started sometime in the third quarter of the 3rd century, A.D.

The records belonging to his reign were discovered at Amaravati, Jaggayyapeta and Nagaijuna Konda. Some of his inscriptions were issued in his twentieth ruling year, so it is presumed that he might have ruled for at least 20 years. Veerapurusha married three daughters of his paternal aunts (Santisri and Harmyasri). Such marriages which are peculiar to Andhra were familiar even in early times. Another queen of Veerapurusha was Rudradhara-Bhattarika. According to historian D.C.Sarkar she might have been related to Rudrasena-II (254-274 A.D.), the Saka ruler of Western India. Veerapurusha's daughter Kondabalisiri was married to the ruler of Vanvasa (Banavasi) in Karnataka. The ruler of Banavasi belonged to the Chutu family, a branch of Satavahana dynasty. Veerapurusha, by forging matrimonial alliances with royal houses of Ujjain and Banavasi, continued the policy of his father in strengthening the Ikshvaku dynasty. He was succeeded by his son Vasishtiputra Ehubala Santamula-II. *

Veerapurusha patronised Buddhism and gave it back the fame it lost during his father's reign. Though Ikshvaku kings did not try to encourage Buddhism, their queens donated vigorously to the Buddhist cause and constructed a number of Buddhist monuments, The Bodhisri inscriptions clearly state the fact that Buddhism gained fame and popularity during Veerapurusha's rule.

Ehubala Santamula (213-237A.D).

Ehubala Santamula was the third and last independent ruler of the Ikshvaku dynasty. He ruled for about 24 years and was overthrown by the Pallavas who occupied the Krishna-Guntur region by the end of the 3rd century A.D. The inscriptions of his period were found in the excavations at Nagaijuna konda in 1954-61 A.D. The method of writing of inscriptions in Sanskrit language instead of prakrit language has been started with his rule only. The most number of Hindu temples were constructed during his reign. Pushpabhadra temple, Nandikeswara temple, kartikeya temple, Ashtabhuj temple, Navagraha temples of Nagaijuna konda were belongs to his rule only. Ehubala santamula was the first king that who constructed Hindu temples in southern country. In his reign of 11 years, his prime minister "Elisiri" has constructed a shaiva temple named "swarna devalaya" and laid an inscription there. Elisiri described himself about his victories in many wars in this inscription.

Unlike Santamula-I, who championed Vedic faith, his successors were Buddhists and made liberal donations to several Chaityas and Viharas in and around the capital city, Vijayapuri. Most of the inscriptions at Nagaijuna Konda record the liberal donations made by the ladies of the Ikshvaku dynasty. The language used in these inscriptions was Prakrit. After the downfall of the Ikshvakus, Buddhism began to decline in the heart land of Telugu region.

Rudrapurmha Datta (237-248 AM)

Ehubala Santamula was succeeded by his son Rudrapurusha Datta. During his ascension to throne, the Pallava king Simhavarma invaded the Ikshvaku kingdom, where upon a state of confusion prevailed. The kingdom suffered enormous military and financial losses and slowly started to decline. After Simhavarma, "Sivaskanda Varma" became the Pallava king and brought the whole of Ikshvaku kingdom under his control. This was recorded in the 'Mydavolu inscription'. The weakening of friendly neighbour state of Mahakshatrapas, the revolt of Brihatpalayanas and other reasons might have contributed to the decline of the Ikshvaku kingdom.

Political Conditions

By the time Ikshvakus started to become independent, a number of minor dynasties were

ruling the region to the South of the river Krishna. Prominent among them were the **Pugiyas**. Pugiprolu is contemporary Ongole of Prakasam district. This region was called as Pakanadu during Pallava, Chola reigns. Another dynasty was '**Hiranyakas**' who ruled today's Giddaluru (Prakasam district) and Nandyala (Kurnool district) regions and some parts of Kadapa also. They were called as the '**Chaliki**' family, which later on became the **Chalukya** dynasty. Two more dynasties were **Dhanaka and Kulahaka**, but the pMcOs under their control could not be identified. However, they also ruled the Southern Andhra (Rayalaseeiria) region. Santamula merged all these regions into the Ikshvaku kingdom and maintained good relations with them. He formed matrimonial alliances with these families and strengthened his kingdom.

The first state formed after the decline of the Satavahana empire was the Ikshvaku kingdom. Its founder was Santamula-I who proclaimed independence and performed Aswamedha and other Yagas. He gave enormous donations and developed agriculture and other fields during his rule. His successors vigorously supported Buddhism and constructed many monuments which attract tourists even to this day. **Nagarjuna Konda had become a very famous Buddhist educational centre and attracted many student and pilgrims not only from India but also from all over Asia.**

Cultural Development

The 100 year period of Ikshvaku dynasty is considered as a turning point in the cultural and religious development of the region. As Ikshvakus supported both Vedic and Buddhist faiths, they flourished during this period, and the region became one of the most famous Buddhist educational centres of the world. **Many Buddhist Stupas and Viharas were built. in and around Jaggayyapeta, Bhattiprolu, Chinna ganjam and other places. The Maha Chaitya was renovated at the Nagarjuna Konda.** Students used to come from all over Asia to Nagarjuna Konda to get trained as the propagators of Buddhist faith.

During the same period, Vedic faith also flourished. Many Hindu temples were built along with Buddhist Stupas. Related Art and architecture developed under the rulers and Sreeparvata had become the centre of Buddhism, Saivism and Vaishnavism at the same time. Some argue that the tradition of worshipping Buddha as an incarnation (Avatara) of Vishnu started here. Pilgrims of different races and regions like Kashmir, Gandhara, China, Lata, Tosali, Vanavasa, Yavana, Dravida and Parur used to come here for learning and discussing the rules, and rituals of Buddhist faith. Buddhism was propagated from Andhra to China in the East, Kashmir in the north and Srilanka in the South. It

is said that Veerapurushadatta repressed the Vedic faith and championed Buddhism tremendously. All the women of Ikshvaku royal families patronised Buddhism.

Social Conditions

The kingdom of Ikshvakus spread over telan- gana contemporary districts of Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Madhira and Nelakondapally (Khammam district) and some other parts. They followed the model of Satavahana administration. Santamula-I followed the Vedic faith, performed many Yagas and also encouraged and supported agriculture. They followed Satavahanas in religious matters also. The kingdom was divided into states, **Haras and Pathas**. The highest officials were called as **Mahatalavars, Maha Senapathis** and **Mahadanda Nayakas**. Mahadanda Nayakas were appointed as governors of state.

Village life was stable and prosperous. Santamula used to donate lakhs of cows and other animals which helped the agriculture and related fields. **Kolika or Kulika** was the head of

merchant guild. These guilds encouraged and supported Vedic and welfare programmes. But after Santamula's death, Vedic faith was pushed down to second place and Buddhism replaced it. **Vengi, Dhanyakataka and Nagarjuna Konda had become famous educational centres.**

Bit Bank

- Who was the founder of Ikshvaku dynasty ? – **Santamula-I**
- Who was the popular king among Ikshvakus? –**Veerapurushadatta**
- Who was the last king of Ikshvakus? – **Rudra purusha Datta**
- What was the capital of Ikshvakus ? **Vijayapuri**
- What is the modern name of Vijayapuri, the capital of Ikshvakus? – **Nagaijuna Konda**
- According to puranas, what is the name of Ikshvakus? – **Sri parvatiyas**
- What are the sources of the history of Ikshvakus? – **Puranas, inscriptions of Nagarjuna konda, Jaggayyapeta and phanigiri**
- Vijayapuri situated in which direction of Sreeparvatam ? – **West**
- What is the inscripational language during Ikshvakus ? – **Prakrit**
- What was the Royal symbol of Ikshvakus ? – **Lion**
- On whose invasion, was Ikshvaku empire destroyed? – **Sivaskanda varma**
- Which literature mentions that there was a custom of marrying paternal Aunt's daughter prevailing during Ikshvaku rule? – **Buddhist literature**
- According to which inscriptions, Pallavas destroyed the Ikshvakus and occupied their Kingdom? **Manchikallu inscription of Pallavas and Maidavolu inscription**
- According to puranas, how many kings in Ikshvaku dynasty ruled the court ? **Eight**
- According to inscription, how many Ikshvaku kings are ruled ? – **Five**
- After the downfall of Ikshvaku dynasty, the region to the south of river Krishna came under which rule ? – **Pallavas**
- After the down fall of Ikshvaku dynasty which dynasty engaged in the region to the north of river Krishna ? – **Brihatpalayana dynasty**
- Buddhism flourished during which Ikshvaku King? – **Veerapurusha datta**
- What was the name of the period between the end of Satavahana rule and the emergence of the independent kingdom of Vengi chalukyas? –**After Satavahana era**
- According to the inscription available at Nagarjuna konda, what was the name of Nagaijuna konda in the first century A.D. ? **Sri Parvata**
- According to the inscription of Nagarjuna konda, Veerapurasha datta belonged to which dynasty ? – **Sakya Dynasty**
- What was the other name of Ikshvaku king Santamula-I ? – **Vasishtiputra Sri Santamula**
- Inscriptions of Santamula Phanigiri-I are available at? – **Rentala, Dachepalli**

- After which yaga did Sri Santamula declare himself independent ? – **Rajasuya Yaga**
- Santamula-I, performed which yagas other than Rajasuya ? – **Agnishtoma, Agnihoma, and Vajapeya**
- Santamula-I was a devotee of? – **Kartikeya**
- Who was the wife of Santamula-I – **Mathari Devi**
- Santamula-I, belonged to which sect ? – – **Vaidika**
- What were the names of the son and daughter of Santamula-I ? – **Veerapurusha datta and Adavi Santisri**
- Who were the sisters of Santamula-I ?

– **Harmyasri and Santisiri**. They were also known as (Hammasirika and Chatisiri)

- Who was the wife of Skanda Visakha ? – **Adavi Santisri**
- What are the names of the two daughters of Harmyasri who were also wives of Veera purusha Datta – **Bapisri and Sashtisri (also known as Bapi sirika and Chatisiri)**
- The temple constructed by Virapurusha Datta in Nagaijuna konda ? **Pushpa Bhadra swami temple**
- Veerapurushadatta married princess of Ujjain. What was the name of that princess?

– **Rudrabhattarika**

- Who was the husband of Santisri? – **Vasishti Putra Skanda sri**
- The Ikshvaku king, who issued crores of gold coins and donated thousands of cows ?

– **Santamula-I**

- The Ikshvaku king, who used lakhs of ploughs to have bring the land into irrigation ? – **Santamula-I**
- The hill which had become famous as the Gaya of South ? – **Nagaijuna konda**
- The word 'Mahatalavara' belongs to 'Which language – **Telugu**
- The title for Ikshvaku queens : – **Mahadevi**
- Highest officials under Ikshvaku rule? – **Mahatalavaras**
- The wives of Mathariputra sri Veerapurushadatta? – **Bhattidevi, Rudra Bhattarika, Santisri, Bapisri, Sastisri**
- Who was the first Andhra king, who patronised Hinduism? – **Santamula-I**
- Who constructed the first Hindu temple ? – **Ikshvakus**
- Which is the important inscription among the inscriptions, that gives evidence of the development of Buddhism during Ikshvakus? – **Upasika Bodhisri inscription**

- Like Satavahanas, Ikshvakus also used to join the names of whom before their original names ?

– The names of their mothers

- Santamula-I, the first Ikshvaku king, after whose defeat.laid the foundation for the kingdom? – Pulomavi-III
- In which inscription did Veerapurusha datta, declare that they were the heirs of Buddha?

– Nagaquna konda

- According to Vishnupurana and 'Jaina dharma mruta' Ikshvakus were the heirs of? – Buddha
- What is the ruling period of Ikshvakus? – From 225 A.D. to 300 A.D.
- Santamula-I, ruled his country by attracting the feudatories of Satavahanas towards himself. What were the names of the dynasties of those feudatories? – Pugiya and Devaka
- Santisri, who got the titles Mahatalavari and Mahanamapati, was wife of ? – Skandha sri
- The Ikshvaku king who donated 'Satasahasrahala? – Santamula-I
- The Ikshvaku king who issued the inscription of Nagarjuna konda, Uppugonduru, Jaggayyapeta and Allur: – Veerapurusha datta
- The Ikshvaku king, who initiated the marriages with maternal or fraternal cousins (menarikam):

–Veerapurushadatta

- What is the name of- the daughter of Veerapurushadatta ? – Kondabala siri (Konda balasri)
- Who was the husband of Konda balasri? – Sivaskandha Satakami(Banavasi king)
- Among Ikshvaku kings whose reign is said to be golden age for Buddhism? The reign of Veerapurushadatta
- To whom Konda Balasri constructed a Buddhist vihara on Nagajuna konda ? – for Mahisakas
- In whose reign did Sreeparvatam flourish with the Buddhists of Mahayana branch ?

–Veerapurushadatta

- Name one famous woman who had given donations to Buddhists ? – Upasika Bodhisri
- Buddhists of Andhra propogated Buddhism upto China in the east and upto Kashmir in the west. Who extended help for their propogation: – Upasika Bodhisri

- Mahasanghika were called during the period of Ikshvakus as ? – **Andhakas**
- What is the name of the son of Virapurusha- datta ? – **Ehubala Santamula-I**
- Who issued Chejarla inscription ? – **Kandara raju**
- According to Chejarla inscription, between which two dynasties waged war against each other?

– **Between Ikshvakus and Anandagotrikas**

- In whose reign, were Buddhist institutions and Hindu temples constructed in the valley of Nagarjuna konda abundantly? – **Ehubala Santamula-I**
- Who constructed 'Sarvadevadhikasam' temple for Kumara swami? – **Elisiri**
- In which places the inscription of Rudra purushadatta was discovered ? **Nagarjuna konda, and Gurajala**
- Where was the Manehikallu inscription found ? – **Near Vijayapuri**
- In which year did Pallavas occupy the Guntur mandal from Ikshvakus ? – **300A.D.**
- The script of Manehikallu inscription is similar to which inscription? – **Inscriptional script of Nagaijuna Konda**
- Name The Ikshvaku king, who destroyed the Sivalingam, according to the architecture of Ikshvaku period ? – **Veerapurusha datta**
- The social evil during the period of Ikshvakus? – **Sati sahaagamanam**
- First Island museum in India? – **Nagaijuna konda island museum**
- Brihatpalayanas were the feudatories of whom? – **The Ikshvakus**
- During Ikshvaku period, the trade guilds were called as? – **Nigamas**
- Who constructed the Chaitya near Nagaijuna konda ? – **Santisri**
- The coins discovered at Nagarjuna konda belonged to which country ? – **Rome**
- During Ikshvakus, rule what were the Collective name for various villages ? – **Gramam Panchika**
- The temples of Ikshvaku period was discovered at Nagaijuna konda. What were they?

– **Pushpabhadra swami temple, Ashta Bhujaswami temple and Hariti temple**

- The coins which were under circulation: – **Suvama, Phanam, Dinar, Marakan**
- Which were the important ports during Ikshvakus? – **Motupatfi and Ghantasala**
- During which period Nagarjuna konda, Pratipalapuram and Kontakosala were famous social cities ? – **Period of Ikshvaku**

- Which dynasty comes into mind when we visit the Nagaijuna konda ? –
Ikshvakus
- Temple architecture was initiated in which period ? – Ikshvakus
- Where is the Ashtabhujā Narayana' temple is located? – Nagaijuna konda
- Who constructed Chaitya griha on Chandragiri, Nagaijuna konda? – Bodhisri
- What is the modern name for Pratilapuram ? – Bhattiprolu
- According to Puranas, for how many years Ikshvakus rule the region? –100 years
- What do we know through Rajasuya Yaga of Santamula-I? – Santamula-I conquered the surrounding kingdom with his courage
- Among Ikshvaku kings, who gave Halampura Swami a donation? – Rudra purushadatta

Objective Bits

1. Which of the following districts of Telangana rule of Ikshvakus as per the anticipations of historians and Archaeologists?

1. Nalgonda
2. Mahabub nagar
3. Khammam
4. All of the above

Ans 1

2. Who were referred to as Sreeparvatiyas and Andhra bhritiyas by puranas ?

1. Ikshvakus
2. Abhiras
3. Early Pallavas
4. Chutunagas

Ans 1

3. According to Puranas, Ikshvakus ruled for how many years ?

1. 100 years
2. 200 years
3. 300 years
4. 500 years

Ans 1

4. According to puranas, how many kings ruled in Ikshvaku dynasty ?

1. Ten
2. Seven
3. Five
4. Four

Ans 2

5. The capital of Ikshvakus ?

1. Nagarjuna konda
2. Vijayapuri
3. Amaravati
4. Sri parvatam

Ans 2

6. Who was the founder of Ikshvaku dynasty?

1. Vasishti putra Santamula
2. Veerapurusha datta
3. Ehubala Santamula
4. Rudra Purushadatta

Ans 1

7. Sri Santamula, the founder of Ikshvaku dynasty, followed which religion ?

1. Vaidika
2. Buddhism
3. Jainism
4. None of these

Ans 1

8. Sri Santamula gave his sister in marriage to Whom ?

1. Vasishtiputra Skandasri
2. Veerapurusha datta
3. Mahasena
4. Kshatrapa

Ans 1

9. The woman who had the titles Mahatalavara, Mahadanapatni

1. Santisri
2. Adavi Santisri
3. Harmyasri
4. None of the above

Ans 1

10. "Mahatalavara" means:

1. The person who conquered many kingdoms
2. Great feudatory
3. Emperor
4. Mahamantri

Ans 2

11. Who among the following was the daughter of Sri Santamula ?

1. Santisri
2. Adavi Santisri
3. Vapisri
4. Sastisri

Ans 2

12. The king who helped a lot for the development of agriculture by giving lakhs of cows, ploughs and gold coins in the form of donation:

1. Sri Santamula
2. Veerapurushadatta
3. Ehubala Santamula
4. Rudra Purushadatta

Ans 1

13. Among Ikshvaku kings, whose period was considered as golden age in the history of Buddhism?

1. Sri Ehubala
2. Rudra Purushadatta
3. Sri Santamula
4. None of the above

Ans 2

14. During the reign of Virapurusha datta, which among the following flourished as a great holy place for Mahayana Buddhists ?

1. Amaravati
2. Sri parvatam
3. Ghantasala
4. Vijayapuri

Ans 2

15. Which of the following informs us that Virapurusha datta was a follower of the vedic religion first and adopted Buddhism later?

1. Inscriptions of Amaravati
2. Evidences of Nagaijuna konda sculpture

3. Writings of Huien-Tsang
4. Inscription of Sri Santamula

Ans 2

16. Who was the mother of Ehubala Santamula?

1. Vasishti Bhattidevi
2. Mahadevi
3. Santisri
4. None of the above

Ans 1

17. The last king of Ikshvaku dynasty:

1. Rudra Purushadevi
2. Sri Santamula
3. Veera Purusha datta
4. None of the above

Ans 1

18. Among the following who conquered Rudra Purushadatta ?

1. Pallava Narasimha Varma
2. Sivaskanda varma
3. Buddha Yankara
4. Shanti Varma

Ans 1

19. During Ikshvaku period, which was the foremost profession?

1. Foreign trade
2. Agriculture
3. Sale of textiles
4. All the above

Ans 2

20. Who started the self supporting rural sys-tem in Andhra desa ? .

1. Satavahanas
2. Ikshvakus , •
3. Chalukyas
4. Pallavas

Ans 2

21. 'Ulika Pramukh' means

1. Military chief
2. Leader of srenis
3. Maha Mantri
4. Feudatories

Ans 2

22. In which metal, did Ikshvakus issue the coins?

1. Lead
2. Gold
3. Silver
4. All the above

Ans 1

23. Dinars which were in circulation during Ikshvakus were imported from :

1. Tamil Country
2. Rome
3. North
4. Persia Tt

Ans 2

24. Where is the great 'Dhvani Vijnana' con-struction 'Sabda gelari' located? /

1. Nagaijuna konda
2. Amaravati
3. Vijayapuri
4. Kanchipuram

Ans 1

25. 'Hariti' means

1. The goddess who protects the children '

2. The goddess who punishes the sinners '

3. One Raga in music

4. One great construction/building

Ans 1

26. Who performed Aswamedha, Vajapeya, and Agnistoma yagas?

1. Rudra purushadatta 2. Virapurusha datta 3. Santamula 4. None of the above

Ans 3

27. During whose period, worship of mother goddess, and Nagapuja, the custom of aborigines, was practiced ?

1. Satavahanas 2. Pallavas

3. Ikshvakus 4. None of the above

Ans 3

28. 'Veeragallulu' means: .

1. Memory symbol of courageous leaders who died in the war

2. Soldiers who fled from the war

3. Place where wrestling competitions held t

4. Secret room

Ans 1

29. 'Construction of Mudupu stupas' means :

1. The stupas carved secretly

2. The stupas with great skill

3. The stupas erected after the fulfilment of desires or wants

4. The stupas which was destructed

Ans 3

30. Who constructed the stupa erected by

Yajnasri Satakarni for Acharya Nagaijuna? 1. Santamula 2. Santisri

3. Sashtisri 4. Gautami Balasri

Ans 2

31. Among Ikshvakus, who used Sanskrit language in inscriptions?

1. Santisri 2. Sri Santamula

3. Ehubala Santamula 4. Rudra purushadatta

Ans 3

32. The Ikshvaku king whose name was mixed with Tamil and Telugu words ?

1. Ehubala (Ehubala) Santamula

2. Sri Santamula

3. Rudra Purusha datta

4. None of the above

Ans 1

33. Theravada-people practice to which religion?

1. Vaidika 2. Buddhism

3. Jainism 4. None of these

Ans 2

34. Among Indian inscriptions, whose inscriptions revealed the year for the first time?

1. Ashoka 2. Satavahanas

3. Ikshvakus 4. Pallavas

Ans 3

35. Whom of the following king of ikshvakus mentioned in the inscripational plates obtained in the excavations held at phani- giri of Nalgonda district ?

1. Sri santamula 2. veera purusha datta

3. Ehubala santamula 4. Rudrapurusha datta

Ans 1

36. In which of the following places of Telangana that the coins of ikshvakus era found?

1. phanigiri 2. Dhoolikatta

3. peddabankur 4. kotilingala

Ans 1

37. What was the name for Trade Groups during Ikshvaku period?

1. Nigamas 2. Phanim

3. Grama panchika 4. None of these

Ans 1

38. The first island museum established in India?

1. Amaravati 2. Nagarjuna konda

3. Nalanda 4. Bhattiprolu

Ans 2

39. A group of villages were called with the following name .

1. Grama panchika 2. Phanim

3. Sreni 4. Hariti

Ans 1

40. Which social evil was practiced during Ikshvaku period?

1. Sati sahagamanam 2. Foeticide

3. Human sacrifice 4. Religious riots

Ans 1

41. Where were the buildings which are famous for their beauty during Ikshvaku period located?

a. Vijayapuri b. Sri parvatam

c. Manchi kallu d. Alampuram

1. a, b, c, d 2. a, b, c 3. a, b 4. b, c, d

Ans 3

42. Where was the temple of Ashtabhuja Narayana Swami located?

1. Vijayapuri 2. Nagaijuna konda

3. Manchikallu 4. Alampuram

Ans 2

43. The king who took up the construction of Buddhist monuments along with Hindu temples?

1. Vasishtiputra Santamula

2. Veerapurusha datta

3. Ehubala Santamula

4. Rudra purusha datta

Ans 3

44. The title 'Apratihata Sankapana' belongs to which king?

1. Veerapurusha datta
2. Mahasena
3. Kshatrpa
4. Vasishti putra Santamula

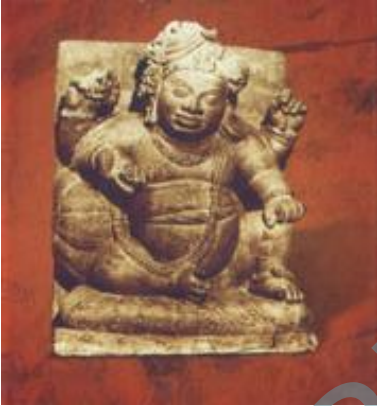
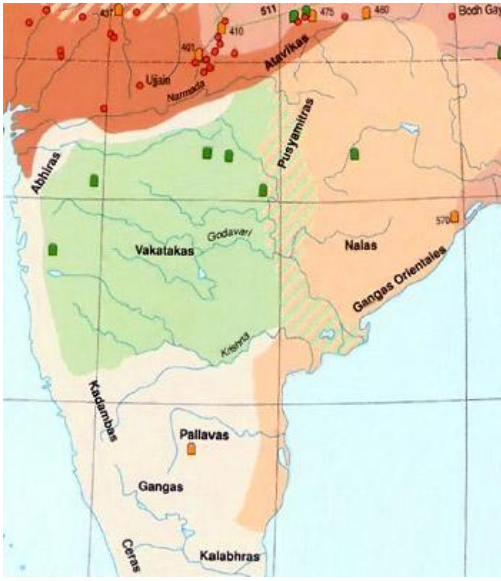
Ans 4

45. In which of the following kingdom does santamula of ikshvakus worked as 'Mtthatalavara' as per the inscription found in telangana ?

1. kingdom of vishnukundina
2. kingdom of satavahana
3. kingdom of salamkayana
4. kingdom of vakataka

Ans 2

HAREESH ACADEMY



Telangana History Vakatakas (250-500 A.D)

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In South India after Abheera dynasty, vast empire was established by Vakatakas. After conquering Maharashtra, Vidarbha, Telangana regions they gained complete control over them. Eventhough they were effective rulers, still we don't know clearly about their origin and antecedents. Opinions are different on their origin. Some people developed a theory that they belongs to North India, where as others opinioned that they were South Indians. According to **K.R.Jayaswal, Vaktakits birth place was Bijnatli of Bundelkhand** or Bigat. He claims that the word Bigat after years metamorphed into Vakataka' which was their native place. Long after this transformed name of their birth place became name of their dynasty. He made it clear that Bigat was the old name of 'Bhagat' which at present it is nearer to Orcha in Madhya Pradesh. So he finally resolved that Vakatakas belongs to North India. But **Doctor V.V. Mirashi, Jayaswal** contradicted this view and concluded that Vakatakas were South Indians only.

Vakataka word in Amaravati inscription In Andhra region Vakata word first appears on pillar inscription in Amaravati, Guntur district. According to this inscription, once a person named as Vakataka arrived to this place along with his two wives. After donating something to the place of Buddhistic worship, he carved this inscription. Now it is established that this inscription belongs to 25QAD. We can see the word Vakataka first time in this inscription. Some other people assumed that, Vakataka was the name of a village, and the villagers were known as Vakatakas. This village lied somewhere nearer to Amaravati, so these people, belongs to Andhra state. After getting employment in Satavahana Royal court they might have migrated to Maharashtra. Suitably Pravarasena named his son as Gautamiputra Satakami. This name itself shows their respect towards Satavahana kings. Before completion of the century after the fall of Satavahana dynasty Vakatakas established their kingdom. So Vakataka dynasty might had been in existence at the time of Satavahana period. At the same time **Pravarasena mentioned that he was the son of 'Hariti'**. In those days the custom of worshipping deity Hariti was very common and this was prevailed in Nagarjunakonda. The person who engraved the Amaravati inscription might have belongs to the period of Yindhya Shakti' who was the founder of Vakataka kingdom. The relation between that person and **Vindhya Shakti** is not known. But it is an established fact that these two belong to the same dynasty. All these sources reveal that Vakatakas belongs to South India. After Satavahanas... Vakatakas dethroned Abheeras . who ruled Maharashtra, and became the rulers of the kingdom.

Vindhya Shakti (250-270 A.D.)

Vindhya Shakti was the founder of Vakataka dynasty. But his origin and antecedents was not known. According to mythology he ruled Vidisha Purika regions. His capital was '**Vidisha Nagaram**' at present it is in Madhya Pradesh. It is an expectation that he conquered and ruled the places of Vindhya Mountain region so he was called as Vindhya Shakti. There is a **16th inscription in Ajanta where it shows that he belongs to Vakataka dynasty, Dwija and Vishnuvruddha Gotra.** So as like Sungas, Kanwas and Satavahanas.. Vakatakas were also Brahmins. Vindhya Shakti did not adorn with any title. So his kingdom might be a smaller one.

Pravarasena-I (270-330 A.D.)

After Vindhya Shakti his son Pravarasena-I came to power and ruled long period of 65 years. He was a great conqueror. At his tenure Vakataka kingdom expanded and transformed into a great powerful kingdom. The area of the kingdom expanded from Bundelkhand in north to Srisaillam in south. In his period only Western Andhra i.e. Telangana came under his rule. He adorned with the titles of '**Pravara Samrat**', and '**Dharma Maharaj**'. For his victories, Pravarasena performed four '**Aswamedha Yagas**', '**Vajapeya**', '**Agnishtoma**', '**Astoyanu**', '**Utvi**', '**Shodasi**,

'Brihaspati Sava', 'Sadyaskra' Yagas and gave large donations to Brahmins. He mentioned that he was the son of Hariti. His son name was Gautamiputra Satakarni. This was the name of Satavahanas. He performed his son's marriage with Bhoonaga's daughter, who belongs to saila Dynasty'. With this marriage relations with North India Naga dynasty strengthened and Vakataka power attained the stability in South India. Pravarasena had four sons. Out of them Gautamiputra Satakarni was elder one and Sarvasena was fourth one. But information about others is not available. Pravarasena appointed his youngest son Sarvasena the ruler of Maharashtra. Unfortunately Gautamiputra Satakarni died while his father was alive. Gautamiputra had a son named as Rudrasena. After Pravarasena, his grandson Rudrasena became the king of Vidisha. But his uncle Sarvasena merged this region into his kingdom. So kingdom was divided into two parts. One part of this kingdom Maharashtra came under Sarvasena and other parts Vidisha, Vidarbha, Telangana regions came under Rudrasena. Sarvasena made Vatsagulma' as his capital and continued to rule. This Vatsagulma situated in Akola district of Maharashtra. Some people comparing today's 'Basen' as Vatsagulma'. Rudrasena's royal family had the names of Main branches as "Sritreeka branch', where as Sarvasena dynasty got the name of Vatsagulma branch'.

Rudrasena – I (330-355 A.D.)

Rudrasena was contemporary of Samudra gupta. He was the great devotee of 'Maha Bhairava'. With the help of his relative, Rudrasena fought with Samudragupta and died in 350 AD. Samudragupta's Allahabad inscription mentioned his name as Rudradeva.

Prithvisena-I (355-380 A.D.)

After the death of Rudrasena, his son Prithvisena-I came to power. He was also a great devotee of Lord Shiva. He was the contemporary of Samudragupta's son Chandragupta-II. He wage a war with Shakas who was the rulers of Malva . By knowing the strength of Vakatakas, he married his daughter Prabhavati Gupta with Rudrasena-II who was the son of Prithvisena. With the help of Vakataka's, Chandragupta defeated 'Shaka's' and occupied Malva, Gujarat regions. At the same time Prithvisena also fought with Shaka's. He constructed town 'Nandivardhana' and made it as capital.

Rule of Prabhavati Gupta (385-405 AJ)

Rudrasena died just four years after marriage, at that time he had two sons. One was Divakarasena and other was Damodarasena. After the death of his father elder son Divakarasena declared as ruler. But unfortunately he was also died. Then declared Damodarasena as king.. Prabhavati herself started ruling the kingdom. Pune copper inscription describes about her administration. This inscription was engraved by Prabhavati Gupta. According to this inscription we can understand that she was an ideal lady and her kingdom was expanded up to Srisaillam.

Pravarasena-II (420-450A.D)

Damodarasena attained the title of Pravarasena-II and ascend the throne. He was a great scholar and poet, great lover of art. His great poetic work in Prakrit was 'Setubandham'. He built 'Pravarapura' town and made it as capital. Some people believe that he was the disciple of Kalidasa.

Narendrasena (450-475 A.D.)

Damodarasena's son Devendrasena was a great conqueror. He defeated Kalinga, Kosala, Malva kingdoms. But at the final stage his kingdom was attacked by Nala dynasty kings, and eventually they occupied some parts of Narendrasena kingdom. Vakataka inscriptions explain us about their defeats. Nala dynasty also belongs to Telugu origin who ruled Rayalaseema region

Pridhvisena – II(475-490 A.D.)

After Narendrasena his son Pridhvisena-II came to power and defeated Nala kings.

Important Features of Vakataka period

Including Telangana entire Deccan region was very famous for thin cloths during 2nd century BC. Different tradesmen formed, independent unions. Land tax was the important source for the state income. Tax was paid in the form of kind. State also get income from the tax levied on the imports from town to village and village to town. Village unions were there. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism were prevailed as important religions. In Deccan Buddhism became most important religion and spread to remotest areas. In Ajanta, Ellora caves architect paints depicts how Buddhism spread in those days. Mahayana Buddhism also seen. Saiva, Vaishnava followers were also present in the society. **Skandhavarma built Lord Vishnu temple.** Pravarasena-II was follower of Saiva sect. Compare to Vaidika customs, Epic customs were most followed by the people. Pilgrimage to Prayaga like sacred places was common. Epic rituals were performed with great respect. Ekadashi, Sankranti festivals were famous among people. People treated construction of temples with great regard. But there were no evidence that temples were transformed into education centres. Caste system prevailed in the society. But it was not practiced strictly. Every person has freedom to choose a profession which he likes. Inter caste marriages were common. Eventhough Vakatakas were brahmins, they married Gupta women. It was the best example. In Brahmin families child marriage system became as custom. This became great hurdle for women education. widows had right on the property of her husband. Sati practice was very rare, and can be seen in Kshatriya families only. If we see 'Ajanta art' we can understand that women got high respect in the society.

For spreading of education and religious cultures, 'Agraharas' were donated. Number of books in Sanskrit and Prakrit languages were written. Changes were took place in epics. **Yagnavalkya, Naaradeeya, Kaatyayana Smritis were composed.** Padartha Sangraham', 'Karika', 'Lankaavarta' principles were compiled in this period. Vakatakas patronised poets and scholars. They themselves were poets. The great poet Kalidasa was in the Royal court of Vakatakas. He wrote 'Meghadhootam' while he was in Ramtek (some historians opined that this Ramtek Ramagiri which is in Karimnagar district). Pravarasena-II wrote 'Setu Bandha'.. a poetic work in Prakrit language.

Sarvasena wrote ' Harivijayam' (the story of Paarijataapaharanam) a composition in Prakrita. He also wrote number of 'stories' those were included in 'Gaadhasaptashati'. His capital city Vatsagulma' which was a great cultural centre. Vakatakas encouraged paintings, architect, sculpture. **In Ajanta, Ellora caves no. XVI, XVII touristic caves, XIX cave is a place of Buddhistic worship were belongs to the period of Vakatakas.**

Bit Bank

★ Who was the founder of Vakataka kingdom – **Vindhyashakti**

- ★ Which religion was followed by Vakatakas. – Hindu, Buddhism
- ★ The name of the Vakataka king who got the title of Samrat – Pravarasena
- ★ After Pravarasena Vakataka kingdom divided into? – Purika and Vatsagulma capital
- ★ Name of the king who married Rudrasena-II . – Prabhavati the daughter of Chandragupta Vikramaditya-II
- ★ Who wrote 'Setu bandha' a poetic work in Prakrita – Pravarasena-II
- ★ Which inscriptions are base for the history of Vakatakas – Allahabad pillar inscription, Ajanta cave
- ★ Who was the last famous king in Vakataka dynasty – Harisena (475-500AD)
- ★ Harivijaya (composition in Prakrita) was written by – Sarvasena
- ★ The name Vakataka first identified in which inscription of Andhra Pradesh- Amaravati pillar
- ★ The name of the capital city of Vindhya Shakti who was the originator of Vakataka dynasty. – Vidisha (MP)
- ★ Which cave inscription in Ajanta describes Vindhya Shakti was 'Dvija' (twice born), and belongs to 'Vishnu Vrudha Gotra'. – 16th cave
- ★ Vakatakas belongs to which caste – Brahmins
- ★ In which Vakataka king's period Telangana came under their rule. – Pravarasena-I
- ★ Name the Vakataka king who was contemporary of Samudra Gupta – Rudrasena
- ★ Who built Nandivardhana town and made it as capital city – Prithvisena
- ★ The ruling of Prabhavati Gupta was inscribed in which inscription – Pune copper inscription
- ★ Pravarapura town was built by which Vakataka king – Pravarasena-II
- ★ Which Vakataka king was the disciple of Kalidasa – Narendrasena
- ★ Which Vakataka king married his daughter with Vishnukundina king Madhava varma – Prithvisena
- ★ Which Vishnukundina king was famous as 'Dvayalankara' (Dual adorning) for Vakataka and Vishnukundina dynasties – Vikramendra varma
- ★ What was an important income source in the reign of Vakataka kingdom? – Land tax
- ★ Which were important religions of Vakataka period – Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism
- ★ After which Vakataka king, their kingdom divided into Purika and Vatsagulma capitals- Pravarasena
- ★ Which was the first capital of Vakatakas – Vidarbha
- ★ Who ruled Telangana parallel and after Vakatakas – Vishnukundina
- ★ The tax levied on imports from villages to towns and towns to villages is an – another important source of income
- ★ Which goods were imported during Vakataka period – textiles, oil
- ★ The famous festivals in Vakataka period – Ekadashi, Sankranti
- ★ Child marriages were prevalent in which cast – Brahmins
- ★ Widows in Vakataka period had _____ over their husband's property . right
- ★ Sati custom was common in which cast – Kshatriyas
- ★ Languages of Vakataka period – Sanskrit, Prakrit
- ★ Which Smritis were written during Vakataka period – Yagnavalkya, Naaradeeya, Kaatyayana
- ★ Which Sutras were composed during Vakataka period – Sankhya, Kaarika, Lankaavarta
- ★ The Prakrit poetic work of Sarvasena – Hari Vijaya (Paarijaataapaharana vrittanta)
- ★ Vatsagulma became the famous cultural centre during which Vakataka king. Sarvasena
- ★ In Ajanta, Ellora caves, which Buddhist monasteries were built by Vakatakas – XVI, XVII
- ★ Which Buddhist worship caves were belongs to the period of Vakatakas in Ajanta, Ellora ? .XIX

1. Who was the founder of Vakataka kingdom
1. Pravarasena-I 2. Vindhya Shakti ~
3. Rudrasena-I 4. Rudrasena-II

Ans 2

2. Prabhavati Gupta was wife of which Vakataka king

1. Rudrasena-I 2. Prithivisena-I
3. Rudrasena-II 4. Pravarasena-II

Ans 3

3. Which Vakataka king own the title of Samrat

1. Pravarasena-I 2. Sarvasena
3. Rudrasena-II 4. Pravarasena-II

Ans 1

4. Who wrote Prakrit poetic work 'Setubandha'

1. Pravarasena 2. Pravarasena-II
3. Rudrasena-II 4. Sarvasena

Ans 2

5. Which inscriptions are base for Vakataka history

1. Allahabad pillar inscription
2. Pune copper inscription
3. Ajanta caves
4. None of the above

Ans 1

6. Which are the most important religions in Vakataka period

1. Buddhism, Jainism
2. Hinduism, Jainism
3. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism
4. None of the above

Ans 3

7. Prakrit poetic work Harivijaya written by

1. Harisena 2. Sarvasena
3. Pravarasena-II 4. Rudrasena-II

Ans 2

8. The originator of Vakatakas Vindhyashakti's capital city was

1. Ujjain 2. Akola
3. Vidisha 4. Aurangabad

Ans 3

9. Which Vakataka king was the contemporary of Samudra Gupta .

1. Pravarasena-II 2. Rudrasena-II
3. Pravarasena-II 4. Rudrasena-I

Ans 4

10. Which cave inscription explains Vindhyashakti belongs to Vakataka dynasty, Dvija (twice born), Vishnu Vriddha Gotra

1. 14th 2. 15th 3. 16th 4. 17th

Ans 3

11 Which inscription describes the rule of Prabhavati :

1. Pune copper inscription
2. Allahabad pillar inscription

3. Ajanta caves
4. None of the above

Ans 1

12. Which Vakataka king was the disciple of Kalidasa ?

1. Rudrasena-I
2. Narendrasena
3. Rudrasena-II
4. Pravarasena-II

Ans 2

13. For the dynasties Vakataka and Vishnukundina 'Dvayalankara' title was given to which Vishnukundina king ?

1. Prithivisena
2. Pravarasena-II
3. Vikramendra varma
4. Narendrasena

Ans 3

Telangana History Vishnukundina Dynasty

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Until recently, it was thought that the Vishnukundina dynasty was a small ruling family which ruled the Telugu region. But, after studying the Indrapala nagara (Tummalagudem) inscriptions and their coins, archaeologists came to the conclusion that theirs was not a small dynasty' As

their coins were found at Eleswaram in Nalgonda district, Kondapuram in Medak district, Karimnagar district and at Kesaragutta near Hyderabad, it was proved then they ruled the whole of Telangana region once. Their coins were found not only in Telangana, but also at panar, Bhrahmapuri, Prakasa and Nevasa regions of Madhya Pradesh and at Nasik and Nagpur of Maharashtra. An inscription issued by Madhava Varma was found at Khanapur in Maharashtra. Their inscriptions prove their claims that their dynasty ruled the whole area between three oceans. The chief sources of the history of Vishnukundina dynasty were their inscriptions. Ten of their inscriptions were found, including the Indrapalanagara (Tummalagudem in Nalgonda district) ones, which were found recently.

But these inscriptions did not give lot of details and some were badly ruined. That is why several details of especially those details pertaining to the extent of their kingdom, expansion to their kingdom and battles fought by them. The inscriptions only revealed the names of the donor king and his ancestors of two or three generations before him and also the receiver's name. So, they are not useful to know the details of their political history.

Also, Vishnukundinas did not give the number of the Saka year in which they issued the inscriptions, except in the Tummalagudem one. They only revealed the names of kings and the year of their rule (ruling year). **Only Tummalagudem inscriptions revealed not only the year of rule of the particular king but also the number of the Saka year, which helped to decide the time period of their rule.** Some inscriptions noted the seasons and month of the moon (Paksha). This system was followed in the Prakrit inscriptions of that period. The inscription, issued by Madhava Varma and found at Khanapur did not have any year on it, only the month and day of the week were given in it.

The early inscriptions of Vishnukundinas mentioned the Tithi (day in Telugu calendar), Paksha (fortnight) and month in which they were issued. Later kings mentioned the year of rule of the king also. Two systems were followed at that time. In the beginning, inscriptions were issued mentioning the ruling year of the kings and later, the practice to mention Tithi, stars and others was started. All the Vishnukundina inscriptions were written in Sanskrit prose.

First inscription of Tummalagudem

Inscriptions, found at Tummalagudem in Telangana region reveal some more history of the Vishnukundina dynasty. Two inscriptions were found at Tummalagudem. The first one was issued by **Govinda Varma**. It was the first one issued by him. It has 32 sentences. He issued it on his 37th ruling year in the Telugu month Vaisakha on Purnima (full moon) day. It started with prayers to Lord Buddha (not with prayers to Lord Sri Parvata swamy) and later on, the names of Vishnukundina dynasty were given

Indra Varma

Madhava Varma

Govinda Varma

It also described the characteristics like victories, truthfulness, sincerity, sacrifice, knowledge and talents of Vishnukundina kings. The above kings were described as Maharajas only. Govinda Varma, who issued the inscription, described himself as a great king, Jewel to the Vishnukundina dynasty, that he conquered many regions and made them into his subordinate kingdoms, that he was very generous towards his servants, relatives and people, that he treated all castes and creeds of his kingdom equally, that he made thousands of donations, built several temples and viharas to beautify the kingdom; that he sacrificed all his fairly earned money to scholars, warriors and noble people; that he studied several spiritual systems and acquired enormous knowledge. He had this inscription written after donating two villages

to a Buddhist Vihara, built by his wife **Parama bhattarika mahadevi**. The names of villages he donated were **Embudala and Penkapara**. The seals of this inscriptions were lost.

Second Tummalagudem inscription

This inscription was issued by Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma. He and the Vikramendra Varma, who issued the chikkulla inscription are the same. This inscription was released in his 11th ruling year in Telugu month Kartika, in the second fortnight. This helped a lot in determining the line of Vishnukundina dynasty. There were 55 sentences in it. The 12 lines between 17-28, gave details of Parama Bhattarika Mahadevi. It started with the description of uttamasraya, son of satyasraya who lighted this Earth as sun, with his victories. It narrated that the vishnukundina dynasty earned their kingdom by worshipping lord Sri Parvataswamy. It was described that the rulers of Vishnukundina dynasty were great as Brahma Kshatriyas and also very justice rulers like lord Vishnu. This inscription gave names and ruling periods of 5 kings Govinda Varman

Madhava Varman

Vikramendra Varman-I

Iodrabhattaraka Varman

Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varman

Govindavarma, great grandfather of vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma, was described as he himself described in the first Tummalagudem inscription. It said that Govinda Varma worshiped Buddha; built great temples and viharas and etc. It said that his son Madhava varma conducted thousands of rituals and sacrifices like Ashwamedha, Bahusuvama, Poundraka and vajapeya. It also narrated that. Madhava Varma ruled the region between the three-oceans in the southern India upto river reva in the Northern region.

Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma described his grandfather vikraihendra Varma as a great worshippers of lord Buddha and as the son of vakataka princess. He described his father Indra bhattaraka varma as a great warrior who is a number of battles like sun, and had become an emperor with his dominance over cousins and competitors and protected his kingdom.

Vikramendra Varma, who issued the inscription described himself as great warrior like his father and also as a noble saint, who had borne the responsibility of the kingdom from a very young age; that he won many victories in righteous battles and that his subordinates lowed their heads to him.

Vikramendra Varma-II donated a village named Irundera to the Buddhist Vihara built by Parama bhattarika Mahadevi at Indrapura. This was donated after he won a battle against a pallava king called simha and was going back to his capital; and issued an inscription then and there. It was written by a person called mularaju, who belonged to a noble family, the name of which was not revealed. This inscription narrated that wars were being fought between pallavas and vishnukundinas and also gave a detailed account of parama bhattarika mahadevi, who built a Buddhist Vihara, describing her birth, marriage, maternal status and others.

Devi followed Buddhism and sacrificed earthly desires and built a vihara to beautify Indrapura. She gave birth to the handsome and courageous Madhava Varma and brought luck to the vishnukundina dynasty. Thus the Second Tummalagudem inscription gave a lot of details about the vishnukundina dynasty.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who was the founder of Vishnukundina dynasty? – **Indravarma**
- ★ Who was the greatest ruler of Vishnukundina dynasty ? **Madhava Varma-II**
- ★ Which ruler of the dynasty ruled for the longest period ? – **Madhava Varma – IV**
- ★ Which dynasty rulers built cave teinples in front of hills/ mountains ? – **Vishnukundinas**
- ★ The inscriptions of vishnukundina dynasty were mostly written in – **Sanskrit**
- ★ Whom did the vishnukundinas worship ? – **Sri Mallikajuna**

- ★ Name the vishnukundina ruler who fought a battle with Trilochana pallava ? – **Madhava Varma – II**
- ★ Which ruler of the dynasty not only conducted Rajasuya and Ashwamedha, but also the Naramedha sacrifice ? – **Madhava Varma – II**
- ★ The Buddhist stupa at Amaravati was lost by Buddhists to Hindus during the reign of this – **Madhava Varma – II**
- ★ Which dynasty ruled the vengi kingdom after salankayana dynasty ? – **Vishnukundina**
- ★ What are the sources of the history of vish- nukundinas in the Telangana region ? – **Inscriptions of Tummalagudem, Nalgonda district (found recently)**
- ★ Which king of the dynasty married a vakataka princess? . – **Madhava Varma -1**
- ★ Which Buddhist religious construction (kshetra) was influenced and guided the construction of Buddhist Aarama at Borobudur of Java ? – **Lingala metta**
- ★ Name the vishnukundina ruler who conducted "Ashwamedha sacrifices ? . – **Madhava Varma- II**
- ★ Which ruler resurrected the name and fame of vishnukundina dynasty by fighting battles with pallavas ? – **Madhava Varma- II**
- ★ Vikramendra Varma – II shifted his capital from Amarapuram to – **Dendulur.**
- ★ What title did Madhava Varma – II give himself after the victory over southern Andhra region ? – **Trikuta Malayadhipati**
- ★ Who was the last of vishnukundina ruler ? – **Manchana Bhattaraka varma**
- ★ The mention of 'Ghatikas or Ghatikasthanas' was first seen in the inscriptions of this dynasty ? – **Vishnukundina dynasty.**
- ★ Divisions of the kingdom were called as by vish-nukundina dynasty – **Rashtram or Vishayam**
- ★ Officers called 'Hastikosa and Veerakosa' were present in the kingdom of ? – **Vishnukundina dynasty**
- ★ What was the title of Madhava Varma – I ? – **Vikrama Mahendra**
- ★ Name the only vishnukundina ruler who converted to Buddhism ? – **Govinda Varma**
- ★ The Inscription issued by Govinda Varma ? – **First inscription of Tummalagudem**
- ★ Which metal was used to make coins by Vishnukundinas ?- **Iron coins coated with copper.**
- ★ Who ended the Vishnukundina dynasty ? – **Durjayas and Pallavas**
- ★ Which ruler had the title – 'Avisita Vividha Divya'? – **Madhava Varma- III**
- ★ Which region was frequently mentioned in the inscriptions of Vishnukundinas ? – **Sriparvata region**
- ★ Who was the family lord of Vishnukundinas? – **Sri Parvataswamy**
- ★ Name the ruler who had the title- 'Mahakavi'? – **Vikramendra Varma -1**
- ★ Which Vishnukundina ruler was defeated by Ishanavarma, last king of kannauj ? – **Indrabhattaraka Varma**
- ★ .Which king formed the system of 'Ghatikas' in education for the first time ? – **Indrabhattaraka Varma**
- ★ Which ruler ascended the throne with the help and support of the council of ministers ? – **Vikramendra Varma- II**
- ★ Who was the vishnukundina ruler that had the title – 'uttamaasraya' ? – **Vikramendra Varma – II**
- ★ Which vishnukundina ruler had the title 'Janasraya'? – **Madhava Varma- IV**
- ★ What was the first capital of visImukundinas? – **Indrapura (Tummalagudem of Nalgonda district at present)**
- ★ Who built the Indrapura ? – **Indra Varma -1**
- ★ What was the later capital of Vishnu kundinas ? – **Trivaranagara (Tiruvur at present)**
- ★ Which king transferred the capital from Indrapura to Trivaranagara ? – **Madhava Varma – IV**
- ★ Early rulers who conducted Naramedha sacrifices ? – **Vishnukundinas**
- ★ Evidences were found in excavations in Telangana, that the Vishnukundina rulers conducted Naramedha sacrifices at this region keesaragutta. . – **Indravarma**

- ★ Who were the pioneers and guides of pallavas in the resurrection of vedic faith and temple building ? – **Vishnukundina dynasty**
- ★ Which dynasty rulers built the kesari Ramalingeswara temple at keesaragutta in 'Telangana ? – **Vishnukundinas**
- ★ Where in Telangana region found coins of vish- nukundina period ?- **Dondapadu, Eleswaram, Bhuvanagiri, Tummala gudem and phani- giri in Nalgonda district, kondapur in Medak district, Hyderabad and karimnagar district.**
- ★ Name the Vishnukundina rulers, who issued the Tummalagudem inscriptions which helped to reveal the history of their dynasty ? – **Govinda Varma (first) and Vikramendra ' Bhattaraka Varma (second).**
- ★ Name the ruler who built the Govinda Vihara on the banks of river musu at chaitanyapuri in Hyderabad ? – **Govinda Varma.**
- ★ Bhattarika Mahadevi, queen of Govinda varma built the Parama Bhattaraka Vihara after her name at this place – **Indrapalanagara (Tummalagudem)**
- ★ Which villages were donated by Govinda varma to the Parama Bhattaraka Vihara – **Embadala and Penkapara.**
- ★ Which inscription mentioned lord Sriparvata swamy ? – **Tummalagudem inscription.**
- ★ Which inscription mentioned the family line and prayers of Buddha ? – **Tummalagudem inscription**
- ★ Ramalingeshwara temple of this place in Telangana was built during the reign of Vishnukundinas ? – **Keesara (Rangareddy dt.)**

Objective Bits

1. The inscriptions, which were the chief sources of Vishnukundina history were found at this place in Telangana ?

1. Tummalagudem (Nalgonda dt)
2. Keesara (Rangareddy dt)
3. Kotilingala (Karimnagar dt) –
4. Kondapur (Medak dt)

Ans 1

2. Historians believe that this was the first capital of Vishnukundina dynasty

1. Indrapuram
2. Bhattiprolu
3. Vijayapuri
4. Sriparvata

Ans 1

3. Who was the founder of Vishnukundina dynasty?

1. Indravarma-1
2. Devavarma
3. Vikramendra Varma -1 4- Indrabhattaraka Varma

Ans 1

4. Which ruler issued the first inscription of Tumualagudem ?

1. Govinda Varma
2. Indra Varma
3. Madhava Varma-I
4. Madhava Varma-III

Ans 1

5. Which ruler described himself as Trikuta malayadhipati ?

1. Madhava Varma – II ,
2. Govinda Varma
3. Vikramendra Varma
4. Indrabhattaraka Varma

Ans 1

6. The reign of which king was considered as the 'Golden era' of vishnukundina dynasty?

1. Madhava Varma – II
2. Govinda Varma
3. Vikramendra Varma
4. Indrabhattaraka Varma

Ans 1

7. Name the ruler who conducted 100,000 Agnishtoma and eleven Ashwamedha sac-rifices ?

1. Madhava Varma – II
2. Devavarma
3. Vikramendra Varma -1
4. Indra Bhattaraka Varma

Ans 1

8. Which ruler had the titles – 'Avasita Vividha divya, Janasraya and Parama Brahmanya' ?

1. Madhava Varma – II
2. Madhava Varma – III
3. Manchana Bhattaraka
4. Govinda Varma

Ans 2

9. Which king ruled for the longest period in the Vishnukundina dynasty ?

1. Govinda Varma
2. Manchana Bhattaraka Varma
3. Madhava Varma- IV
4. Madhava Varma -1

Ans 3

10. Whowasthe last of Vishnukundina ruler,?

1. Madhava Varma – II ;
2. Madhava Varma – III
3. Manchana Bhattaraka Varma
4. Govinda Varma

Ans 3

11 Which inscription narrates that prtdhvi Maharaja occupied the Vishnukundina kingdom after defeating Manchana Bhattaraka?

1. Vipparla
2. Tandiwada
3. Chejerla
4. Amaravati

Ans 2

12. The mention of 'Ghatikas or Chakisthanas' was first seen in the inscriptions of

1. Pallavas
2. Vishnukundinas
3. Brihatpalayanas
4. Salankayanas

Ans 2

13. What is a 'Ghatika'?

1. Bathing place
2. A Sanskrit educational centre
3. Buddhist text
4. Court of a king .

Ans 2

14. Who first built Hindu cave temples in the Telugu region ?

1. Pallavas 2. Chalukyas
3. Vishnukundinas 4. Salamkayanas

Ans 3

15. Coins of vishnukundina period were found at the following place in Telangana

1. Nalgonda district
2. Karimnagar district
3. Medak district and Hyderabad
4. All the above places

Ans 4

16. What was the royal symbol of Vishnukundina dynasty ?

1. Pig 2. Lion 3. Bull 4. Rat

Ans 2

17. Which ruler donated embadala and penka- para villages to the Parama Bhattaraka Vihara, built by Bhattarika Mahadevi ?

1. Govinda varma
2. Madhava varma
3. Indravarma
4. All the above

Ans 1

18. Temples of Vishnukundina period were located in this place in Telangana

1. Keesara 2. Phanigiri
3. Pedda Bankuru 4. Dhulikatta

Ans 1

19. Historian* and archaeologists believe that this was the first Sanskrit inscription found in the telangana region

1. Copper inscription of Tummalagudem
2. Bayyaram inscription
3. Manchikallu inscription
4. Vilasa copper inscription

Ans 1

20. One and only vishnukundina ruler who converted into Buddhism

1. Madhava Varma – II
2. Govinda Varma
3. Madhava Varma
4. Indra Varma •

Ans 2

21. Which among the following is considered as the first book on the Sanskrit grammar from

Telangana region ?

1. Madhyamika Karika
2. Kreedabhiramam
3. Janashraya Chandovichithi
4. Yayati charitra

Ans 3

22. Which among the following inscriptions described the characteristics of Bhattarika Mahadevi, queen of Govinda Varma ?

1. First inscription of Tummalagudem
2. Second inscription of Tummalagudem
3. Bayyaram inscription ^
4. Kaluvacheru inscription

Ans 2

23. The prakrit inscription found at chai- tanyapuri, Hyderabad on the banks of river Musi gives details about the vihara built by which vishnukundina ruler ?

1. Indravarma
2. Madhava Varma
3. Govinda Varma
4. Vikramendra Varma

Ans 3

Telangana History Vemulawada Chalukyas

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- 4 Yuddhamalla-III (895-910 AD.)
- 5 Narasimha-II (910-930 A.D.)
- 6 Arikesari-II (930-955 AD)
- 7 Vagaraja (955-960 A.D.)
- 8 Baddega-II or Bhadradeva (960-965 A.D.)

9 Arikesari-III (965-973 A.D.)

10 Bit Bank

11 Objective Bits

One of the famous chalukya dynasties, who ruled the North-Western part of Telangana region as feudatory kings of the Rashtrakutas, were the vemulawada chalukyias. Pulakesin-II, the **Badami Chalukya king was the originator of this dynasty**. Ten generations of this dynasty ruled the region with vemulawada of Karimnagar district as their capital. Their kingdom began with the Rashtrakutas and ended also with Rashtrakutas. Vemulawada chalukyias from 750 A.D. to 973 A.D. as the contemporaries of the above two kingdoms. Six inscriptions of stone (silasasanas), Two copper plate inscriptions revealed their history. They are the kuruvagattu stone inscription, Arikesari-II chennur inscription, karimnagar and vemulawada inscriptions, karimnagar Museum inscription of stone and Jinavallabha's kurkyala inscription, Arikesari-I kollipara copper plate inscription and Arikesari-III parbhani copper plate inscription.

According to the kollipara inscription of Arikesari-I, **satyasraya Ranavikrama was the founder of vemulawada chalukya dynasty**. He ruled between 641 A.D. and 660 A.D. Later, his son prithvipati ruled between 660-695 A.D., and his son Maharaju ruled between 700-725 A.D. and his son Rajaditya Pridvivikrama ruled between 725-750 AD. But the geography of their kingdom was not known clearly.

Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla (750-780 A.D.)

According to historians, Vinayaditya yuddhamalla was the founder of Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty; he belonged to the Laata Chalukya branch and was the son of Dhanasraya Jayasimha varma. Pulakesin, who defeated the Arabs of sindh when they invaded the Dakshinapatha or Deccan and was given the tittle of "**Avani Janasraya**" by chalukya vikramaditya-II, was the brother of yuddhamalla. The chalukyias were chandra vamsa kshatriyas. But vemulawada chalukyias called themselves as suryavamsa kshatriyas in the parbhani copper plate inscription. Vinayaditya yuddhamalla was the army chief of Dantidurga, who founded the Rashtrakuta dynasty. He fought in many wars in that designation, won the chitrakuta fort and also the praise of Dantidurga. Dantidurga appointed him as his feudatory king to the region of Bodhan and karimnagar, called as "**sapadalaksha**" kingdom. **Sapadalaksha kingdom/state means a kingdom with one lakh and twenty five thousand villages**. yuddhamalla made the 'Nindur Bodhan' of Nizamabad as his capital and ruled between 750-780 A.D. He extended his kingdom from chennur of Adilabad to Bodhan.

Arikesari-I (780-800 AD)

Arikesari-I was the son of Vinayaditya yuddhamalla. He was the feudatory king of Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta emperor. He conducted the wars of Dhruva in vishnuvardhana-IV of Eastern chalukyias and won the kingdoms of vengi and Trikalinga, according to the kollipara inscription and the book **vikramarjuna vijayam**. The kuruvagattu inscription also confirms his conquering of vengi and Trikalinga. Due to his exploits, vishnuvardhana-IV made peace agreement with Dhruva (Rashtrakuta king), and gave his daughter sheela Mahadevi in marriage to Dhruva. For his successes, Dhruva rewarded Arikesari, by presenting him with Nagar Kumool of Mahabubnagar district and Ramadugu region of Nalgonda district with this, the kingdom of vemulawada chalukyias extended towards the East. River Musi and its neighbouring regions also were under them. That is why Arikesari-I changed his capital from Bodhan to Vemulawada. The srisailam and Eleswaram inscriptions reveal that all the area irrigated under river krishna was his kingdom.

Arikesari gifted the village Belgora in the Ramadugu region to Mugdha sivacharya, who was an acharya of kalamukha saiva faith. He was the disciple of sadyasivacharya, head of ankuta school (Gurukul) in Belgora. Arikesari gifted that village to mugdha sivacharya and issued the kollipara inscription with the details. Arikesari was # great scholar. He was skilled in grammar and Medicine. Not only that, he was a great warrior, could conduct a war with the help of elephants and also was a good arrowman. He had the titles of '**Samasta Lokasraya, Tribhuvanamalla, Sahasranama and Rajatrinetra**'. According to the kuruvagattu inscription, he had a younger brother called veera- grfha after Arikesari-I, his son Narasimha-I ruled between 800-835 A.D. Later his son Yuddhamalla-II ruled between 835-870 A.D. Nothing significant happened during their rule.

Baddega (870-897AD)

Baddega, son of yuddhamalla-II had come to rule after his father. Baddega was a famous ruler of vemulawada chalukyas after Arikesari-I. **His title was 'soladaganda', which means that a warrior who fought 42 wars.** He was the feudatory king of Rashtrakuta ruler, krishna-II. The inscriptions of Eastern chalukyas reveal that Baddega was defeated by Gunaga vijayaditya. Krishna-II, the Rashtrakuta ruler waged revenge warjs in the Eastern chalukyas, after the death of Gunaga Vijayaditya and Baddega played an important role in these wars. According to- the parbhani inscription, Baddega invaded the vengi kingdom, defeated and imprisoned chalukya Bhima-I. But that victory was temporary as kusumayudha of Mudigonda chalukya dynasty defeated Baddega and gave the throne to chalukya Bhima again. Though Baddega held the title of 'Soladaganda' he was defeated by the Eastern chalukyas twice. Baddega extended his kingdom upto Bastar. Bastar was called as chakrakuta kingdom in those days. He built a temple called Baddegswarpa temple, which was later recognised as the Bhimeswara Temple of Vemulawada.

Yuddhamalla-III (895-910 AD.)

Yuddhamalla-III came to the throne after Baddega but was not as famous as his predecessor. After him, his son Narasimha became the king.

Narasimha-II (910-930 A.D.)

Narasimha-II was the feudatory king of Indra-III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty. Inscriptions reveal that Narasimha-II waged war on behalf of Indra-III, on the laata, Sapta Malava kingdoms of Northern region and defeated them, he also defeated king mahipala of the Gujjara Pratihara dynasty; crossed the river yamuna with his army and made his horses drink its water; reached the **Kanyakub-ja city**; and built a pillar of victory near kalapriya in his return journey. He won the praise of Indra-III for his victories, who gave his sister Jakavva in marriage to narasimha-II. His victories made him one of the most famous rulers of his dynasty. The kalapriya regions where he built his victory pillar was recognised as kalfi town on the banks of river yamuna and the capital of Mahipala (defeated by Narasimha-II), Mahodayam was later recognised as kann'auj. Jain structures were built at vemulawada during his period.

Arikesari-II (930-955 AD)

He was the greatest of the vemulawada chalukya rulers and son of Narasimha-II and Jakawa. Arikesari-II married '**Revakanirmadi**' daughter of Indra-III, who was also his maternal uncle. He;also married Lokainbika, another Rashtrakuta princess. Though he had good relations with the Rashtrakutas because of his marriages, he also had conflicts with the Rashtrakuta ruler- Govindaraju-IV, Arikesari-II not only defeated Govindaraja-IV in war, but made his step brother

Baddega ruler in his place. During this period a number of changes occurred in both Rashtrakuta and vengi kingdoms.

Hereditary wars occurred and chaos resulted in the Vengi kingdom after the death of chalukya Bhima-I. After chalukya Bhima-I, his eldest son vijayaditya came to the throne, and later his son Ammararja-I and kanthaka vijayaditya ruled respectively. Taalaraja, son of yuddhamalla-I and brother of Gunaga vijayaditya defeated kanthaka vijayaditya and ruled the vengi kingdom for one month. Vikramaditya-II, second son of Bhima-I killed him and ruled vengi for 11 months. He, in turn was killed by Bhima, son of Ammararja-I, who ruled for 8 months. Yuddhamalla-II, son of Taalaraja-I defeated Bhima with the help of Govinda-IV of Rashtrakuta dynasty and ascended the throne., Bijya or Gonagayya of mudigonda chalukya dynasty opposed the rule of yuddhamalla-II. The cousins and step brothers of yuddhamalla-II also opposed him. In this background. Yuddhamalla-II sought the help of Govinda-IV of Rashtrakuta dynasty. And Bijya or Gonagayya sought the help of vemulawada chalukya ruler, Arikesari-II. According to chennur inscription of 941 A.D., Arikesari-II not only sheltered him, but also made him the ruler of chennur region. This inscription was issued by Baddega, son of Bijya. Govinda-IV, angered with Arikesari for sheltering Bijya, tried to defeat him but failed. Victories of Arikesari on Govinda were noted in the vemulawada inscription and also in the book **Vikramarjuna Vijayam**. Thus the political condition changed in all three kingdoms by the actions of Arikesari-II, who played a most important role in the politics of Rashtrakuta kingdom. He had a number of titles **"Pambaramkusa, Ammana Gandhavarana Aarudha Sarvajna, Udatha Narayana, Tribhuvanamalla, Gunamava and Gunanidhi"**.

'Vemulawada inscription' is the most important among the four inscriptions of stone which noted the details of Arikesari's life. This was written in Sanskrit. This gave the family tree of vemulawadas chalukyas, starting from vinayacbtya; yud- dhamalla to Arikesari -II. Arikesari built a jain temple in Bodhan with his name. **Vemulawada Chalukyas were the followers of jainism.**

Pampakavi, who wrote the 'Adipuranam' and Vikramarjuna vijayam' was the court poet of Arikesari. He compared Arikesari to Arjuna in his 'Vikramarjuna vijaya' and described him as a great hero. This book is considered to be one of the greatest in the kannada literature even today. Arikesari gifted the Dharmapuri village of jagityal Taluq, to pampakavi for writing the book. Jinavallabha, brother of pampakavi issued the kurkyala inscription. This inscription itself reveals the fact that pampakavi had a brother called jinavallabha. (This inscription also noted that the name of their father was Bhimapayya, who was a kammanati Brahmana of venginadu; and the name of his mother was Bobbanabba, who was the daughter of astrologist singayya; Pampakavi was bom in 902A.D. and wrote the 'Adipuranam' in 941 A.D., When he was at 39).

Arikesari was great patron of literature, arts and Jainism. He patronised many scholars and teachers of Jainism. Jinavallabha encouraged a poet called Malliya rechana to write a grammar book called **Kavijanasrayam** . But it was also known that vemulawada Bhimakavi wrote that book.

The inscription of Baddega, son of Bijya or Gonaga (issued in 940 A.D.) notes that he (Baddega) was the feudatory king of Arikesari-II and gifted some regions of chennur Agrahara in podinadu. Arikesari had two sons. The elder was vagaraja, whose mother was Revaka Nirmadi and the younger was Baddega home to Lokainbika. Baddega was also known as Bhadradeva.

Vagaraja (955-960 A.D.)

Vagaraja, The elder son of Arikesari-II came to the throne after his father and ruled for 5 years.

He was the feudatory king of Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III. His court poet was Somadeva Suri, who wrote the book **Yasastilaka Champu Kavyam**. Vagharaja made Gangadhara Pattana as his capital. Somadeva Suri wrote in his book that he finished it in 959 A.D. (881 Saka year, on Chaitra Suddha Trayodasi) while Vagharaja was in Melpadi, along with Krishna-III, who invaded Melpadi at that time. As Vagharaja had no offspring, his brother Baddega came to rule after him.

Baddega-II or Bhadradeva (960-965 A.D.)

Bhadradeva issued an inscription at Vemulawada and also built a Jainist Math with the name of 'Subhadama Jinalaya' for Somadeva Suri. It also has another name 'Baddega Jinalaya'. The Bommalagutta region flourished as a centre of Jainism during his rule. He ruled only for 5 years and died.

Arikesari-III (965-973 A.D.)

Arikesari-III, son of Baddega-II, came to the throne after the former's death. He was the last of the Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty. **He issued the Parbhani copper plate inscription in 960 A.D.** He ruled with Vemulawada as his capital, a contemporary of Krishna-III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty and also a famous Jainist Somayacharya. He patronised Somadeva Suri, who wrote **Yasastilaka Champu Kavya**. He also donated the village Repaka in Sabbi Sahasra Mandals, to make repairs to the Subhadama Jinalaya built by Baddega-II for Somadeva Suri. This village is now located in the Siricilla Taluq.

The Repaka inscription of 968 A.D., reveals that he built a Jain temple in Repaka and made land donations.

Tailapa-II ended the rule of the Rashtrakuta dynasty in 973 A.D. and founded the Kalyani Chalukya Kingdom. Inscriptions of Tailapa-II were found at Korrapolu of Medak district, issued in 973 April; they were his first inscriptions. They reveal the fact that the Telangana region came under the control of Tailapa-II at that period. It seems that the Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty also ended along with the Rashtrakuta dynasty. According to the Khazipet Dargah inscription, Bhadradeva was defeated by Pralaraju-I of the Kakatiya dynasty. This Bhadradeva (Baddega) must be the son of Arikesari-III. Historians note that the Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty ended with him.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who ruled the North-west Telangana regions which were famous as Sapadalaksha Desam as feudatories of the Rashtrakutas? – **Vemulawada Chalukyas**
- ★ The regions which were famous as Sapadalaksha Desam? – **Present Karimnagar, Bodhan regions**
- ★ What is meant by Sapadalaksha Desam? – **The country having one lakh twenty five villages**
- ★ The ruling period of Vemulawada Chalukyas: – **From 750 to 973 A.D.**
- ★ Founder of Vemulawada Chalukya Kingdom: – **Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla**
- ★ The ruling period of Vinayaditya: – **750-780 A.D.**
- ★ The capital cities of Vemulawada Chalukyas: – **Vemulawada, Bodhan**
- ★ The inscriptions which are primary sources for the history of Vemulawada Chalukyas: – **Arikesari-I Vemulawada inscription – Arikesari-III Copper inscriptions**
- ★ The inscriptions that are informing that Vemulawada Chalukyas are feudatories of the Rashtrakutas: – **Kollipara, Kuruvagattu inscriptions**
- ★ In which inscription did Vemulawada Chalukyas declare that they are the descendants of the Sun God? – **Parbhani copper inscription**
- ★ During the regime of Vemulawada Chalukyas, the name of Karimnagar was: – **Asmanta**

Sabbinadu

- ★ Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla extended his help to Rashtrakuta king to dethrone Badami – Chalukyas. What is the name of that Rashtrakuta king? – **Dantidurga**
- ★ After Yuddhamalla, his son came to the power. What is the name of that person? – **Arikesari-I**
- ★ Arikesari-I was the feudatory king of Rashtrakuta empire. What is the name of that Rashtrakuta emperor? – **Dhruva**
- ★ Which regions were conquered by Arikesari-I, according to the orders given by Rashtrakuta emperor Dhruva? – **Vengi, Trikalanga**
- ★ The title of Arikesari-I: – **Nirupadeva**
- ★ The resources which are informing us about the victory over Vengi and Trikalanga: – **Kollipara inscription, Vikramajuna Vijayam**
- ★ The ruling period of Arikesari-I: – **780-800 A.D.**
- ★ After Arikesari, who is the ruler? . – **His son Narasimha**
- ★ The ruling period of Narasimha: – **800-835 A.D. Telangana History & Culture**
- ★ After Nm^mha , the ruler of that country? – **Yuddhamalla-II (Son of Narasimha)**
- ★ The ruling period of Yuddhamalla-II: – **835-870 AD).**
- ★ After Yuddhamalla-II, his son came to the power. The name of that son: – **Baddega**
- ★ After Arikesari-I, who became famous among Vemulawada Chalukyas? – **Baddega**
- ★ The title of Baddega: – **Solada Gandadu**
- ★ What is meant by Solada gandadu? – **The hero who fought forty two wars**
- ★ Baddega was, a feudatory to: – **Rashtrakuta king Krishna-II**
- ★ During the region of Baddega, his kingdom extended upto: – **Bastar**
- ★ In those days, people used to call Bastar as: – **Chakrakuta Rajyam**
- ★ The temple constructed by Baddega in Vemulawada: – **Baddegeswara temple**
- ★ At present Baddegeswara temple in Vemulawada is identified as: – **Bhimeswara temple**
- ★ The ruling period of Baddega: – **850-895 A.D.**
- ★ After Baddega who came to the power? **Yuddhamalla-III (son of Baddega)**
- ★ The regime of Yuddhamalla-III: – **895-910 A-D.**
- ★ After Yuddhamalla-III, who came to the power? – **Narasimha-II (son of Yuddhamalla-III)**
- ★ Narasimha-II was a feudatory to: – **Rashtrakuta king Indra-ED**
- ★ The regime of Narasimha-III: – **910-930 A.D.**
- ★ At whose period Jain chaumuktas at Vemulawada were carved? – **Narasimha-II**
- ★ Who is considered as greatest among Vemulawada Chalukyas? – **Arikesari-II**
- ★ The regime of Arikesari-II: – **930-955 A.D.**
- ★ What is the name of the poem written by poet Pampa with the patronage of Arikesari? – **Vikramajuna Vijayam**
- ★ Whose history is coupled with Vikramajuna Vijayam, which is based on Mahabharatam? – **Arikesari-II**
- ★ After Arikesari-II, who came to the power? – **Vagaraju (elder son of Arikesari)**
- ★ Vagaraju was a feudatory to: – **Krishna-III**
- ★ The ruling period of Vagaraju: – **955-960 A.D.**
- ★ Who was the court poet of Vagaraju? – **Somadeva suri**
- ★ The poem written by Somadeva Sun: – **Yasastilaka (Champu kavyam)**
- ★ The capital city of Vagaraju: – **Gangadhara Pattanam**
- ★ After Vagaraju who came to the power? – **Baddega-II (younger brother of Vagaraju)**
- ★ The regime of Baddega-II: – **960-965 A.D.**
- ★ Gauda Sangha Jaina Math constructed by Baddega-II, for Somadeva Suri: ' – **Subhadama Jinalayam**
- ★ Another name for Subhadama Jinalayam: – **Baddega Jinalayam**
- ★ After Baddega-II, his son ruled the country. What is the name of that person? – **Arikesari-III**
- ★ Arikesari-III was a contemporary of: – **Krishna-III (Rashtrakuta king)**
- ★ While granting the Vanikatupalu village to Somadeva suri, who is a protector in the temple

that was constructed by his father, Arikesari issued a copper edict. What is the name of that edict? – **Parbhani**

★ According to which inscription issued in 968 A.D., Arikesari-III constructed a Jaina temple in Repaka: – **Repaka inscription**

★ In which year, Arikesari-III issued the Parbhani inscription: – **966A.D.**

★ Along with whose downfall, the power of Vemulawada Chalukyas also came to an end? – **Rastrakutas**

★ In the year 973 A.D., who is responsible for the downfall of Rastrakutas and also for the establishment of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty? – **Tailapa -II**

★ Where the inscriptions of Tailapa-II of 973 A.D. is available? – **Koraprolu, Medak district**

★ The religions patronised by Vemulawada Chalukyas: – **Jainism, Saivism**

★ Who constructed the Jaina temples and strived for the development of that religion? – **Jina Vallabha**

★ According to which inscription, Arikesari-I, granted Belmoga village to Sadyosivacharya, who is a resident of Eleswaram? • **Kollipara copper inscription**

★ The temples constructed by Vemulawada Chalukyas with their names: – **Rajarajeswara and Baddegeswara temples**

★ The great poet Pampa, who is a first poet in Kaniyada and Telugu literatures stayed in the court of: – **Arikesari-II**

★ In which inscription poems are appeared in Telangana for the first time: – **Kurkyala inscription at 940 A.D.**

★ Who wrote and issued Kurkyala inscription? – **Jina vallabha (brother of Pampa)**

★ Which inscription is informing that Subhadama Jinalayam was constructed by Baddega-II, the second son of Arikesari-II for Somadeva suri? – **Vemulawada inscription**

★ Among the feudatory kings of Rastrakutas, who were the greatest patriots of Jainism? – **Vemulawada Chalukyas**

★ The first capital of Vemulawada Chalukyas: – **Bodhan**

★ The Jaina temple constructed by Arikesari in the village of Kurkyala of karimnagar district: – **Thribhuvana tilaka jain temple**

★ Arikesari constructed a Jaina temple with his name at: . **Bodhan**

★ The languages that were patronised by Vemula-wada Chalukyas: – **Sanskrit and Kannada**

★ During the period of Vemulawada Chalukyas, education centres are called as: . **Ghatikas**

★ Along with Hindu and Jaina religions, Vemulawada Chalukyas patronised: – **Veerasaivism**

★ The capital of Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla: – **Nindur Bodhan in Nizamabad district**

★ With the help of his commander-in-chief Yuddhamalla, Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga defeated: – **Badami Chalukyas**

★ Which region was given to Yuddhamalla by Dantidurga as feudatory kingdom for his help in the victory over Badami Chalukyas? **Nizamabad Bodhan region**

★ The inscriptions which informing us about the king-dom of Arikesari-I, is the region situated in the catchment area of river Krishna in Telangana. • **SriSailam, Eleswaram inscriptions**

★ The feudatory of Rashtrakuta king Krishna-II: . – **Baddega**

★ Eastern Chalukya king who defeated Baddega: – **Gunaga Vijayaditya**

★ To take revenge on whom, Baddega waged war against eastern chalukyas: – **Chalukya Rhima**

★ Baddega, died in the hands of: – **Eastern Chalukya king Vij ayaditya-III**

★ On behalf of Rashtrakuta emperor Krishna-III, who invaded on Northern region? – **Narasimha-II**

★ The kingdoms conquered by Narasimha -II: – **Lata desam & Sapta Malava**

★ In which region, Narasimha-II fixed victory tower after defeating Ghurjara Pratihara Mahipala emperor? . **Kalapriya (Kalpi)**

★ With whom Narasimha-II marriage was performed? – **Jakawa (sister of Indira-III)**

★ The son of Narasimha – II and jakawa is: – **Arikesari-II**

- ★ Rashtrakuta king, who was defeated by Arikesari-II: – Govinda-IV
- ★ Who constructed the guest house in Vemulawada? – Arikesari-II
- ★ The titles of Arikesari-II: . Mahamanda- leswara, Mahasamantadhi pati
- ★ Who is the well known Somayacharya: – Somadeva suri
- ★ The famous writings of Somadeva suri: – Yasastilaka champu kavyam, Neeti Vakyamrita, Yukta chintamani, Katha Sarit- sagaram
- ★ The titles of Somadeva suri: . Sadvadachala simha, Tarkika chakravarti, Kaviraju
- ★ What is the primary income during Vemulawada Chalukyas period : –Land revenue
- ★ The king who granted an agraharam called Dharmapuri to poet Pampa? – Arikesari-II
- ★ Malliya Rechana, who wrote 'Kavijanasrayam' was the court poet of: – Arikesari-II
- ★ In Vemnlawada inscription, Vemulawada was called as: – Lemulawada
- ★ According to Rachamalla Gangaraju minister Chamunda raya as Sravana belagola inscription in which period there is a statue of Gomateswara with the height of 525 bows in Bodhan? – 970-990 A.D

Objective Bits

1 Who is the primogenitor of Vemulawada Chalukya kingdom?

1. Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla
2. Arikesari-II
3. Baddega
4. Dantidurga .

Ans 1

2. The regime of Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. 641-725 A.D. 2. 750-973 A.D.
3. 725-850 A.D. 4. 650-825 A.D.

Ans 2

3. Who is famous among Vemulawada Chalukyas?

1. Arikesari-II 2. Baddega
3. Arikesari-I 4. Yuddhamalla

Ans 1

4. Vemulawada Chalukya king who patron-ised poet Pampa:

1. Arikesari-1 2. Arikesari-II
3. Yuddhamalla 4. Baddega

Ans 2

5. Vemulawada Chalukya king having the title Soladagandadu:

1. Vaga raju 2. Arikesari-I
3. Baddega 4. Narasimha-II

Ans 3

6. Who constructed Subhadama Jain temple in Vemulawada?

1. Yuddhamalla 2. Arikesari-II
3. jatachodha Bhima 4. Baddega-II

Ans 4

7. Who patronised Somadeva suri, who is a famous Jaina charya?

- 1, Arikesari-III 2. Arikesari-II
3. Arikesari-I 4. Baddega

Ans 1

8. The poem which compared Arikesari-II with Arjuna in Mahabharata, written by Pampa:

1. Adipurana
2. Vikramajjuna Vijayam
3. Ramayana
4. Kumarasambhavam

Ans 2

9. Among the following which regions were called as Sapada laksha desam during the period of Vemulawada Chalukyas?

1. Karimnagar, Bodhan
2. Nalgonda, Adilabad
3. Karimnagar, Nalgonda
4. Vemulawada, Bodhan

Ans 1

10. Arikesari-I was the feudatory king of:

1. Dantidurga
2. Dhruva
3. Krishna-II
4. Indra-III

Ans 2

11. First capital of Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. Bodhan
2. Vemulawada
3. Karimnagar
4. Gangadhara Pattanam

Ans 1

12. The capital of Vikramaditya Yuddhamalla, who started Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty?

1. Vemulawada
2. Ninduru Bodhan
3. Karimnagar
4. Gangadhara

Ans 2

13. As whose feudatory kings, Vemulawada Chalukyas participated in the wars with Vengi Chalukyas?

1. Vakatakas
2. Mauiyas
3. Rastrakutas
4. None of these

Ans 3

14. Who constructed Baddegswara temple?

1. Baddega
2. Arikesari-I
3. Vinayaditya
4. Pampa

Ans 1

15. To whom Vinayaditya helped in the j destruction of western chalukyas?

1. Krishna-II
2. Indra-III
3. Dhruva
4. Dantidurga

Ans 4

16. From whose period, Vemulawada was the capital?

1. Arikesari-I
2. Narasiinha-II
3. Vinayaditya
4. Vagaraju

Ans 1

17. The book or books written by court poet Somadeva suri during the period of Arikesari-III:

1. Yasastilaka Champu kavyairi
2. Neeti Vakyamritam
3. Yukta Chintamani
4. All the above

Ans 4

18. The titles of Somadeva suri:

1. Kavi raju
2. Tarkika Chakravarti
3. Sadvadachalashimha
4. All the above

Ans 4

19. The-1 inscription which stated that Arikesari-III constructed subhadama Jinalayam in Vemulawada to Somadeva suri:

1. Parbhani inscription
2. Kollipara inscription
3. Vemulawada rock edict
4. Kurkyala inscription

Ans 1

20. The inscriptions which shows that Arikesari-III's kingdom extended in the catchment area of river Krishna:

1. Srisailam
2. Eleswaram
3. 1 & 2
4. Parbhani

Ans 3

21. The titles of Arikesari-III:

1. Maha mandaleswara
2. Maha samantadhipati
3. 1 & 2
4. Tarkika Chakravarti

Ans 3

22. Who wrote and issued the Kurkyala inscription

1. Jina vallabha
2. Malliya Rechana
3. Pampa
4. Arikesari-III

Ans 1

23. Chalukyas were descendants of moon, but Vemulawada Chalukyas claimed that they are the descendants of Sun God. This claim appearing in which inscription?

1. Kurkyala rock edict
2. Parbhani rock edict
3. Kollipara rock inscription
4. Kuruvagattu rock edict

Ans 2

24. Vemulawada Chalukya king, having the title Nirupadeva

1. Arikesari-I
2. Yuddhamalla
3. Baddega
4. Vega raju

Ans 1

25. Who was the feudatory of Rashtrakuta king Indra-III:

1. Yuddhamalla-III 2. Narasimha-II
3. Arikesari-II 4. Baddega

Ans 2

26. During whose regime Jaina Chaumukhas were carved in Vemulawada?

1. Narasimha-II 2. Arikesari-II
3. Yuddhamalla 4. Baddega

Ans 1

27. Vemulawada Chalukya king, who conquered the kingdoms of Vengi and Trikalinga:

1. Arikesari-I 2. Arikesari-II
3. Vinayaditya 4. Vaga raju

Ans 1

28. According to the inscription, in which year Jinalayam was constructed in Repaka village?

1. 960A.D. 2. 968A.D.
3. 955 AD. 4. 973A.D.

Ans 2

29. The temples that were constructed with the names of Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. Rajeswara temple
2. Baddegswara (Bhimeswara temple)
3. 1 & 2
4. Eleswaram

Ans 3

30. The inscription having poems for the first time in Telangana:

1. Kurkyala 2. Kuruvagattu
3. Vemulawada 4. Kollipara

Ans 1

31. Vemulawada Chalukya king, who married the sister of Indra-III (Jakawa) '

1. Narasimha-I 2. Narasimha-II
3. Arikesari-II 4. Arikesari-III

Ans 2

32. The prime sources for the history of Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. 'Kollipara inscription
2. Parbhani copper inscription
3. Vemulawada rock edict
4. All the above

Ans 4

33. The inscription or inscriptions that shows Vemulawada Chalukyas were the feudatories of Rastrakutas:

1. Kollipara 2. Kuruvagattu
3. Parbhani 4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

34. The regions conquered by Arikesari with the instructions given by Rashtrakuta emperor Dhruva:

1. Vengi . 2. Trikalinga
3. 1 & 2 4. Recharla

Ans 3

35. The ruling period of Arikesari-I:

1. 780-800 A.D. 2. 800-820 A.D.
3. 820-840 AD. 4. 840-860 A.D.

Ans 1

36. The king who ruled the country after Arikesari-II:

1. Baddega 2. Vagaraju
3. Arikesari-III 4. Yuddhamalla-III

Ans 2

37. The year in which Arikesari-III made parbhani copper inscription: .

- 1.966 AD. 2. 968A.D.
- 3.962A.D. 4 960A.D.

Ans 1

38. Which inscription informs us that Arikesari- I granted Belmoga village to Sadyoga Sivacharya who is a resident of Eleswara?

1. Repaka inscription
2. Kollipara copper edict
- 3.Parbhani copper inscription
- 4.Kuruvagattu inscription

Ans 2

39. The Jaina temple constructed by Arikesari, at Kurkyala village of Karimnagar district:

1. Tribhuvana jain temple
2. Tilaka jain temple
3. Tribhuvana Tilaka jain temple
4. All the above

Ans 3

40. The religion patronised by Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. Hindu 2. Jaina
3. Veerasaivism 4. All the above

Ans 4

41. Which region was given as feudatory kingdom by Dantidurga to Yuddhamalla as he defeated Badami Chalukyas?

1. Nizamabad-Bodhan
- 2.Karimnagar-Kurkyala
3. 1 & 2
4. None of these

Ans 1

42. Who invaded on northern areas on behalf of Rashtrakuta emperor Indra III?

1. Narasimha-II 2. Narasimha-III

3. Arikesari-II 4. Arikesari-III

Ans 1

43. The kingdom conquered by Narasimha II:

1. Laata 2. Sapta malava
3. Kalapriya 4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

44. Malliya Rechana who wrote f 'Kavijanasrayam' resided in the court of:

1. Arikesari-I 2. Arikesari-II •
3. Narasimha-II 4. Narasimha-VI

Ans 2

45. The Jaina temples constructed by Vemulawada Chalukyas:

1. Subhadama Jain temple (Vemulawada)
2. Arikesari Jain temple (Repaka)
3. Yuddhamalla Jain temple (Sanigaram)
4. All the above

Ans 4

46. Vemulawada Chalukya king, who defeated Mahipala emperor in the war held at the place called Halapriya:

1. Narasimha-II 2. Narasimha-I
3. Arikesari-II 4. Arikesari-I

Ans 1

47. The regime of Vinayaditya yuddhamalla, who is the founder of Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty:

1. 720-750 AD. 2. 750-780 A D.
3. 740-770 AD. 4. 760-790 A.D.

Ans 2

48. The titles of Arikesari-I:

1. Samasta lokasraya 2. Tribhuvana malla 3. Raja trinetra 4. All the above

Ans 4

49. Vemulawada Chalukya king, Who granted Dharmapuri to poet Pampa as agraharam:

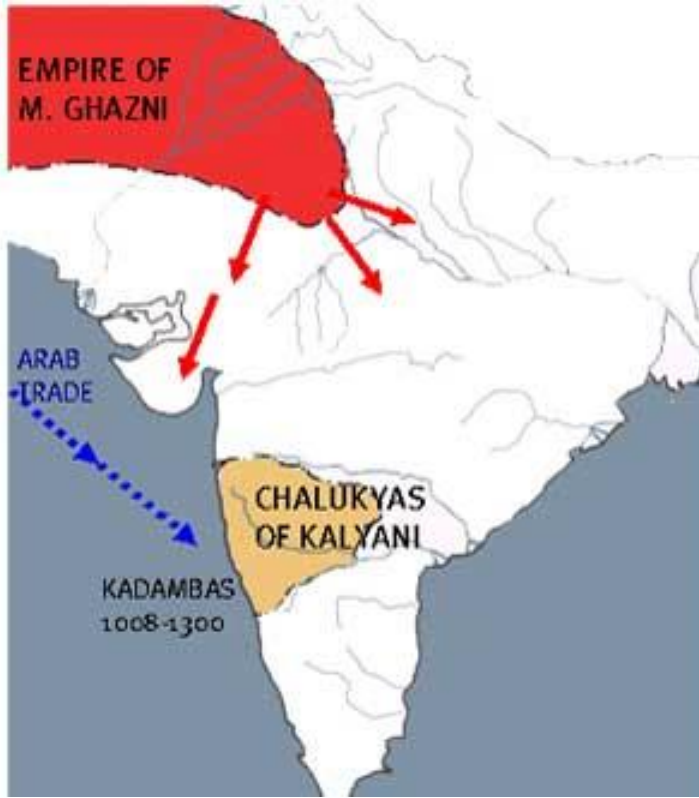
1. Arikesari-II 2. Arikesari-I
3. Baddega 4. Vagaraju

Ans 1

50. The inscription which informs us that Baddega-II, second son of Arikesari-II constructed Subhadama Jain temple for Somadeva suri:

1. Vemulawada inscription
2. Kurkyala inscription
3. Repala inscription
4. Kollipara inscription

Ans 1



Chalukyan Art



Coins of Chalukya Dynasty



Telangana History Kalyani Chalukyas (973-1200 A.D.)

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Another chapter began in the history of Telangana, when Tailapa-II defeated Karkaraja, the last of the Rashtrakuta kings, in 973 A.D., and again founded a Chalukya dynasty. Almost at the same time, Rajaraja came to rule at Chola kiiigdom. The Chola dynasty saw a great surge with his advent. The above two kingdoms competed for the sovereignty of South India. The Cholas and Badami Chalukyas as the heirs of Pallavas and the Kalyani Chalukyas as the descendants of Rashtrakutas stood for this conflict and increased it. The Telangana and Andhra regions bore the brunt of this rivalry. These two dynasties waged terrible wars for dominance on the Rattapadi and Vengi kingdoms, located in the region between rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra. The Vengi kingdom went into decline because of these wars. The Vengi Chalukya dynasty, which confronted the Rashtrakutas and stood on its feet as a great kingdom of Southern India, started to decline during this period. The Vengi Chalukyas could not protect their own kingdom and depended on Cholas for that. So, the influence of Cholas extended to the Telugu regions during the period.

The Vengi kingdom started to fall from the period of Saktivarma, who came to throne after Jatachoda Bhima. Rajaraja Narendra bore the brunt of this conflict. **Tailapa, who was the founder of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty** noted that he belonged to the old Badami Chalukya dynasty. Bhima Parakrama was the predecessor of Tailapa- II. He was the brother of Vikramaditya-II (734-747 A.D.) of Badami Chalukyas. It was thought that he ruled the Tirthawadi region near river Bhima. Though their main dynasty declined, Bhima Parakrama had become the feudatory king of Rashtrakutas and ruled the Tirthawadi region. His son Keertivarma-III and after him, his son Tailapa- I, and later his son Vikramaditya-III and his son Bhimaraja and his son Ayyana ruled continuously. Ayyana married the daughter of Krishna-II of Rashtrakutas. Vikramaditya-IV, son of Ayyana, married Bontidevi, daughter of Lakshmana, a Kalachuri king. Their son was the Tailapa-II. The Chalukya dynasty started to strengthen and became very strong and powerful among the feudatory kings of Rashtrakutas. While the Rashtrakuta empire started to decline, Tailapa-II used this opportunity to declare independence.

The Kalyani Chalukyas, who ended the rule of Rashtrakutas and came to power in the Deccan, belonged to a branch of Badami Chalukyas. When the Rashtrakutas occupied the Badami Chalukya empire, this branch formed a small kingdom in the Tandivada region with '**Kalyani**' as its capital. **That is why they are called as Kalyani Chalukyas.** They are also called as the Western Chalukyas like Badami Chalukyas. This dynasty ruled a vast kingdom for 2 centuries. Their empire ranged from river Narmada in the North to river cauvery in the south. Both Telangana and Rayalaseema came under their empire. That is why their history is part of the history of Telangana In fact, the Badami Chalukya, Rashtrakuta and Kalyani Chalukya kingdoms are the Karnataka and Maharashtra empires. As Telangana and Rayalaseema were under their control, we have to study their history also.

Genealogical Tree of Kalyani Chalukyas

Bhima ParaKrama

Keertivarma-III

Tailapa-I

Vikramaditya-III

Bhimaraja

Ayyana

Vikramaditya-IV

Tailapa-II

Tailapa-II(973-997 AD.)

Tailapa-II was the founder of the Kalyani Chalukya dynasty. He ruled Tandivadi as the feudatory king of Krishna-III of the Rashtrakutas. The last king of Rashtrakutas, Kottiga, was attacked by Paramara Siyaka which weakened their kingdom. Later, During the rule of Karka, the feudatory kings of Rashtrakutas revolted and he could not suppress them. Tailapa took the opportunity and declared independence. When Karka objected to this and came to wage war against him, Tailapa killed Karka in the battle and occupied his capital Manyakheta. The Rashtrakuta kingdom fell completely then, and the Kalyani Chalukya kingdom was founded. Immediately after Tailapa came to the throne, Paschima Gangaraja waged war against him on behalf of the Rashtrakuta dynasty* and was defeated by Tailapa, who strengthened his kingdom. He also made Gangaraja his feudatory king. After the defeat of Gangaraja, all the feudatory kings of the Rashtrakutas accepted his (Tailapa's) authority gradually. With this, the erst while Rashtrakuta kingdom completely came under the dominance of Tailapa and he became the king of a vast empire.

Battle with Paramara Munja

While Tailapa was strengthening his kingdom, the Paramara king, Munja (North of Tailapa's kingdom) attacked Tailapa, anti was defeated and imprisoned by Tailapa. The 'Prabandha Chintamani' gave details of this war. In fact, Munja was advised by his council of minister to not to wage war against Tailapa but he did not heed it and was defeated and later on killed by Tailapa. After Tailapa killed Munja, no ruler from the North dared to attack his kingdom again and even the kings of his border kingdoms were brightened of him. Later on Tailapa conquered the konkana region and brought Maharashtra completely under his dominance.

Assassination of Kakartya Gundana

When Tailapa came to rule, Mudigonda Chalukya were ruling the Khammam region, Kakartya Gundana, who Was ruling the Mangallu region invaded the kingdom of Mudigonda Chalukyias and they asked for the support of Tailapa. Tailapa sent his army, killed Kakartya Gundana, saved the kingdom of Mudigonda Chalukyias and made them his feudatory kings.

Skeltering Kakatiya Betha

Betha was the son of Kakartya Gundana. He was a small child by the time his father died. On the request of Kamasani, (who was the wife of Viriyala Erriya, a commander in chief of Army of Kalyani Chalukyias) Tailapa took him under his wings, brought him up and made him the head

of Koravi seema region, later on. Thus the Kakatiya dynasty became the feudatory kings of Tailapa and worshiped the Kalyani Chalukyas until their fall.

Conflict with Cholas

Cholas, who came to power in the South, invaded the kingdom of Tailapa and occupied the Mysore territories. Tailapa defeated them and took their elephants. Thus, Tailapa founded and strengthened the Kalyani Chalukya kingdom. He had four titles namely, Chalukya Rama, Ahavamalla, Satyasraya Tilaka and Ranaranga Bhima. He established a strong rule in the kingdom. His wife was Jakawa, who was princess of Rashtrakutas. Rannadu was his court poet. Tailapa died in 997 A.D. He had two sons namely Satyasraya and Yasovarman. His elder son Satyasraya came to rule after his death.

Satyasraya (997-1008 AD)

As a young man, Satyasraya participated in his father's battles and learned the skills of war. He fought with Silaharas and Gujars during his father's reign. After coming to power he conquered the region upto Srisailem. The whole of Telangana region was under his rule.

Battle with Cholas

Satyasraya could not bear to agree to the dominance of Cholas on the Vengi region and invaded it. He occupied the forts of Dannada and Yanamadala there and built settlements at Chebrolu. To save Vengi and to bring Satyasraya back, Rajendra, son of Rajaraja of the Chola dynasty attacked the Chalukya kingdom and occupied the region of rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra, Banavasa and Kollipaka and came upto Donur of Bijapur region. With this, Satyasraya came back from his invasion of Vengi, fought with the Cholas and saved his kingdoms.

Satyasraya had two titles namely **Akalanka Charita and Iriva Bedanga**. He died in 1008 A.D.

Vikramaditya-IV (1008-1014 AD)

Satyasraya had no sons, so Vikramaditya-II, son of his brother Yasovarman succeeded him. He was very generous and is famous for his donations. He had a sister called Akkadevi, who was praised as the incarnation of goddess Lakshmi during that period. Saktivarman of Vengi dynasty died during Vikramaditya's reign in 1011 A.D., and Vimaladitya came to rule in his stead. Vikramaditya-IV attacked Vengi and created problems to Vimaladitya, but the Cholas supported and helped him in protecting Vengi. Vikramaditya also fought with the rulers of South Kosala and Chedi. He ruled for 7 years and died in 1015 A.D. He had a title namely '**Tribhuvana Malla**' and was a follower of Jainism. He issued the **Kudhem inscription** and narrated the birth of Chalukya dynasty in it.

Ayyana (1015 AD)

Vikramaditya's brother Ayyana succeeded him and ruled for a few weeks. During his period, Rajendra Chola of Chola dynasty invaded the Chalukya kingdom and occupied Kollipaka region. Ayyana died in battle while fighting with Rajendra Chola.

Jayasimha-II (1015-1042 AD)

Ayyana's brother Jayasimha-II came to the throne after his death. Vikramaditya-V, Ayyana and

Jayasimha were the sons of Yasovarma. He also had a daughter named Akkadevi. Jayasimha, immediately after coming to the rule, fought with Cholas and saved Kollipaka region. Vimaladitya died during the third year of Jayasimha's rule and Vijayaditya asked for the support of Jayasimha. Jayasimha sent his army and helped him. Thus conflict arose between him and the Cholas again. During the conflict, Rajendra Chola defeated Jayasimha completely at Vengi and made Rajaraja Narendra, the king of Vengi in 1022 A.D. Jayasimha did not interfere in the affairs of Vengi later. Paramara Bhoja was a contemporary of Jayasimha. Bhoja invaded the Chalukya kingdom and conquered the Nasik region but Jayasimha waged a battle on him around 1019-1022 A.D. and recaptured the region. Though he helped Vijayaditya in 1031 A.D., it was in vain. Jayasimha took to Saivism in 1034 A.D. His defence minister was Macharaju; and he patronised poet Chandrarajan, who wrote a book called 'Madana Tilaka'. Jayasimha developed the town of Kolanupaka and gave donations to Jain Maths. He also reconstructed the town of Musingi, where two battles had been waged before him. It was a famous Jain Pilgrimage centre during that period and later. Jayasimha had two titles, namely **Mallikamoda and Jagadeka malla**. He died in 1042 A.D.

Someawara-I (1042-1068 A.D)

Jayasimha was succeeded by his son Someswara as the king. He built the city of Kalyani and made it his capital. He had two titles, namely **Ahavamalla and Trailokya malla**. Rajendra Chola of Chola dynasty died during his reign and his three sons Rajadhiraja, Rajendra and Veera Rajendra ruled the kingdom successively. Someswara was the contemporary of all three of them. He interfered in the politics of Vengi kingdom and waged wars with all three but was defeated many times by them. But later he defeated Rajaraja Narendra and made him his subordinate king. Battles were waged by Kalyani Chalukyas since the period of Satyasraya to conquer Vengi but were failed. They succeeded to some extent during the

reign of Someswara-I and Vengi became his feudatory kingdom. But again he was defeated by Veera Rajendra ultimately. Later in 1067 A.D., Prince Vikramaditya-VI revenged him by invading the Chola kingdom and plundering Tanjaore, Kanchi and Gangaikonda Cholapur. Kakati Prolaraja also participated in these wars, won the praise of Someswara, and was gifted the Anumakonda region with hereditary rights. Someswara fought with the king of Chedi region in 1058 A.D. His feudatory kings-Kakatiyas, Hoyasalas and Yadavas helped him in his wars. Later on, **he became vexed with the worst life and sacrificed his life by drowning in the river Tungabhadra** in 1068 A.D., in front of a large audience. He had three sons Someswara-II, Vikramaditya-VI and Jayasimha.

Someswara-II (1068-1076 AD.)

Someswara-II, the eldest son of Someswara-I succeeded him after his death. He also fought wars against the Chola dynasty. Veera Rajendra of the Chola dynasty invaded the Chalukya kingdom and war ensued, during which Vikramaditya-VI, brother of Someswara-II revolted and asked for the support and help of Veera Rajendra. He not only helped Vikramaditya-VI, but also gave his daughter in marriage to him, and sent the Ghftla armies, to help his son-in-law. With the help of Chola armies. Vikramaditya occupied the Rattapadi region and declared himself as its king. Veera Rajendra died some time after this in 1070 A.D. Later, Someswara-II attacked his brother's kingdom in 1071 A.D and defeated him. After the defeat, Vikramaditya made peace agreement with his elder brother and worked under him until 1074 A.D. Someswara agreed to give the regions of Anantapur, Chitradurgam, Dharwad and Kalinga to his younger brother. Though Vikramaditya agreed to this arrangement in the beginning, he was not satisfied with this and revolted for a second time, defeated his brother Someswara, and declared himself the emperor in 1076 A.D. Someswara-II had a title namely **Bhuvanaika Malla** and he was a

worshipper of Lord Siva.

Vikramaditya -VI (1076-1126 AD)

Vikramaditya-VI was the greatest of Kalyani Chalukya rulers. He ruled for 50 years and expanded his kingdom in a Ruge way. He ascended the throne with the title -Tribhuvana Malla and started the Chalukya vikram era (saka) with his name. Hundreds of inscriptions were released with this saka in Sanskrit, kannada and Andhra languages during his reign. During his brother Someswara's reign, he was appointed as the protector of Gangawadi region. During that time, Veera Rajendra of Chola dynasty recognised his talents and made him his son-in-law. When Veera Rajendra died in 1070 A.D. Vikramaditya went to Tanjaore and made Adhi Rajendra, his brother-in-law as the king of Cholas. But Adhi Rajendra died in the same year and Vikramaditya competed with Rajendra, son of Rajaraja narendra for the throne of Tanjaore kingdom and failed to get it. The Chola throne then .went to Rajendra.

Vikramaditya's younger brother Jayasimha revolted against him in 1080 A.D., but was suppressed by him. Later on, he fought battles with the Solankis and Kalachur rulers. He invaded the Chola kingdom in 1084 A.D., and plundered Kanchi. He became friends with Vijayabahu, ruler of the Simhala region. In 1118 A.D., when Kulotthunga Chola died, he invade Vengi kingdom and occupied it. All the feudatory kings of Cholas in the coastal Andhra region agreed to the sovereignty of Vikramaditya-VI and paid tributes to him. Vengi kingdom was a part of. Kalyani Chalukya empire between 1118 and 1138 A.D. With the occupation of Vengi, Bay of Bengal became his; border on the East, Arabian sea on the west, river Narmada on the North and river Cauvery on the Southern side. Hoyasalas, Kakatiyas, Devagiri yadavas, Kandur Cholas, Mudigonda Chalukyas, Meda, Damma dynasties of sabbi mandal, Kaiachuris and Eruva Bhimachoda all became his feudatory kings. Dandanayaka Anantapala and Lakshmana Dandanayaka were his chiefs of army of them. Lakshmana Dandanayaka showed extraordinary talent during the invasion of Vengi kingdom. Vikramaditya-VI himself was a great warrior. He was not only the builder of an empire, but also was a big patron of poets, scholars and artists. He was a patron of Sanskrit and kannada languages.. Mahakavi Bilhana and spiritual scientist Vijnaneswara were his contemporaries. Bilhana wrote the 'Vikramankadeva Charitra' and Vijnaneswara wrote a spiritual text called Vijnaneswaram'. Vikramaditya-VI died in 1126 A.D.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who was the founder of Kalyani dynasty? – Tailapa-II
- ★ In which place Kalyani Chalukyas who were the feudatory of Rashtrakutas established their Kingdom? –Tandivadi
- ★ The capital of Kalyani Chalukyas: – Kalyani
- ★ Tailapa-II was the feudatory king of which Rashtrakuta emperor? –Krishna-III
- ★ Who were the rulers of Khanunam district at the time when Tailapa came to the power? – Mudigonda Chalukyas
- ★ The titles of Tailapa: – Chalukya Rama, Aahavamalla, Satyasraya tilaka, Ranaranga bhima
- ★ The name of the wife of Tailapa: –Jakawa
- ★ The names of the sons of Tailapa: – Satyasraya, Yaso varma
- ★ Who came to the power after Tailapa? – Satyasraya
- ★ The titles of Satyasraya: – Akalanka charita, Iriva bedenga
- ★ In which year Satyasraya passed away? –1008A.D.
- ★ After the reign of Satyasraya, who ruled the kingdom – Vikramaditya-V
- ★ Who was the father of Vikramaditya -V, and the brother of Satyasraya? – Yaso varma
- ★ The title of Vikramaditya -V: – Tribhuvana malla
- ★ The Inscription of Vikramaditya-V: – Kaudhem Inscription

- ★ After the reign of Vikramaditya, who ruled the country? – Ayyana
- ★ Ayyana was the brother of: – Vikramaditya
- ★ The ruling period of Ayyana: –1015 A.D.
- ★ After Ayyana, who came to the power? – Jayasimha -II, younger brother of Ayyana
- ★ Who was the contemporary of Jayasimha-II? – Paramara Bhoja:
- ★ When did Jayasimha fought with king Bhoja and got protected his kingdom? –1019-1022 A.D.
- ★ When did Jayasimha took Saivism? –1034 A.D.
- ★ War minister of Jayasimha: – Macharaju
- ★ The poet patronised by Jayasimha: – Chandra Riyu
- ★ The poem written by poet Chandra raju: – Madana tilaka
- ★ The titles of Jayasimha: – Mallikamoda, Jagadeka malla
- ★ In which year Jayasimha was dead? –1042 AD.
- ★ After the death of Jayasimha, who continued the rule? –Someswara-I
- ★ The titles of Someswara -I: – Aahavamalla, Trailokya malla
- ★ The feudatory kingdom of Someswara -I- Vengi
- ★ The sons of Someswara-I: – Someswara-II, Vikramaditya VI, and Jayasimha
- ★ The capital of Kalyani Chalukyas: – Kalyani
- ★ Tailapa-II was the feudatory king of which Rashtrakuta emperor? –Krishna-III
- ★ Who were the rulers of Khanunam district at the time when Tailapa came to the power? – Mudigonda Chalukyas
- ★ The titles of Tailapa: – Chalukya Rama, Aahavamalla, Satyasraya tilaka, Ranaranga bhima
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- ★ The titles of Satyasraya: – Akalanka charita, Iriva bedenga
- ★ In which year Satyasraya passed away? –1008A.D.
- ★ After the reign of Satyasraya, who ruled the kingdom – Vikramaditya-V
- ★ Who was the father of Vikramaditya -V, and the brother of Satyasraya? – Yaso varma
- ★ The title of Vikramaditya -V: – Tribhuvana malla
- ★ The Inscription of Vikramaditya-V: – Kaudhem Inscription
- ★ After the reign of Vikramaditya, who ruled the country? – Ayyana
- ★ Ayyana was the brother of: – Vikramaditya
- ★ The ruling period of Ayyana: –1015 A.D.
- ★ After Ayyana, who came to the power? – Jayasimha -II, younger brother of Ayyana
- ★ Who was the contemporary of Jayasimha-II? – Paramara Bhoja:
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- ★ The titles of Someswara -I: – Aahavamalla, Trailokya malla
- ★ The feudatory kingdom of Someswara -I:- Vengi
- ★ The sons of Someswara-I: – Someswara-II, Vikramaditya VI, and Jayasimha
- ★ The title of Someswara-II: – Bhuvanaika malla
- ★ Who was the great king among Kalyani Chalukyas? – Vikramaditya -VI
- ★ The ruling period of Vikramaditya -VI: –1076-1126 A.D.
- ★ The title of Vikramaditya -VI: – Tribhuvana malla
- ★ Who ascended the throne with the title of Tribhuvanamalla and started the era with his own name? – Vikramaditya -VI

- ★ The era started by Vikramaditya -VI: – **Chalukya Vikrama Saka**
- ★ From which year to which year, Vengi Kingdom continued as a part of Kalyani chalukya king-dom? –**From 1118 to 1138 A.D.**
- ★ Commander-in-chiefs (warlord) of Vikrama ditya -VI: – **Dandanayaka Anantapala and Lakshmana Dandanayaka**
- ★ The great poets under the patronage of Vikrama-ditya -VI: – **Bilhana and Vijnaneswara**
- ★ Who wrote Vikramankadeva Charitra? –**Bilhana**
- ★ Who wrote Vijnaneswaram, which is a dharma sastra? – **Vijnaneswara**
- ★ In which year Vikramaditya was dead? –**1126A.D.**
- ★ After Vikramaditya-VI, who came to the power? – **Someswara-III**
- ★ The ruling period of Someswara-III: –**1126-1138 A.D.**
- ★ The titles of Someswara-III: – **Bhuloka Vikrama Chalukya and Manimaandalika Chudamani**
- ★ The books written by Someswara -III: – **Abhilashi tartha chintamani, samaraa**
- ★ The son of Jagadekamalla: – **Tailapa III**
- ★ The ruling period of Tailapa -III: **1151 4156 A.D.**
- ★ The feudatory kings, who proclaimed independence during the reign of Tailapa -III: – **Hoyasala kings, Yadavas and Kakatiya kings**
- ★ Who annexed the Kalyani, after defeating Tailapa in the year 1151 A.D.? **Kalachuri Bijjala**
- ★ The year in which Tailapa-III was dead? –**1163A.D**
- ★ Bijjala who defeated Tailapa belongs to which dynasty? **Kalachuri**
- ★ The year in which Bijjala transferred his capital to Kalyani? –**1100 A.D.**
- ★ The sons of Bijjala: • **Someswara, Sankama, Aahavamalla and Singana**
- ★ Upto which year, Someswara, son of Bijjala ruled the country? –**1177 A.D.**
- ★ After Someswara, who ruled the country? **Sankama**
- ★ After Sankama, who came to the power? –**Aahavamalla**
- ★ The famous event occurred during the reign of Aahavamalla: – **Palanadu Battle**
- ★ Who came to the power after Aahavamalla? – **Singana**
- ★ In which year Singana came to the power? –**1183A.D.**
- ★ Who re-established Kalyani chalukya dynasty after dethroned Singana in the year 1184 A.D. • **Chalukya Someswara-IV**
- ★ Who extended his support to Someswara -IV to defeat the Kalachuris?- **Kanduru Commander in-chief (warlord) of Brahma senani**
- ★ In which year, Yadava Bhillama annexed Kalyani after defeating Someswara? –**1189 AD.**
- ★ Someswara changed his capital to which place? – **Banavasa**
- ★ When did Hoyasala Bhallala defeated Someswara? -**1190A.D.**
- ★ The year in which Someswara was dead?
- ★ The contemporary of Someswara-IV: **Kulottunga Chola -III**
- ★ Who became the strong in Telangana, which was a part of Kalyani kingdom after the death of Someswara-IV? – **Kakatiyas**

Objective Bits

Who was the founder of Kalyani dynasty?

1. Tailapa -II
2. Satyasraya
3. Someswara -II
4. Sankama

Ans 1

2. The ruling period of Kalyani Chalukyas:

1. 950-1150 A.D.
2. 973-1200 A.D.
3. 962-1172 A.D.
4. 865-1165 A.D.

Ans 2

3. Who were in rule in Khammam district during the period in which Tailapa came to power?

1. Mudigonda Chalukyas –
2. Rashtrakutas
3. Chalukyas
4. Badami Chalukyas

Ans 1

4. The capital of Kalyani Chalukyas:

1. Manyakheth
2. Kalyani
3. Paramara
4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

5. Among the following who had the title Jagadekamalla?

1. Jayasimha-II
2. Someswara
3. Tailapa
4. Vikramaditya

Ans 1

6. The year which was named as Chalukya era?

1. 1074A.D.
2. 1075A.D.
3. 1076A.D.
4. 1077A.D.

Ans 3

7. To which kings, Kalyani Chalukyas acted as feudatory kings:

1. Pallavas
2. Cholas
3. Yadavas
4. Rashtrakutas

Ans 4

8. In which year, Tailapa-II, who is the founder of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty established a new dynasty after defeating the Rashtrakuta king Amogha Varsha?

1. 972A.D.
2. 973A.D.
3. 974A.D.
4. 975A.D.

Ans 2

9. The Chalukya king who transferred the capital of Kalyani Chalukyas from Kalyani to Banavasi

1. Someswara-IV
2. Someswara-II
3. Tailapa
4. Singana

Ans 1

10. Who increased the glory of Kalyani Chalukyas, after suppressing the Kala* churl dynasty people in the year 1118 A.D

1. Basaveswara
2. Someswara-IV
3. Vikramaditya
4. Tailapa-III

Ans 2

11. Vijnaneswara, who wrote legal science book called 'Mitakshari' was in the court of

1. Vikramaditya-II
2. Tailapa-II
3. Someswara-II
4. Vikramaditya-VI

Ans 4

12. The rule of Someswara-IV, the last king of Kalyani Chalukyas was uprooted by:

1. Virabhallala-II
2. Ayyanna-II
3. Karaka-II
4. Govinda-IV

Ans 1

13. Who faced the federation of Kalachurl ruler, Gangeyadeva, Paramara Bhqja and Rajendra Chola?

1. Tailapa-II
2. Jayasimha-II
3. Someswara-II
4. Vikramaditya

Ans 2

14 The court poets of Vikramaditya-VII

1. Bilhana
2. Vijnaneswara
3. Rannadu
4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

15. The war in which Someswara*! was defeated)

1. War of Funduru
2. War of Kudala Sangham
3. 1 & 2
4. War of Koppam

Ans 3

16. Who were the feudatory kings of . Vikramaditya-VI?

1. Kakatias
2. Kandar Cholas
3. Vengi Chalukyas
4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

17. Who was the writer of the 'Vikramanka Charita'?

1. Bilhana
2. Vidya Madhava
3. Rannadu
4. Vijnaneswara

Ans 1

18. Who uprooted the dynasty of Kalachurl Bjjala and led the movement of Veeraaalva in Karnataka?

1. Basaveswara
2. Aahava malla
3. Skandha
4. Saiva

Ans 1

19. What is the title of Tailapa -II?

1. Chalukya Rama
2. Aahavamalla
3. Satyasraya Tilaka
4. All the above

Ans 4

20. Vikramaditya-VI, who was the greatest king among Kalyani Chalukyas ruled the court for how many years?

1. 40 years
2. 50 years
3. 60 years
4. 30 years

Ans 2

21. The seas of Bijjalai

1. Someswara
2. Sankama, Singana

3. Aahavamalla

4. All the above

Ans 4

22. The year in which Godavari war took place during the reign of Someswara-QZ

1. 1234A.D. 2. 1235A.D.

3. 1236A.D. 4. 1237A.D.

Ans 1

23. The title of Jayasimha-II

1. Jagadeka malla, Vikramasimha

2. Mallikamoda

3. Trailokyamalla

4. All the above

Ans 4

24. Someswara-I, ruled the country for how many years?

1. 24 years 2. 26 years.

3. 28 years 4. 30 years

Ans 2

25. The year in which Satyasraya ascended the throne!

1. 995A.D. 2. 996A.D.

3. 997A.D. 4. 998A.D.

Ans 3

Telangana History Mudigonda Chalukyas

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The second Chalukya dynasty which flourished during the Rashtrakuta era in Telangana was of the Mudigonda Chalukyas.

This was a subordinate/feudatory dynasty which supported the Vengi-Chalukyas against the Rashtrakuta and later on against the Kakatiyas also in the Telugu regions in early middle ages. Their capital was "Mudigonda" of the Khammam region. The Khammam and Warangal regions were called as, Koravi seema and Visuruntidu during middle ages. The Eastern region of Koraviseema was called as Manchikondanadu. The Mudigonda 'chalukyas ruled this region with Mudigonda as their capital between 850 and 1200 A.D. This kingdom bordered the Vengi region from river Krishna to river Godavari.

All the roads that lead to the Coastal Andhra region from the Deccan went through this. Geographical studies indicate that this region was established as a separate kingdom to prevent the attacks of Rashtrakutas on the Vengi kingdom directly by the Eastern Chalukyas. As it was a branch of Chalukyas, was called as Mudigonda Chalukyas. This dynasty held a key role in the local politics until the period of Kakatiya Ganapatideva. The inscriptions of Koravi, Magallu, Guduru inscription of Viriyala dynasty and Kriwaka or Kukkunoor inscription of Kusumayudha reveal the history of this dynasty. They acted as a protective shield to Eastern Chalukyas and fought many battles with Rashtrakutas. They became the subordinate rulers of Kalyani Chalukyas from 1000A.D. As there were no date and proper information in the inscriptions regarding their reign, it is difficult to compile their history completely.

Ranamarda

According to inscriptions, Ranamarda was the founder of Mudigonda Chalukya dynasty. His elder brother was Kokkili, of whom no details were available. Ranamarda had two titles namely- "**Pravarthamana and Vijaya**". Historians opined that Ranamarda belonged to the western chalukya dynasty because his name resembles the names of the rulers of that dynasty like- Ranaraguda, Ranavikrama and Ranavikranta. He must have served the Eastern Chalukyas first and was given Koravi region by them to rule, with Mudigonda as his capital. Inscriptions compared Ranamarda to Lord Rana in wars. He expanded his kingdom upto Kondapalli of Krishna district and reportedly wore a necklace called '**Ranamarda Kantiya**' to denote his victories. That necklace was worshiped as hereditary asset and god by his dynasty later on.

Kusumayudha-I (870-895 AD)

After the death of Ranamarda, his son Kusumayudha succeeded him as the ruler. He was the contemporary of Gunaga Vijayaditya and Chalukya Bhima. During their period, conflicts between the Eastern Chalukyas and Rashtra kutas reached their high. Krishna-II of Rashtra kutas tried to invade Vengi region and first occupied the Koravi seema. He then captured Chalukya Bhima at kolanikota. Kusumayudha came to Bhima's rescue by attacking Rashtra kutas; he not only freed Bhima but defeated Rashtrakutas and recaptured his kingdom, Koravi seema. Chalukya Bhima honoured him in many ways for his help. He also donated a village called '**Kukiparru**' to a Brahmin named Pothamayya on the request of Kusumayudha. Short by

after Chalukya Bhima ascended the throne, Kusumayudha died. In fact he was the a subordinate ruler of the Chalukyas from the period of Gunaga Vijayaditya.

Gonagayya (898-910 AD.)

Kusumayudha had two sons- Gonagayya and Niravadya. Gonagayya succeeded Kusumayudha as the ruler. Kusumayudha named his son Gonagayya in honour of the Chalukya ruler Gunaga Vijayaditya. After the death of Chalukya Bhima-I, internal conflicts arose in the Vengi kingdom. As Gonagayya did not participate in them, he lost the confidence of Vengi Chalukyas; and his younger brother Niravadya (910-935 A.D.) took this as an opportunity to usurp Gonagayya from power and occupy the throne. Gonagayya, who* lost his kingdom, went to Arikesari-II of Vemulawada Chalukya dynasty for help. He could reclaim his lost kingdom with the help of Arikesari, but Arikesari had become a subordinate ruler then. After that, the offspring of Gonagayya ruled the Mudigonda kingdom. Gonagayya had other names- Vijayaditya Gonaga, Vijayata Gonaga and Vijaya Gonaga.

Kusumayudha-II (935-960 AM.)

After the death of Gonagayya, his son Kusumayudha-II succeeded him. He had a title- namely, "**Vineeta Janasraya**".

Vijayaditya-II (960-980 A.D)

Vijayaditya-II son of Kusumayudha-II succeeded him and ruled between 960 and 980 A.D.

Kusumayudha-III (980-1000 A.D.)

Kusumayudha-III, son of Vijayaditya-II ruled after him. He had 4 sons namely- Gonaga, Nijjaraya, Mallappa and Lobhacha. Their names except that of Gonaga were, mentioned in the Magallu tank inscription. But the Narayana giri inscription mentioned the name of Gonaga. So, it was concluded that he had four sons. Gonaga (1000-1025 A.D.) succeeded his father and Nijjaraya (1000-1025 A.D.) succeeded his brother.

Kusumayudha-IV (1050-1075 A.D.)

Kusumayudha-IV, son of Nijjaraya came to rule after his father's death, between 1050 and 1075 A.D. The inscription of Magallu tank reveals that he donated the village of Magallu pond to a Brahmin called Gonayya.

Betaraja-I (1075-1100 AD.)

Kusumayudha's son Betaraja-I came to rule after his death. Until that time the region of Koravi seema was completely under the control of Mudigonda Chalukyas. But from then onwards conflicts occurred in the kingdom. Kakatiya Gundana defeated Betaraja and occupied the Koravi region. Betaraja later took the help of. Erra, the ruler of Viriyala, to regain his kingdom. This was revealed by the **Gudur inscription** issued by Viriyala Erra and Kainasani.

The main reason for Mudigonda Chalukyas losing their kingdom was because of the establishment of Kakatiya dynasty at this period. Krishna-II of Rashtrakutas wanted to contain Mudigonda Chalukyas and appointed Iriya, his chief of army as the head of Kurawadi region. This region was a part of Koravi kingdom. Iriya must have made Orugallu his capital, which led to conflicts between the Kakatiya and Mudigonda Chalukya dynasties. As the Kakatiyas raged

over the region, Mudigonda Chalukyas had to leave the Koravi area temporarily. In this background the Mudigonda Chalukyas took shelter with Tailapa-II, the ruler of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty. As the Mudigonda Chalukyas were a branch of their own dynasty (Chalukyas) and as Kakatiya Gundana was the army chief of their enemy dynasty Rashtrakutas, Tailapa decided to help Mudigonda Chalukyas and go to war against Kakatiyas to recapture Koraviseema. This task was assigned to Erra, the chief of army of Tailapa-II and also the head of Viriyala region. Erra defeated and killed Kakatiya Gundana and appointed Bottu Beta as the ruler of Koraviseema, according to Guduru inscription. This Bottu Beta belonged to the dynasty of Mudigonda Chalukyas, according to the Kriwaka inscription. These two above inscriptions prove that Bottu Beta of Mudigonda Chalukyas again became the ruler of Koraviseema.

Kusumayudha-V (1100-1128 AD)

Kusumayudha-V, son of Bottu Beta succeeded him as the ruler of Koraviseema. He had a title namely Muthenagallu.

Betaraja-II (1125-1150 AD.)

Betaraja-II, son of Kusumayudha-V came to rule in 1125. He had a title- 'Vineetha Janasraya'. He had two sons- Kusumayudha and Nagatiraja. They were the last heirs of their dynasty.

Kusumayudha-VI (1150-1175 A.D.) |

Kusumayudha who came to rule in 1150 was a contemporary of Kakatiya Rudradeva. The Kakatiya kingdoms expanded tremendously during Rudradeva's reign. He defeated polavasa dynasty, who ruled the Karimnagar region and Kandur Cholas, who were the rulers of Panagallu and annexed their regions to his kingdom. He also occupied the Mudigonda kingdom. Karunadhi pati, Indaparaju and Devaraju all ministers under Kusumayudha-VI, escaped to deep forest with their king and the royal family along with a lot of money and valuables, and lived underground for 12 years. According to 'Krivvaka' inscription, Kusumayudha later recaptured his kingdom, appointed the ministers who helped him as Mahamandaleswaras (Grand chiefs) and presented them with the Kriwaka village of Godavari coast.

Nagathi Raja (1175-1200 AD)

Nagatiraja, younger brother of Kusuma yudha- VI, succeeded him in 1175 A.D. He was a contemporary of Mahadeva of Kakatiya dynasty. During that period, Mahadeva invaded the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri in 1198 A.D. and died in war in the hands of Jaitugi. His son Ganapatideva was also captured in the war. Nagathi raja felt that it was good opportunity to take revenge on Kakatiyas and attacked their kingdom. Recharla rudra came to the rescue of Kakatiya dynasty and chased away Nagatiraja; recaptured Kakatiya region and also occupied the Mudigonda kingdom. After the release of Ganapatideva, he annexed Mudigonda region to the Kakatiya empire. Thus ended the rule of Mudigonda chalukya dynasty at around 1200 A.D.

According to the '[Srikakulam inscription](#)' at Natha Rameswaram of Krishna district. Nagatiraja, who lost his kingdom lived in Kolanu region with his family. There was a stone inscription at Natha Rameswaram of Kolanu mandal which narrates that a person named Bothu Nagatiraja made a donation in 1218 A.D. there. Nagatiraja of Mudigonda chalukyas himself issued that inscription. Later, Sri ramabhadra, son of [Nagatiraja also issued a donation inscription in the Gopalaswami temple at Sikakulam of Krishna district](#), which says that he had titles called- [Vineetajanasrya, Prachchanna Vidyadhara, Marbala kesari and Koravi Purahara-adheeswara](#).

These were the traditional titles of Mudigonda Chalukyas. It also narrated his Gotra as manavyasa. These two inscriptions reveal that the lost of Mudigonda chalukyas lived in Vengi kingdom.

According to Kriwaka inscription of Kusumayudha-Vi, 'Palampeta' inscription of Recharla Rudra, 'Natha Rameswara' inscription in Kolanu mandal of Bottu Nagatiraja and 'Srikakula inscription' of Sri ramabhadra, the Mudigonda Chalukya kingdom declined due to the attack of Kakatiyas and fell by 1200 A.D. and the descendants of that dynasty became common citizens.

Bit Bank

★ The kingdom, which established in the period of Rashtrakutas and flourished in Telangana:

Mudigonda Chalukya Kingdom

★ The capital of Mudigonda Chalukyas: – **Mudigonda, near Khammam town**

★ Mudigonda situated in: – **Koraviseema**

★ Another name for Koraviseema: – **Visarunadu**

★ In the medieval period, the regions of Khammam and Warangal districts are called as: –**Koraviseema**

★ What was the name for eastern part in Koraviseema – **Manchi Kondanadu**

★ The inscription tells about the genealogy of Mudigonda Chalukyas: – **Maagallu tank**

★ The contemporary kingdoms of Mudigonda Chalukyas: **Vemulawada Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Viriyala rulers**

★ Another name for the dynasty of Mudigonda Chalukyas? . **MudugOnduru**

★ The dynasty of Mudigonda Chalukyas extended upto: **In the western boundary of Vengi, from Godavari to Krishna**

★ The ruling period of Mudigonda Chalukyas: **850 – 1200 A.D,**

★ 'The inscriptions which shows the history of Mudigonda Chalukyas upto eastern Chalukya period . **Koravi and maagallu eheruvu inscriptions**

★ The founder of Mudigonda Chalukya dynasty: . **Ranamarda**

★ Who is the brother of Ranamarda? **Kokkiii**

★ The titles of Kokkili king? – **Pravarthamana, Vijaya**

★ After Ranamarda who ruled the Country? **Kusumayudha**

★ Who is the contemporary of Gunaga Vijayaditya and Chalukya Bhima and took important role in Vengi- Manyakheta clashes? **Kusumayudha**

★ Mudigonda Chalukya king, who drove away the Rashtrakuta king Krishna-II and handed over the throne of Vengi to Chalukya Bhima-I: – **Kusumayudha**

★ The regime of Kusumayudha: **870-895 AD**

★ Who are the sons of Kusumayudha? **Gonagayya and Niravadya**

★ Who ruled the country after Kusumayudha? – **Gonagayya**

★ Because of the reason that Gonagayya was not took proper interest towards the administration of the Kingdom, who ruled the country in his place? **Niravadya**

★ Vemulawada Chalukya king who gave shelter to Gonagayya who lost his kingdom? **Arikesari -II**

★ Other names of Gonagayya: **Vijayaditya, Vijayata Gonaga and Vijaya Gonaga**

★ With whose help Gonagayya, dethroned his brother Niravadya and reoccupied the Mudigonda Kingdom? –**Arikesari**

★ After Gonagayya, his son came to the power what is the name of his son? • **Kusumayudhya-II**

★ The regime of Kusumayudha -II: **838-880 AD,**

★ After Kusumayudha -II who ruled the country?- **Vijayaditya-II**

★ The regime of Vijayaditya-II: **960-980 AD**

★ The inscription which informs about the internal quarrels between Vijayaditya-I and Niravadya: **Koravi Inscription**

- ★ The regime of Kusumayudha-III: 980-1000 AD
- ★ Who ruled after Kusumayudha-III? Gonaga
- ★ After Kusumayudha-IV, who came to the power? -Betaraju-I
- ★ The regime of Betaraju-I: 1075-1100 AD,
- ★ Who occupied Koravi region after defeating Betaraju-I – Kakatiya Gundana
- ★ With whose help Betaraju, re-occupied Koravi region? Viriyala ruler Errani
- ★ The reason for the loss of Koravi seema by Mudigonda Chalukyas: The emergence of Kakatiya kingdom
- ★ After Betaraju, who ruled the country? Kusumayudha-V
- ★ The regime of Kusumayudha-V: 1100-1125 AD.
- ★ The title of Kusumayudha -V: Muttenagallu
- ★ Who ruled after Kusumayudha V? Bottu Betaraju -II
- ★ The regime of Bottu Betaraju: 1125-1150 AD
- ★ The inscription Which mentioned Betarju-II: • Krivvaka inscription
- ★ The sons of Bottu Betaraju -II: • Kusumayudha-VI and Nagati raju
- ★ Kusumayudha-VI, was a contemporary of: • Kakati Rudradeva
- ★ Who occupied Mudigonda kingdom after drove away Kusumayudha-VI? Rudradeva
- ★ Kusumayudha -VI, who lost his kingdom, live incognito for how many years? 12 years
- ★ After how many years Kusumayudha regained his kingdom? 12 years
- ★ The regime of Nagati raju: 1175-1200A.D.
- ★ When did Mudigonda Chalukya kingdom came to an end? – about 1200 A.D.
- ★ After losing the kingdom, Nagatiraju run away to which country? Kolanu
- ★ Kolanu king, who treated well Nagati raju: Somaya
- ★ The inscription which inform us about the living of Nagatiraju in Kolanu kingdom: Natta rameswaram, Srikakula inscription
- ★ The historian who said, that Kakatiya ruler Rudra deva defeated Nagatiraju and occupied Koravi region? • P.V. Parabrahma Sastry
- ★ The inscription which informs about the downfall of Mudigonda Chalukyas: Palampeta inscription of Reeharla Rudra

Objective Bits

1 Among the following which districts are called as Koraviseema in medieval period?

1. Khammam 2. Warangal
3. Karimnagar 4.1 & 2

Ans. 4

2. The inscriptions which informs about Mudigonda Chalukyas!

1. Koravi 2. maagallu tank
3. Guduru 4. All the above

Ans. 4

3. The ruling period of Mudigonda Chalukyas!

1. 850-1200 A.D. 2. 750-1100 A.D.
3. 700-1000 A.D. 4. 800-1150 A.D.

Ans. 1

4. Who is the founder of Mudigonda Chalukya dynasty?

1. Kusumayudha 2. Ranamarda
3. Vijayaditya-II 4. Betaraju

Ans. 2

5. St The son of Ranamarda!

1. Kusumayudha
2. Vijayaditya
3. Betaraju-I
4. Gonagayya

Ans. 1

6. Kusumayudha was the contemporary of

1. Gunaga Vijayaditya
2. Chalukya Bhima
3. 1 & 2
4. Krishna-II

Ans. 3

7. The sons of Kusumayudha!

1. Gonagayya
2. Niravadya
3. Vinayaditya
4. 1 & 2

Ans. 4

8. Other names of Gonagayya!

1. Vijayaditya Gonaga
2. Vijayata Gonaga
3. Vijaya Gonaga
4. All the above

Ans. 4

9. Among the following who is having the title Vineeta Janasraya

1. Kusumayudha -II
2. Vijayaditya -II
3. Betaraju-I
4. Kusumayudha-I

Ans. 1

10. The regime of Vijayaditya-II

1. 930-950 A.D.
2. 960-980 A.D.
3. 940-960 A.D.
4. 970-990 A.D.

Ans. 2

11. According to which inscription, Koraviseema was ruled by two Retarajas between 1080*1078 A.O.?

1. Guduru
2. maagallu tank
3. Kriwaka
4. Koravi

Ans. 1

12. The regime of Betaraja-I

1. 1050-1075 A.D.
2. 1075-1100 A.D.
3. 1025-1050 A.D.
4. 1000-1025 AD.

Ans. 2

13. Mudigonda Chalukya king having the title 'Muttanagailu'

1. Kusumayudha-V
2. Betaraju-II
3. Kusumayudha-VI
4. Negatiraju

Ans. 1

14. Mudigonda Chalukya king, who is a eon* temporary of Kakati Rudradeva

1. Kusumayudha-V
2. Betaraju-II
3. Kusumayudha-VI
4. Nagtiraju

Ans. 3

15. Kakati Rudra invaded Mudigonda and drove away Kusumayudha-VI; At that time some

ministers of Mudigonda run away into forests with valuable things and treasury. Who are they?

1. Sri Karanadhipati 2. Indrapa raju 3. Deva raju 4. All the above

Ans. 4

16. Through which inscription, we came to know that kusumayudha V lived in exile for the period of 12 years?

1. Kriwaka 2. Koravi
3. maagallu 4. Mudigonda

Ans. 1

17. The year in which Mudigonda Chalukya kingdom came to an end?

1. 1050A.D. 2. 1100A.D. ;
3. 1150 AD. 4. 1200 AD.

Ans. 4

18. The region of Mudigonda kingdom was called as:

1. Visu runadu 2. Koravinadu
3. Manchikondanadu 4. Mudugonduru

Ans. 1

19. The contemporary kingdoms of Mudigonda Chalukyas:

1. Vemulawada Chalukyas
2. Kakatiyas
3. Viriyala rulers
4. All the above

Ans. 4

20. Who is greatest among Mudigonda chalukyas?

1. Ranamarda 2. Kusumayudha-III
3. Krishna-11 4. Chalukya Bhima

Ans. 2

21. The capital of Mudigonda Chalukyas:

1. Khammam 2. Bodhan
3. Mudigonda 4. Vemulawada

Ans. 3

22. According to Guduru inscription, in which period Koravi seema ruled by two Betarajas:

1. 1050-1075 A.D. 2. 1040-1065 A.D.
3. 102-1050 A.D. 4. 1030-1060 AD.

Ans. 1

23. The last king of Mudigonda Chalukyas:

1. Kusumayudha -VI 2. Nagati raju
3. Beta raja 4. Ranamarda

Ans. 2

24. Another name for Mudigonda:

1. Mudugonduru
2. Koraviseema
3. Visurunadu
4. Manchi kondanadu

Ans. 1



Telangana History Kakatiyas (1000-1323 A.D.)

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Kakatiya dynasty was one of the prominent ruling dynasties of Telangana. Kakatiyas not only ruled a very large kingdom, but also introduced a strong administrative system; were famous as generous and good rulers and extended their name and fame to far away regions.

Kakatiyas were subordinate rulers of Rashtrakutas at first and later served the Kalyani Chalukyas. They took advantage of the conditions of anarchy in the Deccan region during the 11th century and declared independence at about 1000 A.D. at Warangal (Orugallu). They later extended their rule to the whole of Telangana, and also Andhra region and some parts of Orissa and Tamilnadu. Their era ended in 1323 A.D. The 323 years' reign of Kakatiyas was divided into two parts. The first part occurred between 1000-1157 A.D, during which they strengthened their dominance in the East Telangana region. The second part occurred between 1158-1323 A.D., during which their dynasty reached its zenith and also started to decline. The most important rulers of Kakatiya dynasty were Ganapatideva (1199-1262 A.D.), Rudramadevi (1262-1289 A.D.) and Prataparudra (1289-1323 A.D.)

Origin of the dynasty

There are a lot of arguments about the origins of Kakatiya dynasty. Kakatiyas were first mentioned in the Magallu inscription (950 A.D.), issued by Danarnava, the Chalukya ruler. It says that Kakartya Gundyana was the great grandson of Gundiya Rashtrakuta. Eriya Rashtrakuta was the son of Gundiya, and Betiya was the son of Eriya. Danarnava occupied the Vengi kingdom with the help of Krishna-III of Rashtrakutas. In exchange for the help of Rashtrakuta army chief Gundyana and to please him, Danarnava donated the village of Magallu (Agraharam) to a Brahmin, and issued the Magallu inscription. **The Bayyaram tank inscription, which was issued in 1250 A.D. by Mylamba**, younger sister of Kakati Ganapati, also says that Kakartya Gundyana and others were ancestors of the Kakatiyas; founder of their dynasty was Venna Bhupati; and that his family heirs were the Kakatiyas.

Origin of the name of the dynasty

Historians differ in determining the origin of Kakatiya dynasty' their early native place; name of the dynasty; and their caste. The early native place of Kakatiyas was 'Kakatipur' according to some inscriptions. As the founder of their dynasty Ven-naya ruled from Kakatipur, their family got the name Kakatiyas- according to the Bayyaram inscription, which reveals the early history of Kakatiyas. Two opinions prevail in explaining the meaning of the word 'Kakati'

1. '**Prataparudra yashobhushanam**', written by Vidyanatha explains that the meaning of '**kakati**' is Durgasakti; as their family worshiped her, that is why they were called as Kakatiyas.

2. The people of Orugallu worshiped local goddesses called '**kakati**' and '**Ekaveera**'; a temple of 'Kakatamma' was located in the Orugallu fort and thus Kakatiyas got their name from the goddess- '**Kreedabhiramam**' written by Vallabhamatya narrated the above. Many inscriptions described Kakatiyas as the worshippers of 'Swayam Bhudeva'. As the Bayyaram inscription says, Kakatiyas served as the army chiefs of Rashtrakutas in the beginning. They used to participate in the attacks of Rashtrakutas on Vengi Chalukyas. They used the picture of 'eagle' (Garuda) as their official symbol, denoting the subordinate ruler status. But later, when they

became famous and changed allegiance to kalyani chalukyas, they used the picture of 'pig' (varaha) as their official symbol.

The kakatiyas were mentioned as descendants of Surya or chandra dynasty kings; kshatriyas and worshippers of 'Swayam Bhudeva Paadaalu' (feet) in some inscriptions. In Kanchi, Pakala and Motupalli inscriptions were issued by him, kakati Ganapatideva described their dynasty as the descendants of surya (vamsa), and also that they belonged to Manu, Ikshvaku and Mandhara dynasties. But the 'Vardhamanapura' inscription issued by Malyala gundaya Senani says that kakatiyas were 'Sudras'. The reign of kakatiyas was described as the 'Golden era' of sudras. Kakatiyas followed Jainism earlier and later converted to Saivism.

Establishment of kingdom

Vengi chalukyas, who ruled the Andhra coasts, and Rashtrakutas were enemies from the beginning. Rashtrakutas conducted several attacks on vengi chalukyas. Kakatiyas served as the army chiefs of Rashtrakutas earlier; later became subordinate rulers of western chalukyas; still later declared themselves as independent rulers; defeated several local ruling dynasties and had become independent rulers of the whole of Telangana.

Gundaraju, fourth generation descendent of kakati vennamaraju, served Krishna-II of Rashtrakutas; attacked the kingdom of Vengi/Eastern chalukyas; and died at battle in the hands of 'Irumarti Gundana' son of Bhimavengi chalukya king. In exchange for his services, Krishna-II of Rashtrakutas appointed Eriya, son of Gundana as the ruler of koravi region (Khammam and Warangal areas), which was occupied by Rashtrakutas from Mudigonda chalukyas.

Betaraju succeeded Eriya as the ruler of koravi region but due to his weak rule, Mudigonda chalukyas reclaimed it. After Betaraju, Gundana-IV had become the army chief of Rashtrakutas. He was also called as '**kakartya Gundiya**'.

Meanwhile, due to internal struggles in vengi kingdom, chalukya Danamava fought and defeated his younger brother Ammaraju-II, with the help of Rashtrakuta ruler krishna-III and ascended the throne of Vengi. In the above battle, he was helped by Gundiya, army chief of krishna-III; in exchange for the support, he donated the Magallu village to please Gundiya and issued the Magallu inscription in 956 A.D. Gundyana-IV was described as '**Pindigunda**' in the Bayyairai inscription. Gundyana helped Danamava later also and had become the ruler of Natawadi region. During this period, revolts occurred in Rashtrakuta and vengi politics. Tailapa-II re-established the chalukya dynasty by defeating Rashtrakutas after the death of Krishna-III. In vengi, Jatachoda Bhima ascended throne after killing Danamava. Kakartya Gundyana took advantage of this political chaos and declared independence; attacked and defeated Mudigonda chalukyas and recaptured 'Koravi' region (located in Warangal dt. at present), which once was ruled by his father. Mudigonda chalukya ruler Bottu Betha took the help of Tailapa-II of kalyani chalukyas. to defeat kakartya Gundyana. Tailapa, with the help of his army chief Viriyala Errana killed Gundana in battle with this, the history of kakatiya dynasty might have been over if not for an interesting twist here.

Garuda Bethana was the son of Gundyana and was very young, on the one hand Rashtrakutas, who supported their family were finished and on another he lost his father and kingdom. During that trying time, kamasani, wife of Viriyala Errana, who was the army chief of kalyani chalukyas, supported Bethana; requested Tailapa to help him, after which, Tailapa made him as the ruler of hanumakonda (Anumakonda)- according to Gudur inscription and Siddheswara Charitra. This Garuda-Bethana was the fairious 'Betaraju-I' of kakatiya history. Thus first with the

help of Mudigonda chalukyas They ruled in koravi; and later with the help of viriyala family kakatiyas had become the subordinate rulers of kalyani chalukyas in Anumakonda in 1000 A.D

Historical Background

- ★ According to inscriptions, the early native place of kakatiyas was kakatipur.
- ★ According to Bayyaram tank inscription, as the founder of the dynasty, vennama raju ruled from kakatipur, they had become kakatiyas.
- ★ 'Prataparudra yashobhushanam'- says that 'kakati' means Durgasakti; and as the wor-shippers of that goddess, they become kakatiyas.
- ★ Vallabhamatya wrote in his 'kreedabhiramam' that there used to be a kakatamma temple in the orugallu fort.

Betaraju-I (1000-1052A.D,)

Betaraju-I ruled the Anumakonda region for 30 years as the subordinate/feudatory king of western chalukyas. The region of Anumakonda was a part of Warangal and Karimnagar districts of today. 'Sanigaram' inscription (1051) says that Betaraju lived upto 1051 A.D. Sanigaram (Karimnagar dt.) was a place in the Vemulawada chalukya kingdom, and it was occupied by Betaraju, according to the inscription. Recharla Brahma, army chief of Betaraju, attacked Kanchi, capital of chola kingdom, on behalf of Trailokya Someswara, chalukya king. Betaraju also participated in this attack, as his title- 'Chola chamoovardhi Pramadhana', suggests. He also had another title 'Kakati Puradhinatha'.

Prolaraju-I (1052-1076)

Prolaraju-I, son of Betaraju, succeeded his father as the ruler of kakatiya kingdom. Prolaraju befriended Someswara, the western chalukya ruler and helped him in his battles with chakrakuta kings. In exchange for this Someswara gave over the Anumakonda region in proper written form to Prolaraju and also allowed him to produce his coins and to use the Varaha (pig) symbol (official symbol of kalyani chalukyas). Prolaraju-I had a title called '**Ari gaja kesari**'. He was a lover of battles and also a great ruler. He dug many tanks like '**Jagat kesari samudram**', provided irrigation facilities and worked hard for the development of agriculture. He also had the title- '**Samadhigatha Pancha mahasabda**'.

Betaraju-II (1076-1108 AD)

After Prolaraju, Betaraju-II ascended the throne of kakatiyas. By then a political crisis was brewing in the western chalukya kingdom. After Someswara, his sons-Someswara-II and Vikramaditya-VI fought for the throne, in which Betaraju-II supported Vikramaditya-IV. As Vikramaditya won and came to rule, he honoured Betaraju with the titles '**Vikrama chakri**' and '**Tribhuvanamalla**', and also permitted him to occupy sabbi mandala (Karimnagar dt.) and Mudigonda region (Khammam), which were bordering the Anumakonda area. Betaraju had a right hand named 'Vaijya' who was very wise strategist. With his tactics Prolaraju could occupy the sabbi mandala. The khazipet inscription praised Betaraju-II as a great warrior and was like a lion to the rulers of chola and Malwa dynasties. Betaraju-II converted to saivism by the preaching of Rameswara Pandita, who was a kalamukha saiva Acharya. He built the saivapur at Anumakonda as a present to his teacher (Guru) and also the Beteswara temple. He built several shiva temples in many other places.

Durga Nripati (1108-1116 AD)

Durga Nripati, eldest son of Betaraju-II succeeded his father and ruled for 8 years. He took two titles "Tribhuvana malla" and 'chalamartiganda'. According to khazipet inscription, he made many donations in the name of his religious teacher, Rameswara Dikshit.

Prolaraju-II(1119-1157A.D)

After the death of Durganripati, his younger brother Prolaraju-II came to rule in 1116 A.D. He had an important place among the early kakatiya rulers. The Hanumakonda inscription issued by his son Rudradeva and Ganapavaram inscription issued by Ganapamba describe the many battles he fought and regions he won. Prolaraju-II defeated Jaggadeva, Padamara leader of kolanupaka and his friends Medaraju and Gundaraju, polavasa leaders. He also defeated Tailapa, younger brother of someswara-III of kalyani chalukyas, at kolanupaka and kandur sent him-back to his capital kalyani under military supervision. After the defeat of Tailapa, kandur choda Bhima went into underground, prolaraju caught Gundaraja in Manthena, shaved his head and killed him. He also defeated other subordinate kings of western chalukya kingdom in Telangana and strengthened his dominance. Later he went to Srisailam and worshiped lord Mallikarjuna. Afterwards, he went on an expansion spree towards the krishna and Guntur regions of coastal Andhra. Rulers of that areas, led by Bodharaju fought with prolaraju-II. In that battle, Prolaraju was defeated by Bodharaju and his son Gonkaraju. The Draksharama inscription reveals that prolaraju died in the hands of Bodharaju. Prolaraju-II married Muppamamba, sister of Durgaraju, Natawadi ruler. He had 5 sons, namely-Rudradeva, Mahadeva, Harihara, Gpnapati and Durgaraju.

Rudradeva (Prataparudra-I (1158-1195 A.D)

After the death of Prolaraju-II, his eldest son Rudradeva came to rule. He was also called as prataparudra-I. He was a greater ruler than his father. He continued his father's expansion spree and extended the kingdom from the level of subordinate rulers to an empire. He defeated all the non-Andhra rulers in the Andhra region and united it. The upparapalli inscription of Ganapatideva and Malkapur inscription of Rudramadevi reveal a lot of details about Rudradeva.

By the time Rudradeva came to rule, the western chalukya empire was in chaos. Tailapa-III occupied some parts of western chalukya empire from under Jagadeka malla. But kalachuri Bijjala took the power of Tailapa-III in a coup. In the middle of this chaos, Rudradeva, declared independence as he did not want to be a subordinate to any of the above. Meanwhile, Bijjala wanted to restore the place of western chalukyas in Telangana and came out of underground. Rudradeva, with his army went to Polavasa to attack its leader Medaraju. Medaraju could not fight back against Rudradeva and fled into forests crossing river Godavari. Bijjala, who joined hands with Medaraju to fight against Rudradeva, also withdrew. Rudradeva sent him back upto Kalyana Katakam. He gave the details of this battle in the Anumakonda inscription. In all these victories, a minister called Gangadhara helped Rudradeva. In exchange for it, Rudradeva made him the ruler of Sabbi mandala. With the above victories of Rudradeva, the rule of kannadigas (since 7th century A.D.), on the Andhradesa, ended. For the first time after the origin of Telugu language, the first independent Andhra kingdom emerged.

Rudradeva, who secured his position in North and Western Telangana regions, went towards Kandur and Palamur. Udaya choda ruler of kandur made peace with him and gave his daughter padma- vati in marriage to Rudradeva. After this victory, Rudradeva built a tank named 'Rudra Tataka' in Panagallu. By then most of the Telangana region came under the kakatiya empire and their dominance was secured in Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar areas also, later, Rudradeva occupied regions, near river Krishna, Srisailam, Tripurantakam and also many places in

Rayalaseema. And then he went on to win over the velanati cholas. Palnati Haihayas and rulers of Amaravati fort and brought all those places under his rule. He interfered in the Palnati battle of 1176-82 A.D. and supported Nalagamara in it. With this battle, the velanati cholas had become weak. Rudradeva took advantage of this and occupied Dharanikota and other regions of velanadu. The Draksharama inscription of 1186 A.D. Reveals that the Pithapura chalukyas maintained friendly relations with kakatiyas.

After the death of Tailapa-III, the western chalukya ruler, like kakatiyas, yadavas also declared independence and made Devagiri as their capital. They maintained enmity with kakatiyas. Yadava king Jaitugi or Jaitrapala who ruled between 1191 and 1210 A.D. was a war lover. He invaded the kakatiya kingdom in 1195 A.D. while Rudradeva was away at coastal Andhra, expanding his kingdom. Later in this battle, Rudradeva was killed. Rudradeva was not only a great warrior, but also a great patron of arts. He loved literature, and arts. As he was a worshipper of lord shiva, he built the **Rudreswara temple (Thousand pillar temple) in Hanumakonda** with the idols of lord Rudreswara, Vasudeva and suryadeva. Rudradeva himself was scholar and poet. He wrote a book called 'Neetisara' in Sanskrit, Patronised great poets like palkuriki somanatha. He built some parts of the town of orugallu according to his artistic tastes and transferred the capital from Anumakonda to orugallu partially and thus laid foundations to the new capital.

Mahadeva (1195-1198 AM.)

As Rudradeva had no offspring, his younger brother Mahadeva ascended the throne of kakatiya kingdom. His details are revealed through Pakala, Ekatrakanatha, Kandavaram, and Malkapuram inscription and the book-'Prataparudra Charitra. His reign was not significant in the kakatiya history, though he **invaded Devagiri, capital of Yadava kingdom**, to take revenge against Jaitugi for killing his brother Rudradeva. Mahadeva died during this battle and his son Ganapatideva was imprisoned by Jaitugi. Mahadeva had a son-Ganapatideva and two daughters – Mylamba and kudambika. To protect the kakatiya kingdom, he gave his two daughters in marriage to Rudra, son of Natawadi ruler, Buddhadeva.

Ganapatideva (1199-1262 A.D.)

The rule of Ganapatideva started with a crisis. His father Mahadeva died in the hands of yadava ruler Jaitugi and he was imprisoned. With this anarchy prevailed in the kakatiya kingdom. Recharla Rudra, army chief of Mahadeva saved the kingdom from complete ruin. While he was conducting the administration of the state, Jaitugi came to know about the courage and talents of Ganapatideva and released him from the prison and handed over the kakatiya kingdom, according to the inscription of yadava ruler Ramachandra deva. Though Ganapatideva ascended the Throne in the middle of negative conditions, he was a good ruler and expanded the kingdom further. **After the Satavahana dynasty, Ganapatideva was the only ruler who brought the whole of Andhradesa under single dynasty control in the history of Telugu regions.**

Telangana History Recharla Velama/ Padmanayaka Dynasty

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• Recharla Padmanayakas had come into political prominence during the Kakatiya era. Velamas were also there in the Nayaka leaders who protested against the despotic rule of Muslims and declared independence after the fall of Kakatiya kingdom. Recharla Padmanayakas are also called as Velama nayakas. They ruled the Telangana region in two branches with Rachakonda and Devarakonda as their capitals.

The founders of Padmanayaka dynasty were the Reddys of Recharla. Bethala reddy, nephew of Recharla Nami reddy was the founding father of Padmanayaka dynasty. According to historians, his descendants later on followed Vaishnavism; went the reformist way; became velamas and later Recharla Padmanayakas. Recharla Padma nayakas were the most loyal subordinate rulers of Kakatiyas, who helped them until their fall. They ruled the Pillalamarri and Nagulapadu regions of Nalgonda district as grand subordinate rulers. Their native place was Amangallu of Miryalaguda taluq. i Padmanayakas, in fact were the offspring of the female children of Recharla Reddys. Before them, Amanagallu was the capital of Recharla Reddy and Kandur cholas. Founder of this dynasty, Bethala reddy was appointed as the ruler of Amanagallu by Kakatiya Ganapatideva.

Bethala Reddy/ Nayaka had 4 sons- Eldest two- Damanaidu and Prasaditya naidu were chiefs of army of Rudramadevi and were held in high place in the Kakatiya kingdom. Prasaditya nayaka, who helped Rudramadevi to become the ruler of Kakatiyas, was given the titles of Kakatiya Sthapanacharya and Rayapita Mahanka. (when Rudramadevi ascended the throne, her relatives on one side and Yadava kings on the other, who could not agree to the notion of a woman becoming the ruler, attacked Orugallu. Prasaditya nayaka defeated them and consolidated her rule.) According to Velugoti Vamsavali, the credit for establishing the 'Nayankara system' to protect the Kakatiya empire goes to Prasaditya nayaka. Vennama nayaka, son of Prasaditya nayaka was famous as the chief of army of Prataparudra. Later, his son Eradacha nayaka and Naladacha nayaka, son of sabbinayaka (another son of Prasaditya nayaka) also had worked as chiefs of Prataparudra's armies.

During the Kakatiyas battles with Pandya and Hoyasala dynasties, Eradacha nayaka played a key role. Prataparudra, who was impressed by his valor, gave him two titles of 'Pancha Pandyadala Vibhala' and 'Pandya Gajakesari', Eradacha nayaka had three sons- namely Singama nayaka-I, Vennama nayaka and Echama nayaka. (Naladacha nayaka had 2 sons- named- Madhava nayaka and Damaneedu. Of them, Singama nayaka had become famous.

Singama nayaka-I (1326-1361 AD.)

After Warangal was captured by Muslim rulers, Musunuri Nayakas revolted against them at around 1335 A.D. During that time, Kapaya nayaka Musunuri dynasty was helped by Singama nayaka. Later Singama nayaka had become independent and extended his kingdom towards the south upto the coast of river Krishna. He had to fight with Kapaya nayaka later while he was trying to expand his kingdom towards the North, but failed in that. He attacked the 'Jallipalli fort' during his expansion programmes and was killed in battle by the Soma dynasty Kshatriyas. Singama nayaka had two sons- Anavotha nayaka and Mada nayaka. Singama nayaka was known as the founder of Velama dynasty. He ruled with Amanagallu as his capital

Anavotha nayaka (1361-1384 A.D.)

Anavotha nayaka, son of Singama nayaka came to rule after his father and changed his capital from Amanagallu to Rachakonda. He, along with his brother Mada nayaka, fought several

battles with the Kondaveeti Reddy rulers and Vijayanagara rulers. He also killed the Musunuri ruler Kapaya nayaka in 1368. He conquered the Warangal, Panagallu and Bhuvanagiri forts and took the title of 'Tribhuvana Rayarao'. Anavotha nayaka attacked the Jallipalli fort, killed Soma dynasty rulers and took the title of 'Somakula parasurama'. He divided his kingdom into Northern and Southern regions for ease of administration; made Rachakonda the capital of North and ruled it himself; made Devarakonda as the capital of South and appointed his younger brother Mada nayaka as its ruler. From then onwards, descendants of Anavotha nayaka ruled from Rachakonda and descendants of Mada nayaka ruled from Devarakonda. According to the 'Simhachala inscriptions' issued by him, Anavotha nayaka also invaded the Kalinga kingdom in 1356 and 1358 A.D.

Singama nayaka-II (1384-1399 AM.)

Singama nayaka-II, son of Anavotha nayaka succeeded his father and ruled with Bellamkonda as his capital. He had two titles- 'Kumara singama' and 'Sarvajna singa bhupala'. As he conquered the Kalyan fort, he also got the title of 'Kalyana Bhupathi'. He befriended the Bahmani Sultans and defeated the Vijayanagara rulers, with their help, when they attacked the Telangana region. 'Vijayanagara inscription of 1384 reveals his victory over the Vijayanagara rulers. He captured the 'Bendapudi' fort during his invasion of Kalinga kingdom. He had 3 titles- 'Andhra Mandaladheeswara', 'Pratidanda Bhairava' and 'Bhattu narayana'.

Patron of Literature

Singama nayaka-II was a poet himself and he patronised a number of poets in his court. Two of them were Visweswara and Bommakanti Appayamatya. Visweswara wrote the 'Chamat kara Chandrika' and Appayamatya wrote commentary on 'Amarakosam', a grammar book. Singama nayaka himself wrote 2 books- 'Rasvama Sudhakaram', and 'Sangitha Sudha karam' and a drama called 'Ratna panchalika' with the pen name of Kuvalayavali. Famous poet Srinatha once visited his court. He had 6 sons, of whom Immadi Anavotha nayaka succeeded him.

(Immadi) Anavotha nayaka-II (1399-1421 AM.)

He was also called as Kumara Anavothaneedu and Pinna Annama nayakudu. The book, 'Velugoti Vamsavali' reveals his victories. According to this book, he fought battles with Kondaveeti and Rajamahendravaram Reddy rulers and Vijayanagara rulers along with the Bahmani sultans. But his friendship with the Bahmani sultans did not last long. When Vijayanagara rulers captured the Panagallu region in 1417, they fought with the then Bahmani sultan Feroz Shah. During this war, the Velama nayakas helped the Vijayanagara rulers and Anavotha nayaka died in battle.

Madanayaka (1421-1430 A.D.)

After the death of Anavotha nayaka-II, his younger brother Madanayaka had become the ruler. After the battle of Panagallu, the Velama nayakas maintained enmity with the Bahmani Sultans and helped the Vijayanagara rulers in every way they could. During the battle between Ahmed Shah (Bahmani sultan) and Devaraya-II in 1424, Madanayaka helped the latter. Because of this, though Ahmed Shah made peace with Devaraya after the battle was over, he sent his deputy, Azam Khan to capture Warangal (kingdom of Mada nayaka). In this battle, Azam Khan captured not only Warangal, but also many forts in Rachakonda and Devarakonda kingdoms. But later, when Ahmed Shah was in battles with Gujarati kingdoms, the Velama rulers of Rachakonda and Devarakonda defeated Azam Khan and recaptured their forts. Mada nayaka was great scholar and follower of Vaishnavism. He was a disciple of

Venkatacharya, son of Ramanujacharya. Mada nayaka wrote a commentary of Ramayana with the name of 'Raghaveeyam' and dedicated it to Lord Rama. He also donated the village of Torrur' to Lord 'Sri Ranganatha Swamy' with the name of 'Srirangapuram Agraharam'. His wife Nagambika built a tank called 'nagasamudra' near Rachakonda.

Singama nayaka-III (1430-1475 A.D.)

Singama nayaka-III was the son of Anavotha nayaka-IP and was the last ruler of his dynasty. He had a title- 'SarvagnaSingabhupala', (his grand-father Kumara Singajna nayaka also had the same title). He ruled for around 45 years. The decline of this kingdom started during his reign. He had two more titles- Mummadi Singama nayaka and Sarvajna rao Singama nayaka.

The Velama nayakas of Warangal and Recharla made an accord with the Bahmani sultans in 1433. Ahmed Shah occupied the fort of Rayagiri. The region of Rachakonda was captured by Bahmani Sultans between 1433-35. Velama nayakas recaptured the fort of Devarakonda with the help of Kapileswara Gajapati and continued to reclaim all other forts under the Muslims. According to the inscription of Hariveeradeva, of 1461, the Recharla rulers regained the Warangal fort also. Hariveeradeva, who issued the above inscription was the son of Kapileswara Gajapati. The army of Gajapatis who helped the Velama nayakas was under his control.

Dharmanayudu, brother of Singama nayaka-III was appointed as the ruler of Warangal. He issued the 'Shayampet inscription' in 1462 A.D. Later, Warangal remained under the ruler of Recharla nayakas for two decades. During the reign of Sultan Nizam Shah, the muslim rulers again tried to capture forts in Rachakonda and Devarakonda kingdoms but the armies of Kapileswara Gajapati, sent to help the Recharla rulers prevented this. But the Velama nayakas had become subordinate kings to Kapileswara Gajapati. After Singama nayaka, the Recharla Velama kingdom declined and their descendants took shelter in the court of Vijayanagara rulers.

Recharla Velama nayakas were very good patrons of literature and arts. They gave equal importance to Sanskrit and Telugu. Kumara Singama nayaka, who had a title of 'Sarvajna Chudamani' wrote a grammar book called 'Rasamava Sudhakaram'; a commentary called 'Sangeeta Sudhakaram' on Sarangadeva's Sangeeta Ratnakara and also a drama called 'Ratna Panchalika'. Bommakanti Appayamatya, who wrote a commentary for 'Amarakosa' and Visweswara, who wrote the 'Chamatkara Chandrika' were the court poets of Velama nayakas. Srinatha visited the court of Sarvajna Singabhupala and Bamma Pothana lived in the Rachakonda kingdom during Singamanayaka's-II reign. Pothana was famous for his 'Maha Bhagavata' narration.

Bit Bank

- ★ The main source for the history of Recharla Padmanayakas: **Velugoti vaari vamsavali**
- ★ Another name for Recharla Padmanayakas: – **Velama Nayakulu**
- ★ The famous dynasty among the feudatory king-doms of Kakatiyas: – **Recharla dynasty**
- ★ The capitals of Recharla Padmanayakas: – **Rachakonda, Devarakonda and Amanagallu**
- ★ The region where the political base of Recharla Padmanayakas started: – **Pillalamarri, Amangallu**
- ★ To know the history of Recharla Padmanayaka dynasty how many Inscriptions are available? – **Nearly 30 Inscriptions**
- ★ After Musunuri Nayaka dynasty who occupied Warangal? – **Recharla Padmanayakas**
- ★ According to Velugoti Vamsavali, who is the pri-mogeniture of Recharla dynasty? – **Betala**

Reddy

- ★ The famous Velama Nayakas during Kakatiya Ganapati Deva: – Dama nayakudu, Prasaditya nayakudu, Rudra nayakudu
- ★ The titles of Prasaditya Nayaka: – Kakatiya Sthapanacharya and Rayapita mahaanka
- ★ The famous military generals in the court of Prataparudra II: – Erra Dacha nayaka and Singama nayaka
- ★ The title of Dacha nayaka, which assumed Padma nayakas hereditary: – Pancha Pandya dala vibhala
- ★ The ruling period of Recharla Padmanayakas: – about 150 years
- ★ The sons of Era dacha nayaka: • Singama nayaka 1, Vennama nayaka, echama nayaka
- ★ Who became famous as a feudatory of Velama kingdom? – Singama Nayaka
- ★ In which movement Singama nayaka participated against the Muslim rulers: – Release of Prolaya nayaka
- ★ The capital of Singama nayaka: – Amanagallu
- ★ With his heroism and valour Singama nayaka received the blessings of Prataparudra. After that with which name Singama nayaka became famous? – Asitivarala Singama nayaka
- ★ In his effort to extend the kingdom, Singama nayaka died in the hard, at Somavamsa kings. At that time, on which fort Singama nayaka laid an attack? – Jallipalli fort (Warangal)
- ★ The ruling period of Singama nayaka: –1326-1361 AD
- ★ The sons of Singama nayaka: – Anavota nayaka and Madanayaka
- ★ After Singama nayaka, who came to the power? – Anavota nayakas
- ★ The capital of Anavota nayaka: – Racha Konda
- ★ Anavota nayaka, joined hands with Madanayaka and waged war against Soma vamsa kings of Jallipalli fort and killed these kings. For that achievement he received a title. What is the name of that title? – Somakula Parasurama
- ★ Anavota nayaka killed Kapayanayaka in Bhimavaram war and occupied Orugallu. This event happened in which year? –1368 AD.
- ★ The title assumed by Anavota nayaka for killing of Kapayanayaka: – Andhra desadheeswara
- ★ Anavota nayaka divided the kingdom into two parts and appointed his brother Madanayaka as a king to one part. What is the name of that part? – Devarakonda
- ★ Anavota nayaka confiscated the forts of Warangal, Panagallu and Bhuvanagiri and assumed the title of: – Tribhuvana Rayaravu
- ★ Which inscription tells us that Anavota nayaka waged war against Kalinga in the years 1356 and 1358? –Simhachala Inscription
- ★ The ruling period of Anavota nayaka: –1361-1384 AD
- ★ After Anavota nayaka, who ascended the throne of Rachakonda: – Singama nayaka-II
- ★ Other names of Singama nayaka II: – Kumara Singama and Sarvajna Singa bhupala
- ★ The reason for assuming 'Kalyana Bhupati' title by Singama nayaka-II: – Victory over Kalyana fort
- ★ The inscription whose informs about the victory of Singama nayaka over Vijayanagara kings: – Vijayanagara inscriptions of 1384 AD.
- ★ The capital of Singama nayaka-II: – – First capital – Racha konda – Second capital: Bellam konda
- ★ The court poets of Singama nayaka-II: – Vishveshwara -II and Bommakanti Appayarya
- ★ The book of rhetoric science written by Singama nayaka-II: – Rasavama Sudhakaram
- ★ The book of musical science written by Singama nayaka-II: Sangeeta Sudhakaram
- ★ Singama nayaka-II wrote a drama called 'Ratna Panchalika' with which name? – Kuvalayaavali
- ★ The book written by Vishveshwara, the-court poet of Singama nayaka-II: – Chamatkara Chandrika
- ★ Who wrote 'Amarakosa vyakyanam'? – Bommakanti Appayamatya
- ★ The titles of Singama nayaka II: – Sarvajna Chakravarti, Sarvajna Chudamani, Pratidanda

Bhairava, Khadga Narayana, Gaya govala

★ The ruling period of Singama nayaka: –1384-1399 AD

★ After Singama nayaka, who ruled the country? – Anavota nayaka-II

★ Other names of Anavota nayaka: – Kumara Anavotaneedu, Immadi Anavota nayaka, Pinna Anavota nayaka

★ The regime of Anavota nayaka II: –1399-1421 AD.

★ The boolt informing about the victories of Anavota nayaka II: – Velugoti Vamshavali

★ After Anavota nayaka II who ruled the country? – Madanayaka (brother of Anavota)

★ Madanayaka was the disciple of: – Venkatacharya (son of Ramanujacharya)

★ Madanayaka wrote a commentary to Ramayanam called 'Raghaviyam'. He dedicated this work to: – Sri Rama Chandra

★ Which village was donated with the name of Sri rangapuram agraharam to Lord Sri Ranganatha by Mada nayaka? – Toruru

★ The tank constructed by Nagambika, wife of Madanayaka near Racha konda: – Nagasamudram

★ The ruling period of Madanayaka: 1421-1430 A.D.

★ Who is Singama nayaka-III? – Son of Anavota nayaka-II

★ After Mada nayaka, who contributed the rule? – Singama nayaka-III

★ The regime of Singama nayaka-TV: –1430-1475 A-D.

★ The titles of Singama nayaka-III: – Mummadi Singama nayaka, Sarvajna Singama nayaka

★ The court poets of Singama nayaka-III: – Gaurana, Koravi Goparaju

★ The title of Gaurana: – Sarasa Sahitya Lakshana Chakravarti

★ The famous writings of Gaurana: – Navanatha charitra and Harischandra charitra

★ The famous work of Koravi Goparaju: – Simhasana dvatrimika

★ The poet who will be called as contemporary of Sarvajna Singabhupala: . Bammera Pothana

★ The famous works of Bammera Pothana: – Virabhadra vijayam, Bhogini dandakam, Narayana satakam and Bhagavatam (8 skandas)

★ The religion patronised by Sarvajna Singha bhupala: – Vaishnavam

★ In the court of Padma nayakas, the dispute occurred between: . Sakalya Mallubhattu and Parasara bhattu

★ The works of Sakalya Mallubhattu: – Udara Raghavam Niroshya Ramayana

★ The title of Sakalya Mallubhattu: – Chaturbhasha kavita pitamahudu

★ The telugu poet during the period of Anavota nayaka: – Naganatha

★ The works of Naganatha: –Vishnu puranam and Madana vilasa banam

★ Who established Vaishnavam in the court of Sarvajna Singha bhupala: – Nainacharya

★ The son of Madanayaka: – Peda Vedagiri

★ Who got the fame called 'ekasila nagara samipa sakravaranya dahana davanala'? – Peda Vedagiri

★ Last one among Recharla Padmanayakas: . – Sarvajna Singa bhupala

★ Among Recharla Padmanayakas, who patronised the vaishnavam? – Singa bhupala

★ Who brought the terrible custom called 'Rana mukudupu' into vogue? – velama nayakas

★ Kavi sarvabhauma Srinatha visited the court of: – Singama nayaka-II

Objective Bits

1. The main source for the history of Recharla Padmanayakas:

1. Velugoti Vamshavali
2. Simhachala Inscription
3. Devarakonda .
4. Orugallu Inscription

Ans. 1

2. The capital of Recharla Padmanayakas:

1. Rachakonda
2. Devarakonda
3. Amanagallu
4. All the above

Ans. 4

3. The famous Velama nayakas who were the military generals during the period of Kakatiya Ganapati Deva:

1. Dama nayaka
2. Prasaditya nayaka
3. Rudra nayaka
4. all the above

Ans. 4

4. Who got titles by Kakatiyas for the sup-pression of revolts that were raised during the period of Rudrama devj:

1. Dama nayaka
2. Prasaditya nayaka
3. Singama nayaka
4. Rudra nayaka

Ans. 2

5. Who got the title 'Andhra Desadheeswara' after the occupation of Orugallu?

1. Dama nayaka
2. Singama nayaka
3. Anavota nayaka
4. Rudra nayaka

Ans. 3

6. Who praised by the poets as 'Sarvajna Chakravarti' and 'Sarvajna Chuda mani'?

1. Singama nayaka-II
2. Vedagiri Reddy
3. Rudrama nayaka
4. Anavota nayaka-II

Ans. 1

7. Who defeated Sarvapalli Timma Reddy, the feudatory of Gajapati?

1. Rudra nayaka
2. Anavota nayaka-II
3. Singama nayaka
4. Dama nayaka

Ans. 2

8. The name of wife of Mada nayaka, who constructed the tank called 'Nagasamu dram' near Rachakonda:

1. Nagambika
2. Mayavati
3. Mallamma
4. Nagini

Ans. 1

9. Bammaera Pothana lived during the period of:

1. Singama nayaka
2. Anavota nayaka-I
3. Sarvajna Singama nayaka
4. Anavota nayaka-II

Ans. 3

10. Who granted Torruru villagfe to Lord Sri Ranganatha with the name 'Sri Rangapuram agraharam':

1. Mada nayaka
2. Prasaditya nayaka
3. Singama nayaka II
4. Anavota nayaka I

Ans. 1

11. Vishveshwara kavi who wrote Chamat kara Chandrika was in the court of:

1. Singama nayaka
2. Singabhupala -II
3. Madanayaka-II
4. Anavota nayaka

Ans. 2

12. According to *Velugoti Vamshavali', who is the primogenitor as Recharla nayakas?

1. Prasaditya nayaka
2. Bhetala Reddy
3. Mada nayaka
4. Singama nayaka

Ans. 2

13. The ruling period Recharla Padmanayakas:

1. nearly 500 years
2. nearly 100 years
3. nearly 150 years
4. nearly 200 years

Ans. 3

14. Anavota nayaka assumed the title called 'Tribhuvana Raya Rao' after occupying the fort or forts?

1. Warangal
2. Panagallu
3. Bhuvanagiri
4. All the above

Ans. 4

15. The title of Singama nayaka-II:

1. Sarvajna Chakravarti
2. Sarvajna Chudamani
3. Pratidanda Bhairava
4. All the above

Ans. 4

16. During the regime of Recharla Padma nayakas, who patronised Vaishnavism?

1. Singa bhupala
2. Vedagiri
3. Naina charyulu
4. Madanayaka

Ans. 1

17. The Recharla king, who were killed by Soma vamsa kings in an effort to extend the kingdom

1. Mada nayaka
2. Singama nayaka
3. Anavota nayaka I
4. Anavota nayaka-II

Ans. 2

18. The poet who lived during the period of Anavota nayaka I:

1. Naganatha
2. Visweswara
3. Potana
4. Appayamatya

Ans. 1

19. The Velama nayaka who wrote the drama 'Ratna panchalika' with the name 'Kupalayavali':

1. Madanayaka
2. Anavota nayaka-I
3. Singama nayaka-II
4. Singama nayaka -III

Ans. 3

20. Other names of Anavota nayaka-II:

1. Kumara Annapotaneedu
2. Immadi Anavota nayaka
3. Pinna Annama nayaka
4. All the above

Ans. 4

21. The works of Singa bhupala II

1. Rasavama Sudhakaram
2. Sangeeta Sudhakaram
3. Ratna Panchalika ' 4. All the above

Ans. 4

22. The poets during the period of Recharla Padmanayakas:

1. Gaurana and Koravi Goparaju .
2. Vishveshwara and Bommakanti Appayamatya •
3. Naganatha
4. All the above

Ans. 4

23. From , whose period, Recharla – Padmanayakas started fighting with Vijayanagara kings?

- 1, Rudra nayaka
2. Singama nayaka
3. Singama nayaka -II
4. Anavota nayaka

Ans. 3

24. In which war, allied forces of Vijayanagaram, and Velama kings defeated Behmani sultans?

1. Panagallu . 2. Orugallu
3. Gulbarga 4. Kalyana durgam

Ans. 1

25. The lost one among Recharla pad- manayakas

1. Mada nayaka
2. Singama nayaka -III
3. Rudra nayaka
4. Anavota nayaka-II

Ans. 3

Telangana History Kandur Chola Dynasty

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A branch of the Telugu Chola dynasty ruled the Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar and Khammam regions of Telangana for 250 years. As their capital was Kandur, they came to be called as the Kandur Chola dynasty. Not only Kandur but they also made Kolanupaka, Vardhamanapur, Kodur and panagallu towns as their capitals, which flourished during their rule. They belonged to the Chola dynasty who ruled the Eruva region. As names like Danavarma and Kodur were mentioned in their inscriptions, it was the ought that they belonged to the Pothapi Chola branch. Bhimaraja-II of Eruva Chola dynasty helped Vikramaditya-VI of Kalyani Chalukya dynasty and changed his capital to Kandur. From then onwards, their dynasty was called as the 'Kandur Cholas'. Their kingdom was bigger than the kingdom of Kakatiyas, who were the subordinate rulers of Kalyani Chalukyas. It extended to Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam regions. So, the history of Telangana during that period is the history of Kanduri Cholas. Around 40 inscriptions which narrated their details were found to reconstruct their history. They were written in Sanskrit, Kannada and Telugu languages. Their history was also found through the inscriptions of kakatiyas and Kalyani Chalukyas. 'Gattu thumma' inscription of Chennamahadevi, Draksharama inscription of Mylama devi and Panagallu inscription of Mylambika reveal the culture of their periods. Kanduri Cholas described themselves as 'Panchamahashedda' Mahaman daleswara, Surya-vamsodbhava kula tilaka, Koduru Puravareswara and Kasvasa gotra karikalaanvaya's in their own inscription. But evidence was found that, during the second year rule of Vikramaditya-VI, Aija mandala in his kingdom was under the rule of Malla Maharaja of Vaidumba dynasty; which means that Vikramaditya-VI dismissed the then Aija ruler chid-dana Chola king. Ollala inscription reveals that Eruva Bhima-I ruled the Kolanupaka region after him.

Eruva Bhima-1

Eruva Bhima-I was the first ruler of Kaiidur Chola dynasty. His capital was Panagallu. He was mentioned in the Ollala inscription. His son, Eruva Tondai Chola-I succeeded him.

Eruva Tondai Chola

Eruva Tondai Chola conquered the regions of Sidhikonda, Rachakonda, Devarakonda, Bhuvana-giri and Nelakondapally and expanded his kingdom. He was mentioned in the "Ollala and Kolanupaka inscriptions". During his reign, Vikramaditya-VI of Kalyani Chalukyas appointed his son Kumara Tailapa (born to queen Chandala devi) as his representative to Kandur region and another son Kumara Someswara (born to first queen) as his representative to Kolanupaka region. But this did not interrupt to the reign or control of Kandur cholas on those regions. Tondai Chola's son Bhimadeva Chola-II succeeded him.

Eruva Bhima Chola-II

He was given the Kandur region by Vikramaditya-VI as he helped the latter in his battles. He developed the fort of Panagallu and established good administrative system in his kingdom.

His first queen was Gangadevi and they had four sons. Tondai Chola, Runaga Chola, Kondai Chola and Mallikarjuna deva Chola. Tondai Chola-II succeeded his father Bhimadeva Chola-II.

Tondai Chola-II

His first queen was Mylambika. Their history is constructed through the inscriptions issued by her at Draksharama and second Panagallu inscription and also through the Kolanupaka and Anumula inscriptions issued by Tondai Chola. He described Vikramaditya-VI as his sovereign in his inscriptions. Tondai-II donated to Rameswara Pandita deva and issued an inscription regarding that. Rameswara Pandita was a follower of Kalamukha saivism. Tondai Chola's Anumula inscription contains Telugu poems. There were around 30 forts of all types- hill forts, land forts, water forts and forest forts, in his kingdom. He ruled between 1077A.D. and 1090.A.D. Tondai Chola-II had 3 sons- Udayana, Bhimadeva Chola and Gokama Deva. But his younger brothers Kondaya Chola and Mallikarjuna Chola succeeded him and ruled for some years.

Mallikarjuna Chola

After Kondaya Chola, his brother Mallikarjuna Chola came to rule. He issued the Ollala inscription in salivahana Saka year 1020. This inscription contains the complete family tree of Kandur Cholas, starting from Bhima Chola-I to Mallikarjuna Chola. It also detailed the 'Gundava' dynasty, who was a minister under Mallikarjuna.

It described Gundava as of Atreya Gotra; belonged to a Brahmin family which was presented with an Agrahara in Vengi region by Trinayana Pallava; His family was very proficient in politics and were very intelligent.

Bhima Chola III

His mother was Mylamba, who issued the Panagallu inscription. She donated a village to a Brahmin for the welfare of her son Bhuma and named the village as 'Cholabhima Narayanapuram'. This was written in the inscription. She also mentioned her other two sons in the inscription. Bhimadeva Chola also donated a village to the Markandeswara temple at the Ramalingala gudem in Nalgonda district, and issued an inscription describing it. His first queen was 'Dennamahadevi'. She had given donation for daily worship for Tummeti Rameswara deva and issued an inscription called 'Gattu Tummana' inscription about it. In this inscription Bhima Chola was called as Nalla Bhima deva Chola.

Somanatha deva Chola

Somanatha deva Chola's name came to light in an inscription found in the village of Uppunuthala. His father's name was not given in it. So he was thought to be the son of Udayfe Chola. Udaya-Chola was the first son of Tondai Chola-II. Tondai Chola's younger son Gokama deva also ruled a part of the kingdom, according to evidences of his inscriptions.

Gohamadeva Chola

After Bhima Chola, Gokamadeva, younger son of Tondai-II ruled between 1109 and 1136 A.D. for 27 years. His mother Mylambika described him in her Panagallu inscription as 'Dana Kama'. He issued an inscription at Eleswaram in Chalukya Vikrama Saka year 33 and his chief of army issued another. Gokamadeva's first capital was Panagallu. Later he changed it to 'Vardhamanapura' of Mahabub nagar district. His son Udaya Chola succeeded him as the ruler.

Udaya Chola

Udaya Chola ruled the Kandur Kingdom between 1136 A.D. and 1176 A.D. for 40 years and was very famous among the Kandur Chola rulers. Inscriptions of his period were found at Sirikonda, Rachur, Jadcherla, Nelakondapally, Eleswaram and Perur. Udaya Chola was a subordinate ruler of Jagadekamalla-II of Kalyani Chalukyas. According to the inscription of Thousand pillar temple in Hanumakonda, issued by Kakatiya Rudradeva, Prolaraju-II of Kakatiya dynasty defeated a ruler called Govindaraja and had given this region to Udaya. This reveals that the two above dynasties were friendly. Udaya Chola had two sons- Bhimadeva Chola and Gokarna Chola.

Bhimadeva Chola- Gokarna deva Chola

Bhima and Gokarna succeeded their father Udaya Chola and ruled between 1176 and 1200 A.D. jointly. They issued the Mamillapally and Perur inscriptions. They donated lands to Narasimha of Chutughosha Agrahara, in Tumati Madigallu village. After them, Somanathadeva Chola, son of younger brother Gokarna, came to rule.

Somanatha Chola

He ruled between 1200 and 1230 A.D. But inscriptions of that period were not found. Idampally inscription, issued by his son Udayaditya deva Chola, mentioned his name. Many parts of the kingdom went to Kakatiyas during his reign. Only the capital Vardhamana pura and neighbouring areas remained under his rule. He had two sons- Bhimadeva and Udayadityadeva. They succeeded their father.

Bhimanadeva and Udayaditya deva

They ruled between 1230-1260 A.D. They were mentioned in the inscriptions found at Idampally, Padamatipally and Mallepally villages of Devarakonda taluq. Mallepally inscription narrates that the village Mallepally was donated by Bhimadeva for his own welfare. Udayaditya deva donated and issued an inscription for the good of his dead father Somanatha deva and he also donated Nalladanapally prolu village to Lord Maheswara and issued another inscription.

Veeramalnadhadeva Chola

It is thought that Veeramalnadhadeva Chola came to rule after Bhima and Udaya Cholas, though inscriptions of his period, were not found. His son Ramanatha deva Chola built a temple in the name of his father and issued an inscription but did not mention the name of the father of Malnadhadeva. So, he was thought to be the son of Udayaditya deva. He ruled between 1260 and 1275 A.D.

Ramanathadeva Chola

Ramanatha deva Chola was the last ruler of Kandur Chola dynasty. He issued the 'Motkur' inscription in 1282 A.D. and described himself as the subordinate ruler of Kakatiya Rudramadevi.

During his period, Rudramadevi was ruling the Kakatiya kingdom with the name of Rudramadeva Maharaja. It was thought that Sarangapani, the Yadava king occupied Panagallu in 1290 A.D. and with that, the Kandur dynasty ended.

Tonda-Chola Bhimanagerayana (1250-1282 A.D.)

Panagallu inscription of 1280 A.D. revealed that Tonda-Chola Bhimanagerayana ruled as the sub-ordinate king of Prataparudra but the details were not known. He might have been the son of Bhima Chola. The descendants of them were not mentioned anywhere but evidences in some inscriptions were found that they ruled in the parts of Telangana region.

Rudrama Chola was described as Maha man- daleswara in the inscription of 1125 A.D. at Nelakondapally. This described the donation of Kondapally to Peddacheruvu. Another inscription at Burugupadu of Nalgonda district mentioned the name of a Kandur Chola ruler but it was not legible. It described him as Kandur Puravardhika, Suryavamsastha, Kasyapa Gotrasa and Karikala vamsastha. But the relation between them and Kandur cholas is not known. On the whole, by 1300 A.D., 17 Kandur Chola kings ruled a major part of Telangana region for 250 years. They were subordi- nate kings of Kalyani Chalukyas for same time and later continued as subordinates of Kakatiyas and held a prominent role in the history of Telangana.

Bit Bank

- ★ Kanduru Cholas ruled how many years? – About 250 years
- ★ The regions ruled by Kanduru cholas who belongs to a branch of Telugu chola dynasties: – Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Khammam districts
- ★ The capital of Kanduru Cholas: – Kanduru
- ★ Other capitals of Kanduru Cholas: – Kolanupaka, Vardhamanapuram, Koduru and Panagallu
- ★ Kanduru Cholas were the descendants of: – Descendants Cholas who rule Eruva mandal
- ★ According to the inscriptions of Kanduru Cholas, these cholas belong to which branch? – Branch of Potthapi Chola
- ★ To know about the history of Kanduru Cholas, how many inscriptions are available? – about 40 inscriptions
- ★ The first among Kanduru Chola dynasty? – Eruva Bhimadeva-I
- ★ The capital of Eruva Bhimadeva: – Panagallu
- ★ Which inscription tells about Eruva Bhimadeva? – Ollala inscription
- ★ After Eruva Bhimadeva, who ascended the throne? – Eruva Tondai raju
- ★ Tondai raju conquered which places to extend the kingdom? – Siddhi konda, Racha konda, Devarakonda, Bhuvanagiri and Nelakondapally
- ★ The inscriptions which are telling about Tondai raju? – Ollala, Kolanupaka inscriptions
- ★ After Tondai raju, who ruled the country? – Bhimadeva Chola-II
- ★ Who developed the Panagallu fort and established a strong administrative system in the country? – Bhimadeva Chola-II
- ★ Who is the wife of Bhimadeva Chola-II? – Ganga devi
- ★ The sons of Bhimadeva Chola-II: – Tondai Chola, Runaga chola, Kondai chola and Mallikajuna deva chola
- ★ The eldest son of Bhimadeva Chola-II, who came to the power after his father? – Tondai Chola -II
- ★ Who is the wife of Tondai Chola -II? – Mylambika
- ★ The inscription of Mylambika? – Draksharama inscription and two Panagallu inscriptions
- ★ The inscription of Tondai Chola -II: – Kolanupaka and Anumula inscriptions
- ★ In his inscriptions Tondai Chola-II, proclaimed himself as a feudatory to: – Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya -VI
- ★ In which inscription, Telugu poems appeared: – Anumula inscription
- ★ The ruling period of Tondai Chola-II: – From 1077 A.D. to 1090 A.D
- ★ The sons of Tondai Chola-II: – Udayana, Bhimadeva Chola, Gokamadeva
- ★ After Tondai Chola -II, who ruled the country? – Kondai Chola and Mallikajuna Chola

(brothers of Tondai Chola II)

★ The inscription which mentioned the complete family tree of Kanduru Chola from Chola Bhima -I to Mallikajuna: – **Ollala Inscription**

★ According to Panagallu inscription, Mylamba donated a village to brahmins as agraharam for the welfare of her second son Bhima. What is the name of that agraharam? – **Chola Bhima Narayanapuram**

★ Ollala inscription found in the village Uppunutala. This inscription informs about whom? – **Somanathadeva chola Maharaju**

★ Somanatha deva Chola Maharaju is the son of: – **Udaya chola maharaju**

★ After Bhimadeva Chola, who ruled the country? **Gokamadeva Chola**

★ Gokamadeva Chola ruled how many years? – **27 years (from 1109 A.D. to 1136 A.D.)**

★ First capital of Gokamadeva: – **Panagallu**

★ Gokamadeva transferred his capital from Panagallu to: – **Vardhamanapuram (Mahaboobnagar dist.)**

★ After Gokamadeva Chola, who came to the power? – **Udayana Chola (his son)**

★ The ruling period of udayana Chola: –**1136-1176 A.D.**

★ The inscriptions of the period of Udayana Chola, found at the places of: – **Sirikonda, Raichur, Jadcherla, Nelakondapally**

★ To whom Udayana Chola was a feudatory? – **Kalyana emperor Jagadekamalla**

★ The sons of Udayana Chola: – **Bhimadeva Chola, Gokarna Chola**

★ Kakatiya kings, who invaded Vardhamana puram during the period of Bhimadeva Chola -IV. – **Rudradeva**

★ Udayana Chola constructed a tank near Panagallu. What is the name given to that tank? – **Udayaditya samudram (Udaya samudram)**

★ The first inscription which mentioned udayana Chola found at: – **Svayambhuvu Someswara temple (Perur village, Miryalaguda taluq)**

★ Who issued this inscription? – **Gundiya (feudatory of udayana Chola)**

★ The area ruled by Udayana Chola: – **From Nelakondapally to Kanduru (in Mahabubnagar dist)**

★ who ruled the country after Udayana Chola? – **Bhima and Gokama**

★ How long this co-rule of Bhima & Gokama continued? . **From 1176 A.D. to 1200 A.D.**

★ Who ruled the country after Bhima & Gokama? – **Somanatha deva (son of Gokama deva)**

★ The ruling period of Somanatha deva: –**1200-1230 AD**

★ The sons of Somanatha deva: – **Bhimadeva Chola and Udayaditya deva Chola**

★ Who ruled the country after Somanatha deva? – **Bhimanadeva and Udayaditya Cholas**

★ The ruling period of Bhimanadeva and Udayaditya Cholas: –**1230 -1260 A-D.**

★ After Bhimana & Udayaditya Cholas, who ruled the country? – **Viramalnadha deva Chola**

★ The last one among Kanduru Cholas: – **Ramanathadeva Chola**

★ Ramanathadeva Chola was a feudatory to whom? – **Kalati Rudrama**

★ The inscription of Ramanatha deva Chola issued in the year 1292 A.D. (that means Salivahana era 1204): – **Motkur inscription**

★ With whose occupation of Panagallu in the year 1290, Kanduru kingdom came to an end? – **Yadava king Saranga Pani**

★ The inscription, which shows that Tonda- Choda Bhimanarayana ruled of feudatories to Virakumara Pratapa Rudradeva: – **Panagallu (1280 A.D.)**

★ The ruling period of Tonda- Choda Bhima narayana: –**1250-1282 A.D**

Objective bits

1. Kanduru Chola ruled which districts of Telangana region?

1. Nalgonda

2. Mahabubnagar

3. Khammam
4. All the above

Ans 4

2. How many inscriptions are available to know about the history of Kandur Cholas?

- 1.40 2.30 3.50 4.25

Ans 1

3. The capital of Kanduru Cholas:

1. Panagallu
2. Kolanupaka, Koduru
3. Vardhamanapuram
4. All the above

Ans 4

4. Who is the first king in the dynasty of Kanduru Cholas?

1. Eruva Bhima-I 2. Tondairaju-I
3. Bhimadeva-II 4. Runaga Chola

Ans 1

5. Who helped in the wars of Chalukya vikra- maditya VI and obtained Kanduru seema from him?

1. Tondai Chola
2. Eruvu Bhima Chola-II
3. Kondai Chola
4. Mallikarjuna deva Chola

Ans 2

6. Who is the principal queen of Eruva Bhima Chola-II?

1. Gangadevi 2. Chandala devi
3. Mylambika 4. Mukambika

Ans 1

7. The ruling period of Tondai Chola-II

1. 1020 – 1950 A.D. 2. 1040 – 1070 A.D.
3. 1077 -1090 A.D. 4. 1055 -1080 A.D.

Ans 3

8. The inscription which mentioned the fam-ily tree of Kanduru Chola dynasty from Chola Bhima H to Mallikarjuna Chola:

1. Ollala inscription
2. Anumula inscription
3. Draksharama inscription ‘
4. Kolanupaka inscription

Ans 1

9. Gokarnadeva, second son of Tondai-n, ruled the country for how many years?

1. 20 years 2. 24 years
3. 27 years 4. 22 years

Ans 3

10. Who will be called as famous among kan- duruCholas?

1. Udaya Chola 2. Bhima Chola
3. Gokama Chola 4. Tondai Chola

Ans 1

11 When did Yadava raju Saranga Pani occu-pied Panagallu?

1. 1280A.D. 2. 1290A.D.
3. 1270A.D. 4.1260A.D.

Ans 2

12. How many strong hills, land, water and forest forts were there in Tondai n king-dom?

1. 20 2. 25

3.30 4.35

Ans 3

13. How long , the Co-rule of Bhimadeva and Gokarnadeva continued?

1. 1176- 1200 A.D. 2. 1146 – 1185 A.D.

3. 1156 -1194 A.D. 4. 1156 – 1195 A.D.

Ans 1

14 The inscription that were found in . Idampally, Padamatipalli, Mallepally villages of Devara konda taluq referred:

1. Bhimadeva Chola 2. Udayaditya deva Chola

3.1 & 2 4. Tondai Chola

Ans 3

15. Who is the last person in Kanduru Chola dynasty?

1. Choda Bhima

2. Ramanatha deva Chola

3. Tonda Bhima

4. Bhima Chola

Ans 2

16. The rule kanduru Cholas continued how many years?

1. 200 years 2. 220 years

3. 240 years 4. 250 years

Ans 4

17. How many kings of Kanduru Chola dynasty ruled the country?

1. 15 2. 17 3. 19 . 4.21

Ans 2

18. Kandur Cholas ruled the country as feuda- . tory kings of:

1. Kalyani Chalukyas

2. Kakatiyas

3. Rashtrakuta kings

4. 1 & 2

Ans 4

19. Among the following which regions were conquered and rule by Tondai Chola?

1. Siddhikonda, Rachakonda

2. Devarakonda, Bhuvanagiri

3. Nelakondapally

4. All the above

Ans 2

20. The inscription issued by Mylambika, wife of Tondai Chola II.

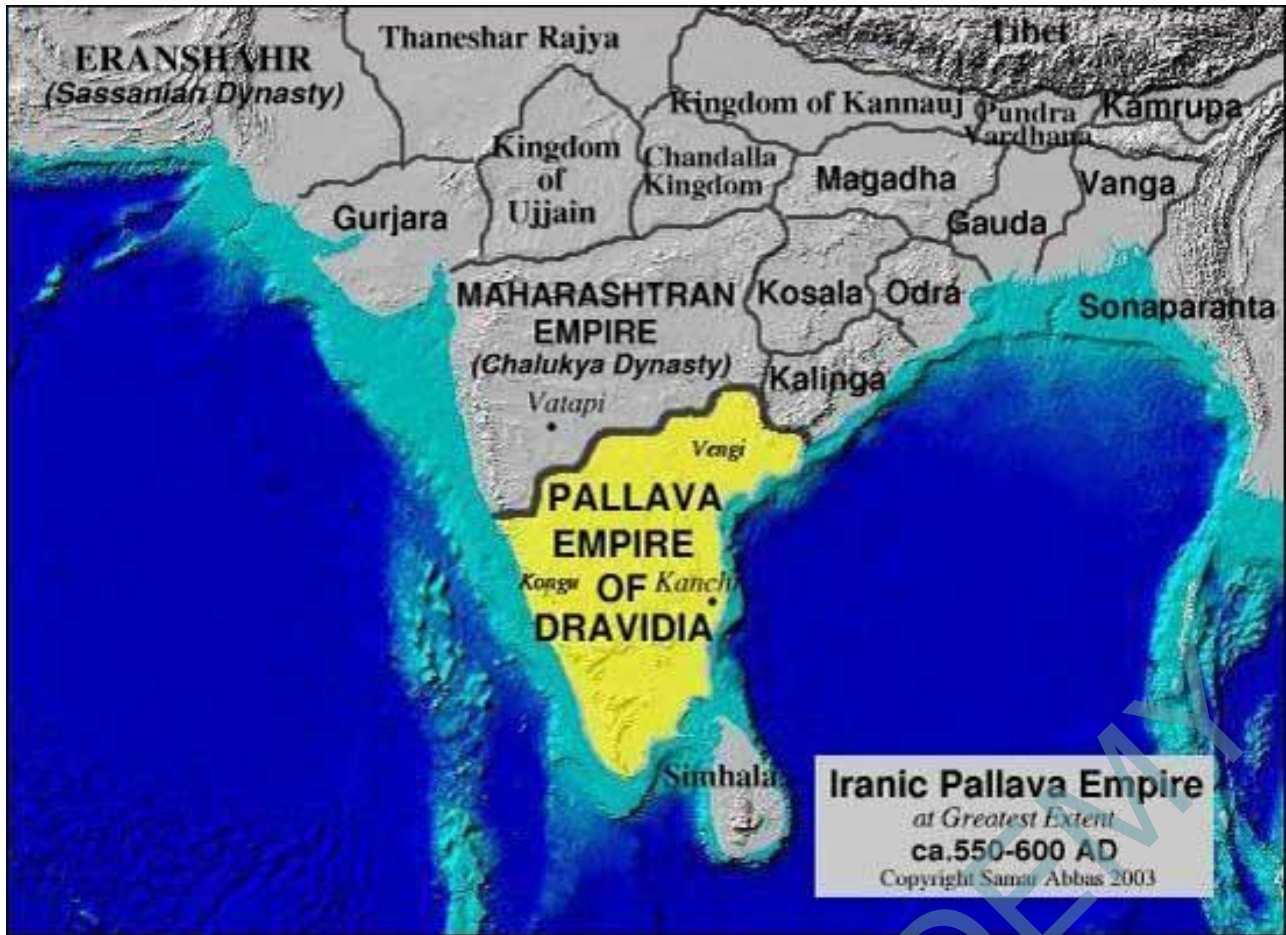
1. Draksharama inscription

2. Two Panagallu inscriptions

3. 1 & 2

4. Annmula inscription

Ans 3



Telangana History Polavasa Royal dynasty (1080-1160A.D)

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Four generations of kings ruled as the subordinate/feudatory kings of Kalyani Chalukya between 1080 and 1160 A.D., with 'Polavasa' as their capital; They were called as the Polavasa royal dynasty and also as the Lengonda dynasty. There is a village called Polas at 6 kins, distance to Jagityal of Karimnagar district. This was the Polavasa of Kalyani Chalukya period. Beside them, Kakatiyas in Warangal district were, also subordinate rulers of Kalyani Chalukyas. These two dynasties maintained friendship from the beginning. The Polavasa kingdom bordered river Godavari and extended from Polavasa to Narsampet. 12 inscriptions of their period were found to reconstruct their history. They narrated the relations between these kings and the early kings of Kakatiyas Beta, Prolaraju-II and Rudradeva. An inscription of 1122 A.D. found in Govindapuram of Narsampet Taluq, Warangal district, narrates the family tree of Polavasa kings. According to this, the founder of Polavasa dynasty was Madhava varma or Madhava Chakravarti. Later king Durgaraja and some others were ruled until 1080 A.D. But their details were unknown. After them, names of Medaraju-I, Jaggadeva-I, Medaraju-II, Gundaraju and Jaggaraju-II were mentioned.

Medaraju-1 (1080-1110 A.D.)

First inscription that mentioned his name was found in Banajipet of Narsampet taluq. In it, he was described as subordinate king of Mahamandaleswara, Ugravadi, Medarasa, Paschima Chalukya, feudatory of Tribhuvana malla Vikramaditya-VI; and that he built the 'Veerakamala Jain temple'. It also says that Medaraja belonged to the Venugontakula dynasty of Madhava Varma and a subordinate king. Another inscription of 1108 A.D., written on the pillar of Pulasteswara temple at Polavasa also mentioned Medaraja. It says that he had a title- 'Lattaluru Puravaradheeswara' and that he owned golden eagle flag. This reveals that he had relations with the Rashtrakuta dynasty. This also reveals that the Polavasa and Kakatiya dynasties worked as army chiefs and officers under the Rashtrakutas; and Polavasas were gifted. Karimnagar region and Kakatiyas were gifted the Warangal region in exchange for their services. After the fall of Rashtrakuta kingdom, these two dynasties had become subordinate rulers of Kalyani Chalukyas and continued as Mahamandaleswaras of their regions.

Jaggadeva-I (1110-1116 A.D.)

Jaggadeva ruled for a very short time. The town of 'Jagityal' was built after his name, according to experts. He had two sons called Medaraja and Gundaraja. They shared the Polavasa kingdom after the death of their father. Medaraja became the king of the main part with Polavasa as his capital and Gundaraja became the ruler of the second part with his capital at Mantrakuta (Manthana of today). Only one inscription of Jaggadeva's period was found at Medapally of Narsampeta taluq. This inscription was issued in 1112 A.D. It says that Jaggadeva won victories in 21 battles.

Medaraja-II (1116-1159 AD)

Medaraja-II was the contemporary of Kakatiya Prolaraja-II. 6 inscriptions of his period were found. The inscription at Padmakshi temple at Hanumakonda (of 1117 A.D.) narrated the details of Medaraja. This was issued by 'Mylama', wife of Pregada Betana, a minister under Prolaraja-II on the hills of Kadalalaya. She built a Jain arama called 'kadalalaya Basadi', donated lands and issued this inscription about them. Mahamandaleswara Medaraja of Madhava Varma dynasty also donated to this arama, according to the inscription. Another inscription of 1122 A.D., narrates that Medaraja and Gundaraja brothers and their minister Nagaraja built temple/arama for 'Parsvanatha Jina deva' and made donations for the good of their dead father, Jaggadeva.

Medaraja-II and his younger brother Gundaraja declared independence and issued inscriptions at Polavasa, Medapally and Govindapuram without the names of their sovereigns. So, the then Chalukya king gave the responsibility of suppressing the Polavasa rulers to Prolaraja-II. From then onwards, conflicts arose between these dynasties. On the orders of his sovereign Jagadekamalla-II of Chalukya dynasty, Prolaraja-II invaded the Polavasa kingdom, defeated Medaraja and occupied Polavasa. His victories were narrated in the inscription issued by his son Rudradeva in 1163 A.D. The inscription of Vellanki Gangadhara minister of Rudradeva also described these victories; though it was broken into pieces, the two upper parts were kept in the Rajaraja Narendra library at Hanumakonda. The lower part of the inscription was found near the bus stand at Hanumakonda during routine diggings. It was preserved in the P.G. Centre at Hanumakonda. The above two inscriptions say that Chalukya Jagadekamalla himself went to battlefield to witness the said battles. This battle was fought in 1138 A.D. According to historians, Gundaraja died in it but Medaraja-II escaped.

Prolaraja-II occupied the kingdom of Gundaraja and capital the Mantrakuta. But the Polavasa dynasty did not come under his control. It seems that Medaraja regained his kingdom and ruled. The Hanumakonda inscription mentioned that battle. According to it, Dommaraja, Myligideva and Medaraja-II joined hands and went to battle with Kakatiya Rudradeva. Dommaraja of Nagunur, Medaraja-II of Polavasa and his son Jaggadeva-II participated in the battle, in which Jaggadeva died and Medaraja was defeated. Medaraja was advised to give his daughter to Kakatiya Rudradeva in marriage and to make peace with him, but he refused both. So, Rudradeva chased away Medaraja into forests, burnt the Polavasa town and occupied the kingdom. He built the 'Prasanna Kesava temple' at Prasannakonda of Hanumakonda with the money brought from the Polavasa kingdom. Later the Polavasa region merged into the Kakatiya kingdom. In 1160, both the dynasty of Polavasa and their kingdom declined.

Gundaraja (1116-1138 A.D.) .

Gundaraja, younger brother of Medaraja-II ruled the east Polavasa kingdom with Mantrakuta as his capital between 1116 and 1138 A.D. He was the subordinate ruler of Bhulokamalla of Chalukya dynasty. An inscription of his period says that he ruled the Mulugu and Narasannapeta regions of Warangal district independently. The Palampet inscription of 1213 A.D. narrated that Kama, son of Katama, who was sent by Prolaraja-II brought his armies to the kingdom of Gundaraja, defeated him and killed him. After Gundaraja's death his kingdom merged into the Kakatiya kingdom.

Polavasa rulers built a number of Jain temples and Siva temples. They chiefly built 'Triakuta' temples. A temple built at Nandi maidan of Sultanabad taluq by Medaraja is still standing. Though many temples built in their capitals were destroyed, some like Pulasthewara and Venugopala temples are still standing in good condition.

Bit Bank

- ★ Where is the village called Polas? **6 k.m. away from Jagityala in Karimnagar district**
- ★ The village Polas will be called as: – **Polavasa**
- ★ As feudatory kings of Kalyani Chalukyas Polavasa dynasty people ruled the country for how many years?" **From 1080 AD. to 1160 A.D.**
- ★ Another name for Polavasa dynasty: – **Lengonda dynasty**
- ★ Polavasa kingdom extended from which place to which place: – **Polavasa (adjoining to river Godavari) to Narsampeta**
- ★ How many inscriptions are available to know the history of Polavasa dynasty? **about 12 inscriptions**
- ★ The inscription which informs about Polavasa dynasty kings was found at which place in

1122 A.D. – Govindapuram (Narsampeta taluq, Warangal dist.)

- ★ Who is primogenitor of Polavasa dynasty? – Madhava Chakravarti (or) Madhava Varma
- ★ The first inscription which informs about Meda raju I, found at: – Banqjipeta, Narsampet taluq
- ★ The inscription, which carved on the pillar of Pulasteswara temple in Polavasa, in the year 1108, mentioned the name of: – Meda Kshamapaiti
- ★ The title of Meda Kshamapati: ' – Lattaluru Pur^varadhiswara
- ★ The ruling period of Jaggadeva I:-1110-1116 A.D.
- ★ The inscription which belongs to the period of Jaggadeva found at the place of: – Medapally (Narsampeta taluq)
- ★ According to the inscription, Jaggadeva became victorious in how many wars? –21
- ★ The city constructed named after Jaggadeva: – Jagityala
- ★ The sons of Jaggadeva: – Meda raju- II, Gunda raju
- ★ Hie ruling period of Meda raju-II: –1116-1159 A.D.
- ★ Meda raju II was a contemporary of: – Kakatiya prola raju-II
- ★ The person who caused to inscribe the inscription found at Padmakshi temple in Hanumakonda: – Mylama (wife of Pregada Beta, who is a minister in the court of Prola raju -II)
- ★ The inscription which informs about the donations made by Meda raju and Gunda raju to Parsvanatha Jaina deva constructed by their minister Nagaraju, with the wish that the benefit of the virtuous deed have to be reached to . their father Jaggadeva: – The inscription of 1122 A.D. (Govindapuram, Narsampet taluq)
- ★ Meda raju and his younger brother Gunda -raju proclaimed independence themselves and caused to inscribe inscriptions without the names of Chalukya emperors. Where these inscriptions are available? – Polavasa, Medapally and Govindapuram
- ★ With whose orders Jagadekamalla waged war against Polavasa and occupied Polavasa after defeating Meda raju? – Prola raju-II
- ★ The inscription of 1163 A.D. informs us about the victories of Prolaraju -II against Polavasa kings. Who caused to inscribe this inscription? –Rudradeva
- ★ Who constructed the Prasanna Kesava temple of Prasanna hill in Hanumakonda? " Rudradeva
- ★ Who divided the Polavasa kingdom into two parts and ruled? – Meda raju and Gunda raju
- ★ Who ruled the main kingdom after the division of Polavasa? – Meda raju
- ★ The capital of Meda raju: –Polavasa
- ★ The capital of Gunda raju: – Mantrakutam
- ★ Present name of Mantrakutam: Manthana
- ★ The ruling period of Gunda raju: (1116-1138 AD).
- ★ Gunda raju was a feudatory king of: – Bhoolokamalla
- ★ The inscription of 1213 A.D., says that Kama waged war against Gunda raju with the forces of Prola raju and defeated Gunda raju. What is that inscription? – Palampeta
- ★ Who drove away Medaraju into forests and burnt the Polavasa kingdom? Rudra deva.
- ★ Polavasa kingdom along with Polavasa dynasty, came to an end in which year? • 1160 AD.

Objective Bits

1 The ruling period of Polavasa dynasty:

1. 1080 – 1160 A.D.
2. 1100 -1180 A.D.
3. 1050-1140A.D.
4. 1150- 1200A.D.

Ans. 1

2. How many inscriptions are available to know the history of Polavasa dynasty?

1. 10
2. 12
3. 14
4. 16

Ans. 2

3. The inscription which informs about Polavasa kings belongs to which year?

1. 1120A.D. . • 2. 1121A.D.

3. 1122A.D. 4. 1123A.D.

Ans. 3

4. Who will be called as primogenitor of Polavasa family?

1. Madhava Varma 2. Durga raju

3. Meda raju 4. Gunda raju

Ans. 1

5. With whose name Jagityala city was con* structed?

1. Meda raju 2. Gimda raju

3. Jaggadeva 4. Madhava Varma

Ans. 3

6. The first inscription informing about Meda raju-I available at:

1. Banajipeta, Narsampeta Taluq

2. Medapally, Narsampeta Taluq

3. Govindapuram, Narsampeta Taluq

4. Padmakshi temple, Hanumakonda

Ans. 1

7. The reign of Jaggadeva-I:

1. 1080 -1110 A.D. 2. 1110 -1116 A.D.

3. 1116 – 1125 A.D. 4. 1125 – 1151 A.D.

Ans. 2

8. The village Polavasa situated in which dis- trict

1. Karimnagar 2. Warangal

3. Nalgonda 4. Adilabad

Ans. 1

9. When Polavasa kingdom came to an end?

1. 1157 A.D. 2.1158A.D.

3. 1159A.D. 4. 1160A.D.

Ans. 4

10. Who are the sons of Jaggadeva-I?

1. Meda raju 2. Gunda raju

3. 1 & 2 4. Gangadhara

Ans. 3

11 The inscription belongs to the period of Jaggadeva found at Medapally. That inscription belongs to which year?

1.1112A.D. 2. 1114A.D.

3.1116A.D. 4.1118A.D.

Ans. 1

12. How many inscriptions are available to know the history of Meda raju-H?

1.4 2.5

3.6 4. 7

Ans. 3

13. Who occupied Polavasa after defeating Meda raju?

1. Prola raju-II
2. Rudra deva
3. Bijjala
4. Pandu raju

Ans. 1

14 When did Gunda raju, 'younger brother of Meda raju H ruled Polavasa kingdom with Mantrakuta as the capital?

1. 1110-1125 A.D.
2. 1116-1138A.D.
3. 1125-1138A.D.
4. 1138 -1160 A.D.

Ans. 2

15. When did Polavasa dynasty came to an end?

1. 1140A.D.
2. 1150A.D.
3. 1155A.D.
4. 1160A.D.

Ans. 4

Telangana History of Gond Kings (OR) Gonowana Kingdom (1220-1750 A.D.)

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- 6 Hira Singh
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- 8 Talwar Singh
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Gonds were one of the Scheduled Tribes of India, They are living in the Northern region of river Godavari upto Vindhya and Satpura mountains and the valleys of rivers Narmada and Tapi; in the forests of Bastar in Chattisgarh; and in Adilabad district of Telangana region. People who speak the Gond and Koitur languages are called as Gond tribe people. There are branches in this tribe. Gonds living in the Adilabad district are called as Dhurve Gonds and the rest are called as Royal or Raja Gonds. As they were the rulers of their dynasty once, they were called as Royal Gonds. Gonds in the Chanda, Ballaharsha and Yatal districts of Maharashtra and Gonds in the Adilabad district of Telangana belong to the same tribe. Their ancestors founded a kingdom in Chanda and Ballaharsha districts and another in Adilabad and ruled them. The Adilabad kingdom was founded in 1220 A.D.

Adilabad Gond kingdom (1220-1750 A.D.)

Though administrative systems were established among the Gonds as far back as 870 A.D., the first Gond kingdom of Adilabad was founded in 1220 A.D., the history of which was available. This was established by a Gond called Kolkhil.

Kolkhil (1220-1240 A.D.)

Some tribes from Maharashtra began to migrate to Adilabad region in 12th century A.D. As this was not agreeable to him Kolkhil united all the Gonds of Adilabad region and established a kingdom in 1220. Its capital was Sirpur of Adilabad district.

Kolkhil trained several Gond young men in handling weapons and other skills and made them into warriors. Beside their kingdom, Naga tribals of Mana dynasty had established a kingdom 200 years previously in Vairaghar. Kolkhil invaded their kingdom and merged it into their kingdom. With this the Gond kingdom at Sirpur strengthened. Kolkhil was a contemporary of Kakatiya Ganapatideva. Gond kingdom flourished along with the Kakatiyas, Musunuru, Recherla padmanayakas, Bahmani, Golkonda, Moghul and Asaf-Jahi dynasties until 1750 A.D. Gonds ruled the Adilabad region for 530 years. Their royal symbol was the lion and their family name was 'Singh'.

Bhim Bhallal Singh (1240-1262 A.D.)

Bhim Bhallal Singh succeeded Kolkhil as Gond ruler. He built a strong fort at Sirpur; admitted a lot of youngmen into the army; won over the neighboring regions, expanded and strengthened the Gondwana kingdom. During his reign, the Gondwana kingdom settled down and became powerful. He also was a contemporary of Kakatiya Ganapatideva.

Khurda Bhallal Singh

Khurda Bhallal Singh, son of Bhim Bhallal Singh, succeeded him. As he was a peace loving

ruler, no battles were fought during his reign. He developed the kingdom in financial, social and cultural fields, observed pious days and festivals of Gonds religiously and regularised the life styles of Gonds. He was a contemporary of Kakatiya Rudra-madevi.

Hira Singh

Hira Singh, son of Khurda Bhallal Singh succeeded him as ruler. He advised the kingdom into small regions; built forts in every region; and appointed men to lead them. He also arranged for the chiefs of forts, and their employees to collect taxes from people and to send it to the king's exchequer. With this, the kingdom earned a steady income and became prosperous financially. He also introduced administrative reforms for the benefit of people and had become very famous. He was a contemporary of Kakatiya Prataparudra-II.

Andea Bhallal Singh

Andea, son of Heera Singh came to rule after his father and harassed people by increasing taxes and several other practices. People revolted against his rule and died very early.

Talwar Singh

Andea's son Talwar Singh succeeded his father, he was a good ruler; gave relief and freedom to people who were harassed under his father. He depended upon his ministers in the administration of the kingdom. His minister and chiefs of forts misused his confidence; harassed people and increased taxes again. They created their own armies and got ready to declare independence. Talwar Singh could not control them. So, he made his son Kesar Singh ruler of the kingdom and retired.

Kesar Singh

As Kesar Singh was courageous, he fought battles with the chiefs of forts who turned against his father, and suppressed them. He reduced taxes; focussed on agricultural sector and provided irrigation facilities like ponds and dug drinking water wells. He also introduced administrative reforms again and gained the respect of people.

Dinakar Singh

Dinakar Singh, son of Kesar Singh, succeeded him. He was a patron of literature and arts and patronised several musicians and Marathi scholars of Maharashtra. Marathi literature flourished under his rule. He also observed all festivals and traditional rituals of Gonds. His period was called as the golden era of Gondwana kingdom.

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Ram Singh

Ram Singh, son of Dinakar Singh came to rule after his father. He built a number of forts; converted forest regions into agricultural fields; transferred their responsibility to the chiefs of

forts, and established new villages. The villages and agricultural fields flourished and his kingdom achieved financial progress. He also transformed Sirpur into a good city. As the kingdom expanded, the number of his feudatory rulers increased. He named his subordinate rulers as 'Tarvekas'.

Nurja Bhallal Singh

Nurja Bhallal Singh, son of Ram Singh ruled between 1405 and 1437 A.D. He was a contemporary of Bahmani Sultans Feroz Shah and Ahmed Shah and Anavotha Nayaka, Madanayaka and Sarvajna Singama Nayaka of Padmanayaka dynasty which ruled the Rachakonda kingdom.

Nurja Bhallal Singh went to Varanasi and Lucknow to get training in military and administrative skills. During that period, his underlings pillaged the kingdom, upon which, the Sultan of Delhi captured and took Bhallal Singh as a prisoner to Delhi. This information was given to his deputy namely Jarba. Jarba took his army to Delhi to free Bhallal Singh. Meanwhile the daughter of Delhi Sultan requested her father to release Bhalla Singh. Then the Sultan of Delhi asked for his military services to fight against his enemies. Bhallal Singh agreed to this and fought with the enemies of Sultan and defeated with the help of the army brought along by Jarba. In exchange for this, the Sultan gave the title of 'Shershah' to Bhallal Singh and sent him back to his kingdom and also presented him with some more land bordering the Gondwana kingdom. Later, descendants of Bhallal Singh also used the title Shershah.

Khandia Bhallal Shah

Khandia, son of Nurja Bhallal Shah ruled between 1437 and 1462 A.D. As his wife fell ill and doctors advised her to change her residence to places other than Sirpur; he built a town called Bhallalpur after his name on the banks of river Vane Ganga and lived there with his wife. That Bhallalpur is today's Ballaharsha in Maharashtra. He later established another town called Chandrapur (today's Chanda) and changed his capital from Sirpur to there.

Heer Shah

Khandia's son Heer Shah succeeded him as the ruler. He brought about changes in the travel system, and announced subordinate kingdoms for Travels who bring the forest lands under cultivation. Later he gave titles like 'nayakas' to his subordinate rulers. During his reign, land under cultivation increased and state progressed financially. He also encouraged people and leaders to dig ponds to provide water for irrigating agricultural fields. He issued an edict that he would donate land to anyone who dug ponds; also gave pattas for the forest land brought under cultivation. Thus through his encouragement and generosity this land and people prospered and flourished. After Heer Shah, a ruler ruled the kingdom with Chandrapur as their capital. Among them Babaji Bhallal Shah ruled between 1572 and 1592 A.D. Ram Shah ruled between 1672 and 1735 A.D. and Neelkanth Shah ruled between 1735 and 1751 A.D. Neelkanth Shah was the last ruler of Gondwana kingdom. He had conflicts with the Maharashtrians, in one of which he was captured as a prisoner by Raghoji Bhonsley who merged the Gondwana kingdom into Maratha kingdom. With that the era of Gondwana kingdom ended after 530 years of rule.

Later on some Gond subordinate rulers and leaders became Zamindars; some were appointed by the Marathas as Deshmukhs and Deshpandeyas. During the Anglo-Maratha wars, Maharashtrians were defeated and became the subordinate rulers of the English. Their regions were converted into the Berar state/province and were given to the Nizam ruler. Thus the Gondwana region of Adilabad became a part of Nizam state. Some royal Gond families are

living in the Utnoor and Kanchanpally. vil-lages (Adilabad Dist) even today.

Some believe that the Gonds were the Pulinda tribe people mentioned ,in the stone inscriptions of

Ashoka. Gonds built 21 forts at Kienhur/Asifabad, Laksettipet, Bodh, Adilabad, Utnoor, Sirpur, Tandur, Manikghar, Ballaharsha, Chandrapur, Yatmal, Nirmal, Jakut and Khinapur. The ruins of those forts can be seen today at many places. The Gondwana kingdom

which flourished with 22 forts in Adilabad, Ballaharsha and Chanda districts between 1220 and 1751 A.D. ended thus. The Adilabad district continued under the Nizam rule until 1948.

Bit Bank

- ★ The people who will speak Gondu and Koyitu languages are called as: – **Gonds**
- ★ The Gonds other than Dhurve Gonds in Adilabad are called as: – **Raja Gonds**
- ★ When was established the Gondu kingdom in Adilabad? – **1220 A.D.**
- ★ Who was the founder of Gondu kingdom? – **Kolkhil**
- ★ What is the capital of Gond kingdom in Adilabad? – **Sirpur**
- ★ The reign of Kolkhil: – **1220 -1240 A.D.**
- ★ How many years the region of Adilabad district was under the rule of Gond kingdom? – **About 530 years**
- ★ What is the royal sign of Gonds? – **Lion**
- ★ What is the dynasty name of Gonds? • **Singh**
- ★ Who came to the power after Kolkhil? – **Bhim Bhallal Singh**
- ★ The reign of Bhim Bhallal Singh: – **1240-1262 A.D.**
- ★ Bhim Bhallal Singh was the contemporary of: – **Kakati Ganapatideva**
- ★ In whose period, the life style of Gonds have been regularised? – **Khurda Bhallal Singh**
- ★ Khurda Bhallal Singh was the contemporary of: – **Kakati Rudramadevi**
- ★ Who ruled the kingdom after Khurda Bhallal Singh? – **Hira Singh**
- ★ Who introduced the administrative reforms for the facility of the people? – **Hira Singh**
- ★ Hira Singh was the contemporary of: – **Kakati Prataparudra-II**
- ★ Whose period of Gond kings, Praised as golden ' age ? – **Dinakar Singh**
- ★ Who ruled the kingdom after Dinakar Singh? – **Ram Singh**
- ★ Ram Singh called his feudatory kings as: Tarvekas
- ★ Who ascended the throne after Ram Singh? – **Nurja Bhallal Singh (Son of Ram Singh)**
- ★ The ruling period of Nuxja Bhallal Singh: – **1405 – 1437 A.D.**
- ★ Nurja Bhallal Singh was the contemporary of: I" – **Bahmani Sultan Feroz Shah and AhmedShah**
- ★ The title of Ninja Bhallal Singh: – **Sher Shah**
- ★ The son of Nurja Bhallal Singh: – **Khandiya Bhallal Shah**
- ★ The ruling period of Khandia Bhallal Shah: . – **1437 – 1462A.D.**
- ★ Who became the king after Khandia BhallalShah? – **Hirsha**
- ★ After Hirsha how many people ruled the kingdom Chandrapur as the capital? – **Nine**
- ★ The last king of Gonds: – **Nilakanta Shah**
- ★ The ruling period of Nilakanta Shah: – **1735 -1751 A.D**

Objective Bits

1 When did Gond kingdom was established?

1. 1220A.D. 2. 1230A.D.
3. 1240A.D. 4. 1250A.D.

Ans. 1

2. In which district of Telangana Gond king-dom was established?

1. Nalgonda 2. Adilabad
3. Karimnagar 4. Medak

Ans. 2

3. Who will be called as the founder of Gond kingdom?

1. Kolkhil • 2. Bhallal Singh
3. Hirshah 4. Hira Singh

Ans. 1

4. How many years Gonds ruled the Adilabad region?

1. Nearly 500 years
2. Nearly 510 years.
3. Nearly 520 years
4. Nearly 530 years

Ans. 4

5. The ruling period of Bhim Bhallal Singh:

1. 1220-1242 A.D.
2. 1225-1242 A.D.
3. 1240-1262A.D.
4. 1235-1250 A.D.

Ans. 3

6. Who is the contemporary of Kakati Rudra among Gond kings?

1. Khurda Bhallal Singh
2. Hira Singh
3. Bhim Bhallal Singh
4. Hirsha

Ans. 1

7. Who came to the power after Hira Singh?

1. Talwar Singh
2. Andea Bhallal Singh
3. Kesar Singh
4. Dinakar Singh

Ans. 2

8. In which period, the Marathi literature have been developed?

1. Dinakar Singh 2. Kesar Singh 3. Talwar Singh 4. Hira Singh

Ans. 1

9. The name given by Ram Singh for his feudatory kings:

1. Jarbas 2. Tarvekas
3. Nayakas 4. Sultans

Ans. 2

10. Nurja Bhallal Singh was the contemporary of:

1. Feroz Shah, Ahmed Shah
2. Meda nayaka
3. Anavota nayaka-II
4. All the above

Ans. 4

11 In which town Nurja Bhallal Singh received military training?

1. Kasi
2. Lucknow
3. 1 & 2
4. Delhi

Ans. 3

12. The ruling period of Khandiya Bhallal Shah:

1. 1437-1462 A.D.
2. 1448-1462 A.D.
3. 1427-1442 A.D.
4. 1438-1478 A.D.

Ans. 1

13. The son of Khandiya Bhallal Shah: .

1. Hirshah
2. Bhima
3. Ram Shah
4. Dindiya

Ans. 2

14. Gond king who gave the titles called Nayakas to his feudatory kings:

1. Ram Shah
2. Hirshah
3. Lokhilla
4. Bhima

Ans. 1

15. After Hirshah, how many Gond kings ruled the Gond kingdom?

1. 7
2. 8
3. 9
4. 10

Ans. 3

16. Who will be called as last Gond king?

1. Nilakanta Shah
2. Ram Shah
3. Dindiya
4. Karan Shah

Ans. 1

17. In how many places Gonds constructed strong forts?

1. 20
2. 21
3. 22
4. 23

Ans. 3

18. At present Raja Gonds living in which vil-lages?

1. Utnoor
2. Kanchanpally
3. Chennuru
4. 1 & 2

Ans. 4

19. When did the Gondwana kingdom come to an end?

1. 1750A.D.
2. 1760A.D.
3. 1770A.D.
4. 1780A.D.

Ans. 1

20. How many years the rule of Gonds continued?

1. 520 years
2. 530 years
3. 540 years
4. 550 years

Ans. 2



Telangana History Musunuri Nayakas

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- 1 Telangana History Musunuri Nayakas
- 2 Prolaya nayaka (1325-1333 A.D.)
- 3 Bit Bank
- 4 Objective Bits

The chief sources of Musunuri family history are the Vilasa' copper inscription of Prolaya nayaka and the 'Polavaram' inscription of Kapayanayaka. In 1323 A.D., Mohammed Bin Tuglaq defeated the Kakatiyas and began the rule of Muslims. After the fall of Kakatiya kingdom, the Kamma, Reddy and Velama dynasties established independent kingdoms. The Kamma community founded the Musunuri nayaka kingdom with Rekhapalli (Bhadrachalam taluq) as their capital. In the revolt against Muslim rule in the Deccan, the Musunuri riayakas played a

key role. The 'Kaluvacheru' inscription of Anitalli reveals that 75 nayakas came together under the leadership of Prolaya nayaka to save the Andhradesa from Muslim rule.

Prolaya nayaka was helped by his cousin Kapaya nayaka, Prolaya vemareddy, Recharla Singama nayaka and Kolani Rudradeva in this movement.

Prolaya nayaka (1325-1333 A.D.)

Prolaya nayaka was the founder of Musunuri nayaka kingdom. His father's name was Pothi nayaka. The capital of Musunuri dynasty was Rekhapalli (Bhadrachalam).

'Vilasa' copper inscription narrates the victories and valor of Prolaya nayaka. Prolaya nayaka donated the 'vilasa' village of Amalapuram taluq in 1330 A.D. to Vennayya, son of Annayya mantri of Bharadwaja gotra and issued the Vilasa inscription. As Prolaya nayaka had no offspring, his cousin Kapayanayaka succeeded him as ruler.

Kapaya nayaka (1383-1368 AM.)

Kapaya nayaka was the son of Devanayaka (brother of Prolayanayaka's father) and played a prominent part in the establishment of Musunuri kingdom in Rekhapalli and in chasing away the Muslim rulers. He ruled Orugallu region previously and took the titles of 'Andhra Desadhiswara' and 'Andhra Suratrana'. Kapaya nayaka helped the Bahmani leader 'Hasan Gangu' in establishing the Bahmani kingdom. But later, in 1350 Hasan Gangu tried to conquer Warangal and sent an army led by Sikander Khan. Sikander Khan defeated Kapaya nayaka and occupied Nizamabad (koulas fort). Kapaya nayaka was also defeated by Singama nayaka of Recharla Padma nayakas in a conflict, According to the 'Ganapeswara' inscription, Kapaya nayaka again gained upper hand on Recharla Padma nayaka rulers in 1346. The Pillalamarri and Ganape swara inscriptions called Kapayanayaka with the title- 'Anumaganti Puravaradhiswara'.

But in 1356, Kapaya nayaka was again attacked and defeated by the Bahmani ruler; and had to offer the Bhuvanagiri fort into Bahmani Sultan to make peace with him. In 1368, Anavota nayaka, Recharla Padma nayaka ruler fought with Kapaya nayaka in the 'Bhimavaram' battle, and killed him. With that the Musunuri dynasty ended. Kapaya nayaka issued the 'Polavaram' inscription. In the 'pentapadu' inscription issued by Chadaparti king, names of Prolaya and Kapaya nayaka were mentioned. Muslim rulers called Kapaya nayaka as 'Krishna nayak' Kanya nayak and Kaba nayudu'.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who is the founder of Musunuri Nayaka kingdom? – Prolaya nayaka
- ★ The capital of Musunuri nayakas: • Rekhapalli (Bhadrachalam taluq)
- ★ The ruling period of Musunuri nayakas; –1326-1369 A.D.
- ★ The inscriptions which tells about the history of Musunuri nayakas:- Polavaram, Kaluvacheru and Ganapeswar inscriptions
- ★ Name of the title got Prolaya nayaka for the fighting against muslims in the liberation movement: –Andhra Bhumandaladhyaksha Simhasana
- ★ The inscription which informs about the victories of Prolaya nayaka: – Vilasa Copper edict
- ★ Who occupied the throne after Prolaya nayaka? – Kapaya nayaka
- ★ The titles of Kapaya nayaka: – Andhra Suratrana, Andhra Desadhiswara
- ★ The capital of Kapaya nayaka: – Orugallu
- ★ At first Musumui nayakas were the feudatory kips of: – Kakatiyas
- ★ Who occupied Warangal, after the downfall of Musunuri nayaka dynasty? – Recharla Padma

nayakas

★ The last ruler in Musunuri dynasty: – **Kapaya nayaka**

★ The inscription which says that 75 members of Andhra nayakas served under Kapaya nayaka: – **Anitalli 'kaluvacheru' inscription**

★ The son of Prolaya nayaka who died in the war of 'Velam pattam' against Bahmani king Mohammed Shah-I: – **Vinayaka deva**

★ In which year Prolaya nayaka laid the Vilasa copper edict: –**1330 A.D.**

★ Who is caused to inscribe the Polavaram inscription? – **Kapaya nayaka**

★ The inscription of PillalamaJrfi and Ganapeswara. referred Kapaya nayaka with which title? – **Anumaganti Puravaradhiswara**

★ In which year Recharla Padma nayaka king Anavota nayaka killed Kapaya nayaka in the 'Bhimavaram' war near Orugallu? –**1388 AD.**

Objective Bits

1. Who established the dynasty of Musunuri nayaka?

1. Prolaya nayaka
2. Kapaya nayaka
3. Deva nayaka
4. Pothi nayaka

Ans. 1

2. The capital of Musunuri nayaka kingdom?

1. Orugallu
2. Rekhapalli *
3. Rachakonda
4. Kaulas fort

Ans. 2

3. Musunuri nayakas were the feudatory kings of:

1. Reddy kings
2. Recharla Padma nayakas
3. Kakatiyas
4. Bahmani sultans

Ans. 3

4. The ruling period of Musunuri nayakas:

1. 1326-1369 A.D.
2. 1335-1359 A.D.
3. 1314-1345 A.D.
4. 1326-1376 A.D.

Ans. 1

5. The last one in Musunuri dynasty:

1. Kapaya nayaka
2. Prolaya nayaka
3. Pothi nayaka
4. Deva nayaka

Ans. 1

6. In the year 1368, who killed Kapaya nayaka in 'Bhimavaram war'?

1. Singama nayaka -I
2. Sarvajna Singabhupala
3. Anavota nayaka -II

4. Anavota nayaka -I

Ans. 4

7. Who occupied Warangal after the downfall of Musunuri nayaka dynasty?

1. Reddy kings
2. Kakatiyas .
3. Recharla Padma nayakas
4. Bahmani Sultans

Ans. 3

8. The inscription which informing about the history of Musunuri nayakas:

1. Polavaram
2. Kaluva cheru
3. Vilasa copper edict
4. All the above

Ans. 4

9. Musunuri nayakas who ruled Telangana region with titles like 'Andhra Desadhiswara, Andhra Suratrana':

1. Kapaya nayaka
2. Prolaya nayaka
3. Deva nayaka
4. Meda nayaka

Ans. 1

10. Who issued the vilasa copper edict while donating the village called 'vilasa' in Amalapuram to Vennaya:

1. Kapaya nayaka
2. Prolaya nayaka
3. Pothi nayaka
4. Deva nayaka

Ans. 2

11. When did Musunuru nayaka dynasty came to an end?

1. 1368 A.D.
2. 1370 A.D.
3. 1372 A.D.
4. 1374 A.D.

Ans. 1

12. The inscription which informs about the victories of Prolaya nayaka:

1. Kaluvacheru
2. Polavaram
3. Pentapadu
4. Vilasa copper edict

Ans. 4



Telangana History Viriyala Dynasty

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- 2 Poranti Venna
- 3 Erra Bhupati
- 4 Bhima
- 5 Erra Narendra
- 6 Sitra senani
- 7 Betana
- 8 Rudramaraju, Surannapati and Malla Champoopati
- 9 Annaya and Mylama
- 10 Bit Bank

Among the many dynasties who served the Kakatiyas devotedly, the Viriyala dynasty was a prominent one. They were chiefs of army of Kakatiyas and they described themselves as the descendants of Durjaya dynasty, like Kakatiyas, in their inscriptions. The Viriyala dynasty continued as subordinate/feudatory rulers for Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas and Kakatiyas for around 600 years. They were related to Kakatiya and Malyala dynasties. Their history is reconstructed through 'Gudur', Moripirala, Kalukur, Pammi and Rayaparty inscriptions issued by them-selves. According to their inscriptions, the founder of their dynasty was Poranti Venna.

Poranti Venna

According to the 'Gudur' inscription, after several kings in the, Durjaya dynasty Poranti Venna was born. It seems that he was an army chief under the Rashtrakutas.

Erra Bhupati

Erra Bhupati, son of Poranti Venna, succeeded his father as the chief of army of Rashtrakutas, according to Gudur inscription.

Bhima

After Erra Bhupati, his son Bhima became famous as the army chief of Rashtrakutas. The Gudur inscription compared him with the Bhima of Pandavas.

Erra Narendra

Erra Narendra was the son of Bhima. During his period, Tailapa-II defeated the Rashtrakuta dynasty and occupied their kingdom Sura Senani.

Sura senani

Sura senani had become famous after Erra Narendra. According to the Gudur inscription, Sura senani killed Kataya nayaka and made a person called Rawanrupa as the ruler of Velpugonda.

Betana

Betana was the son of Sura senani. His details were given in Moripirala, Katukur and Gudur inscriptions. His wife was Bejjamamba. He had four sons- Sura, Malla, Prola and Komma. They were very small by the time Betana died. So, Nagasani, wife of Betana's cousin Prolasenani came from Rembarti to Pammi along with her sons Malraju and Mummadinayaka, according to the Moripirala inscriptions.

Rudramaraju, Surannapati and Malla Chamoopati

The name of Rudramaraju belonging to the Viriyala dynasty was mentioned in the Rayaparty inscription but his details were unknown. The katukur inscription gave details of the sons of Betana.

Annaya and Mylamma

The Mylamma inscription gave details about Annaya senani, son of Malla senani and his wife Aitama. The daughter of Annaya and Aitama was Mylamma. She married the famous chounda senani of Malyala dynasty. Mylamma issued the Katukur inscription, which reveals the histories of Viriyala and Malyala dynasties; Annaya senani was a con-temporary of Rudradeva, Mahadeva and Ganapatideva. The history of Viriyala dynasty after him was not found.

Bit Bank

- ★ How many years the people Viriyala dynasty con-tinued as commander-in-chiefs of army: •
Nearly Six hundred years
- ★ Viriyala people served as Commander-in-chiefs with which dynasty or dynasties? –
Rastrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas and Kakatiyas
- ★ The inscriptions which informs about the history of Viriyala dynasty: – Guduru, Moripiraala, Katukuru, Pammi, Rayaparty
- ★ Who is the primogenitor of Viriyala dynasty? Poranti Venna
- ★ In their inscriptions Viriyala people claimed that they are the descendants of: . – Durjaya
- ★ The son of Poranti Venna: – Erra Bhupati
- ★ Erra bhupati served as a Commander-in-chief to whom? – Rastrakutas
- ★ Who served as Commander-in-chief of Rashtra kutas after erra bhupati? – Bhima
- ★ According to Guduru inscription, Erra bhima is equal to whom? . Bhima among Pandavas
- ★ After Bhima who became the Commander-in-chief of army? . Erra Narendra
- ★ Who destroyed and occupied the Rashtrakuta kingdom during the period of Erra Narendra?
– Tailapa-II
- ★ Who became famous after Erra Narendra in Viriyala dynasty? – Sura senani
- ★ The son of Sura senani: – Betana
- ★ Name of the wife of Betana: . Bejjamamba
- ★ The sons of Betana: • – Sura, Malla, Prola and Komma
- ★ Rayaparty inscription mentioned about: – Rudramaraja
- ★ Which inscription described about Surannapati and Mallasenani who are the sons of Betana?
– Katukuru inscription
- ★ The son of Malla senani: . Annaya Senani
- ★ What is the name of the wife of Annaya senani? – Aithama
- ★ The daughter of Annaya senani and Aitama: – Mailama
- ★ With whom Mailama marriage was performed? – Chaunda senani, who is a famous person in Malyala dynasty
- ★ The inscription issued by Mailama: • Katukuru inscription
- ★ The contemporaries of Annaya senani: • Rudra deva, Mahadeva and Ganapati deva

Objective Bits

1. Viriyala dynasty people served as Commander-in-chiefs of army with whom?

1. Rastrakutas 2. Kalyani Chalukyas
3. Kakatiyas 4. All the above

Ans. 4

2. How many years Viriyala people served as Commander-in-chiefs of army with three dynasties?

1. 500 years 2. 600 years
3. 400 years 4. 550 years

Ans. 2

3. Who is the primogenitor of Viriyala dynasty?

1. Poranti Venna 2. Betana

3. Malla Senani 4. Bhima

Ans. 1

4. According Guduru inscription, who is equal to Bhima among Pandavas?

1. Rudrama raju 2. Malla chamupati 3. Bhima senani 4. Annaya senani

Ans. 3

5. The 'Viriyala family member, who killed kataya nayaka and installed a person called Rawanrupudu in Velpugonda:

1. Sura senani 2. Betana
3. Erra Bhupati 4. Poranti Venna

Ans. 1

6. Which inscription mentioned about Betana who is a son of Sura senani?

1. Moripirala 2. Katukuru
3. Guduru 4. All the above

Ans. 4

7. Among the following who is the Contemporary of Annaya senani?

1. Rudra deva 2. Mahadeva
3. Ganapati deva 4. All the above

Ans. 4

8. The sons of Betana:

1. Sura 2. Malla
3. Prola, Komma 4. All the above

Ans. 4

Telangana History Bacha Varudhin dynasty

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- 1 Telangana History Bacha Varudhin dynasty
- 2 Gunda senani
- 3 Bit Bank

Bacha Varudhana was the second son of Dannaya, founder of Malyala dynasty. His heirs also served as Kakatiya army chiefs the kingdom given to Dannaya by Kakatiya rulers was divided into two parts and one of those- Budhapura kingdom- was given to Bachavarudhana. These two kingdoms continued as long as the Kakatiya kingdom.

Gunda senani

Gunda Dandanayaka was the son of Bacha Varudhini and he was the greatest warrior of Malyala dynasty. He ruled Budhapura as well as the Vardhamanapura as a subordinate ruler to Ganapati deva and Rudrama devi. He issued two inscriptions in Saka years 1181 and 1194 at Budapur. He used Eagle (Garuda) flag in his battle tours. He won the titles of 'Padamuthuganda, Divilunthaka and Raya Garundaka' from Kakatiya ruler for his victories. His wife's name was Kuppambika. She was the younger sister of Gona Gannareddy, the famous Kakatiya army chief. She issued the Budapudi inscription in Saka year 1190 A.D. According to it, Gunda Dandanayaka died in 1276 A.D. during the reign of Ruciramadevi. According to the Budapudi inscription, Gunda senani had 3 sons- namely Bachaya Boppandu, Ganapatidevundu. and Parvata mallaya. Details of their service were not known.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who is primogenitor of Malyala dynasty? – **Danna senani**
- ★ Danna senani served as a Commander-in-chief of army with: – **kakati Betaraju -II and Prola raju -II**
- ★ Which kingdom was given by Prola raju -II to Danna senani in praising of his victories: – **Sankinapuram**
- ★ The title of Danna senani: – **Beda muttuganda**
- ★ The sons of Danna senani: – **Sabba senani and Bachavarudhana**
- ★ Who caused to inscribe the Kondiparty inscription in the year 1162 A.D.? – **Kata senani**
- ★ Who became the ruler after Danna senani to Sankinapuram? – **Sabba senani**
- ★ The ruler Sankinapura, who constructed Trikuteswara temple: – **Kata senani**
- ★ Who came to the power after Kata senani? – **Potha senani**
- ★ Who will be called as the greatest in malyala dynasty? **Chaunda senani**
- ★ Who constructed the Chaundeswara temple in Kondiparty? – **Chaunda senani**
- ★ Who is Bachavarudhana? – **The second son of Danna senani**
- ★ The title Of Bachavarudhana: – **Gadanta ganta**
- ★ The kingdom ruled by Bachavarudhana – **Budhapura kingdom**
- ★ The son of Bachavarudhana: – **Gunda danda nayaka**
- ★ Gunda danda nayaka ruled Budhapuram and Vardhamanapuram as a feudatory king to: – **Ganapatideva & Rudrama devi**
- ★ In Saka years 1181 and 1194, who laid the inscriptions in Budhapuram? – **Gunda senani**
- ★ The titles assumed by Gunda senani for his vic-tories – **Pedamuttuganda and Divilunthaka**
- ★ In Saka years 1190, who build Budapudi inscrip-tions – **Kuppambika**
- ★ When did Gunda danda nayaka was dead? – **1276A.D**
- ★ The sons of Gunda senani: – **Bachaya Boppandu, Ganapati devudu and Parvata Mallaya**

Objective Bits

1. Who will be called as Primogenitor of Malyala dynasty?

1. Danna senani
2. Gunda senani
3. Potha senani
4. Kata senani

Ans. 1

2. Who participated in the invasions of Prolaraju-II against Polavasa, Manthena and Kandur as a Kakatiya commander-in-chief of army?

1. Chaunda senani 2. Danna senani

3. Sabba senani 4. Gunda senani

Ans. 2

3. In which year Kondiparty inscription issued by Kata senani?

1.1160A.D.

2.1161A.D.

3.1162A.D.

4.1163A.D.

Ans. 3

4. What is the title of Kata senani?

1. Kotageluvata

2. Divi chorajsara

3. 1 & 2

4. Divilunthaka

Ans. 3

5. Who will be* called as greatest in Malyala dynasty?

1. Chaunda senani

2. Gunda senani ' 3. Sabba senani 4. Danna senani

Ans. 1

6. Who got the title of Gadanta ganta?

1. Gunda senani

2. Bachavarudhana

3. Kata senani

4. Potha senani

Ans. 2

7. The sons of Gunda senani?

1. Bachaya Boppandu

2. Ganapati devudu

3. Parvata mallaya

4. All the above

Ans. 4

8. In which year, Kuppambika, wife of Gunda senani issued Budapudi inscription?

1.1176 AD. 2. 1180A.D.

3. 1190A.D. 4. 1195A.D.

Ans. 3

Telanga History Recharla Reddy Dynasty

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- 4 Katsenani-I (1070-1108 A.D.)
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Recharla Reddy dynasty served the Kakatiyas as army chiefs, subordinate rulers and ministers. A branch of this dynasty ruled the Amanagallu, Pillalamarri, Miryalaguda, Nagulapadu, Somavaram, Chilukur, Talvai, Sirikonda and ' Burugugadda regions of present Nalgonda district, another branch ruled Mulugu, Elakurty, ' Narsampet, Machapur of Warangal dt., and Huzoorabad of Karimnagar dt. They built 15 temples and issued 30 inscriptions in those regions. Among them, Palampeta inscription of Rudra senani, Pillalamarri inscription of Erukasani and Pillalamarri inscription of Namireddy are prominent. They also built forts at Amanagallu, Pillalamarri and Elakurty and dug tanks 22 and canals like the Ramappa tank (Cheruvu.)

They protected the Kakatiya kingdom, chased away their enemies, won several victories and were praised by the Kakatiya kings. Recharla Brahma senani, who was the army chief of Kakatiya Betaraju-I was the founder of Recharla Reddy king-dom. He defeated the Chola kings of Kanchipura

Brahma senani (1035-1055 A.D.)

Palampet inscription of Rudra senani, Pillalamarri inscriptions of Erukasani and Nami reddy and Chityal inscription of Kata chamoopathi gave details of Brahma senani. They say that he defeated Kanchipura kingdom and brought :Vijayalakshmi (victory) to Kakatiya king. Violent battles were fought between Chalukyas and Cholas in 1042 A.D. at Dannada and in 1047A.D. at Pudur. Kakatiya Betaraja sent his armies to his lord Someswara to fight in these battles. Viriyala Surasenani and Recharla Brahma senani led these armies.# After the Pudur battle, Chalukya armies invaded Kanchi, broke its gates and entered into the city. Brahma senani, who showed great courage during this, won the battle and was inducted as the chief of army of Kakatiyas, which post continued in his dynasty. Later on, Recharla Reddy were made subordinate rulers to Kakatiyas, who served them until their dynasty ended. Brahmasenani joined the service of Betharaja in 1035 A.D., and lived until 1055 A.D.

Mucha senani (1055-1076 AD.)

Mucha senani, son of Brahma senani joined the service of Kakatiya ruler Prolaraja-I. He was described as a person of great personality and that his enemies were scared of him and that he was like the lion of Recharla dynasty. Prolaraja-I was the subordinate king of Trailokyamalla Someswara. He issued an inscription in 1053 A.D. at Sanigaram. He participated, in the Chakramkuta, Konkana, Gunasagara and Vemulawada battles for Prolaraja. He chased a way Bhadrage, ruler of Sabbinadu and established the authority of Prolaraja there. Viriyala dynasty men served under Muchasenani. He worked to expand the Kakatiya kingdom with their help.

Katasenani-I (1070-1108 A.D.)

Kata senani, son of Muchaseriani served under Betaraja-II. He was praised as a victor of battles server of Sankara (lord) and protector of helpless in Recharla inscriptions. In 1076 A.D. Vikramaditya- VI dismissed his own elder brother Trailokyamalla Someswara as king and ascended the throne of Kalyani Chalukya kingdom. In these hereditary bat-tles, Betaraja-II helped Vikramaditya and took the titles ofVikrama Chakra and Tribhuvanamalla. For this Betaraja was given parts of Mudigonda kingdom and sabbimandala and expanded his king-dom. With the above regions, and the services of Viriyala, Malyala, Recharla and Cheraku dynasties the Kakatiya kingdom had became very strong. Betaraja-II appointed Recharla Kata senani as the army chief of Kakatiyas

Kamachamooapati (1108-1150 AD.)

Kamachamooopathi, son of Katasenani served under Kakatiya Durgaraja and Prolaraja-II. Pillalamarri inscriptions of Erukasani and Nami reddy praised his eourage. Chalukya Jagade kamall- II ascended the throne of Kalyani kingdom in 1139 A.D. and requested the help of Kakatiya Prolaraja- II to suppress enemies. Prolaraja helped Jagadeka malla with the support of his army chief Kama chamooopathi. Later, when Govinda Pandanayaka occupied the Kandur Chola kingdom, Prolaraja-II, with the help of Kamachamooopathi defeated Danda nayaka and gave back the Kandur kingdom to Udaya chola. Tailapa-III, the Kalyani chalukya ruler once attacked the kingdom of Prolaraja and was defeated ^by their army under Kamachamooopathi. Thus kama participated in all the battles fought by his lord and served the Kakatiya dynasty assiduously. Kachamhika was the wife of Kamachamooopathi. They had 3 sons- Kata, Beti reddy and Nami reddy and a daughter- Vallasani.

Kataseenani -II (1155-1200 AD.)

After the death of Kakatiya Prolaraja-II, his son Kakatiya Rudra came to rule in 1158 A.D. He invad-ed the Kandur kingdom and occupied it. Kataseenani son of Kamachamooopathi participated in the above invasion. Later Rudradeva went to battle on Polavasa kingdom defeated them and also the Vijeta Competitions armies of Jagaddeva, son of Medaraja, who came to help the Polavasa ruler. Later on Rudra conquered all regions of Kalyani Chalukya kingdom upto Zaheerabad and annexed them to his kingdom. During these battles Kataseenani showed great courage which pleased Rudradeva, who presented him with the regions of Elukurty, Machapur, Narsampet, Huzoorabad and Mulugu and made him his highest subordinate ruler. Kataseenani estab-lished the Recharla subordinate kingdom with Elukurty as his capital. This region extended to Orugallu. He also put his brothers Betireddy and Nami reddy in the service Of Kakatiya Rudradeva a as army chiefs. Rudradeva presented them with Amanagallu, Pillalamarri, Nagulapadu and Miryalaguda regions. Kata senani made arrange-ments for his brothers to rule these regions on a permanent basis and for their descendants to inherit them. With this the Recharla dynasty got two subordinate kingdoms. Recharla Kataseenani-II who became the ruler of Elakurty kingdom, had become famous as the first king of Recharla kingdom. The Recharla kingdom started with him, in fact. In the two Recharla kingdoms, the region ruled by the descendants of Kata senani was called as Elakurty kingdom, and the region ruled by his brother Beti reddy and his heirs was called as the Pillalamarri kingdom, as their capital was Pillalamarri (Nalgonda dt.). Later, 5 generations of Recharla dynasty ruled them.

Bit Bank

- ★ The primogenitor of Recharla dynasty: – **Brahma senani**
- ★ The inscriptions which tells about Brahmasenani:- **Palampeta, Pillalamarri and Chityala inscriptions**
- ★ Brahma senani served in whose court? – **Kakatiya Beta raju -I**
- ★ Brahma senani worked as a military general in the court of Beta raju for how many years? – **(20 years)-1035 A.D. to 1055 AD).**
- ★ The son of Brahma senani: – **Muchcha senani**
- ★ Muchcha senani served in whose court? – **Kakatiya Prolaraju-I**
- ★ Who is the son of Muchcha senani? – **Kata senani-I**
- ★ Kata senani-I served in whose court? – **Kakatiya Prolaraju-II**
- ★ Kata senani worked with Betaraju-II from: –**1076 to 1108 A.D**
- ★ The son of Kata senani-I: – **Kamachamooapati**
- ★ The inscription that praised about brave and valour qualities of kamachamooopathi? –

Pillalamarri inscription

- ★ Name of the wife of Kamachamooapati: – Kachambika
- ★ Kamachamooapati died in whose period: – Prola raju-II
- ★ The sons of Kamachamooapati: – Kata, Beti Reddy and Nami Reddy
- ★ The daughter of kamachamooapati: –Vallasani
- ★ Kata senani served as a military general in which period? – Kakati Rudra
- ★ Which areas were given to Kata senani-II by Kakati Rudra for his bravery and valour in the wars? – Elakurty, Madapur, Narsampet and Mulugu
- ★ How many feudatory kingdoms were established for Recharla kings? – Two
- ★ What is the name of the kingdom of Kata senani? – Elukurty kingdom
- ★ What is the name of the kingdom of Beti Reddy (younger brother of Kata senani): ' – Pillalamarri kingdom

Objective Bits

1. Who will be called as Primogenitor of Recharla dynasty?

1. Brahma senani 2. Muchcha senani 3. Kata senani 4. Kama chamooapati

Ans.1

2. The inscriptions which informs about Brahma senani?

1. Rudra senani Palampeta inscription
2. Erukasani Pillalamarri inscription
3. Nami Reddy Pillalamarri inscription
4. All the above

Ans.4

3. Who is the son of Brahma senani?

1. Kata senani ,
2. Muchcha senani
3. Kamachamooapati
4. Rudra senani

Ans.2

4. Kama chamooapati served with which Kakatiya kings?

1. Kakatiya Durgaraju 2. Prolaraju-II 3. 1 & 2 4. Rudra

Ans.3

5. Who among the following are the sons of Kamachamooapati?

1. Kata Reddy 2. Beti Reddy
3. Nami Reddy 4. All the above

Ans.4

6. Kata senani established Recharla feudato-ry kingdom. Which is the capital of the kingdom?

1. Elukurty 2. Machchapur
3. Narsampet 4. Huzoorabad

Ans.1

7. How many feudatory kingdoms are there for Recharla dynasty?

- 1.3 2.2 3.4 4.5

Ans.2

8. What is the name of the kingdom of Beti Reddy (younger brother of Kata senani)?

1. Pillalamarri kingdom

2. Recharla kingdom
 3. Elukurty kingdom
 4. Amanagallu kingdom
- Ans.1

Telangana History Pillalamarri Regharla Dynasty

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- 4 Loki reddy
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Betireddy, second son of Kamachamopathi had become the first king of Pillalamarri (Nalgonda dt.) kingdom. So, he was called as Pillalamarri Betireddy in inscriptions. He was a subordinate ruler under the Kakatiya Rudradeva. His wife was Erukasani, who issued the famous Pillalamarri inscription. Beti reddy, Nami reddy and a person called Gochabolla Naidu jointly donated land for a pond for bikkamale Swayambhunatha (lord) in 1135 A.D., and issued the 'Somavaram inscription. While Betireddy was ruling the Pillalamarri king-dom with Amanagallu as his capital, Kakatiya Rudradeva appointed Cheraku Bollaya reddy as the high subordinate ruler of Jammulur region. The Machareddy inscription reveals that Beti reddy built the Agastheswara temple at Wadapally. His wife Erukasani built Erukeswara temple in 1130 A.D., after her name and issued an inscription about it, and also built a tank named Eruka samudra there.

Nami reddy

Nami reddy, younger brother of Beti reddy, became the ruler of Pillalamarri kingdom after his brother's death. Nami reddy issued 3 inscriptions at Pillalamarri and one at Nagulapadu. He built the Nameswara temple in Pillalamarri in 1124A.D. Nami reddy along with his cousin, son of Kamachamopathi and ruler of Elakurty, Rudra reddy and Cheraku Bollaya reddy participated in the battles fought by Kakatiya Rudradeva in Coastal Andhra. Rudradeva won this war and captured lands on both sides of river Krishna. After this victory, Gannala devi, wife of kakati Rudradeva, issued the 'Draksharamam,' inscription in 1168 A.D.

Malla reddy

Malla reddy, son of Betireddy (brother of Nami reddy) became the ruler after Nami reddy. He was described as a skilled warrior and wrestler, who fought along with his father, in Pillalamarri inscription.

Loki reddy

Loki reddy was the step brother of Malla reddy and son of the second wife Kamasani, of Betireddy- after he became the ruler, he built a pond with the name of Lokasamudra at Utoor village in 1137 A.D., and issued an inscription. After Kotireddy, the kingdom went to the sons of his uncle Nami reddy. Nami reddy's wife was Aitambika. They had two sons- Katreddy and Kamireddy.

Katreddy

After Lokireddy, Katreddy came to rule. He built two Siva temples- with the names of Nameswara and Aiteswara temples after the names of his parents in Nagulapadu of Suryapet taluq. The name of Katreddy's wife was Karasani. They had 3 sons- Namaya, Kamaya and Mallaya.

Kami reddy

After Katreddy, his younger brother Kamireddy ascended the throne. He established Kameswaradeva idol (after his name) at Annavaram village in 1258 A.D. His wife was Kamasani and they had two sons- Ganapi reddy and Marreddy. After Kamireddy, his sons and sons of his brother Katreddy shared the kingdom. They all made donations in the names of their parents and issued inscriptions. But the rule of their dynasty ended with them, as they were not warriors like their fathers and grand fathers. They were contemporaries of Rudramadevi and Prataparudra. After the death of Prataparudra, their kingdoms were occupied by the Muslim

rulers.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who is the first king of Pillalamarri kingdom? • – **Beti Reddy**
- ★ Beti Reddy was a feudatory king of: – **Kakati Rudra deva**
- ★ The wife of Beti Reddy: – **Erukasani**
- ★ What is the capital of Beti Reddy? – **Amanagallu**
- ★ Where did Beti Reddy constructed the Agastheswara temple? – **Vadapally**
- ★ Who came to the power after Beti Reddy for Pillalamarri kingdom: – **Nami Reddy**
- ★ In which year Nami * Reddy constructed Nameswara temple at Pillalamarri? – **1124 A.D.**
- ★ Who is the king of Pillalamarri after Nami Reddy? – **Malla Reddy**
- ★ Who constructed a tank called Loka samudram at Uturu village and issued an inscription in the year 1137 A.D.? – **Loki Reddy**
- ★ Who occupied the throne after Loki Reddy? – **Kat Reddy**
- ★ Who is the younger brother of Katreddy? – **Kami Reddy**
- ★ In which village Kami Reddy installed Kameswara God after his name in the year 1258 A.D. **Annaram**
- ★ The sons of Katreddy: – **Namaya, Kamaya and Mallaya**
- ★ The sons of Kami Reddy: – **Ganipi Reddy and Marreddy**

Objective Bits

1. Who is the first king for Pillalamarri king-dom?

1. Beti Reddy
2. Nami Reddy
3. Malla Reddy
4. Kami Reddy

Ans.1

2. The inscription which tells that Beti Reddy constructed a Agastheswara temple in the village Vadapally:

1. Nagulapadu inscription
2. Machcha Reddy inscription
3. Kamasani inscription
4. Pillalamarri inscription

Ans.2

3. In which year Erukasani, wife of Beti Reddy constructed Erukaswara temple?

1. 1120A.D.
2. 1125A.D. –
3. 1130 A.D.
4. 1135 A.D.

Ans.3

4. The sons of Katreddy?

1. Namaya
2. Kamaya
3. Mallaya
4. All the above

Ans. 4

5. Who constructed a tank caUed Loka samudram ?

1. Loki Reddy
2. Katreddy
3. Nami Reddy
4. Beti Reddy

Ans.1

6. The temple or temples constructed by Katreddy at Nagulapadu in Suryapet taluq?

1. Nameswara
2. Aiteswara
3. Kateswara
4. All the above

Ans.4

7. The wife of Nami Reddy?

1. Gannala devi 2. Aitambika
3. Kantaasani 4. Kamasani

Ans.2

8. In which year, Kami Reddy installed the God Kameswara at a village called Annavaram?

1. 1258A.D. 2. 1260A.D.
3. 1262 AD. 4. 1264 A.D.

Ans.1

Telangana History Elakurty Recharla Kingdom

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- 6 Katasenani-IV
- 7 Ganapati
- 8 Pasayita senani
- 9 Veera Pasayita senani

Elakurty Recharla Kingdom

After Katachamooopathi earned the Elakurty kingdom from Kakatiya rulers, he made arrangements for his descendants to rule it. His wife was Bejjamamba and they had 2 sons- Muchchasenani and Rudra, chamooopathi. After Katachamooopathi, his elder son Muchchasenani had become the ruler of Elakurty. He was mentioned in the inscription, issued by his younger brother Rudrasenani/ chamooopathi. Muchcha served under Kakatiya Rudradeva. His younger brother Rudra succeeded him.

Recharla Rudra Senani

He was the greatest ruler of Recharla dynasty. Kakatiya Rudradeva and Mahadeva were killed by Yadava ruler Jaitugi during his period, and Ganapatideva was imprisoned by Yadavas. With that chaos reigned in the Kakatiya kingdom. At that time, Nagathi of Mudigonda chalukya dynasty occupied Koraviseema, which was lost by his predecessors; chola king Kulottunga-III invaded Orugallu region; all of which led to chaotic conditions in Kakatiya kingdom. In that background, Recharla Rudrasenani shouldered the responsibility of saving the Kakatiya kingdom. First, he went to war on Nagati, defeated and chased him away from Koravispema. Then, he fought against the chola king and sent him packing; reclaimed the Kakatiya kingdom and handed it to Ganapatideva. Ganapatideva lauded him as the saviour of their kingdom and gave him the title of 'Kakati Rajya Sthapanacharya'. Later, Rudrasenani participated in the Kalinga invasion of Ganapatideva. Rudra issued an inscription at palampet and built the famous 'Ramappa temple'.

Lokachamooopathi

After Rudra, his sons ruled the kingdom. First his eldest son, Loka became the king. He built the Rudreswara, Anaischara, Lokeswara and Ganeswara temples in Elakurty and issued inscriptions.

Pedda Ganapatisenani

After Loka, Rudra's second son, Pedda Ganapati came to rule. As the name of Loka chamooopathi's son was also Ganapati, his brother and Rudra's second son was called as Pedda Ganapati. Pedda Ganapati served under Kakatiya Ganapati and participated in Kalinga and Vengi invasions.

Katasesenani-IV

After the death of Pedda Ganapati, Rudra's third son, Katasesenani-IV, had become the ruler of Elakurty kingdom. He was presented with Mandadi region also by Kakatiya Ganapati. He issued the Machchapur and Dichkunta inscriptions. The Dharmaraopet inscription of Soma mantri and Vennakunta inscription of Machchareddy also give his details.

Ganapati

Lokachamooopathi's son Ganapati became the ruler after katasesenani-IV. He participated in many battles along with his father and grandfather and was known as a warrior. Elakurty inscription

mentioned him.

Pasayita senani

After Ganapati, his uncle and son of Katasenani-IV, Pasayita Senani had become the ruler. He also served under Kakatiya Ganapati as chief of army.

Veera Pasayita senani

After Pasayita, his son veerapasayita senani ascended the throne of Elakurty. Soma mantri was the name of his minister. He issued the 'Dharmarao pet inscription'. The names of three dynasties were mentioned in it. It explained the Kakatiya family tree from Prolaraja-II to Ganapatideva; Recharla family tree from Recharla Rudra to Veerapasayita and the family tree of Soma mantri. It seems that Veera Pasayita was the last ruler of Elakurty kingdom. Their later history was not known.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who established or earned the Elakurty kingdom? – **Katachamopathi**
- ★ The sons of Katachamopathi: – **Muchcha senani and Rudra chamopathi**
- ★ Who is the foremost of all Recharla kings? – **Rudra senani**
- ★ The title given by Ganapati deva to Rudra senani, who protected the Kakatiya kingdom? – **Kakati Rajya Sthapanacharya**
- ★ Where did Recharla Rudra laid an inscription? – **Palampeta**
- ★ Who ruled the country after Recharla Rudra? – **Loka Chamopathi**
- ★ Where did Recharla Rudra constructed a Ramappa temple? – **Palampeta**
- ★ Who came to the power after Loka chamopathi? – **Pedda Ganapati senani**
- ★ The inscriptions of Kata senani-IV: – **Machchapur, Dichikunta inscriptions**
- ★ The last person for Elakurty kingdom of Recharla dynasty? – **Virapasayita senani**
- ★ The son of Kata senani-IV: – **Pasayita senani**

Objective Bits

1. Who gained Elakurty kingdom and made arrangements to rule the kingdom by his successors? ~

1. Katachamopathi 2. Rudra
3. Loka chamopathi 4. Ganapati

Ans.1

2. The person who is having the title called Kakati Rqjya Sthapanacharya:

1. Ganapati 2. Recharla Rudra
3. Kata senani 4. Pasayita senani

Ans.2

3. Who constructed Rudreswara, Anaiswara, Lokeswara and Ganeswara temples in Elakurty

1. Lokachamopathi
2. Pasayita senani
3. Recharla Rudra
4. Kata chamopathi

Ans.1

4. The last person for Elakurty kingdom of Recharla dynasty?

1. Veerapasayita senani
 2. Pasayita senani
 3. Ganapati
 4. Kata senani
- Ans.1

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Cherdku Reddy Dynasty

Cheraku Reddy dynasty was also famous among the subordinate/feudatory rulers of Kakatiyas. They ruled the Jammulur (Nalgonda) and Amarabad (Mahabubnagar) regions. They

served as subordinates under Kakatiya Rudradeva, Mahadeva, Ganapatideva, Rudrama devi and Prataparudra periods. Their era started at around 1158 A.D., and ended in 1323 A.D. The first capital of Cheraku Reddys was Jammuluru. Devarakonda of Nalgonda dt., Cherakupalli village of Nakrekal taluq were their native places. Cheraku Bollayya Reddy built Keteswara, Koteswara, Mareswara and Suryadevara temples in Jalalpur (Jalalpur of Tirumalgiri mandal in Nalgonda dt. was their Jammuluru). According to the Jalalpur inscription, Katasenani was the founder of Cheraku Reddy dynasty.

When Polavasa Medaraja and Kolanupaka Jagaddeva attacked the Kakatiya kingdom, Katasenani helped Betaraja-II of Kakatiya dynasty. In exchange for this, Betaraja presented him with 12 villages including Cherakupalli. The dynasty that ruled this region was called as the Cheraku Reddys. Ketasenani was the eldest son of Katasenani. He had two wives. He had three sons with his first wife- Kata, Mara and Bolla. They also served the Kakatiya rulers and Rudradeva presented them with Gundiyapudi, Berapudi, Gothipally, Pusuvala and Torru villages. The sons of the second wife of Keta senani helped Kakati Rudradeva in defeating the Kandur cholas and in exchange for this, he pre-sented them with Jammuluru region and appointed them as his subordinates. Among the sons of Ketasenani, Bollaya was the most famous. He had become the ruler of Jammuluru and helped Recharla Rudrasenani during his battles to save the Kakatiya kingdom. In exchange for this, Ganapatideva pre-sented him with Amarabad and velpur regions also. Bollaya's descendants ruled these regions along with Jammuluru. They issued 22 inscriptions there. They inform us about the structure of Telugu language at that period. They built temples at Kaluvakolanu, Jalalpur, Amarabad, Kurella, Udimalla and other places.

Bit Bank

- ★ In whose period, Cheraku Reddy kings ruled as feudatory kings? – Rudra deva, Mahadeva, Ganapati deva, Rudrama and Pratapa Rudra
- ★ First residence of Cheraku Reddy dynastic people: – Cherakupalli, Nakrekal taluq (Nalgonda dt.)
- ★ First capital of Cheraku Reddy dynasty: – Jammuluru
- ★ The ruling period of Cheraku Reddy kings: -1158-1323 A.D.
- ★ Why the name Cheraku Reddy came to them? – As they ruled Cheraku region
- ★ Which inscription mentioned that Kata senani is the first man to Cheraku dynasty? – Jalalpuram inscription
- ★ Who became famous among the sons of Kata senani? – Bollaya Reddy
- ★ Who supported Recharla Rudra senani to protect the kakatiya kingdom when it is in crisis? Bollaya Reddy
- ★ Ganapati deva gave which regions as feudatory kingdoms to Bollaya Reddy? – Amarabad and Velpur
- ★ How many inscriptions were issued by Cheraku Reddy kings? –22
- ★ Where did Cheraku Reddy kings constructed temples? – Jalalpur, Kaluvakolanu, Amarabad, Udimalla and Kurella

Objective Bits

1. Which regions were ruled by Cheraku Reddy kings as feudatories of Kakatiyas?

1. Amarabad (Mahabubnagar)
2. Jammuluru (Nalgonda)
3. Veluru (Kumool)
4. All the above

Ans.4

2. The temples constructed by Cheraku Bollaya Reddy at Jalalpuram:

1. Keteswara temple
2. Koteswara temple
3. Mareswara temple
4. All the above

Ans.4

3. The capital of Cheraku Reddy kings:

1. Jammuluru
2. Cherakupalli
3. Devarakonda
4. Amarabad

Ans.1

4. The feudatory kingdoms given by Ganapati deva to Bollaya Reddy:

1. Amarabad
2. Velpuru
3. 1 & 2
4. Kurella

Ans.3

5. The ruling period of Cheraku Reddy kings:

1. 1158 - 1323 A.D.
2. 1175 – 1325 A.D.
3. 1225 – 1475 A.D.
4. 1215 – 1375 A.D.

Ans.1

6. In which places Cheraku Reddy kings constructed temples?

1. Jalalpur, Kaluvakolanu
2. Amarabad
3. Udimalla, Kurella
4. All the above

Ans.4

Telangana History Yadava Kings

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- 1 Telangana History Yadava Kings
- 2 Panagallu Yadava dynasty (13th century A.D.)
- 3 Bit Bank
- 4 Objective Bits

Yadava dynasty ruled the North-western Telangana, with Devagiri as their capital between 9th and 13th centuries. At the same time other Yadava dynasties established small kingdoms and ruled as the subordinates of Cholas and Kakatiyas. Apart from the Devagiri Yadavas, Addanki, Alvalapadu, Yarragaddapadu and Panagallu Yadava dynasties were prominent among the smaller yadava kingdoms.

Sarangadhara-I, first of Addanki yadava rulers, helped Kakatiya Rudradeva in battles and was pre-sented with the Addanki region. Inscri ptions issued by Madhavadeva, Singaladeva and Sarangadeva-II, who belonged to Addanki Yadava branch, reveal that they were feudatories of Kakatiya Ganapatide va.

Devagiri Yadava ruler Jaitugi killed Kakatiya Rudradeva and Mahadeva in battles. His son was Singana. Panagallu inscription reveals that Singanas third son Sarangapani deva went to Telangana; had become a subordinate to Rudrama devi and ruled Panagallu region with it as his capital. He himself issued the Panagallu inscription. Patharlapadu inscription narrates that, later his descendants ruled the Panagallu and Suryapet regions.

Panagallu Yadava dynasty (13th century A.D.)

One Yadava dynasty ruled some of the Nalgonda region with Panagallu as its capital as the subordinate rulers of Kakatiyas. They ruled until the end of Kakatiya era and ended after Prataparudra's reign. They narrated their family history in their inscriptions with complete details. They described themselves as descendants of lord Vishnu, of Yadava community and as the chiefs of Dwaravathipura. According to these inscriptions, the founder of this dynasty was Bhillamadeva.

Singana was the son of Bhillamadeva and Sarangapani was the son of Singana. According to inscriptions, Sarangapani was the founder of Panuganti yadava dynasty. The periods of reign of Panuganti yadava kings and of Devagiri yadava kings are comparable. So it can be concluded that they were a branch of Devagiri yadavas.

Founder of Devagiri yadava dynasty was Bhillama (1187-1191 A.D.), followed by Jaitugi (1191-1210 A.D.), followed by Singama (1210-1247 A-D.). Singana was said to be the greatest of Devagiri yadava rulers. He expanded and strength-ened the Devagiri kingdom and took the title- 'Pridhvi vallabha'. Yadava kings called themselves with the titles of 'Vishnu Vamsodh bhava and Dwaravati Puravaradhi swara'. Though Jaitugi or Jaitrapala was the son of Singana, he died before his father. So, after Singana, Krishnakandhara (1247-1260 A.D.), and Madhavadeva (1260-1271 A.D.) ruled the region. According to inscriptions, Singana had two sons Jaitugi and Sarangapani. Jaitugi's sons later became rulers of Devagiri king-dom. Sarangapani left Devagiri went to Panagallu and established a small Yadava kingdom as subordinate ruler of Kakatiyas. He was the founder of Panuganti Yadava dynasty.

Sarangapani Only one inscription of his was found, which was issued in Panagallu in 1267 A.D. In it the family tree Yadavas from Singama to Sarangapani was described. It also mentioned a land donation to a person called Chaya Somanatha It seems that Sarangapani rules until 1300 A D. He fought many battles along with Kakatiyas and was given titles like- 'Samasta Bhuvanarayana, Pridhvi Vallabha, Maharajadhiraja Parameswara, Paramabhatta raka and Vishnu Vamsodbhava'. He was a contemporary of kakatiya Rudramadevi and Prataparudra; and in Devagiri yadavas, Krishna kandhara, Mahadeva and Ramachandra deva. Some compared him with Krishnakandhara but he described himself as the feudatory of Rudramadevi very clearly in his inscriptions. It seems that Panagallu Yadava king-dom ended with Sarangapani, as there were no evi-dences of his later rulers. But the Devagiri Yadava kingdom continued for four generations after him. On the whole, Panagallu dynasty had only one ruler; Sarangapani.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who is the Primogenitor of Panuganti Yadava dynasty?- **Saranga Pani**
- ★ Who is the Primogenitor of Devagiri yadava dynasty? – **Bhillama**
- ★ The great one among Devagiri Yadava kings: • **Singama**
- ★ The titles of Yadava kings? **Vishnu Vamsodbhava, Dwaravati puravardhiswara**
- ★ According to Panagallu inscriptions Singama having how many sons? – **Two (1. Jaitugi 2,**

Saranga Pani)

- ★ The inscription which belongs to the period of Saranga Pani (1267 A.D.) is found at:-Panagallu
- ★ Saranga Pani was a contemporary of: – Rudrama devi and Pratapa Rudra
- ★ Devagiri Yadavas who ruled contemporarily to Saranga Pani: • Krishnakandara, Mahadeva, Ramachandra deva
- ★ Panagallu yadava kingdom came to an end with whom? Saranga Pani

Objective Bits

1. In the inscriptions, Panagallu Yadava kings claimed themselves as:

1. descendants of Vishnu
2. Yadavas
3. Dwaravati puradhipatulu
4. All the above

Ans.4

2. The primogenitor of Panuganti yadava dynasty:

1. Saranga Pani 2. Singana
3. Bhillama 4. Jaitugi

Ans.1

3. The great king among Devagiri Yadava kings?

1. Madhavadeva 2. Singana
3. Krishna Kandhara 4. Jai tugi

Ans.2

4. In which year, the inscription of the peri-od of Saranga Pani issued at his capital Panagallu?

- 1.1265 AD. 2. 1266A.D.
- 3.1267 A.D. 4. 1268 A.D.

Ans.3

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- 2 Gona dynasty
- 3 Gona Gannareddy
- 4 Gunda
- Dandadheesa
- 5 Bit Bank
- 6 Objective Bits

Gona dynasty

As Kakatiya Rudradeva limited the authority of Kandur Cholas to Panagallu and Devarakonda. They left Vardhamanapur. Then Rudradeva made Gona Budharaja (writer of 'Ranganatha

Ramayana') the ruler of Vardhamanapur.

Gona Gannareddy

After Budharaja, Gona Gannareddy became the ruler of Vardhamanapur kingdom. His younger brother was Vithala Narendra. They both regained Adavani and Tumbula regions conquered by Yadava rulers, occupied the region between rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra; conquered Southern Andhra regions and merged them with Kakatiya kingdom. Gannareddy's reign ended in 1245-1246 A.D.

Gunda Dandadheesa

After Gannareddy; Malyala Gunda Danda dheesa, husband of Kuppambika-(who was the sister of Gannareddy), came to rule. He issued the Vardhamanapur inscription in 1245-46 A.D. Budapur inscription in 1259 and another inscription in 1276 A.D. After his death, his wife Kuppambika built Gundeswara temple in 1276 (after his name) and issued an inscription. It mentioned Gona Vithala reddy, younger brother of Gannareddy. As it was issued during the Kakatiya Rudra period, it says that the Gona rulers were subordinates of Kakatiyas.

Bit Bank

- ★ The sons of Gona Buddha Reddy: – Gona Ganna Reddy and Vithala Narendra
- ★ The rule of Gona Ganna Reddy came to an end in the year: -1245-46 A.D.
- ★ Who is the brother of Ganna Reddy- Vithala Narendra
- ★ The sister of Ganna Rfeddy: – Kuppambika
- ★ After Ganna Reddy, who ruled Vardhamanapuram? – Malyala Gunda Dandadheesha
- ★ In which year, Gunda Dandadheesa laid Budapura inscription? -1259 A.D.
- ★ Thp temple constructed by Kuppaambika after her husband's name: – Gundeswara temple
- ★ In whose ruling period, Gunda Dandadheeshudu laid the inscription? – Rudramadevi

Objective Bits

1. Ganna Reddy rule came to an end, in which year?

1. 1245 – 46A.D. 2. 1244 – 45 A.D.
3. 1246 – 47 A.D. 4. 1247 – 48 A.D.

Ans.1

2. Malyala Gunda Dandadheesa laid the Vardhamanapuram inscription. The year of this inscription:

1. 1244 – 45 A.D. 2. 1245 – 46 A.D.
3. 1246 – 47 A.D. 4. 1247 – 48 A.D.

Ans.2

3. In which year, Kuppambika constructed a temple called Gundeswara named after her husband?

- 1.1274 AD. 2.1275 A.D. 3.1276 A.D. 4.1277 A.D.

Ans.3

4. Kanduru Cholas left Vardhamanapuram, because Rudradeva confined them to some regions. What are they?

1. Panagallu 2. Devarakonda
3. Manuva 4. 1 & 2

Ans.4



Telangana History Kayastha Dynasty

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- 2 Kayastha Dynasty
- 3 Jannigadeva (1257-1269 A.D.)
- 4 Bit Bank
- 5 Objective Bits

Kayastha Dynasty

Kayastha dynasty originated from Maha rash- tra and settled down in Telangana region. The founder of this dynasty was Gangaya Sahini (1239-1257 A.D.) He was a subordinate ruler of Kakatiya Ganapatideva. His kingdom covered the regions of Palnadu, Kadapa and Panagallu of

Nalgonda district. The capital of Kayastha dynasty was vallur of Kadapa dt. Gangaya Sahini defeated Dampdara, a subordi-nate of Yadava rulers on the orders of Ganapatideva, In exchange for this, Ganapatideva presented him with the post of Mahamandaleswara. Thus, while Panagallu was under Kanduru Cholas, as they also were subordinates of Kakatiyas, they must have become subordinates to Gangaya Sahini also.

Jannigadeva (1257-1269 A.D.)

After Gangaya, his nephew Janniga deva became the subordinate ruler of Ganapatideva and Rudrama devi. Nalgonda was an integral part of his kingdom. After Jannigadeva, his brother THpurantaka (1269-1273 A.D.) and later another brother Ambadeva (1275-1302 A.D.) succeeded him as rulers. Ambadeva declared independence and had become an enemy of Kakatiyas. Northern parts of river Krishna in Nalgonda region and Domala were parts of his kingdom. During the reign of Tripurantaka-II (1302-1304 A.D.), son of Ambadeva, Kayastha kingdom merged in Kakatiya kingdom.

Bit Bank

- ★ The first one among Kayastha people: – Gangaya Sahini
- ★ Gangaya Sahini was a feudatory king: – Kakati Ganapatideva
- ★ The position given by Ganapati deva to Gangaya Sahini: – Maha mandaleswara
- ★ Who is Jannigadeva?- The nephew of Gangaya Sahini (sister's son)
- ★ Who are the brothers of Jannigadeva? – THpurantaka and Ambadeva
- ★ Who is the son of Ambadeva?- Tripurantaka-II
- ★ In whose period Kayastha kingdom merged into Kakatiya kingdom? – Tripurantaka-II

Objective Bits

1. Kayastha people came and Settled from which state?

1. Maharashtra 2. Karnataka
3. Bihar 4. Madhya Pradesh

Ans.1

2. The ruling period of Gangaya Sahini:

1. 1220 – 1247 A.D. 2. 1239 – 1257 A.D.
3. 1230 – 1260 A.D. 4. 1240 – 1265 A.D.

Ans.2

3. In whose period, Kayastha kingdom came to an end?

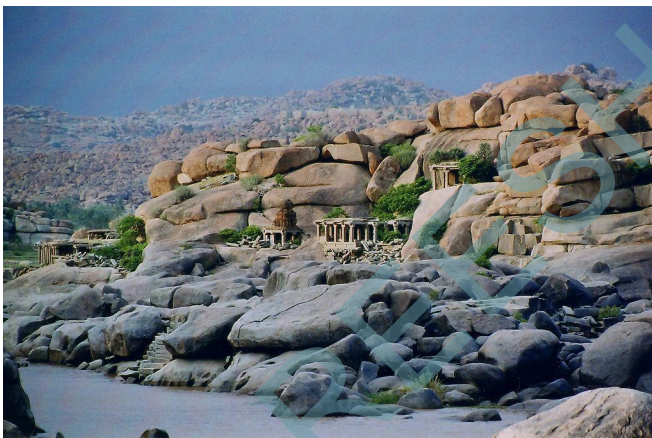
1. Jannigadeva 2. THpurantaka
3. Ambadeva 4. Tripurantaka-II

Ans.4

4. The ruling period of Tripurantaka-II:

1. 1302 – 1304 A.D. 2. 1304 -1306 A.D.
3. 1306 -1308 A.D. 4. 1308 – 1310 A.D.

Ans.1



Telangana History Vijayanagara Kingdom

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- 2 Sangama dynasty (1336-1485 A.D.)
- 3 Saluva dynasty (1486-1505 A.D.)
- 4 Tuluva dynasty (1505-1570 A.D.)
- 5 Aravidu Dynasty
- 6 Kalinga Gajapati dynasty
- 7 Bit Bank
- 8 Objective Bits

After the end of Kakatiya era, Vijayanagara kingdom, along with Musunuru, Padmanayaka and Reddy Kingdoms were founded. The founders of Vijayanagara kingdom were Harihara raya and Bukkaraya of Orugallu.

Their teacher Vidyaranya swamy, of Dharmapuri inspired them in founding their own kingdom. Gangadevi was the wife of kamparaya (of sangama dynasty), and was from the Telangana region. They controlled some regions like Alampur and others of Telangana for some time. Pillalamarri Pinaveerabhadru of Telangana was the court poet of Vijayanagara kings.

But that was the extent of Vijayanagara kingdom's relations with Telangana. Vijayanagara kingdom mostly flourished in the region south of the Krishna river. However, as the Vijayanagara rulers had, neighbourly relations with the Padmanayaka dynasty that ruled the Telangana region and with – the Bahmanis. It is necessary to know a little about them.

Sangama dynasty (1336-1485 A.D.)

Founders of the sangama dynasty were Harihara raya (1336-1356 A.D.) and Bukkaraya (1356-1377A.D.) After the fall of kakatiya dynasty, they joined the court of Jumbukeswara, the ruler of Anegondi, as ministers. The armies of Delhi rulers attacked the Anegondi kingdom in 1334 A.D. and took them as their prisoners. Later on, they were released and they came back to the Deccan. Their teacher, Vidyaranya swamy inspired them to re-enter into their own religious faith and to found a new dynasty. So they found the Vijayanagara dynasty in 1336A.D.

During the reign of Harihara raya, the Musunuri dynasty rules some parts of Telangana and during the reign of Bukkaraya, Recharla Padmanayaka dynasty started ruling the Telangana region. When Harihararaya-II was ruling, he ordered the prince Bukkaraya-II to invade Telangana region which was under the rule of Padmanayakas. Bukka-II attacked it twice but failed both times. However, he occupied Panagallu and Nalgonda forts. Virupaksha came to rule after the death of Harihararaya, but Bukkaraya-II dismissed him from the throne and ruled from 1404 to 1406 A.D. Later he was dismissed by Devaraya- I, and Devaraya-II was his successor. During the reign of Devaraya-II, the reddy kingdom up to Simhachalam became their subordinate region.

During the reign of Mallikajunaraya Alampur of Mahabub nagar district in the Telangana region was under the control of sangama dynasty.

Saluva dynasty (1486-1505 A.D.)

Saluva Narasimharaya attacked the Telangana region and defeated the Muslim army at Balakonda. As the sons of Narasimharaya were small at the time of his death, his chief of army, Tuluva Narasa nayaka occupied the throne. The Tuluva dynasty began with him.

Tuluva dynasty (1505-1570 A.D.)

After the death of Narasa nayaka-II (Veera narasimha) of Tuluva dynasty, his brother Srikrishnadevaraya came to rule. He took up the invasion of Eastern region and occupied- Anantagiri, Undrukonda, Jallipalli, Kandikonda, Devarakonda, Nalgonda, Shankaragiri, Kanakagiri and Khammam areas of Telangana region. Prataparudra Gajapati made an accord with him to keep river Krishna as the border between their two kingdoms and gave his daughter in marriage to Srikrishnadevaraya. As a result of this, Krishnadevaraya had given away the areas in the northern region of Krishna river, including Telangana to Gajapati, which means that the Telangana region was not under the control of Vijayanagara kingdom for long.

Aravidu Dynasty

Tirumala raya was throned as first king of Aravidu dynasty who ruled vijayanagara empire as fourth dynasty at penugonda. Though the grand sons of Aravidu Bukkaraya. Ramaraya and his brothers and tirumalaraya and venkatadri among them Tirumalaraya who founded this dynasty. Later it became famous as Aravidu dynasty. Aravidu dynasty of vijayanagara empire was declined by the death of sriranga raya-III. This dynasty does not have much relation (or) connection with Telangana.

Kalinga Gajapati dynasty

Gajapati dynasty was established by Kapileswara Gajapati in 1434 A.D. who revolted against his ruler Bhanudeva-IV of Ganga dynasty. They have relations with Telangana to some extent. Kalinga Gajapati dynasty fought battles with the vijayanagara kings, Kondaviti kings, Telangana Padmanayakas and later on with the Bahmani Sultans, who occupied the Telangana region.

Bahmani Sultans occupied the Telangana region in 1458 A.D. and appointed Malik shah as the subedar of Telangana. Sikander Khan, who did not like them, revolted against the Bahmanis along with Padmanayakas. Bahmani Sultans suppressed the revolt and occupied Devarakonda, one of the capitals of Padmanayakas.

Purushothama and Hamveera sons of Kapileswara Gajapati, fought a battle of succession after the latter's death. Hamveera asked for the help of Bahmanis and they helped him to occupy coastal Andhra region. Later they had taken away the regions of Telangana controlled by him. Prataparudra Gajapati, son and successor of Purushothama Gajapati reclaimed the Telangana regions taken away by the Bahmani Sultans. Chitab khan, who helped him in this endeavour was appointed as his subordinate ruler of khammam and orugallu regions. He sent his armies to protect and rule the forts of Sirikonda, Arvapalli, Kondapalli, Urlugonda, Anantagiri and Chityal. As Srikrishnadevaraya had enmity with the Kalinga Gajapathis, he invaded their kingdom in 1515 A.D. and occupied the forts Anantagiri, Urlugonda, Chityal, Arvapalli and Nalgonda, which had been under the rule of Prataparudra Gajapati.

He also defeated Chitab khan and occupied the Khammam and orugallu regions. Then prataparudra Gajapati gave his daughter Takkadevi in marriage to krishnadevaraya and was given the above regions. When the last Bahmani ruler Mahmood , shah died in 1518A.D. Quli Qutub-ul-mulk, who was ruling Golconda, a part of Bahmani kingdom declared independence and founded the Qutub Shahi dynasty. As a part of the extension of his kingdom, he invaded some parts controlled by Prataparudra Gajapathi and occupied kondapalli fort. With this the whole of Telangana region came under his rule. With the death of Prataparudra, the Gajapati era ended.

The above history reveals that at the last stages of Padmanayaka dynasty and later on, some parts of Telangana region were under the reign of the Gajapatis.

Bit Bank

- ★ The kingdom established along with Musunuru, Padmanayaka and Reddy kingdoms after the decline of Kakatiyas: – **Vijayanagara kingdom**
- ★ Who were the feudatory of Vijayanagara kingdom? – **Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya**
- ★ Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya belongs to which regioji? – **Orugallu**
- ★ After the decline of Kakatiyas, Harihara Raya and Bukka Raya took the refuge of: – **Jambukeswara, the king of Anegondi**
- ★ The year in which Vijayanagara kingdom was established: – **1336 A.D.**
- ★ Who were the chiefs of Telangana, during the period of Bukka Raya? – **Padmanayakas of**

Recharla

- ★ The ruling period of Harihara Raya: – – From 1377 A.D. to 1404 A.D.
- ★ After the death of Saluva Narasimha Raya, who occupied the throne? – Narasa nayaka
- ★ Tuluva dynasty was established by: – Narasa nayaka
- ★ After the reign of Narasa nayaka, who ruled the country? – Srikrishnadeva Raya
- ★ The founder of Gajapati dynasty: • Kapileswara Gajapati
- ★ Who appointed as Telangana subedar by Bahmani Sultans who occupied Telangana? – Malik Shah
- ★ After Kapileswara Gajapati, who came to the power? – Purushottama Gajapati
- ★ Who revolted against the Sultans along with Padma nayakas? – Sikinder Khan
- ★ After Purushottama Gajapati, who occupied the throne? – Prataparudra Gajapati
- ★ Chitab Khan was appointed as feudatory king for which regions? – Regions of Khammam and Orugallu
- ★ The year in which Sri Krishnadeva Raya started his victorious tour? –1512 A.D.
- ★ The dynasty of Kalinga Gajapati was came to an end with: – Prataparudra Gajapati

Objective Bits

1. Along with which kingdom, Vijayanagara kingdom was established after the decline of Kakatias?

1. Musunuru kingdom
2. Padma nayaka kingdom
3. Reddy kingdom
4. All the above

Ans.4

2. Founders of Vijayanagara kingdom:

1. Harihara Raya 2. Bukka Raya
3. 1 & 2 4. Jambukeswara

Ans.3

3. The ruling period of Harihara Raya-II:

1. 1377 – 1404 A.D. 2. 1327 – 1402 A.D.
3. 1298 – 1324 A.D. 4. 1333 – 1485 A.D.

Ans.1

4. When did the Vijayanagara empire was established?

1. 1335 2. 1336
3. 1337 4. 1338

Ans.2

5. Founder of Tuluva dynasty?

1. Narasa nayaka 2. Timma raju 3. Narasimha Raya 4. None of these.

Ans.1

6. The year in which Gajapati dynasty was founded?

1. 1432 2. 1434 3. 1436 4. 1438

Ans.2

7. Among the following which forts were occupied by Sri Krishnadeva Raya in Telangana in the year 1515 A.D.

1. Anantagiri, Chityal 2. Nalgonda, Urlugonda 3. Arvapalli 4. All the above

Ans.4

8. The year in which Sri Krishnadeva Raya started his victorious tour?

1. 1510A.D. 2. 1511A.D.

3. 1512A.D. 4. 1513A.D

Ans.3

Telangana History Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1528 A.D.)

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- 3 Alla-Uddin-Mujahid (1375-1378 A.D.)
- 4 Mohammed Shah-II (1378-1397 A.D.)
- 5 Tajuddin Feroz Shah (1397-1422 A.D.)
- 6 Shihabuddin Ahmed Shah (1422-1436 A.D.)
- 7 Allah Uddin Ahmed Shah-II (1436-1458 A.D.)
- 8 Allah-Uddin Humayun (1458-1461 A.D.)

Mohammad Bin Tugluq invaded the Deccan or Dakshinapatha 14th century and the consequences of his war led to the formation of Vijayanagara, Bahmani, Kondaviti reddy, Rachakondas Devarakonda, and velama kingdoms. Among these, the Vijayanagara kingdom flourished for about 300 years; the Bahmani, kingdom for 150 years and the reddy and velama kingdoms each a 100 years.

Several rulers later revolted against Mohammed Bin Tuglaq and Hasan Gangu Abdul Mujaffar was one of them. Hasan Gangu, who belonged to the Bahmanisha dynasty, revolted against the Delhi emperor Tuglaq in the North-western Telangana and founded the Bahman kingdom with Daulatabad as its capital in 1347 A.D.. At that time, kapayanayaka of the musunuru dynasty was ruling in the North Telangana region. Hasan Gangu went to war on Kapayanayaka a short time after he had come to rule. He occupied the koulos (Nizamabad) fort around 1350; and later occupied the Panagallu fort, crossed Vadapalli and extended his rule upto Amaravati. He also occupied the Nilagiri fort (which has been known since as Nalgonda) later. Kapayanayaka made an accord with him to keep Golkonda as the border between their two kingdoms. At another side Hasan Gangu invaded and occupied some parts of the Vijayanagara kingdom near Tungabhadra river and konkana kingdom in the west. He attacked the Telangana region, a second time in 1356 and occupied the Bhuvanagiri fort. Then Hasan Gangu changed his capital from Daulatabad to Gulbarga and divided his kingdom as four states or provinces, namely Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Bidar and Berar. Allahdduin Hasan Gangu was died in 1358 A.D.

Mohammed Shah-I (1358-1375 A.D.)

Mohammed Shah – I succeeded Hasan Gangu.

He was the most famous ruler of Bahmani dynasty. When Musunuri kapayanayaka tried to reclaim the fort of koulos during his reign, Mohammed Shah-I defeated the armies of Warangal and Vijayanagara kingdoms.. As a result of this, Kapayanayaka had to pay compensation as well as the Golkonda fort to him and made a peace accord. Mohammad Shah-I was the first ruler to use gunpowder on the battle field in India. He died in 1375 A.D.

Alla-Uddin-Mujahid (1375-1378 A.D.)

Alla-Uddin Mujahid succeeded Mohammed shah and he fought a battle with the Vijayanagara rulers.

Mohammed Shah-II (1378-1397 A.D.)

Vijayanagara rulers occupied the region – between rivers krishna and Tungabhadra during his reign. He succeeded Alla-uddhin Mujahid. He payed a great interest on scientific issues. So he was called as "Second Aristotle".

Tajuddin Feroz Shah (1397-1422 A.D.)

Historians said that, during the reign of Tajuddin Feroz Shah, who succeeded Mohammed Shah-II, three battles were fought between the Bahmani and Vijayanagara kingdoms in 1398, 1406 and 1417 A.D. The velama ruler of that period joined hands with the Vijayanagara rulers and fought a battle against the Bahmani and Reddy rulers. Feroz Shah then tried to defeat the velama ruler and to occupy the panagallu fort in 1420 but failed.

Shihabuddin Ahmed Shah (1422-1436 A.D.)

Shihabuddin Ahmed Shah succeeded Feroz Shah in 1422 A.D. he went to a battle to win Warangal region between 1424-25 A.D. killed the Recharla Velama ruler there and occupied a number of forts in the Telangana region, he again invaded Telangana after 1432, defeated the Velama rulers, occupied the forts of Rayagiri and Bhuvanagiri and annexed a large part of Telangana to the Bahmani Kingdom. He appointed Sanjar Khan as the Sirlashkar of Telangana region. Ahmed Shah died in 1436 A.D. and his son Allah Uddin Ahmed-II succeeded him as the ruler of Bahmani kingdom.

Allah Uddin Ahmed Shah-II (1436-1458 A.D.)

During his reign, subordinate rulers in the Telangana region revolted with the help of the ruler of Balakonda fort Mohammed Khan, younger brother of the Sultan, also helped them. The regions of Sabbi and Bhuvanagiri had come under their rule. Ahmed Shah-II tried to suppress the revolt and reclaim the lost region. He succeeded in his efforts and reestablished the dominance of Bahmanis in Telangana.

Allah-Uddin Humayun (1458-1461 A.D.)

Allah-Uddin Humayun succeeded Ahmed Shah-II in 1458, He appointed Malik Shah as a Tarafdardar of Telangana and Sikander, his relative and son of Balakonda Jagirdar as the chief of army of Telangana region. Sikander did not like this arrangement and revolted against Humayun, with the help of his father Jalalkhan and Velama ruler of that period Lingamaneedu. This resulted in Sultan Allah-Uddin's invasion of Telangana. Then Lingamaneedu asked the help of Kapileswara Gajapati, the ruler of Kalinga. The armies of Velama and Gajapati rulers defeated the armies of Sultan and sent them away. Hamveera son of Kapileswara Gajapati occupied the fort of Warangal in 1460 and consequently the Telangana region got separated from the Bahmani Kingdom.

The Bahmanis, who lost their control over Telangana thus, reentered the region during the reign of Mohammed-III in 1472 A.D. The reason for this was the conflicts between Hamveera and Purushotham, sons of Kapileswara Gajapati, for succession. These conflicts led Hamveera to request the help of Bahmani Sultan. He agreed to hand over the coastal Andhra under the Gajapatis to the Bahmani rulers in exchange for the Telangana region. Mohammed-III agreed to this Hamveera profited from this arrangement and handed over the coastal Andhra region to the Sultan (Mohammed Shah). Mohammed Shah-III appointed Malik Nizam-VI Mulk Bahu with the title of Sir Lashkar Itirang as the chief of army of this new region under his control and also as the chief of the fort of Rajahmundry. He was the founder of the Nizam-Shahi kingdom later. Mohammed Shah-III divided the new coastal Andhra and Telangana regions under his control as East and West Telanganas and made Rajamahendravaram (Rajahmundry) and Warangal as their capitals.

Nizam-ul-mulk Bahu was appointed as the ruler of East Telangana and Razam Khan as the ruler of West Telangana. After the death of Mohammed Shah-III, Shihabuddin Mohammed, the last of Bahmani rulers ruled between 1482-1518 A.D. Quli Qutub Shah of Golkonda acted independently during his reign and founded the Qutub Shahi dynasty. His successors and later rulers Ahmed Shah-IV, Allah-Uddin-Shah, Valimulla and Kalimulla were not as capable, so the decline of Bahmani kingdom set in.

Bit Bank

★ Founder of Bahmani kingdom: – Hasan Gangu

- ★ When did Hasan Gangu established Bahmani kingdom? – 1347 A.D.
- ★ The capital of Bahmani kingdom: – Daulatabad
- ★ At the time of the foundation of Bahmani kingdom North Telangana was under the control of: – Kapaya nayaka
- ★ When did Hasan Gangu occupied the fort Kaulas (Nizamabad) – 1350 A.D.
- ★ The year in which Hasan Gangu conquered Bhuvanagiri fort? – 1356 A.D.
- ★ Hasan Gangu transferred his capital from Daulatabad to: – Gulbarga
- ★ Bahmani, who ruled the country after Hasan Gangu: – Mohammed Shah-I
- ★ Who used the gun powder for the first time in the history of India? – Mohammed Shah-I
- ★ After Mohammed Shah, who ruled the country? – Alla-uddin Mujahid
- ★ During whose rule, the rulers of Vijayanagara occupied the Anthervedi of Tungabhadra? – Mohammed Shah-II
- ★ The ruling period of Tajuddin Feroz Shah: – 1397 – 1422 A.D.
- ★ When did Shihabuddin Ahmed Shah waged war against Warangal? – 1424-25 A.D.
- ★ After Ahmed Shah who ruled the kingdom? – Alla-uddin Ahmed Shah-II
- ★ Who was appointed as Telangana tarafdar by Alla-uddin- Humayun? – Malik Shah
- ★ With whose acquisition of the fort of Warangal, Telangana separated from Bahmani kingdom? – Hamvira, son of Kapileswara Gajapati
- ★ When and whose period, Telangana was re occupied by Bahmanis? – 1472 A.D., Mohammed-III
- ★ The last ruler of Bahmani rulers: – Shihabuddin Mohammed

Objective Bits

1. The year in which Bahmani kingdom was established:

1. 1347 A.D. 2. 1342 A.D.
3. 1343A.D. 4. 1344A.D.

Ans.1

2. When the Bahmani kingdom was established, who was the ruler of North Telangana?

1. Hasan Gangu 2. Kapaya Nayaka
3. Dama nayaka 4. Recharla Velama

Ans.2

3. When did Kaulas (Nizamabad) was occupied by hasan Gangu?

1. 1330A.D. 2. 1340A.D.
3. 1350A.D. 4. 1360A.D.

Ans.3

4. Hasan gangu divided his kingdom into how many states?

1. Two 2. Four
3. Five 4. Three

Ans.2

5. Bahmani ruler after Hasan Gangu:

1. Mohammed Shah-I
2. Mujahid
3. Ahmed Shah
4. Feroz Shah

Ans.1

6. When did wars occurred between Bahmani and Vijayanagara kingdom during the reign of Tajuddin Feroz Shah?

1. 1398A.D. 2. 1406A.D
3. 1417 A.D 4. All of the above

Ans.4

7. The ruling period of Alla-uddin Ahmed-II:

1. 1432-1448 A.D.
2. 1436-1458 A.D.
3. 1442-1454 A.D.
4. 1452-1458 A.D.

Ans.2

8. When did Telangana separated from Bahmani kingdom?

1. 1450 A.D. 2. 1455 A.D.
3. 1460A.D. 4. 1465A.D.

Ans.3

Telangana History Golconda Under The Rule of Moghuls (1687-1724 A.D.)

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10 Hussain Ali (1715-1720 A.D.)

11 Nizam-ul-Mulk (1720-1724 A.D.)

12 Bit Bank

13 Objective Bits

The Moghul rulers, who defeated the Qutub Shahi-I dynasty and occupied Telangana ruled from 1687 to 1724 A.D. for 37 years. The Mosire Alamgir, written by Mohammed Saki mustabud helped a lot in reconstructing the history of moghuls in Telangana. This book gave details about the Bijapur and Golconda attacks and the vic-tories of Aurangazeb who took the title of Alamghir. As the Moghuls conquered Bijapur and Golconda kingdoms, the whole of Deccan went under their controls. Aurangazeb divided it into six parts- Khandesh, Berar, Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur and Hyderabad. Aftpr the moghuls settled down here, he transferred all the local Golconda employees to northern India and had gotten rid of locals. He did not keep a large army either in Golconda previously. He brought north Indians here to work as govern-ment employees and thus destroyed the character of Hyderabad. After Aurangazeb conquered the Golconda kingdom, he transformed it into Hyderabad subha and appointed Rahullah Khan as the subedar of Hyderabad in 1687 A. D.

Rahullah Khan (1687-88 A.D.)

During the reign of Rahullah Khan in Hyderabad, the Deccan Viceroy of Aurangabad was Khan Aijahan Jafar Jung Kokaltash. During Rahullah Khans period law and order were not maintained in Hyderabad. He removed all the Hindu employees from his court. He did not respect even the local Muslims and reduced the powers of Hindu Zamindars. As the Golconda war was fought for a long time, agriculture was suspended in many parts and production of food grains decreased. Local industries and handicrafts were almost destroyed. Previously the largest trade centre of the Deccan (South India), Golconda was reduced to bankrupta- cy by them. As the capital of Deccan was Aurangabad, all the revenue from taxes went there. Local Zamindars started to harass and exploit common people. In brief, the Golconda which was flourishing previously had become chaotic in just one year under the moghul rule.

In this background the Maratha bandits groups attacked Hyderabad kingdom, plundered and pillaged it. As the army provided was very small, the subedar of Hyderabad, Rahullah Khan fled to Golconda fort and hid there. Later, as he could not manage the kingdom properly, he left his post and went away to Delhi. Khan Sifir Khan replaced him as subedar of Hyderabad in 1688A.D.

Khan Sifir Khan (1688-1700A.D.)

Khan Sifir Khan had worked as the Subedar of Bijapur for same time before he was appointed in Hyderabad. He earned a good reputation as a good army Chief and administrator. Kokatash continued as the Viceroy of Aurangabad during Sifir Khan's reign also. Sifir Khan suppressed the attacks of Marathas and took measures to bring law and order under control. For that purpose, he got some forts repaired, and assigned strong army forces there. Capable Fauzdars were appointed to protect the forts. The forts renovated were Koulas, Elgandala, Narsapur, Kohir, Bhuvanagiri, Warangal and Khammam Mettu. With these measures, the king-dom got proper protection. He also appointed Deshmukhs to collect taxes and trained Fauzdars for military protection.

Haveli Lands

Sifir Khan transformed the lands upto 15 kilo meters around the forts as Haveli agricultural fields; they were called as Haveli lands. The revenue from these lands was used for the maintenance of forts and armies. Fauzdars themselves collected the taxes from those lands. Aurangabad was made the capital of all six sub- has in Deccan. The viceroy of Deccan used to live there. Every Subah was controlled by a subedar and a Fauzdar. Golconda was transformed into an army settlement, and lost its historical character and province.

Administration of Subhah

A Subedar was appointed for the administration of Hyderabad. A Fauzdar was appointed for the protection of Hyderabad city, a Kotwal for the protection of law and order and a Bakshi to manage the department of intelligence. Subahs were divided into circars. There were more circars in Hyderabad Subah than in any other one in Deccan.

The circars established by Moghuls in Telangana were 1. Koulas 2. Elagandala 3. Medak 4. Malamgur

5. Warangal 6. Koilakonda 7. Golconda 8. Bhuvanagiri 9. Ghanapur 10. Nalgonda 11. Devarakonda 12. Panagallu and 13. Khammam mettu.

Dulfir Khan was appointed as the Viceroy of Deccan during the reign of Bahadur Shah. He had another name also – Julfar Khan. Mumin Khan, his events and another Sardar tried to reduce the powers of Dulfirkhan. For this, he asked the Moghul Sultan to divide Khandesh and Berar, make them as another. Subah and appoint his son Mahabat Khan as its subedar, In fact, the part he asked the sultan to divide was never a part of Deccan. They were called as the pineghat region and belonged to the north. But Bahadur Shah, refused his proposal and continued Khandesh and Berar under the viceroy of Deccan. That is why the Northern region of Hyderabad state was called as weghat and southern region was called as the Balghat.

During the qutub Shahi rule, some people gained the powers of collecting taxes, (Izara). They were called as Izaradars. They had become strong later and even took titles like manne Sultan. Most of the Zamindars of that period belonged to the Kamma, Reddy and Velama communities. After the fall of Golconda kingdom these zamindars did not co-operate with the moghuls, collected taxes from people as they liked and harassed them in every way possible. Even the Moghul Fauzdars could not control them as they were worried about revolts from people. Ultimately subedar Sifir Khan had come to an understanding with them. According to it, each Zamindar would get a part of the tax collected in his paraganas (area). If they themselves collect the taxes and paid the revenue to moghul officials, they would get their share and they could continue to be the protectors of law and order and could build forts and etc. As all these conditions were agreeable to the zamindars, they started working for the moghul rulers.

In this way Sifir Khan administered the Hyderabad Subha properly and settled Moghul dominance and authority. He also brought law and order under control. His agreement with the Zamindars helped them to become prominent. The Koulas, Jataprolu, Gadwal, Paloncha and Nurkoil Zamindars settled down and become rich during this period only. Aurangzeb appointed a Diwan called Mohammed Shah to help Sifir Khan in Revenue administration. Under the Moghul rule, a subedar and Diwan, with equal powers were appointed to every subah. The Diwan of Hyderabad, Mohammed Shah removed the Izara system in Hyderabad state. He decided the amount of tax to be collected from each district and prepared a list. It was named as the Zam-e – Kamir. Taxes were collected according to this list. Thus the revenue never wavered. This system continued for 100 years in the Hyderabad state.

Under the Moghul rule, Khiledars and Fauzdars committed a lot of atrocities on common people and exploited them; they destroyed several Hindu temples and built Idgahs and Dargahs. They levied hijji taxes on people. Sarvai Papanna, a Telangana local leader, revolted

against the atrocities of moghul rulers and fought for the rights of people. He captured Nalgonda, Orugallu and Karim nagar regions; built forts Tatikonda, Shahpuram, Sarvaipet and Vemulawada and ruled them for 20 years. The most prominent incident of Telangana history under the Moghul rule was the revolt of Sarvai Papanna.

Sarvai Papanna Kingdom

From the last part of 17th Century to early part of 18th Century, Sarvai Papanna revolted against the despotism of Muslim rulers and the exploitation of Velama lords or Zamindars. The birthplace of Papanna was Lingampally village near Tatikonda of Warangal district. Though he was born in the Gouda community, he did not continue in it for long. He revolted against the atrocities of the Muslim rulers from the beginning and had become the first revolutionist of Telangana. Dudekula Piru, Hasan, Kummari Govindanna, Hussain, Inam, Chakali Sarvanna and Mangali Masanna helped him in this revolt. He invaded the Golconda fort with an army of the above and other common people, occupied it and ruled it for some hours. Later he built a fort at Sarvaipet and started a movement against the Moghuls. He also built another earthen fort at Shahpuram. The Fauzdar of Kolanupaka had come to know the revolt preparations of Papanna and sent an army led by Qasim Khan. Papanna killed Qasim Khan then Aurangzeb sent Rustum Dilkhan to fight with Papanna and he was also killed by Papanna. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D. Bahadur Shah ascended the Delhi throne. During that period, Papanna captured the Bhuvanagiri fort in Nalgonda district and Warangal fort in 1708. He took the many from those forts and built a very strong fort at a distance of 8 miles to Shahpur. Muslim subedar, Yusuf Khan decided to put an end to Papanna's exploits sent an army under the leadership of a person called Dilawar Khan. Dilawar Khan captured the Shahpur and Tatikonda forts, took Papanna as prisoner and brought him before Yusuf Khan in Hyderabad. There, Yusuf Khan killed Papanna, cut his head displayed it before Hyderabad fort and sent his body to Moghul Sultan Bahadur Shah. Thus ended the revolution of Sarvai Papanna in 1710 A.D.

Kambhaksh (1700-1708 A.D.)

After the death of Khan Sifir Khan in 1700, Aurangzeb appointed his younger son' Kambaksh as the subedar of Hyderabad and Rustum kham, son of Sifir Khan as Nayab. As Rustum Khan had expected to get his father's post (Subedar), he did not co-operate with Kambhaksh and tried to weaken and displace him.

Between 1701-1702 A.D. 20 lakh people died due to plague and a severe drought. As Aurangzeb health started to suffer, he could not win battles with Marathas in the Deccan. On the other hand, Rustum Khan helped Marathas in their attacks on Hyderabad, which destroyed law and order situation in the state. Due to all these the financial position of Hyderabad Subah declined and administration became chaotic. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, hereditary battles arose, Azam Shah died in them and Mouzam ascended the throne of Delhi with title of Bahadur Shah, in 1708. Bahadur Shah removed Kambaksh from the post of subedar of Hyderabad and encouraged Rustum khan to revolt to keep his authority over the state. But Kambhaksh captured Rustum Khan and declared him of committing treason and executed him. Later Bahadur Shah himself invaded the Hyderabad state, imprisoned Kambhaksh and restored his authority there.

Dawood Khan Panni (1708-1713 A.D.)

After Kambhaksh, Dawood Khan Panni had become Hyderabad Subedar and Yusuf Khan was appointed as the Fauzdar. Yusuf Khan was an Afghan Mansabdar. One prominent incident among his rule was that he stopped the revolutionist activities of Sarvai Papanna killed him and restored peace in Hyderabad Subah.

Yusuf Khan died in 1711. Hyderabad state witnessed chaotic incidents again after his death. The attacks of Maharashtrians expanded; Moghul Fauzdars harassed local zamindars and exploited people. In this background, Delhi sultan Bahadur Shah died in 1712. In the hereditary war that ensued, Jahandar Shah Pasha had become the Sultan. He was weak and was defeated by Farukh Siyar, who was helped by Sayyad brothers. Farukh Siyar ascended the Delhi throne. During the above conflict, a person called Khamruddin secretly supported the Sayyad brothers. In exchange for that, Sayyad brothers removed the Deccan Subedar Dawood Khan Panni and appointed Khamruddin as the royal representative of Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Nizam-ul-Mulk (1713-1715 A.D.)

By the time of Nizam-ul-Mulk's appointment, the administration of Hyderabad was in pieces. Local Zamindars stopped paying taxes and tributes. The attacks of Marathas increased. In this background, the Moghul emperor Farukh Siyar appointed Mubariz Khan as the Fauzdar of Hyderabad. Khan was a capable administrator. He brought the situation in Hyderabad under control and restored law and order which increased Nizam-ul-Mulk's strength. As the Sayyad brothers did not like the power of Nizam-ul-Mulk to increase, they removed him as the subedar and Hussain Ali, one of the Sayyad brothers, replaced him in 1715 as the Deccan Subedar.

Hussain Ali (1715-1720 A.D.)

Though Hussain Ali was appointed as the subedar of Deccan Mubariz Khan continued as the Fauzdar of Hyderabad Subah. Meanwhile Farukh Siyar prepared a plot to kill Sayyad brothers. Hussain Ali went to Delhi to convince the Sultan to remove Farukh Siyar from his post, and his son Alam Ali Khan took up the administrative responsibilities of his father as the subedar of Deccan. Meanwhile, the Marathas made agreement to collect taxes called Chauth and Sardeshmuktikh in the six subahs of Deccan. Which created dual rule administration in the Deccan.

Sayyad brothers who had become kingmakers, removed Farukh Siyar and replaced him first, with Rafi Ud-daraj, then Rafi-Ud-daula and later with Mohammad Shah. In this hereditary battle, Nizam-ul-Mulk did not help the Sayyad brothers and so was removed from his post as the Governor of Malwa. Nizam-ul-Mulk wanted revenge and decided to reclaim his authority and post in the Deccan. In this, he was helped by Mubariz Khan, Hyderabad Fauzdar and Rajasbai, Kolhapur ruler. Nizam captured the forts of Assirgadh and Burhanpur with their help. Sayyad brothers sent Dilawar Khan to stop the activities of Nizam. They fought a battle at Khadwa, in which Dilawar Khan was killed by the Nizam. Later, the son of Hussain Ali, Alam Ali Khan attacked Burhanpur and was also killed by Nizam. After these victories Nizam went to Aurangabad and declared himself as the Subedar of Deccan. He was supported by the Fauzdars of Hyderabad, Bijapur and Kurnool.

Nizam-ul-Mulk (1720-1724 A.D.)

The friendship between Mohammad Shah and the Sayyad brothers did not last long. Mohammed killed the Sayyad brothers with his cunning, and appointed Nizam-ul-Mulk, subedar of Deccan as his Vazir in 1722 A.D. But the services of Nizam as a Vazir did not satisfy either Mohammed Shah or the Delhi rulers. So Nizam again went to Deccan. To punish the Nizam, who did not help him, Mohammed appointed Mubariz Khan (Fauzdar of Hyderabad), as the Subedar of Deccan. Mubariz Khan prepared to kill Nizam with the help of his Fauzdars. The two parties met at Shakar Khera in 1724 A.D. and in violent battle that ensued, Mubariz Khan died and Nizam became the victor. Though Qasim Razvi Khan, Fauzdar of Bhuvanagiri and

others later tried to revolt against the Nizam from Golconda, they failed. In this way, Nizam – ul – mulk, who fought against the Moghul dominance had become an independent ruler in 1724 A.D. and founded the Asaf Jahi dynasty in the Deccan. Thus The Moghul rule ended in Hyderabad in 1724.

Bit Bank

- ★ In which year Kutub Shahi dynasty came to an era? – 1687
- ★ Who occupied and merged Golconda into Moghul empire in the year 1687 AD – Aurangzeb
- ★ The rule of moghuls in Telangana continued from the year 1687 to – 1724
- ★ The book which is useful to know the history of the period of Moghuls – Masire Alamgir book written by Mohammed Saki Mustabud
- ★ Deccan was divided into how many Subhas by Aurangzeb by the year 1707 ? – six
- ★ Hyderabad Subha was divided into – Subhedar Sarkars (Faujders), Paraganas (Pikdars)
- ★ Who was the Hyderabad Subhadar in the year 1687 ? – Rahulla khan
- ★ Who was the Hyderabad Subhedar after Rahulla Khan ? – Khan Sisir Khan
- ★ Khan Sisirkhan served as Subhedar how many years – from 1688 to 1700
- ★ Who appointed as Subhedar after Sisirkhan – Kambaksh
- ★ The father of Kambaksh – Aurangzeb
- ★ How many years kombhaksh served as Subhedar? – 1700-1708 (8years)
- ★ In which year 20 lakh people lost their lives because of plague? – 1701-1702
- ★ Who occupied the throne of Moghul empire in the year 1708 ? – Bahadur Shah
- ★ Who was the Hyderabad Subhedar after kam bhaksh – Dawood Khan
- ★ The period in which Dawood served as Subhedar by . – between 1708 and 1713
- ★ By whose period, the administration at Hyderabad Subha was shattered – Nizam-ul-mulk
- ★ Who appointed as Hyderabad Faujdar during the period of Subhedar Nizam-UI-Mulk ? – Mubarij khan (kwaja Mohammed)
- ★ Who helped Sayyad brothers during the succes-sion were as moghuls ? – qumruddin
- ★ Qumruddin who helped Sayyad brothers got the title of: – Nizam-ul-mulk
- ★ The moghul emperor who appointed the Nizam-UI-Mulk as a vazir – Mohammed Shah
- ★ In which year Moghul power in Hyderabad came to an end – 1724 A.D.
- ★ Who established as independent kingdom after liberation of people from to dictatorial Monarchic actions of moghul authorities in Hyderabad subhas – Sarvai Papanna
- ★ Sarvai Papanna fought with moghul subhedars with the aim of achieving an independent king-dom from the year 1688 to – 1710
- ★ Papanna fought with moghul Subhedars with which places as central places – shahipuram and Tadikonda
- ★ Khan Sisirkhan established troops in which forts after reviving these forts? – Kaulas, Ellandala, Narsapur, kohir, Bhuvangiri, Warangal, Khammam mettu
- ★ Under the administration at Subha, Hyderabad was divided into how many sarkars – 21
- ★ Among 21 Sarkars in Hyderabad Kingdom how many Sarkars belongs to Telangana – 13
- ★ Diwan, who appointed by Aurangzeb to help in the revenue administration to Sisirkhan – Mohammed Shah
- ★ Who recognised as one among Moghul Jagirdars in the year 1708 ? – Sarvai Papanna
- ★ When did Dawood Khan took responsibility Hyderabad Subhedar ? – March 1709
- ★ Hyderabad Fauzdar, who appointed to help Dawood Khan : – Yusuf Khan
- ★ Another name of Yusuf Khan – Ibrahim Khan
- ★ In which year Sarvai Papanna died – 1710
- ★ Papanna constructed forts in which villages ? – Vemulakonda, Shapuram, Tatikonda and Sarvaipeta
- ★ Who lead the Moghul forces during the Golconda war held in between 1685-87 ? – Feroz Jung

- ★ In which year independent Hyderabad kingdom came into existence **1724 A.D.**
- ★ On the orders of Moghul emperor Bahadur Shah, under whose leadership, the military took hold Papanna as a captive ? – **Dilavar Khan**
- ★ In 1687, after occupation at Golconda kingdom by Moghuls, who is the Governor ? – **Khan-i-Jahan Jaffer Jung Kokal Tash**
- ★ During the period of Khan Sisirkhan, who was the Viceroy of Aurangabad ? – **Khan-i-Jahan Kokal Tash**
- ★ What is meaning of Ijara ? – **The power to collect house**
- ★ The officers who collect the taxes are called as – **Ijaradars**
- ★ The title of Ijaradars : – **Manne Sultan**

Objective Bits

1. How many years Telangana was ruled by Moghuls ?

1. 32 years 2. 35 years
3. 37 years 4. 39 years

Ans.3

2. Aurangzeb divided deccan into how many parts ?

- 1.6 2. 8 3. 10 4. 12

Ans.1

3. In which year Hyderabad was made of Subha?

1. 1686A.D. 2. 1687A.D.
3. 1688A.D. 4. 1689A.D.

Ans.2

4. Who appointed as first Subedar of Hyderabad

1. Rahulla khan 2. Kokal Tash
3. Kambhaksh 4. Mujaffar Khan

Ans.1

5. Who was the Subedar of Hyderabad after Rahulla khan

1. Ijahan 2. Khan Sisirkhan
3. Nizam 4. Kambaksh

Ans.2

6. How many Sarkars are established in Telangana by Moghuls :

1. 13 2. 14
3. 15 4. 16

Ans.1

7. Who was the Viceroy of Deccan during the period of Aurangzeb ?

1. Dhulfir khan
2. Khan-Ai-Jahan Kokal Tash
3. Razvi Khan
4. Mubariz khan

Ans.2

8. Who appointed as viceroy of Deccan during the period Bahadur Shah ?

1. Dulfirkhan 2. Razvi khan
3. Khndesh 4. Nizam

Ans.1

9. The title of Ijaradars who with collect the faces ?

1. Manne Sultan
2. Ijara Sultan
3. Jamindars
4. Mannedars

Ans.1

10. The Diwan appointed by Aurangzeb to help in the revenue administration to Sisirkhan ?

1. Bahadur Shah
2. Mohammed Shah
3. Khandesh
4. Razvi Khan

Ans.2

11 First revolutionary in Telangana who opposed the ^dictatorship of Muslim rulers

1. Hasan
2. Imam
3. Sarvai Papanna
4. Sarvanna

Ans.3

12. When did Sarvai Papanna occupied Bhuvanagiri fort ?

1. 1704 A.D.
2. 1705 A.D.
3. 1706A.D.
4. 1707A.D.

Ans.4

13. In which year kambaksh, son of Aurangzeb appointed as Hyderabad Subedar?

1. 1700A.D
2. 170? A.D
3. 1704 A.D
4. 1706 A.D

Ans.1

14. Who occupied the throne at Moghuls after the death the Aurangzeb ?

1. Mohammed Shah
2. Bahadur Shah
3. Kambaksh
4. Rustum Khan

Ans.2

15. Who served as Hyderabad Subedar between 1708-1713 ?

1. Dawood Khan panni
2. Yusuf Khan
3. Kambaksh
4. Mujaffar Khan

Ans.1

16. Who appointed as Hyderabad Faujdar during the regime at Dawood Khan panni ?

1. Mujaffar Khan
2. Yusuf khan
3. Razvi Khan
4. Nizam

Ans.2

17. In which year Moghul emperor Bahadur Shah was dead ?

1. 1710A.D.
2. 1711A.D.
3. 1712A.D.
4. 1713A.D.

Ans.3

18. Who had the title Nizam-ul-mulk?

1. Qumruddin
2. Sayyed
3. Jahender Shah
4. Hussain

Ans.1

19. In which year Nizam-ul-mulk, appointed as Hyderabad Subedar ?

1. 1712 A.D.
2. 1713A.D.

3. 1714 A.D. 4. 1715A.D.

Ans.2

20. When did Hussain Ali became Hyderabad Subedar in place of Nizam-ul-mulk ?

1. 1715A.D. 2. 1716A.D.

3. 1717A.D. 4. 1718A.D.

Ans.1

21. When did Mohammed Shah appointed Nizam, who is a Deccan Subedar as his Vazir?

1. 1720A.D. 2. 1721A.D.

3. 1722 A.D. 4. 1723 A.D.

Ans.3

22. In which year the rule of Moghuls came to an end in Hyderabad ?

1. 1721A.D. 2. 1722A.D.

3. 1723 A.D. 4. 1724A.D.

Ans.4

Telangana History Qutub-Shahi Era (1512-1687 A.D.)

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14 Objective Questions

The Qutub-shahi era was given a prominent place in the history of Telugu region by foreign travellers like Athenacius and selucus Nicator and historians like Maremanda Rama Rao and prof, shervani. The Qutub-Shahi Sultans ruled Telugu regions from 1512 A.D. for about 175 years. They brought this area under a single umbrella politically; and they also observed religious tolerance admirably. Though the qutub-shahi sultans were muslims, they respected the traditional practices, religious rituals and language and literature of Hindus. They recognised that as they ruled were Hindus and their population was highest, it was compulsory to respect their culture and religion.

The Qutub-shahi kingdom was founded in 1512 A.D. with Golkonda as its capital. Golkonda is located at about 10 kms distance from Hyderabad. In 1565, after the fall of vijayanagara empire, the qutub shahi rule expanded to the whole of Andhra region. In the end, in 1685, the qutub-shahi kingdom merged into the Moghul empire. The end of qutub-Shahi era ushered the beginning of modern era in the Andhradesa. The qutub-shahi rulers ruled between 1512 and 1687A.D. for 175 years. There were 7 rulers and they belonged shiate sect of Muslims.

Sultan Quli Qutub-Shah (1512-1543 AD.)

The founder of the Qutub Shahi dynasty was Quli qutub shah. He belonged to a noble family called 'Handam' in the middle Asia region. His family lost its kingdom to enemies of Akunov race; he escaped from their clutches and fled to India in the final years of 14th century. He reached Bidar during the reign of Mohammed Shah-III of Bahmani dynasty and joined the bodyguards force of Mohammed shah as a common soldier. Later on, the shah was impressed with his talent and courage, promoted him and even gave a title called 'Qutub-UI-Mulk'. After some years, Qutub Shah was sent to the Telangana region as a Tarafdar by Mohammed Shah. The post of Tarafdar is almost equal to Governor. After the fall of Bahmani kingdom, Quli qutub Shah founded an independent Golkonda kingdom in 1513 A.D. Quli qutub Shah was not only a good administrator, but also a visionary. He used to spot the weaknesses of other states and took advantage. In 1529, after the death of Srikrishnadevaraya, the vijayanagara kingdom started to decline with internal brickerings. Qutub Shah spotted this immediately and went into action, he fought battles with Sitapatiraju, who was called as 'Shitab Khan', a subordinate ruler of Gajapati dynasty, defeated him and captured Orugallu, kambham (khammam) mettu,

Bellampally, kondapalli, Metuku (Medak), Panagallu, Kovilakonda and other forts and expanded his kingdom tremendously. From then onwards he fought battles continuously and merged most of the Telugu regions. North of river Krishna in his kingdom. Though he was a Muslim, he had given high level posts to Hindus in his court. Araveeti Ramaraya worked as Qutub-Shah's chief of army for some time. Shah gained popularity among the Telugu people and was called fondly as 'Bade Malik' (good ruler). In the end, Jamsheed, third son of Qutub Shah, murdered his father at the age of 90 years and ascended the throne.

Jamsheed (1543-1550 A.D.)

Jamsheed, who killed his own father to ascend the throne, was not liked by the masses. Though he was a good administrator, he was also very cruel and brutal. Daulat and Ibrahim, his own brothers plotted against him but their coup was failed by Jamsheed. Then Ibrahim fled to Vijayanagara Kingdom and lived in the underground for 5 years. In 1550, Jamsheed died with a fatal disease, and Ibrahim came back to Golkonda. He murdered Subhan, the 2 year old son of Jamsheed brutally and came to rule the Golkonda kingdom.

Ibrahim Qutub Shah (1550-1580 A.D.)

Ibrahim Qutub Shah was capable, courageous ! and also a good administrator. He was noted for his religious tolerance. As he lived in the Vijayanagara kingdom for several years he had become fond of the Telugu language and literature. He patronised a number of Telugu poets and was praised as 'Malkibharama'. He built a border wall around Golkonda fort, Phoolbhag gardens, Ibrahim Patnam tank and Hussain Sagar (in Hyderabad). The first bridge over the river Moosi (existing today) in Hyderabad was also built by him. The Golkonda kingdom flourished under his rule. He also protected people and their assets by always maintaining law and order in the kingdom. Historian Perishta praised him for this. He patronised several Telugu poets. Prominent among them were –

Kandukuri Rudrakavi

He wrote Niramkushopakhyanam and Sugreeva Vijayam. He compared Ibrahim with Lord Shiva. Ibrahim donated the 'Rentachintala' agra-haram to him.

Addanki Gangadhara

He wrote the book 'Tapati Samvarano pakhyanam'.

Ponnekanti Telaganaryudu

He wrote the 'Yayati Charitra'. During the reign of Ibrahim Qutub Shah, the Urdu language also developed rapidly. That is why he is also called as the Urdu Chajar' (father of Urdu). His son-in-law Ajrat Hussain Shah Vali supervised the digging of the Hussain Sagar. Ibrahim died in 1580 A.D.

Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah (1580-1612 A.D.)

Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah, third son of Ibrahim came to rule after the death of his father. Though he was very young at 14 years by then, he was trained in all fields required to a ruler. He was a great scholar and wrote several books in Deccan Urdu. He also would recite poetry in Telugu, though he did not write any books in that language. He suppressed revolts in the kingdom with the help and support of capable army officers and always kept law and order. He

patronised artists and scholars equally. The city of-Hyderabad was built during his reign in the year of 1591 A.D. (started). Later, he also constructed architectural wonders like charminar, chaar kamaan, Jama Masjid, Darulshifa, Dadmahal, Gagan mahal and others in Hyderabad. He loved a woman named 'Bhagamati' and named the city on her name That is the city of Hyderabad and common capital of Telangana and Andhra pradesh today. But some historians say that it is not true (that he loved Bhagamati and named the city as Bhagyanagar). He also employed Hindus in high level posts in his government. The charminar was built inmemorating the complete eradication of plague, which occurred in Hyderabad during his reign. Sarangu Tammayya wrote the 'Vyjayanti Vilasam, book during his rule only. Mohammed Quli qutub Shah died in 1612A.D.

Sultan Mohammed Qutub Shah (1612-1626 A.D.)

Mohammed Qutub Shah, sop of the younger brother of mohammed quli qutub Shah succeeded his uncle after his death. He was also a good administrator and a peace loving person. As he disliked battles, people lived happily under his rule, according to historians. He not only patronised poets, but also wrote poetry himself. There used to be several persian poets in his court. He also encouraged writing of scientific books in persian language. Mohammed Mumeen wrote 'Risala Mikda- riya' on weights and measurements and a doctor called hakim Takimuddin wrote the book-'Mijanut Tabai qutubshahi' during his reign. Mohammad qutub Shah was also very interested in constructing new buildings. He built the Khairatabad Masjid in Hyderabad and also laid foundations to Mecca Masjid.

Literary works of the period of Qutub Shahi dynasty

- ★ Kancharla Gopanna, who was called as Ramadasu was imprisoned by Tanisha and he wrote the 'Dasarathi Satakam' in jail. Ramadasu was a nephew of Akkanna apd Madanna.
- ★ The period of Abdullah qutub Shah was called as the 'Golden era' of Deccan urdu literature.
- ★ The book of poems written by Mohammed qutub Shah is called as 'Buliyar Khali'.
- ★ The poet Addanki Gangadhara wrote the 'Tapati Samvaranopakhyanam' during the reign of Ibrahim aftd dedicated it to him. It was the first Telugu book that was dedicated to a Muslim ruler.
- ★ Ponnekanti Telaganarya wrote the 'yayati charitra', the first pure Telugu book (in Telangana)
- ★ Kandukuri Rudrakavi wrote the 'Sugreeva Vijayam', which was the first yakshagana in Telugu

Abdullah Qutub Shah (1626-1672 A.D)

Abdullah, eldest son of Mohammed qutub shah succeeded his father as the ruler of Golkonda kingdom and ruled for 46 years continu-ously. But the decline of the kingdom started during his reign. He was only a 12 year old boy when he ascended the throne. As he was still a child, his mother Hayatbhakshi Begum ruled as his guardian. Under her control, corruption, and carelessness of employees increased and law and order situation was frequently disturbed on one hand, Abdullah had become decadent and on the other hand, the Moghul rulers started threatening the Golkonda kingdom.

Shahjahan who had become the Moghul emperor in 1628, attacked the Golkonda kingdom with all his might in 1636. Abdullah could not fight against him and made compromise.

According to their agreement

1. Abdullah, ruler of Golkonda had become a sub-ordinate king under shahjahan, the Moghul emperor;
2. Abdullah agreed to pay 2.5 lakhs of Hons annually to shahjahan; and
3. It was agreed that-in the Friday prayers in Masjids all over the Golkonda kingdom, the name of the Moghul emperor would be men-tioned instead of the persian emperor. Thus, the great

Golkonda kingdom had come under the control of Moghul empire. Also, during Abdullah's regime, the European companies started to act independently, not caring for the opinion of the qutub Shahi rulers. The Dutch occupied santhan and the English stopped paying taxes in Machilipatnam and chennapatnam. Abdullah sent Razak Kuli Neknam Khan, ruler of Karnataka region to suppress the above revolts. Neknam Khan suppressed them capably, recaptured Santhan region from the Dutch and collected taxes from the English: Abdullah died in 1672. Kshetryya wrote his famous 'Mowapadalu' during the reign of Abdullah.

Abul Hasan (Tanishah) (1672-1687 AD.)

After the death of Abdullah, his third son-in-law Abul Hasan came to rule. The famous brothers Akkanna and Madanna held key posts in his court. Abul Hasan gave the title of 'Suryapra-kasarao' to Madanna and appointed him as Mirjumla (Prime minister) in 1674 and later appointed Akkanna as chief of army (Sir Lashkar). Though Madanna served his master faithfully, he was adjudged as partial towards Hindus. He took a number of actions to protect the Golkonda kingdom.

Kancharla Gopanna, who worked as the Tahsildaar of Paloncha Taluq and had later become the famous Ramadasu' was the nephew of Akkanna and Madanna. He used revenue collections of the region to build the Sri Rama temple at Bhadrachalam. For misappropriation of government money, he was imprisoned by Abul Hasan (Tanishah). Because of this, the name of Tanisha had become known all over the Telugu regions. In 1685, Aurangazeb sent army forces led by his son, to invade the Golkonda kingdom. As some officers of his own army betrayed him, the forces of Tanisha were defeated. Abul Hasan fled to Golkonda fort from Hyderabad and hide there. In the end, he made a peace agreement with the Moghul rulers. According to the conditions of the above agreement, Abul Hasan had to remove Akkanna and Madanna from their posts. But as Tanisha delayed their dis-missal, several Muslim leaders joined hands and executed the brothers on the night of 34 March, 1686, while they were going home, after political dis-cussions with Abul Hasan. Their severed heads were presented to Aurangazeb. With this brutal incident, the Golkonda kingdom further weakened. Auranagazeb took advantage of this and attacked the kingdom himself. Battle between the two sides began on 7 February, 1687 and continued for 8 months. The Golkonda army fought very coura-geously. But one of the army generals of Golkonda, Abdulla Pani betrayed his master and opened the gates of the fort at midnight on 3rd October, 1687, through which the Moghul armies entered and caught the soldiers of the fort offguard. Though courageous soldiers like Abdul Razaq Harry fought hard, they failed to protect the Golkonda fort. The Moghul armies occupied it, captured Abul Hasan and sent him to Daulatabad, where he was imprisoned for 13 years and died in 1700 A.D. with him, the era of qutub Shahi dynasty ended.

Prominent details of Qutub Shahi dynasty

Administrative system

Good administrative system and stable econo-my are important for any state to run smoothly for a long period. The chief characteristics of the administrative system of the qutub Shahi dynasty were-

The Sultan (ruler) was the head of the state, chief of army, chief law maker and chief judge. He used to form new laws, and Farmaanans and issued them. The Golkonda rulers were just and generous, they gave importance to the welfare of people. Sultans toured the kingdom to know the conditions of people. As Hindus were the majority in popula-tion, Sultans of qutub-shahi dynasty respected their religious beliefs, traditional practices, languages and literature. Though

most of the Farmaanas (orders) were issued in persian, a Hindu employee or translator was usually appointed by every ruler to translate them into Telugu. A committee called 'Majlis-e-kingas' or 'Majlis Diwan aspect of the ad-ministration. Prominent persons of all communi-ties were appointed to it. All of them used to live in the capital and attended meeting called by the sultan

A council of ministers helped the king in running the different departments of administrative system. TKe Prime minister was called as 'Peshwa'- He was next to the sultan in widing power. 12 vazirs (ministers) worked under him. The minister of finance was most important after peshwa. He was called 'Mijumla'. Revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were under his control next in the line of power was minister of battles (or defence). He was called as 'Inulmulk'. The 'Majumdar' was equal to today's Auditor Genera. The main officer who looked after the administrative affairs and reported to the king, was called as 'Nazir'. Kotwal is equal to present day police com-missioner, who looked after the law and order of the state.

Two secretaries called 'Dabirs' worked under the peshwa. They used to compose Farmaanas (Government orders) and supervised their implementation. One of them always used to be a Hindu. He translated them from persian to Telugu. That is why the Hindu Dabir used to be a bilingual. The drafts and details of th Farmaanas and laws were formed, by another officer called 'Prahnavis'. 'Mushrif used to supervise the affairs of royal protocol.

The Golkonda rulers of Qutub Shahi dynasty divided the kingdom into Tarafs (states), circars (districts) and paraganas (Taluqs) for ease of administration. The Golkonda kingdom was divided into 6 tarafs, 38 circars and 517 paraganas. The
Reign of qutub Shahi rulers

1. Quli Qutub Shah – 1512-1543 A.D '
2. Jamsheed – 1543-1550A.D
- Subhan . – (Ruled only for 6 months in 1550 A.D)
3. Ibrahim Qutub Shah – 1550- 1580 A.D
4. Mohammed quli qutub Shah – 1580-1612 A.D
5. Mohammed Qutub Shah- 1612-1626 A.D
6. Abdullah Qutub Shah – 1626-1672 A.D
7. Abul Hasan (Tanisha) – 1672-1687 A.D

head of a Taraf was Tarafdar, head of a circar was Fauzdar and head of a paragana was Tahsildaar. An officer called 'Shabandar' was appointed to collect duties in port towns. In the department of Revenue-There were Mukaddam (head of the village or Munsif) Kulkami (karanam) and Deshmukh, (collector), circars were taken as a unit to collect taxes. The power to collect taxes was sold through auction. Those who bought that power were called as 'Mustazirs'. Most of them used to be Hindus.

Village Administration

There used to be 12 types of Ayagars who had Mirasi (hereditary) rights in the villages of Golkonda kingdom; They were called as Baluthions-which means strongmen. They were
1. Patel (Munsif), 2. Kulkarni (Karanam), 3. Chaudary (Head of traders) 4. Potedar (Exchanger of coins), 5. Deshpandya (statistician) 6. Nahani (Barber) 7. Parith (Washerman) 8. Guru (priest) 9. Sutar (carpenter) 10. Kumbhar (potter) 11 Vesahara (Gatekeeper) 12. Joshi (Astrologer-Jyotishya)

Judiciary

Qutub Shahi recognised the importance of a proper judiciary system and followed the judiciary

system of the Bahmani dynasty mostly. During their reign, The khuran, Farmaanas and local traditions were the chief sources of judgements and decision making. Sultan acted as the chief justice of the state. 'Shariat Panch' was the second in line. He used to supervise the implementation of judiciary system in the kingdom. He could be compared with the chief justice of today. The judicial activities of each paragona were conducted by officials called Quazi, Hawaldar, Majlis and Thamedar. But all of them came under the control of 'Shariat Panch'. A special officer called 'Mahatsif' was appointed to propagate moral values among the masses. The speciality of the qutub Shahi rulers was that they did not usually interfere in the religious matters and traditions of Hindus. People had the right to appeal to the sultan on the judgements of local courts. According to historian Tavernier, Sultan used to give judgements on these appeals every once in a week. Punishments were very severe. Revolutionaries were given the punishment of death. Limbs and hands of thieves were severed.

Religious freedom

Qutub Shahi rulers provided religious freedom to all communities. They were not partial in their administrative activities. Hindus in their kingdom enjoyed religious freedom that no other muslim dynasty allowed anywhere else. For this they were praised by historians.

They built tanks and canals and on general helped the development of agriculture. They also dug wells in many villages; built choultries; reared gardens; stopped collection of taxes in villages where conditions of people were not good.

Tax system

Qutub Shahi ruler imposed taxes on industries and trade. Import and export tariffs were collected in port towns by Hawaldars. Production of salt, precious stones, betel leaves, tobacco and others was completely under the control of government. Taxes on land, industries and trade used to be high. The annual average income of qutub Shahi rulers was 5 crore honns and the net profit was 19 lakh honns, according to a historian called Method.

Military system

As they were surrounded by strong neighbour states, the Golkonda rulers built up a strong military system from the beginning. Sultan was the chief of all armies. Second to him was Inulmulk, who helped the sultan in military activities and decisions. He used to supervise the selection and training of soldiers and also the production of weaponry and preparedness of the army. The army of Golkonda was divided into two classes. 1. central army 2. Jagirdar

Agriculture

The chief occupation of people during qutub Shahi rule, was agriculture. Sultans constructed and dug tanks, wells and canals to develop agriculture. They appointed workers called 'Vadderas' to repair them. Main crops were – paddy, Jowar, Ragi, pulses, cotton, tobacco. Tobacco was exported to Portugal during this period from the kingdom. The revenue of the government increased by cotton and tobacco.

Industry

By seventeenth century, industries grew rapidly in the Golkonda kingdom. Some historians believe that Golkonda was far better in industrial sector than some European countries during that period. Some western travellers even described the Golkonda kingdom as the 'Second Egypt'. As cotton was produced extensively, handloom industry developed as the chief industry of the state. Beautiful, handmade cloth was produced extensively and was exported

to European countries, which was much sought after there. Especially Doria cloth from Visakhapatnam, carpets from Eluru, long cloth (white cloth) from East Godavari region, Kalamkari cloth from Bundar (Machilipatnam) and neighbouring regions, Kerchiefs and towels from Nellore areas were in high demand in Western countries. Ships were built with wood available near Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam regions. Iron tools, necessary for ship building were produced at Madhaveyapalem. The ships built in the Golkonda kingdom travelled to Java, samatra and other islands and returned safely. During the 17th century, iron and steel were also produced in Golkonda kingdom. Swords, knives and weaponry were made from them. Especially, weaponry was produced at Nirmal and Indur areas.

Sulphur was available in Machilipatnam, Narasapur and pulikat regions, with which gun shot material was prepared. The diamonds found at Golkonda mines had become world famous. Diamond mines were located at Kollur (Guntur dis-trict), Paritala (Krishna dt.), Vajrakarur (Anantapur dt.) They were routed to contractors by the government. Textiles, paddy, diamonds, iron, steel imple-ments, china silk, copper and red sandals were exported from Nizampatnam, pulikat and chennai to western countries.

Castes and occupations

Majority population in Golkonda kingdom belonged to the Hindu community. The caste system settled down in the society during the reign of Qutub Shahis. Castes and subcastes expanded. Though some conducted their own occupations, others con-ducted the occupations of more than one caste. Brahmins, with their education and knowledge remained at the top rung of the society. They were well respected and were appointed for key posts in the courts of kings. Kshatriyas continued as subordinate rulers, Zagirdars and Mirasidars. some even resorted to agriculture and related occupations.

The chief occupation of vaisya continued as trading, they conducted the businesses of gold, dia-mond, textiles and others and many of them export-ed to foreign countries also.

Sudras mainly conducted agricultural occupa-tions, though there were sudras who held key posts in the courts of Sultans. Some people of Reddy, Kamma and velama castes were occupied as Zagirdars, Deshmukhs, Deshpandeyas and Mirasidars. Untouchability was in practice. They lived at the outskirts of villages in separate colonies. Many of them were charmakaras but some were weavers.

Family system

Patriarchy was in practice in the society under the rule of qutub Shahi dynasty. Father/man was the head of family. Women were treated as inferior creatures. Most of the men married only once but used to take mistresses or patronised prostitutes. Prostitution had the blessings of rulers. It was esti-mated one. There were 20,000 prostitutes in Hyderabad alone. Both child marriages and sati were in practice, Though the Sultans discouraged sati, it still continued.

Religious conditions

As vices like prostitution and drinking were in vogue and increased during the qutub Shahi reign, as if to oppose them, the sufi movement also expanded rapidly in the Golkonda state. The leaders of sufi movement condemned social inequalities. In Hindus reformers and philosophers like potuluri Veerabrahmendraswami and others emerged and propagated the spiritual way of life. The qutub Shahis, who belonged to persia originally, were fol-lowers of shiate Islam. They mentioned the name of emperor of persia in their prayers. But after they were defeated by Aurangazeb this changed and they began to mention the name of Moghul emperor in Friday prayers.

The Golkonda rulers respected the religious believes and traditions of Majority Hindus;

donated to temples and priests; appointed Hindus depending upon their talent in government posts while followers of Hinduism were in majority, there were a few jains, but Buddhism almost disappeared by then.

In 1670, a church was built in Machilipatnam for the Christians of Goa. Most important thing was-until then, the presence of Muslims was limited to the Telangana region during the Bahmani rule, but during the reign of qutub Shahis, they expanded to all areas of Andhra region. The Sultans used to attend Hindu festivals and celebrations, while Hindus participated in Muslim celebrations like 'peerla festival' and others. This tradition is being continued even today

Language and Literature

The languages of urdu and Telugu and their literature flourished under the reign of qutub Shahi dynasty, The urdu developed here is called as 'Deccani urdu'. Many poets wrote books in this language. Almost all the qutub-Shahi rulers patronised Telugu language and literature. The services of Ibrahim qutub Shah, who was called as 'Malkibharama, to the Telugu literature were memorable. he used to conduct 'Mushairas' (readings of poetry) in Telugu language. Kandukuri Rudrakavi wrote Nirankusopakhyanam, sugreeva vijayam and Janardhanaashtakam during his reign, for which Jbmahim donated the chintalapalem of Nellore dist, to him. Addanki Gangadhara kavi dedicated his 'Tapati samvaranopakhyanam' to Ibrahim. Mallareddy who wrote 'Padmapurana', 'Shatchakra- varti Charitra' and 'Sivadharmottaram' was a Zagirdar in the Golkonda kingdom. Poet kshetrayya was honoured by Abdullah qutub Shah. Ramadasu wrote the 'Dasarathi Satakam' during their reign, which was being called as 'Ramadasu keertanalu as' today.

Arts and Architecture

Arts and architecture flourished during the reign of qutub Shahi rulers. They had become famous all over the world after the construction of Hyderabad city. Several great structures were built here and are still standing. Architecture reached its zenith under their rule, which is showcased in the buildings of charminar, chaar kamaan, Mecca Masjid and others.

Music and dance were also given prominence by qutub Shahi rulers. They used to conduct music and dance programmes frequently in their courts. A number of dance systems like perini, Dandalasyam, kundali dance and others were developed and several musical instruments like kinnera, veena, Tambura, Mridangam, flute and others were in vogue. Kuchipudi, which was a famous dance tradition of Andhras was also patronised extensively. Abul Hasan, who immensely liked it, donated the kuchipudi Agraharam to Bhagavatas (who practice the kuchipudi dance).

Bit Bank

- ★ Who was the founder of qutub Shahi dynasty? – Quli qutub Shah
- ★ Quli qutub Shah belongs to which dynasty? • 'Handam' dynasty
- ★ The reign of Quli qutub Shah: –1512-43 A.D.
- ★ At the time of the establishment of Qutub Shai empire by Quli qutub Shah, the capital was – Golkonda
- ★ The name given by Quli qutub Shah to the fort of Golkonda – Mohammad nagar
- ★ In his first invasion Quli qutub Shah occupied the forts of: – Rachakonda, Devarakonda,

Panagallu, Ghanapur

- ★ The name of the vassal Kambham mettu who faced defeat in the hands of Quli qutub Shah ?
– **Sitapati Raju**
- ★ Who killed Quli qutub Shah? – **Jamsheed**
- ★ Who was Jamsheed? . – **Third son of Quli qutub shah.**
- ★ Quli qutub Shah belongs to which sect of Islams – **Shiat sect**
- ★ The name of the Masjid built by Quli qutub Shah: – **Jamma Masjid**
- ★ The reign of Jamsheed: –**1543-50 AD.**
- ★ During the reign of Jamsheed, his brother Ibrahim Qutub Shah stayed in the court of ? –
Sadasivaraya
- ★ Which Qutub Shahi ruler referred by the Telugu poets as Malkibharama? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Which Qutub Shahi ruler patronised the Telugu poets like Kandukuri Rudrakavi, Addanki Gangadhara kavi, Mariganti Singana? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Which Qutub Shahi ruler called Golkonda as Bhagiradhi nagar? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ 'Sugreeva Vijayam' the first Telugu Yakshagana' was written in whose period? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Who wrote 'Yayati Charitra' the first 'accha tenugu kavya'? – **Ponnekanti Telaganarya**
- ★ The Qutub Shahi ruler who helped the development of Deccani Urdu – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Who constructed the 'Purana Pool' across the river Moosi? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Who built Hussain sagar and Ibrahim patnam tanks? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ The kingdom which was famous as second Egypt? . – **Golkonda**
- ★ The forts occupied by Ramaraya from Golkonda kingdom – **Panagallu and Ghanapuram forts.**
- ★ Which Vijayanagara ruler gave shelter to Jagadeka Rao who left Golkonda? – **Aliya Ramaraya**
- ★ Which Qutub Shahi ruler participated in the battle of 'Rakshasha Tangadi' ? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ The reign of Ibrahim qutub Shah –**1550-80 A.D.**
- ★ Who gave shelter to Ibrahim qutub shah during the reign of Jamsheed? – **Aliya Ramaraya**
- ★ Who came to power after Ibrahim qutub Shah? – **Mohammed Quli qutub Shah**
- ★ The reign of Mohammed Quli qutub Shah –**1580-1612 A.D.**
- ★ Who was the Qutub Shahi ruler, that constructed Charminar? – **Mohammed Quli qutub Shah**
- ★ Who was the founder of Hyderabad? – **Mohammed Quli qutub Shah**
- ★ How many kings ruled Qutub Shahi Kingdom? – **eight**
- ★ Who was the Qutub Shahi ruler that came to power after Mohammed quli qutub Shah? –
Mohammed qutub Shah
- ★ The reign of Mohammed qutub Shah? –**1612-26 A.D.**
- ★ Who ascended the throne after Mohammed Qutub Shah? – **Abdullah Qutub Shah**
- ★ The reign of Abdullah Qutub Shah? –**1626-72 AD.**
- ★ In which year Abdullah Qutub Shah converted to sunni sect from shiat? –**1636 A.D.**
- ★ Who came to power after Abdullah Qutub Shah? – **Abul Hasan**
- ★ The reign of Abul hasan? –**1672-87 A.D.**
- ★ The last ruler in Qutub Shahi dynasty ? – **Abul Hasan**
- ★ Who was that Qutub Shahi ruler referred to as 'Tanisha' ? – **Abul Hasan**
- ★ In the year 1687 A.D. Golkonda kingdom was merged into which empire? – **Moghul empire**
- ★ Who scored victory over Abdul hasan Tanisha in 1687 A.D. ? – **Aurangzeb**
- ★ **Constructions during the time at Mohammed Quli qutub Shah :**
- ★ The brothers who served as pradhani and military general respectively during the period of Abul hasan Tanisha: – **Akkanna, Madanna**
- ★ Who was the revenue officer of Bhadrachalam during the time of Abul hasan Tanisha? (Ramadas) – **Kancherla Gopanna**

- ★ Who was the Governor of Puramalli during the period of Abul hasan? – Podili Linganna
- ★ Who was the nephew of Akkanna and Madanna who served as an army officer during the time of Abul hasan Tanisha ? – Yanganna.
- ★ The village which has been given as Agraharam' to Kandukuri Rudrakavi? – Chintalapalem (Nellore)
- ★ To whom Ponnekanti Telangana dedicated his Yayaticharitra? – Amin Khan
- ★ Before the reign of Jamsheed, the fort under the control of Ibrahim qutub Shah was: • – Devarakonda
- ★ To prevent the extension of Bijapur, who entered into a treaty with Ahmed nagar sultan? – Ibrahim qutub Shah
- ★ The author of 'Dasarathi satakam' was, – Kancherla Gopanna
- ★ The Qutub Shahi ruler who allowed the Britishers to establish trade centres in Machilipatnam in the year 1611; – Mohammed quli qutub Shah
- ★ Famous Urdu poet Vazi mohammed was the con-temporary of – Mohammed quli qutub Shah
- ★ Kshetrayya visited the court of: • Abdullah qutub Shah
- ★ In which year did the British people establish their factory at Visakhapatnam? –1682
- ★ The name of the states (Rashtras) in Golkonda kingdom – 'Tarafs
- ★ What was the chief source of income to the Golkonda kingdom? – Land revenue
- ★ The most important centre for foreign trade in the kingdom of Golkonda? – Machilipatnam.
- ★ The literary work written by Addanki Gangadhara: – Tapati samvaranopakhyanam
- ★ The ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty who was responsible for the constructions of a dam across the river Moosi? – Mohammed Quli qutub Shah
- ★ Which is the famous construction built by Mohammed Quli qutub Shah in memory of the successful suppression of the plague? – Charminar
- ★ Who started the construction of Mecca masjid? – Mohammed Qutub Shah
- ★ In how many years, was the construction of Mecca masjid completed ? –77 years
- ★ Who was the Qutub Shahi ruler referred to with the title 'khavas khan' by Bahmani sultan? – Quli qutub Shah
- ★ The foreign travellers who visited the kingdom of Qutub Shahis? – Bernier and Trevemier
- ★ Who were the famous as 'Andhra sultans'? –Qutub Shahi rulers
- ★ Who was the chief official after sultan during the period of Qutub Shahis? – Peshwa
- ★ Under whom, the vazirs did work during qutub Shahis? – Peshwa
- ★ Potuluri Veerabrahmendra swami lived in the period of: – Qutub Shahis
- ★ 'Brahmamgari matham' is situated at? – Kandimallaya palli (Kadapa dist.)
- ★ Who wrote 'Vyjayanti vilasam'? – Sarangu tammaya
- ★ The author of 'Dasaratharaja nandana charitra' was : – Maringanti Singana
- ★ The sultan who granted 'Kuchipudi' as agra- haram to 'Kuchipudi bhagavatas'? – Abul Hasan Tanisha
- ★ In which year did the Bahmani kingdom disintegrate ? –1500 A.D.
- ★ How many years Qutub Shahis ruled the kingdom, Golkonda as the capital? –175 years
- ★ The ruler who gave the title 'Qutub ul mulk' to Quli qutub Shah? – Mohammed Shah-III of Bahmani
- ★ Under whose leadership Quli qutub Shah worked before the establishment of the dynasty? – Mohammed Shah-III of Bahmani
- ★ Akbar sent his ambassador Masoodbegh to Qutub shahi ruler in 1600 A.D. At that time, the ruler of Golkonda kingdom was? – Mohammed Quli qutub Shah
- ★ The name of the ship which arrived at Machilipatnam in 1611 A.D. under the captain-ship of Hippan – Globe
- ★ The contemporaries of Quli qutub Shah: – Srikrishnadevaraya, Prataparudra Gajapati, Babar, Humayun
- ★ The fort occupied by Quli qutub shah at first – Rachakonda

- ★ The famous poet who wrote 'Laila-Majnu' during the period of Mohammed Quli qutub Shah? – **Mirja Mohammed Amin**
- ★ Who was the Maharashtra ruler, contemporary to Abul Hasan Tanisha? – **Sivaji**
- ★ The famous Urdu poet 'Gavan' lived during the time of – **Abdullah Qutub shah**
- ★ Who showed his courage at the time of capturing the Golkonda fort by Aurangazeb? – **Abdul Razaq Iari**
- ★ Who helped Aurangazeb in capturing the Golkonda ? – **Abdullah phani**
- ★ During the period of Abdullah Qutub Shah, Kohinoor diamond was found in?- **Sattenapalli taluq (Guntur district)**
- ★ During whose reign, the Dutch People established their trade centre in Telugu region ?- **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ Who was the son-in-law of Mohammed QuliQutub Shah ? – **Mohammed Qutub Shah**
- ★ The ruler who changed the capital from Golkonda to Hyderabad. – **Mohammed Quli qutub Shah**
- ★ In whose remembrance Mohammed quli qutubShah changed the name of Bhagyanagar into Hyderabad ? – **in the name of his son Haider**
- ★ The dynasty which constructed the first fort on Golkonda ? – **Kakatiya dynasty**
- ★ The name of Golkonda during the period of Kakatias? – **Golla konda**
- ★ Who was defeated by Quli qutub Shah at , Khammam mettu? – **Chitab khan**
- ★ On whom Jamsheed scored a victory at Narayan " Khed ? ' – **Malik Bareed**
- ★ Who was the Vijayanagar king that extended his help to Ibrahim Qutub Shah to become a ruler? – **Aliya Raniaraya**
- ★ Who was the best ruler among Golkonda rulers? – **Ibrahim Qutub Shah**
- ★ The kingdom which did not join the Bahmani alliance in the battle of Rakshasa Tangadi ? – **Berar**
- ★ Who plundered the Ahobila temple during the reign of Ibrahim Qutub Shah? – **Murahari Rao**
- ★ In which year were Akkanna and Madanna were murdered ? – **1686 A.D.**
- ★ Who wrote 'Risala Mikdariya' on weights and measurements ? – **Mir Mohammed Munim**
- ★ What was the official language during the QutubShahis ? ' – **Persian**
- ★ What is the height of the Charminar? – **186 feet**
- ★ The courts were called by Golkonda Nawabs? – **Aman mahal, Dad mahal**
- ★ Who was the originator of Kuchipudi? – **Siddhendra Yogi**
- ★ Siddhendra Yogi belongs to which century? – **16th Century**
- ★ Siddhendra Yogi was the resident of ? – **Kuchipudi village**
- ★ Who was the famous Telugu 'Prajakavi' during the period of Qutub Shahi? – **Vemana**
- ★ The general of Ibrahim Qutub Shah who arranged marriages for poor Brahmins ? – **Aminkhan**
- ★ Who presented the Kohinoor Diamond to Moghul emperor Shajahan? – **Mirjumla**
- ★ Who was Mirjumla? – **The efficient minister and Army Chief of Abdullah qutub Shah.**
- ★ Who encouraged the invasion of Aurangazeb on Golkonda in 1655 A.D.? – **Mirjumla**

Objective Questions

1. Who are famous as 'Andhra Sultans' ?

1. Asafjahis
2. Qutubshahis
3. Moghuls
4. Bahmani Sultans.

Ans.2

2. In which year did Qutubshahi kingdom established Golkonda as the capital ?

1. 1511A.D.
2. 1512A.D.
3. 1565 A.D.
4. 1687 A.D.

Ans.2

3. Qutubshahi kingdom became a part of this kingdom :

1. Moghuls
2. Portuguese
3. Bahmani Sultan 4/Vijayanagara empire

Ans.1

4. Founder of Qutubshahi kingdom :

1. Jamsheed
2. Quli qutubshah
3. Ibrahim qutub shah
4. Sher Kuli

Ans.2

5. Who was appointed as tarafdar to Telangana region and got the title Qutub -UI-Mulk from Bidar Sultan Mohmed Shah ?

1. Jamsheed 2. Ibrahim qutubshah
3. Sher Quli 4. Quli qutub Shah

Ans.4

6. Who became famous as Bada Malik ?

1. Jamsheed 2. Quli qutub Shah
3. Ibrahim Qutub Shah 4. Abdullah Qutub Shah

Ans.2

7. Who among the following patronised Andhra poets and became famous as 'Malkibharama'?

1. Quli qutub shah
2. Ibrahim qutub shah
3. Mahammed quli qutub Shah
4. None of these

Ans.2

8. Which of the following was constructed by Ibrahim Qutubshah ?

1. Golkonda fort compound
2. Bridge on Moosi
3. Ibrahim Bagh and Hussain Sagar
4. All the above

Ans.4

9. Who provided shelter to Ibrahim Qutub Shah in Vij ayanagaram for seven years ?

1. Venkatapati raya 2. Aaliya Ramaraya
3. Sri Krishnadevaraya 4. Jagadeka rao

Ans.2

10. Who established Phool bagh and Langars ?

1. Sultan Mahmed 2. Mahmed quli qutub Shah 3. Ibrahim Qutub Shah 4. Quli qutub Shah

Ans.3

11. Whose period is considered as golden age in the history of Golkonda ?

1. Ibrahim qQutub Shah
2. Quli qutub Shah
3. Mohammed quli qutub Shah
4. Abdullah qutub Shah

Ans.3

12. Which of the following are constructed by Mohmed Quli Qutub shah ?

1. Hyderabad city •
2. Charminar and Chaar kamaan
3. Jama Mazid, and Darul Shifa
4. All the above

Ans.4

13. In whose name, did Mohammed Quli qutub shah (1880-1612 A.D.) construct Bhagya nagar?

1. Bhagamati 2. Leelavati
3. Hemavati 4. Razia Sultana

Ans.1

14. Golkonda became a feudatory kingdom to Moghuls during the period of:

1. Tanisha
2. Abdullah qutub shah
3. Sultan Mahmed qutub shah
4. Quli qutub shah

Ans.2

15. Who issued 'golden farmaanas* to Britishers in 1636 A.D. ?

1. Abdullah qutub Shah
2. Tanisha
3. Sultan Mohmed qutub Shah
4. None of these

Ans.1

16. Akkanna and Madanna served in whose court?

1. Abul Hasan
2. Abdullah Qutub Shah
3. Quli qutub Shah
4. All the above

Ans.1

17. With whom did Abul hasan conclude a treaty to join Moghuls ?

1. Aurangazeb 2. Shahjahan
3. Sivaji 4. Ramaraya

Ans.3

18. Who was the treacherous person, that helped Aurangazeb in 1687 by opening the doors of Golkonda fort when he attacked?

1. Abdul Razaq Larry 2. Abdullah Paani
3. Mozumdar 4. Sheik Minhaz

Ans.2

19. Which of the following is correctly matched?

1. Mir zumla – Finance Minister
2. Inul Mulk – War Minister
3. Kotwal – Police Commissioner
4. All the above

Ans.4

20. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

1. Prime Minister
2. Mazumdar
3. Nazir
4. None of these

Ans.4

21. Which of the following is in correct order ?

1. Rajyam, Tarads, Sarkars, Paraganas
2. Rajyam, Sarkars, Jagirs, Paraganas
3. Rajyam, Tarafs, Paraganas, Sarkars
4. None of the above

Ans.1

22. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

1. State Administrator – Tarafdar
2. District Administrator – faujdar
3. Paragana Administrator – Tahsildaar
4. All the above

Ans.4

23. What is the unit for revenue collection during the period of Qutubshahis ?

1. Taraf (State) 2. Sarkars (districts)
3. Paraganas (Taluq) 4. Village

Ans.2

24. What are the Dad mahal and Aman mahal?

1. courts 2. granaries
3. treasurers 4. Armours

Ans.1

25. During Qutub Shahis, the manufacture of which of the following was under the con-trol of Government ?

1. Salt, Diamonds 2. Tobacco
3. Beetle leaves 4. All the above

Ans.4

26. Which kingdom was praised as second Egypt by Western Pilgrims ?

1. Bidar 2. Vijayanagaram
3. Golkonda 4. Bahmani

Ans.3

27. Which is famous for diamonds in Golkonda kingdom ?

1. Kollur (Guntur)
2. Paritala (Krishna)
3. Ramallakota & Vajra Karur (Anantapur)
4. All the above

Ans.4

28. Which of the following is correctly matched?

1. Nirmal and Indur – Arms industry
2. Nellore – Hand-kerchiefs

3. Elurii – Carpets

4. All the above '

Ans.4

29. Where was the world famous Kohinoor diamond discovered ?

1. Kollur 2. Paritala

3. Ramappakota 4. Vajrakarur

Ans.1

30. Qutub Shahis tried to eliminate the social evil of:

1. Prostitution 2. Sati

3. Child marriages 4. Untouchability

Ans.2

31. Who laid foundation for religious harmony through Govinda vakyas ?

1. Sri Potuluri Veera brahmendra Swami

2. Kabir

3. Bhakta Ramadas

4. All the above

Ans.1

32. Qutub Shahis belong to Shiat religious sect. They came from :

1. Persia 2. Arab ' 3. Greek 4. Rome

Ans.1

33. Who organised the 'mushairas' and hon-oured the poets ?

1. Ibrahim Qutub Shah

2. Quli qutub Shah

3. Abdullah Qutub Shah .

4. All the above

Ans.1

34. First Pura Telugu (accha Tenugu) poem in Telugu?

1. Yayati Charitra

2. Nirankushopakhyanam

3. Sugreeva Vijayam

4. Tapati Samvaranopakhyanam

Ans.1

35. The painting in which the Hindu, Parsi and Western traditions were merged during Qutub Shahis period ?

1. Moghul painting 2. Andhra painting 3. Deccani painting 4. Qutubshahis painting

Ans.3

36. Who donated the village of Kuchipudi as agraharam to Kuchipudi artists ?

1. Ibrahim Qutubshah 2. Abul Hassan 3. Abdullah Qutub Shah 4. Aurangazeb

Ans.2

37. Who is the patron of Deccani paintings ?

1. MirHasthim 2. Abdullah

3. Tanisha 4. Tariqh Hussain

Ans.1

38. Who honoured the 'Pada Kavita Pitamaha' Kshetrayya ?

1. Quli qutub Shah 2. Abdullah Qutub Shah 3. Tanisha 4. None of these

Ans.2

39. Which of the following was constructed by Abdullah Qutub Shah in the name of his mother?

1. Hyderabad 2. Charminar
3. Hayatnagar 3. Hussain Sagar

Ans.3

Telangana History 1857 Revolt-It's Effect on Hyderabad

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The Impact of 1857 Revolt on the Native State of Hyderabad

It is not fair to brand the first war of Indian Independence as a mere sepoy mutiny. The unrest among the soldiers was just a contributory factor. Even the Communist theorist Karl Marx endorsed the view that the uprising of the Indian soldiers against the British Indian government was nothing but the first war of Indian independence. (V.D. Savarkar also stated 1857 sepoy mutiny as first war of Indian independence) The Doctrine of Lapse, an act brought forth by the Governor General Lord Dalhousie angered the Indian princes. This act bars the adopted children of the king of a native state from becoming legal heirs of the kingdom. It is a known fact in history that this act spurred Lakshmibai of Jhansi to wage war against the British Indian government, as her adopted son was not recognised by the British as her legal heir to the throne. Hence many rulers of native states and Zamindars also actively support the war. Another contributory factor was the creasing of the Enfield bullets with animal fat. It was rumoured that the bullets were creased with the fat of pig and cow which provoked Muslim and Hindu sentiments as well.

The war which started on 10th May, 1857 in Meerut gradually spread to Lahore, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The revolutionaries occupied Delhi and enthroned the Moghul ruler Bahadur Shah as the emperor of India.

The British Indian Government successfully put down the revolt and exiled Bahadur Shah. By the time the first war of Indian independence started, the country was under the rule of the East India Company. The country shifted into the direct rule of the British Government under Queen Victoria on 1st November, 1858 A.D.

The Native State of Hyderabad in 1857

There is a misconception that the native state of Hyderabad was not influenced by the first war of Indian independence. There was perceptible impact of the war on Hyderabad also. •

The majority Hindus and the minority Muslims also expected their ruler- the Nizam to fight the British shoulder to shoulder along with the other princes of the native states. But sadly the Nizam Afzal Ud-daula and his minister Salar Jung adopted pro British stance. The Umraos and Sardars under the leadership of Shams Ullah supported the Nizam's pro British policy.

The British also acknowledged the Nizam's support by heaping praise on him. The Governor of Bombay in a letter to the Governor General acknowledged the fact that but for the Nizam's strong support, the British would have lost the South. Thanks to the Nizam's friendly attitude to the British, the discontent of the people was suppressed. Yet here and there the voice of discontent was heard, though feebly.

Wall Posters

As soon as the news about the revolt reached the state of Hyderabad people reacted emotionally. Posters appeared on the walls of mosques and churches urging the people to rise

in revolt against the British. The posters urged the Nizam to lead the revolt on the name of the almighty Allah. If he was a coward, he may wear bangles and hide himself in his house.

The Dewan warns

Maulvi Ibrahim and Maulvi Allaiddin played key role in exhorting the people to rise against the British. When the Dewan Salarjung came to know about it, he summoned the Maulvi Ibrahim and warned him that he might be booked on charges of treason. The dewan reasoned that though the British belonged to a different religion (Christianity), Jihad against them was not advisable, as the British were friends of the Nizam.

The Dewan stationed Arab soldiers at Mecca Masjid as Maulvi Allaiddin urged the Muslims assembled there for Friday prayers to rise against the British. But the Muslims fled on seeing the sol-diers.

The British had a pact with the Nizam to have its contingent army at Secunderabad quarters and at other important quarters which brewed trouble. The resident Colonel Davidson in a letter to the British Indian Government explained that the faith-fulness of a native state was the strength of the British in India. He assured that the British Government would remember with gratitude the invaluable service rendered by the Nizam during the critical time.

The Revolt of the Contingent Army

The first and second cavalry of the contingent army stationed at Aurangabad refused to obey orders from their superiors. The two units refused to move out of the borders of the Native state of Hyderabad. Jamedar Amirkhan and Dafedar Mir Fida Ali led the two units.

Mir Fida Ali was arrested, court marshalled and hanged till death. While his dead body was hanging from the gaol, cavalry, infantry and cannon force marched by, to create fear psychosis among the Indian soldiers.

Jamedar Amir Khan somehow escaped.

All the soldiers of the first cavalry were dis-armed. In the entire episode one rishaldar, three jamedars, nine dafedars, 76 soldiers and four sol-diers of military band were disarmed. Later 21 of them were shot dead. Three more were put before the cannon and fired.

At Mominabad three dafedars and six soldiers were arrested. Abbot, the captain of the contingent force describes the gory details in a letter, which runs as follows: We have killed many prison-ers out of the 94 we arrested. One was hanged to death. Four were shot dead. One was put before the cannon and fired. The outcome was so violent and bloody that the victim's head flew into 20 yards high and arms fell apart eight yards to each other. When I told them about the nature of the death they were going to receive, they received the news with great serenity. It surprised me.

Uprising in Buldana

The contingent forces of Hyderabad State in Buldana also rose in revolt. As a result of this, many of the soldiers were arrested. About ten of them under the captainship of Chidda Khan escaped to Hyderabad, hoping that the government of Nizam would provide them asylum.

Tension in Hyderabad

The Hyderabad government announced a price of three thousand rupees on Chidda Khan's head. So, as soon as Chiddah Khan reached Hyderabad, the Dewan Salar Jung got him arrested and handed him over to Residency for prosecution. But the Dewan's action created unrest among the people. On 17th July, 1857 the people assembled at Mecca Masjid and resolved to send a deputation of four

Maulvis to the Nizam to urge him to release Chidda Khan and his followers. They had also resolved to raid the residency premises in case the Nizam did not accede to their request. The Dewan got news about the proposed meeting at the Masjid. He sent a troop of Arab soldiers to the Masjid. On seeing them the Muslim devotees fled. Later he sent word to the Residency that there was no cause for alarm. But a few hours later he received news that a mob of about 300 Rohillas under the joint captainship of Turrebaj Khan and Maulvi Allauddin was marching towards the Residency. The Dewan was alarmed and again sent word to the Residency about this. He cautioned that the Residency had to defend itself till he (the dewan) would rush the Nizam's soldiers. The Rohillas marched towards the Residency through Sultan Bazar that connects Hyderabad to Secunderabad on the western side of the city. Meanwhile Abbas Saheb and Jayagopaladas who helped the Rohillas occupied the devidies on way. The Rohillas demanded the release of Chidda Khan and his associates.

Colonel Davidson took upon himself the defence of the Residency. It was already dark by then. He was reluctant to engage the Rohillas in firing. He just moved the Arab soldiers around the mansions where the Rohillas were lurking. •Meanwhile the Rohillas demolished the wall that separated them from the Residency and marched forth demanding the release of Chidda Khan. This provoked the Residency into firing in the direction of the Rohillas. The firing continued till early morning 4'o clock. The Rohillas, unable to bear the incessant firing from the Residency fled from the mansions they occupied. The Arab soldiers stationed there to guard them, helped them flee. They carried the injured with them but left four dead bodies. Turrebaj Khan who led the attack was arrested at Mogulguda, but was injured in the scuffle. He was tried and exiled. But on 18th January, 1859 he escaped. The government announced a reward of Rs.5000 on his head. On a fateful day, with the help of one Kurbani Khan, he was caught at the village Tuphran. This time he was killed in the firing by the British police. His body was taken to Hyderabad and dangled with shackles at a public square in the city for some days apparently to teach a lesson to the revolutionaries. Maulvi Allauddin who was in the forefront of the attack, fled to Bangaluru. But he was arrested at Mangalampalli and tried in Hyderabad. He was exiled for life to Andamans, where he died in 1884.

After the situations 1857 Revolt in Hyderabad

The attack on British Residency was the only major attack during the first war of Indian independence. Though the government suppressed the attack with an iron hand, all was not well with the people as well as the state. The members of revolution glowed for another decade. The emissaries of the 1857 heroes, Tantia Thope, Nana Saheb, Rao Saheb Peshwa etc., paid secret visits to Hyderabad state to urge the people to revolt against the British rule. The rebellion by Raja Venkatappa Naik in Sholapur, the conspiracy by the Rohillas at Nirmal, the tribals (Bhills) at Ajantha, the revolt by Ramji Gond in Adilabad, the uprising at Kolas by Rangarao Patwari and the grand conspiracy on the name of Rao Saheb Peshwa were the members that kept the revolution going on, though, in a mild way. As a result of this, the native state of Hyderabad faced critical times.

The Conspiracy of 1862

Rao Saheb Peshwa alias Rama Rao supposed to be a close relation of Peshwa Nana Saheb was the architect of a conspiracy in Hyderabad, in 1862 which was a sequel of '1857'. Rama Rao came to Hyderabad in March, 1862 and lodged in Balamukund temple garden which belonged to Kishanlal Sahukar. Rama Rao won the favour of Rukma Reddy, zamindar of Marthad, Amur taluq, Raja Reddy, chief of the Nizam's irregular army, Chavan Raja popularly known as Cantonment Raja etc who assured him their cooperation in money and material. A liquor business company under Puranmal also offered him financial help. Though the Dewan

Salar Jung came to know about the conspiracy, he did not take it seriously. He dismissed it as the 'plans of some low levels.' But he realised the huge proportions of the conspiracy gradually.

Rama Rao was arrested on 4th March 1862 but escaped detention. Then the government announced Rs.5000 reward who provided information leading to his arrest. But he could not be arrested. His dewan Kishan Rao and a Telugu lady who sheltered him at Balamukund temple garden also escaped.

Rama Rao escaped from detention twice this way. Once a jamedar went to Begum Bazar to apprehend Rama Rao as the Jamedar received information that Rama Rao was residing in Kishan Rao's house. But the neighbours there thwarted, his attempts. Sometime later, the dewan sent a force to arrest him at Narsing. But the kothwal of that vil-lage refused to cooperate with the force, branding it a group of bandits. Rama Rao and his close aide Kishan Rao were never caught.

But the Nizam government arrested 59 persons in the process and tried them. Of them 40 were convicted on various counts. Rukma Reddy, the zamin-dar was given life imprisonment and kept in shackles permanently. Kishnalal's child was fined for Rs.75,000 as he was a minor. The business organisation Puranmal had to pay a fine of Rs. 10,000. Ram Rathanji, who reportedly provided shelter to Rama Rao, committed suicide soon after arrest. Thus with these convictions were the embers of 1857 put out.

1857 benefits the Nizam

The Nizam Afzal Ud-daula derived many benefits through '1857' from the British Indian government.

1. The Nizam was awarded the title 'The Star of India.'
2. The Nizam was given back Raichur and Osmanabad which the British had taken earlier' in 1853 as compensation.
3. The Nizam's dewan Turab Ali Khan was given the title Salarjung.
4. The Nizam's dues of Rs.50 lakhs were waived.
5. The Nizam was allowed to mint coins with his picture instead of the picture of the Moghul emperor.

Bit Bank

- ★ The famous foreign philosopher who described the 1857 Revolt as the first war of Indian Independence. – **Karl Marx (Germany)**
- ★ On 10th May, 1857, revolt of army started at: – **Meerut**
- ★ On 1857 revolt, who participated along with the army? – **Jamindars, feudal body, ex-feudal lords**
- ★ The rebels occupied Delhi and proclaimed the last Moghul emperor on the Indian emperor. What is the name of that emperor? – **Bahadur Shah**
- ★ From 1st November 1858, India went into whose rule? – **British Queen Victoria**
- ★ Who declared 'jihad' at Kadapa against British Rulers? . – **Shaik Pir Saheb**
- ★ Who inspired the muslims to, conduct 'jihad' against Britishers at Mecca masjid in Hyderabad? – **Alla uddin Maulvi Ibrahim**
- ★ During 1857 Revolt, who were remained as loyal to Britishers? – **Nizam Afzal-ud-daula, his Prime Minister Salarjung-I**
- ★ Sonaj pant of Hyderabad sent a letter to Nana saheb and supported the revolt. On this occasion through who Sonaj pant sent a letter? – **Rangarao Page**
- ★ The paper which described the situation of Hyderabad at the time of 1857 revolt: **English**

Man

- ★ In April, 1859, Rangarao Pagey was arrested and sent to: – **Andaman Islands**
- ★ Who raised the revolt in Golconda in the year 1858? – **Chinta Bhupati and Sanyasi Bhupati**
- ★ On which date, Turrebaj Khan attacked on British Residency in Hyderabad? – **17th July, 1857**
- ★ The British military leader who drove back the attack of Turrebaj Khan successfully? – **Colonel Davidson**
- ★ Who lead the 1st and 2nd cavalry forces at Hyderabad? – **Jamedar Amir Khan and Dafedar Mir Fida Ali**
- ★ Maulvi Alla Uddin who lead the attack on 17th July 1857 on British Residency was arrested and sent to – **Andaman Islands**
- ★ During 1857 revolt, who lead the revolt in Buldana? – **Chiddah Khan**
- ★ With the influence of 1857 revolt, the important event happened in Hyderabad? – **attack on the Residency**
- ★ What is the benefit that gained by Nizam rulers for the suppression of attack on Residency? – **The gain of Raichur and Osmanabad**
- ★ The attack on Residency happened during the period of: * – **Afzal-ud-daula**
- ★ Whose followers often wandered in the Nizam kingdom and instigated the people against the British? – **Nana Saheb, Tantiya tope, Peshva Rao Saheb**
- ★ Who considered against the British in Hyderabad in 1862? – **Rao Saheb alias Rama rao**
- ★ Who extended their sympathy and cooperation to Ranga rao? – **Marbad zamindar Rukma Reddy, Rqja Reddy, Contonment Raja**
- ★ In the princely state of Nizam, people revolted in different places. That places are: – **Sholapur – Raja Venkatappa Nayak – Nirmal – Rohillas – Ajanta – Bhils – Adilabad – Raj Gond – Kolas – Rangarao patvari**
- ★ Who extended financial help to Rama Rao? – **The wines business organisation under the control of puranmal**
- ★ Which title got Nizam by British for the help rendering to Britishers during 1857 revolt? – **Star of India**
- ★ How much debt, which Nizam to pay to British was cancelled? – **50 lakhs**
- ★ At the time when the first war of Independence was started in the year 1857, India was under the control of: – **East India Company**
- ★ Who said that 'there is nothing to suspect about the information given by madras military force that they are ready to go to Bengal to support rebels'. – **Major General Brestort, Military General of Madras**
- ★ Who wrote a letter to Indian Governor general and said "that if Nizam goes out of our control, our authority in India will come to an end". – **Bombay Governor**
- ★ The brother of Nizam who showed sympathy towards wahabi movement: **Mubariz-Ud-Daula**
- ★ The kurnool nawab, who is a favourable towards wahabi movement: – **Gulam Rasul Khan**
- ★ The areas obtained from Nizam for the maintenance of British army: – **Raichur, Osmanabad, Berar**
- ★ While describing the suppression of military revolt of cavalry in Aurangabad who wrote that 'one has been exploded by cannon. That is a terrific scene. His head raised in the air about 20 yards'. – **Captain Abbot**
- ★ On 17th July 1859, Turrebaj Khan tried to escape from the arrest. But he died in the firings held at which village? – **Tuphran**
- ★ In Nirmal the leader called Ramji Gond and in the Rohillas leader called Miya Saheb Khurd jointly fought against the British.

Objective Bits

1. The group which were not supported to 1857 revolt?
1. Feudal lords

2. Farmers and Professionals
3. Zamindars, local lords ,
4. Middle class educated people

Ans.4

2. Who called that the 1857 revolt was a first war of Independence?

1. Bismark (Italy) 2. Gandhiji
3. Karl Marx 4. None of these

Ans.3

3. The military revolt which started on 16th May 1857, gradually spread to which areas?

1. Lahore 2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Uttar Pradesh 4. All the above .

Ans.4

4. In which year, Indian administration went into the hand of British Queen Victoria?

1. 1st November, 1858 .
2. 1st November, 1857
3. 1st November, 1859
4. 1st October, 1858

Ans.1

5. Who declared 'Jihad' at Kadapa against the British?

1. Turrebaj Khan 2. Alla Uddin
3. Shaik pir saheb 4. Amir Khan

Ans.3

6. The influence of 1857 revolt is heavy at which area?

1. Andhra area
2. Telangana area
3. Princely state of Hyderabad
4. Madras area

Ans.3

7. Who Said that 'if the peace in Deccan con-tinued uninterruptedly, we must depend on the faith and good will of native princely government through'?

1. Captain Wilson 2. Colonel Davidson 3. H.C. Brigs 4. None of these

Ans.2

8. Which areas were obtained by the British Nizam for the maintenance of British forces stayed in Hyderabad in the year 1853?

1. Raichur 2. Osmanabad
3. Berar 4. All the above

Ans.4

9. Who lead the military revolt of cavalry started in Aurangabad?

1. Zamedar Amir Khan
2. Dafedar Fida ali
3. 1 & 2
4. None of these

Ans.3

10. Who led the contingent military revolt in Buldana?

1. Afzal Ud-daula
2. Nana Saheb
3. Chiddah Khan
4. Ramji Gond

Ans.3

11. The year in which, rebels attacked British Residency?

1. 17th July, 1857
2. 17th July, 1858
3. June 25, 1856
4. November, 1857

Ans.1

12. Who attempted to attack the Residency?

1. Turrebaj Khan
2. Maulvi Alla Uddin
3. 1 & 2
4. None of these

Ans.3

13. Whose followers instigated people against British while roaming through the Nizam Kingdom?

1. Nana Saheb
2. Tantiya Tope
3. Peshwa Rao Saheb
4. All the above

Ans.1

14. Among the following which one is correct?

1. The 'Star of India' title was given to Nizam by the British
2. The debt of 50 lakhs payable to British by Nizam was cancelled
3. The coins of which are having the imprint of Moghul emperor were removed from circulation.
4. All the above

Ans.3

15. In which areas Muslims declared 'jihad' against the British?

1. Kadapa
2. Mecca Mosque
3. Visakapatnam
4. All the above

Ans.4

16. In whose name, the conspiracy held in Hyderabad in the year 1862?

1. Peshwa Rao Saheb (Rama Rao)
2. Tantiya Tope
3. Ramji Gond
4. Ranga Rao

Ans.4

17. Among the following which one is correct?

1. The revolt led by Raja Venkatappa Nayak in Sholapur
2. The revolt at Rohillas in Nirmal
3. The revolt under the leadership of Ramji Gond in Adilabad
4. All the above

Ans.4

18. Who committed suicide, for the crime of giving a shelter to Rama Rao?

1. Ram Ratanji
2. Kishanlal
3. Tara Singh
4. None of these

Ans.1

19. Rukma Reddy under went for life impris-onment for giving shelter to whom?

1. Rama Rao . 2. Kishan Lai
3. Tulaga Ram 4. Chavani Raja

Ans.1

20. Who started wahabi movement?

1. Afzal-Ud-Daula
2. Salaijung
3. Sayeed Ahmed Bareili
4. Turrebaj Khan

Ans.3

Telangana History Hyderabad State Congress

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The All India National Congress Conference was held in 1923 in Kakinada. But, due to heavy rains, the trains going to Kakinada for that conference were diverted to Secunderabad. In Hyderabad, leaders of Andhra movement, Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and Vaman nayak provided accommodation to Motilal Nehru, CR Das, Shaikat Ali and Mohammad Ali – all National leaders of freedom movement and congress. These national leaders spoke at a meeting conducted in Hyderabad about freedom movement. Due to the inspiration provided by them, hundreds of congress activists from Hyderabad attended the Kakinada conference later. The Hyderabad political conference was held for the first time in Kakinada then. As a continuation to these conferences were held later at Bombay in 1926, June in 1928 and Akola in 1931. The main demands made to the government in these meetings were reforms in the constitution and teaching in mother tongue in educational institutions.

The All India National Congress conference of Haripura in 1938 passed a resolution which stated that – “The national congress would not be responsible for the movements taken up in the domestic princely states /provinces; that the local people of these states should lead their own movements; that the national leaders should not participate in them directly and that the name of ‘Congress’ should not be used by any state level society”

500 congress activists from Hyderabad participated in this meet. They treated it as a serious matter and made a resolution to establish a society named – “Hyderabad State Congress” and handed over the responsibility to form it to Ravi Narayana Reddy and Ramakrishna Dhoot. The activists, after returning from the national conference, established the Hyderabad state congress on 29 July 1938. They elected a temporary executive committee of 10 members. They were – Burgula, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Janardhana Rao, RS Nayak, Harischandra Heda, G. Ramachary, Sirajul Hasan, Panduranga Joshi and Ramakrishna Dhoot. The committee requested the people of Hyderabad to join in the Hyderabad state congress without any regard to race, caste and creed and to strengthen the movement to establish a responsible government. The Hyderabad state Congress decided to conduct a general meeting with all members present on 9th September, 1938.

The Nizam government treated the congress as a communal institution and banned it on 7th September 1938, even before it was established properly through a special Gazette. It was illegal to conduct political conferences in Nizam state. So, some members of Hyderabad state congress – Ravi Narayana Reddy, Govindarao Nanai, Ramakrishna, Dhoot, Janardhan Desai and Srinivasa Rao Sultan took up a Satyagraha victory procession from Sultan Bazar clock tower to Koti Telegraph office on 24 October, 1938. They announced the formation of Hyderabad state congress and explained the goals of it. They are

1. To work for the establishment of a responsible government in the Nizam state.
2. To continue individual Satyagraha temporarily
3. To not providing any defence in the court prosecution

The Nizam government arrested them all under the ‘Gasti Nishan-53 Act and court slapped a jail term of 2 months and a fine of Rs. 200 to everyone.

Second force: Swamy Ramananda Tirtha informed the Government before hand that he would observe Satyagraha at the PutliBowli railway station on 27 October, 1938. Captain Venkatesh Joshi, S. Raghavender, Rajareddy and Apparao were appointed as organising secretaries of state congress to continue its activities. Ramananda Tirtha encouraged the youth of Hyderabad through his speeches. He announced that the people would not be suppressed or scared by the government; the government lost the confidence of people; it has to agree to the demands of people; hundreds of youth would take up the Satyagraha movement and they would fill up the jails”, he gave slogan that said “To revolt against atrocities is like worshipping God” organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha and Arya Samaj started Satyagraha along with the state congress.

Later, the court had given 18 months jail term to Ramananda Tirtha. Later on, activists in many places of Hyderabad city conducted Satyagraha.

Third force: Arutla Lakshmi Narasmiha Reddy, Hanumantha Reddy, Lakshmana Rao (Rasmat) and Mohan reddy (Bhuvanagiri)

Fourth force: Ramachandra Rao, Nandapurkar, Kambitkar and Sriramulu.

Fifth force: Balwant rao, Pelbaraju Rangarao (Khammam), Kallur Narasimham (Khammam) VN Patki and CM Purohit.

Sixth force: Baddam Ellareddy, K.V.

Muralidhar Rao (Karimnagar), D. Narsayya (Karimnagar), Narahari Bhumikar (Osmanabad) and Shankar rao Sanapurkar.

Seventh force: Srinivasa rao Hawaldar, K.S. Shigurkar, HR Nath, VN Desai, Vinayak Appaji Prayag (Osmanabad), Triumbak Bala Bahunaik and HM Kulkarni (Hyderabad)

Eighth force: Sankar rao Srinivas rao, Vasanta rao Deshmukh Syamrao Tadilimbekar (Hyderabad), Gunderao Almelkar and Bhim Kale.

Ninegth force: Sk Rao and others.

10th force: P. Venkatarao and Gopala rao

11th force: Digambara rao Bindu, Sitaram Sarma, Ramachandra Gowda, Ganapati Sarma and Sk Balraj

12th force: G. Ramareddy (Karimnagar), Annam Rajareddy (Karimnagar), Ratnareddy (Karimnagar), Konda reddy (Karimnagar), Mukunda reddy and RV Ranga reddy.

13th force: Mallar Vasudeva Thotrikar, Anantaroo Jayavantaroo Deshmukh, Ramsingh Purushotham Singh and EV Joshi

14th force: Kanaka prasad Gupta, Lakshman Appaji, Nambari, Sheik Chandulal, Nabi Saheb, Sheik Mohiuddin Saheb and Narayya Gupta.

15th force: M. Venkata reddy (Mahabubnagar), Mallarao and Durgayya.

16th force: M. Venkayya and Motilal

17th force: Ananta Govinda Kulkarni and others.

Activists of state congress formed into above forces and started to observe Satyagraha. The news of their Satyagraha reached Gandhi but in twisted form, saying that they were inciting communal violence and chaos in the name of Satyagraha. Ravi narayana reddy, who was released from jail term was called to wardha by Gandhiji and was ordered to stop the satyagraha. Narayana reddy responded to this saying that people would misunderstand them if they stopped their protests then but Gandhiji would not listen. He himself ordered to stop the Satyagraha in Hyderabad state on 24 December.

18th force: A force led by Kasinatha rao Vaidya, Mandumula Ramachandra Rao and Gopalasastry started the processing on 24 December and reached Patharghat. There Kasinatharao announced that they were stopping the Satyagraha, according to the orders of Gandhiji. Thus, the satyagraha protest started on 24 October 1938 in the Hyderabad state was suspended on 24 December. Gandhiji wrote a letter to Hyderabad Prime Minister Akbar Hydari to requesting release of Satyagraha is removal of ban on congress and providing opportunities for the people to work in a democratic way.

According to the law of that period, the rulers of princely states had representation in the central government. State congress formed a temporary committee to lead the responsible government (when it was formed) in the Hyderabad state. Members of the committee were ramachary, PV Joshi, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Janardhan Desai and S Nayak. only Burgula was a Telugu in that

Kasinatharao Vaidya, G. Ramachari and Mandumula Narasinga rao started negotiations with the Nizam government for the removal of the ban on the state congress. The Nizam government indicated that if they remove the word 'Congress' from the name of their organisation, they might consider lifting the ban. So, they changed the name of their organisation to the 'Hyderabad national conference' announced by Kasinatharao Vaidya on 28 December 1939. But

the ban on the Hyderabad congress was lifted on 5 July, 1946 next day after the murder of Doddi Komurayya.

Ramananda Tirtha

The original name of Ramananda Tirtha was Venkatarao Khedgekar.

He was born in the Chikmalli Jagir Village of Gulbarga district and studied in Pune. He participated in the Non – Co-operation movement with the inspiration of Gandhiji and others, Ramananda Tirtha while he was a student. During that time, NM. Joshi, President of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) invited youth to work as labourers in the industries. He asked the applicants to write an essay on ‘Capital and Labour’ and liked the essay written by Venkatarao. So, he appointed Venkatarao as his own helper in the AITUC office and also in the labour office of Bombay textile mills. But Venkatarao could not work there for long, because of illness and went to Hyderabad. He joined in an Ideal school as a Head Master in Osmanabad of Hyderabad state. Later, he became the disciple of Swamy Ramatirtha and changed his own name as Swami Ramananda Tirtha. Later he had become the head master of Yogiswar Vidyalaya at Moinabad in Beed district. He joined hands with the rightists of Andhra Mahasabha and played a key role in forming the Maharashtra Parishad in the times of Andhra Mahasabha. Ravi Narayana Reddy and Ramananda Tirtha had become friends because of the similarity of their work. Ravi Narayana Reddy ran the Harijan Sevasangh movement and Tirtha ran the labour movement. To discuss the movement of individual Satyagraha and to run the movement in Hyderabad, they both asked the Permission of Gandhiji. Ramananda Tirtha offered to become the first Satyagrahi of the movement and Ravi Narayana Reddy was given the responsibility of selecting volunteers for individual Satyagraha. They both explained the individual Satyagraha movement to the people of Hyderabad as the only way to fight against the ban on state congress and strengthen the ideals of congress in the state. Swamy Ramananda Tirtha inaugurated the individual satyagraha and called upon the youth to serve their country by participating in the movement. He urged them to prepare for any sacrifice and do not take a step back not look back until they reach their goals. The Nizam, government tried to disrupt the satyagraha of Ramananda Tirtha by attacking the office of the state congress at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad on 11 September, 1940 and arresting Swamy until then, it was not known to anybody that Ravi Narayana Reddy joined the communist party. As the Nizam government issued a warrant against Chandra Rajeswara Rao (for joining the communist party), he was living secretly with another name Subbareddy. That was why Ravi Narayana Reddy kept his joining of communist party as a secret. Meanwhile, the police arrested Swamy and imprisoned him in Nizamabad jail. The rightist of congress party complained to Gandhiji about the activities of Swamy and Gandhi summoned Ravi Narayana Reddy. Ravi Narayana Reddy told Gandhi that though Swamy had confidence in (the character of) Gandhi, he did not believe in the individual satyagraha.

Regional Parishads

Between 1930 and 1935 four Andhra Mahasabha conferences were conducted. Famous persons from Maharashtra and Karnataka were also invited to them. With the inspiration of those conferences, regional parishads were formed.

The first conference of Maharashtra Parishad was conducted in ‘Partur’ in 1937, whose aim was to preserve the Marathi language and culture. The second conference was held at ‘Latur’ in 1939, third at ‘Umri’ in 1941, fourth at ‘Aurangabad’ in 1943, fifth at ‘Bid’ in 1944 and 6th conference was held at ‘Selu’ in 1945. After the seventh conference at Latur. The Maharashtra Parishad was merged into the Hyderabad state congress in July 1946.

Karnataka Parishad

For the preservation of the Kannada language and culture in Hyderabad state, the first Karnataka Parishad conference was held at Hyderabad in February 1937. The second was held at Bidar in 1940, Third at 'Gulbarga' in 1942, the fourth at 'Raichur' in 1944 and the fifth conference was held at Yadgir' after which the Karnataka Parishad was merged in the Hyderabad state congress on 3 July, 1946.

The All India Congress Committee meet on 7 August, 1942, passed a resolution to observe 'Quit India' movement as a part of the Independence movement. During the protests Gandhiji and other senior leaders were arrested on a August.

Prabhakajji of the Gandhiji Ashram sent the 'Quit India' resolution (Written in his own hand writing) to 1 M.S. Rajalingam of Mustabad, Karimnagar district. MS Rajalingam had been trained as a Satyagraha soldier at Wardha Ashram Previously. He later came to Warangal, joined hands with Hayagrevachari, Bhupati Krishna Murthy and others and started the Quit India movement in Telangana. Later Ranganayakulu and other con-gress Seva dal activists went to Wardha, took basic training there and founded different, professional institutions here. As a part of this, an organisation called 'Andhra Vidyarthi National Committee' was formed in 1944 under the leadership of Manohar Rao.

In 1944, the general conference of Andhra Literary Parishad were held in the thousand pillar temple at Hanumakonda and a meeting of poets was held the next day in the East fort of Warangal. Both of them were conducted by Arelli Buchayya Goud and Bathina Ramaswamy Goud. The activities of Aryasamaj started in Warangal since 1942 they were usually held at the East fort under the leader-ship of Bolugoddu Achari, Bathina Ramaswamy Goud, Bathina Mogilayya Goud and Sangara Boyina Mallayya; and in the western fort, under the leadership of Arelli Buchayya, Beti Nharsayya, Mantini Papayya, Matta Brahmanandam and Ankala Veerayya; and in the middle fort under the leader-ship of Nagavalli Kanakayya, Nagavalli Narayana and Goura Durgayya.

Muslims used to live in the middle fort area. Abdul Sayyad, who used to be a lawyer in the Warangal court was their leader. He was helped by another muslim leader called Nurul Hasan in unit-ing the Muslims of the area and they propagated the Anal Malik (Each Muslim is a king) ideals and instilled negative opinions against the Aryasamaj and Andhra Mahasabha. During that time, Arya Samaj activists established a gym at Warangal under the leadership of Bolugoddu Achari, where local youth practiced yoga, wrestling and other phys-ical exercises there. When Arya samaj, Andhra Mahasabha and any other Hindus organised activi-ties, the Bathina brothers- Ramaswamy and Mogilayya Goud always used to help and support them.

Maharashtra Parishad

| Conference | Year | Place |
|------------|------|--------------|
| 1st | 1937 | Partur |
| 2nd | 1939 | Latur |
| 3rd | 1941 | Umri |
| 4th | 1943 | Aurangabad |
| 5th | 1944 | Bid district |
| 6th | 1945 | Selu |
| 7th | 1946 | Latur |

Karnataka Parishad

| Conference | Year | Place |
|------------|------|-----------|
| 1st | 1937 | Hyderabad |
| 2nd | 1940 | Bidar |
| 3rd | 1942 | Gulbarga |
| 4th | 1944 | Raichur |
| 5th | 1946 | Yadgir |

Bit Bank

- ★ Hyderabad political conference was held in which year for the first time? –1923
- ★ Hyderabad political conference was held in which place for the first time? Kakinada
- ★ When and where second meeting of Hyderabad political conference was held? 1926, Bombay
- ★ Third Hyderabad political conference was held at where and when? Pune, 1928
- ★ Fourth Hyderabad political conference was held at where and when? – Akola, 1931
- ★ The reason for conducting Hyderabad political conferences and meetings away from Hyderabad princely state? Farmaana of Nizam govt.
- ★ The conference conducted with the main aim of requesting the government to take up the constitutional reforms in Nizam state and to make opportunities for education in one's mother tongue: . – Hyderabad Political Conferences
- ★ It was resolved to establish a constitution called Hyderabad State Congress. The responsibility of that institution was given to: – Ravi Narayana reddy and Ramakrishna Dhoot
- ★ The date of the establishment of Hyderabad State Congress: – 29th July, 1938
- ★ With how many members, Hyderabad state congress adhoc executive body was elected? –10 members
- ★ The members who elected temporarily by Hyderabad State Congress: – Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, G.Ramachari, Panduranga Joshi, Ravi Narayana Reddy, R.S.Nayak, Janardhana Rao Desai, Sirajul Hasan Tirmiji
- ★ The convener of Hyderabad State Congress: – Ramakrishna Dhoot
- ★ The day on which took the decision to conduct the Hyderabad State General body meeting: – 9th September, 1938
- ★ The day on which Nizam government issued a special order to ban the state Congress: – 7th September, 1938
- ★ The day on which Ravi Narayana Reddy, Govinda Rao Nanai, Ramakrishna Dhoot, Janardhana Rao Desai, srinivasa Rao Borikar conducted satyagraha vijaya yatra from Sultan bazar clock tower to Koti Telegraph office and announced that State Congress was established: – 24th October, 1938
- ★ Under which section government arrested all the executive members of the state congress: – Gasti Nishan 53
- ★ The date on which Swami Ramananda Tirtha declared that he is going to do satyagraha near Putli bowli police station? 27th October, 1938
- ★ Who appointed an organising secretaries of State Congress after the arrest of Swami Ramananda Tirtha? – captain Venkateh Joshi, S.Raghavendar Reddy, Raja Reddy and Appa Rao
- ★ Who announced at the State Congress that is we are not going to surrender for the threatening of the government. The government is losing the confidence of people. The

government has to accept the wish of the people. Hundreds of young people in the princely state coming forward to participate in Satyagraha. I have a confidence that they will come forward here in after also and fill the jails'. – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ Who inspired the people by saying that, 'opposing the violence means worshipping the God; get up, oppose'. – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ Nizam government sentenced rigorous punishment for Ramananda Tirtha for how many months: – **18 months**

★ Who ordered Ravi Narayana Reddy to stop the Satyagraha? – **Gandhiji**

★ The meeting of Ravi Narayana Reddy and Gandhiji, held at: – **Wardha**

★ Who announced that withdrawing from satyagraha on the orders of Gandhiji: – **Kasinath Rao Vaidya**

★ Starting and ending dates of Hyderabad state congress: – **24th October, 1938**

★ To whom Gandhiji wrote a letter requesting the release the satyagrahs, to list the ban on congress in Hyderabad princely state and to make arrangements for the people to work democratically? – **Hyderabad Prime Minister Akbar Hyderi**

★ Who criticised the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Akbar Hyderi saying that 'I am asking for a bread but you are giving stones'? – **Gandhiji**

★ Who said that 'upto now I am silent towards Hyderabad, hereafter I will not stay like that. If I do like that, I will not able to complete my responsibility towards the people of Hyderabad'. – **Gandhiji**

★ One adhoc committee was appointed to establish a responsible government in Hyderabad state. Under which organisation, this committee will work? – **State Congress**

★ Members of Adhoc Committee of state congress: – **Ramachari, P.V.Joshi, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Janardhana Rao Desai and S.V. Nayak**

★ Telugu people in the Adhoc Committee of Hyderabad State Congress: – **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao**

★ Kasinath Rao Vaidya changed the name of State congress on 28th December, 1939. The new name is: ' – **Hyderabad national conference**

★ The date on which the ban has lifted on Hyderabad State Congress: – **7th July, 1946**

★ Temporary president of Hyderabad State Congress: – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ Original name of Ramananda Tirtha: – **Venkat Rao Khedekar**

★ Swami Ramananda Tirtha worked as Head master of which school in Hyderabad princely state? – **Osmanabad School**

★ Venkat Rao Khedekar (Swami Ramananda Tirtha) was a disciple of: – **Swami Rama tirtha**

★ Who assumed responsibilities a head master of Yogiswara vidyalaya at Moinabad in Beed district? – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ At first, Ramananda Tirtha was a leader of which movement? – **Labour movement**

★ At first, Ravi Narayana Reddy was a leader of which movement: – **Harijana Seva Sangham**

★ Andhra Mahasabha, Maharashtra Parishad, Karnataka Parishad etc. merged with Hyderabad state congress. What is the aim of this merger? – **To obtain the participation in the government for Hindus on the basis of population "**

★ Who did individual satyagraha in Hyderabad state for the first time? – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ In Hyderabad state, the responsibility of the selection of individual satyagrahis was given by Gandhiji to whom? – **Ravi Narayana Reddy**

★ The aim of Swami Ramananda Tirtha in doing individual satyagraham: – **To defy the prohibition orders which deprive the freedom, to list the ban on congress**

★ Before beginning of the satyagraha one of leaders of satyagraha is said to the youth that the "form" may disappear but 'soul' is eternal. Be prepare for any satisfaction. Who is that leader? – **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**

★ On the 11th September 1940, Swami Ramananda Tirtha was arrested, he sent to the jail of: – **Nizamabad**

- ★ The secret name of Chandra Rajeswara Rao (Communist), when the warrant issued on his by Nizam government: – **Subba Reddy**
 - ★ Prabhakarji, who is in Gandhiji Ashramam, sent "Quit India resolution" to a person who is at Mustabad in Karimnagar district. What is the name of that person? – **M.S. Rajalingam, (he took satyagraha training in Vardha)**
 - ★ Under the chairmanship of Manohara Rao, which institution has been established in the year 1944 as a part of the programmes conducted by congress service force? – **Andhra Vidyarthi Jateeya Paksham**
 - ★ The place where meetings of Andhra Saraswata Parishad was held in the year 1944? – **Veyi stambhala gudi, Hanumakonda**
 - ★ In which year the place where the Arya Samaja Programmes held in Warangal Fort started? – **1942**
 - ★ The brothers who gave training in the practice of Yoga, karra samu, Katti samu and wrestling at the gymnasium of Warangal fort? – **Battina Ramaswami Goud and Battina Mogilayya Goud**
 - ★ The first conference of Maharashtra Parishad held at: – **Parturu**
 - ★ The year in which first conference was held: – **1937**
 - ★ The aim of Maharashtra Parishad: – **Protection of Marathi language and culture**
 - ★ The place and year of second Maharashtra Parishad: – **Laturu, 1939**
 - ★ The place where third Maharashtra Parishad was held: – **Umri (Nanded district)**
 - ★ The place and year of fourth Maharashtra Parishad: – **Aurangabad, 1943**
 - ★ The place and year of fifth Maharashtra Parishad: – **Selu, 1945**
 - ★ Seventh Maharashtra Parishad was held at Laturu in 1946 and it was merged into which institution? – **Hyderabad State Congress**
 - ★ The place and year of first Karnataka Parishad: – **Hyderabad, February, 1937**
 - ★ The irtain aim of Karnataka Parishad: – **The development and protection of kannada language and culture**
 - ★ The place and year of second Kannada Parishad: – **Bidar, 1940**
 - ★ The place and year of third Kannada Parishad: – **Gulbarga, 1942**
 - ★ The place and year of fourth Kannada Parishad: – **Raichur, 1944**
 - ★ The place and year of fifth Kannada Parishad: – **Yadagir, 1946**
 - ★ The year in which Kannada Parishad merged into Hyderabad State Congress: – **3rd July, 1946**
- The institution which formed as a representative of Telangana, Karnataka and Maharashtra regions: – **Hyderabad State Congress**

Objective Bits

1. In which year Hyderabad political meet-ing was held?

1. 1923 2. 1925
3. 1927 4.1930

Ans.1

2.How many conferences of Hyderabad political meeting were held?

1. 3 2. 4
3. 5 4.6

Ans.2

3. The date on which Hyderabad state congress was established?

1. 29th July, 1938
2. 29th August, 1938
3. 29th November, 1938 .
4. 29th December, 1938

Ans.1

4. Who was the convener of Hyderabad state congress?

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Harischandra Heda
3. Ramakrishna Dhoot
4. R.S. Nayak

Ans.3

5. On which date it was decided to convene a general body meeting at Hyderabad state congress

1. 9th September, 1938
2. 9th August, 1938
3. 9th November, 1938 .
4. 9th December, 1938

Ans.1

6. Among the following which are the aims of State Congress?

1. to strive for the establishment of responsible government in Nizam state
2. to continue the personal satyagraha temporarily .
3. not to put any deference in the trail of court
4. All the above

Ans.4

7. The day on which Nizam government ' issued a special order to ban the state con-gress in the beginning itself.

1. 9th July, 1938
2. 7th August, 1938
3. 7th September, 1938 4: 7th November, 1938

Ans.3

8. The leader who inspired the youth by say-ing that "to oppose the violence means worshipping the God, get up, oppose":

1. Gandhiji
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Raja Reddy
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.4

9. Nizam government sentenced rigorous imprisonment to Ramananda Tirtha. The period of that punishment is:

1. 18 months
2. 16 months
3. 20 months
4. 12 months

Ans.1

10. Gandhiji gave orders to whom to stop the satyagraha in Hyderabad State:

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Ravi Narayana Reddy
4. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

Ans.3

11 To whom Gandhiji wrote a letter request-ing to release Satyagrahis?

1. Akbar Hyderi, Hyderabad Prime Minister
2. Khasim Khan, Hyderabad Justice
3. Khasim Razvi, Leader of Razakars
4. All the above

Ans.1

12. Ravi Narayana Reddy discussed with Gandhiji about Satyagraha, when Gandhiji ordered Ravi Narayana Reddy to stop that. Where they met?

1. Wardha 2. Kasi
3. Hyderabad 4. Kakinada

Ans.1

13. The leader who announced that he is going to give up the satyagraha on the order of Gandhiji:

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
3. Kasinatha Rao Vaidya
4. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

Ans.3

14. Who criticised seriously the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Akbar Hyderi by saying that 'I am asking the bread, but you are giving the stones'

1. Nehru 2. Patel
3. Sarojini Naidu 4. Gandhiji

Ans.4

15. Among the following Hyderabad State Congress adhoc committee, the telugu member

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. P.V.Joshi "
4. Janardhana Rao Desai

Ans.1

16. Who informed to the government about name change of State Congress as Hyderabad national Conference on 28th December, 1939?

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
2. Kasinatha rao Vaidya
3. Ravi Narayana Reddy
4. Baddam Yella Reddy

Ans.2

17. On which date, ban on Hyderabad State Congress has been lifted?

1. 5th November, 1946
2. 5th September, 1946
3. 5th July, 1946
4. 5th May, 1946

Ans.3

18. Who was the temporary chairman of Hyderabad State Congress:

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Alwar Swami

3. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.4

19. In the beginning, Swamy Ramananda – Tirtha was a leader of which movement?

1. Labour movement
2. Farmer's movement
3. Armed Struggle
4. All the above

Ans.1

20. Who is the leader of Harijana seva sangham?

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
4. Alwar Swami

Ans.2

21. Who started personal satyagraha in Hyderabad state at first?

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Kaloji
3. Ravichettu Ranga Rao
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.4

22. The responsibility of the selection of personal satyagraha in Hyderabad was given by Gandhiji to whom?

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Ravi Narayana Reddy
4. D.K. Karvey

Ans.3

22. The secret name of Chandra Rajeswararao:

1. Subba Reddy
2. Malla Reddy
3. Yella Reddy
4. Narasimha Reddy

Ans.1

24. From which year, Arya Samaj Programme are started in Warangal fort?

1. 1940
2. 1941
3. 1942
4. 1943

Ans.3

25. In which year 'Andhra Vidyarthi JateeyaPaksham' was established under the chairmanship of Manohara Rao?

1. 1941
2. 1942
3. 1943
4. 1944

Ans.4

26. The name of gymnasium established by Arya Samaj organisation in warangal fort:

1. Sadhana gandhi
2. Sadhana bandi
3. sadhana yogi
4. Sadhana sala

Ans.1

27. What was the main aim of Maharashtra Parishad?

1. Development of Maharashtra , 2. Protection of Marathi language and culture
3. Formation of Marathi State
4. Obtaining power for Marathas

Ans.2

28. The main aim of Karnataka Parishad:

1. Development of Karnataka
2. Formation of Karnataka State
3. Obtaining power for Kannadigas
4. Protection of Kannada language and culture

Ans.4

29. The inspiration for the establishment of Maharashtra Parishad:

1. Andhra Mahasabha
2. Jateeya Mahasabha
3. National Congress
4. All the above "

Ans.1

30. The inspiration for the establishment of Karnataka Parishad:

1. National Extremism
2. Andhra Mahasabha
3. National Congress
4. All the above

Ans.2

31. On which date Maharashtra Parishad, Karnataka Parishad and Andhra Mahasabha merged into Hyderabad State Congress:

1. 3rd July, 1946 2. 3rd November, 1946
3. 3rd October, 1946 4. 3rd December, 1946

Ans.1

32. The total number of Maharashtra Parishads:

1. 5 2. 6 3. 7 4. 8

Ans.3

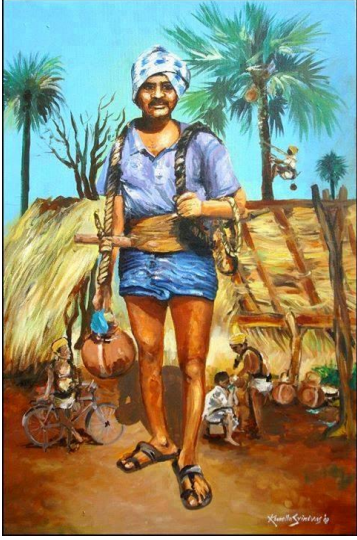
33. The total number of Karnataka Parishads: 1. 3 2. 5 3. 7 4. 4

Ans.2

34. The institution which established as a rep-resentative to the areas of Hyderabad State Congress:

1. Telangana 2. Maharashtra
3. Karnataka 4. All the above

Ans.4



Telangana History Aborigin Downtrodden (ADI-DALIT) Movements in Telangana

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3 Awareness in women.

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5 Objective Bits

Before the independence movement in India, Dalits began to work in Railways and Military as employees, mixed with the British and were made aware of their bright in the society. The chief originators of this awareness and change in the Backward communities are Bhagyareddy Varma, M.L. Adeyya, Arige Ramaswamy, S.Muthayya, B. Shyam sundar, B.S. Venkata Rao, Rajaram Bhole, T.V.Narayana, Lakshmayya, S.Babayya, RR.Venkataswamy, Subedar Sayanna, Bandeli Chitharayya, Pesari veeranna and others. Non Dalits like Raja Dhanraj Giriji, Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, Vadlakonda Narasimharao, Rai P. Bal Mukund, vaman Nayak, Lalji Meghji, Aghornath, Baji, Krishnarao and ethers helped and encouraged the movement of dalits.

An activist called Balreddy conducted a school for dalits in 1934. As justice K. Punnayya said, even before Dr. BR. Ambedkar came into the scene, Bhagyareddy started working for the upliftment of dal-its in 1917 itself, and not only because famous nation wide but won the praises of Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu. Bhagya reddy Varma served hard to awaken the untouchables towards their flight at the state level before Gandhi and Ambedkar started working for that cause. He also conducted the 'Buddha Jayanti' in 1913, long before Ambedkar did so.

'Madari Bagayya' was the original name of Bhagyareddy Varma. He believed that they were the original early native tribes of India and they were called as Redus or Reddys, which was why he changed his name to Bhagyareddy. Varma was the title given to him by Arya samaj. Thus his name had come 'Bhagyareddy Varma'. He was bom in a backward community family on 22, May 1888 and died in 1939. He started propagating the name of 'Adi-Hindu' for Dalits at the national level and the name of. 'Adi-Andhras' at the state level. Because of his movement, the government started calling the Mala, Madiga, Dhed, Chamar and other communities (They were considered as untouchables then)- as Adi Hindus from the 1931 census.

On 4th and 5th November 1917, a 'Panchama' conference was held at Bejawada under the leadership of Bhagyareddy Varma, the name of which, he changed to Adi-Andhra conference. Unnava Lakshmi narayana, who attended to it was inspired by it, and wrote the famous Telugu novel 'Malapalli'. A 'Adi Hindu volunteer force' started working as early as 1906 in Hyderabad, led by Varma. It contained 35 sincere volunteers. They worked with other communities of Hindus for the abolition of untouchability and for the upliftment of untouchable communities. During cholera and other such epidemics in Hyderabad, they volunteered to create people who died with the diseases. A voluntary service organisa-tion called 'swastik dal' was formed in 1912 by them, and they receive special praise from the Nizam government for their activities

and services Bhagyareddy Varma founded an organisation called 'Jaganmitra Mandali', encouraged Mala Jangas and Haridasus to sing Harikathas and conduct other cultural programmes. During those times, he encouraged people of all communities to sit and eat together (which was otherwise prohibited).

Varma also formed the 'Adi-Hindu Social Service League' in 1911 and as its founding secretary organised Adi-Hindu conferences between 1921 and 24 during which he worked hard to remove the inferiority complex of backward castes and communities and to uplift their conditions. He founded primary schools at Isamiya Bazar and Lingampally of Hyderabad in 1910 as a part of Jaganmitra Mandali activities. Later, Their number reached to 26 including the Adi-Hindu school founded at Secunderabad by M.L.Adeyya. In 1934, The Nizam government took over the administration of these schools, following their request.

In 1911, the 'Jaganmitra Mandali' transformed into 'Manya Sangham', which took up activities to abolish child marriages, Devadasi and Jogini practices, Bhagyareddy Varma also formed another society called 'Devadasi Abolishment society', while Varma was the executive secretary of Manyasangham, Valtati Seshayya was its President, H.S. Venkatarao was Vice President and JS Muthaiah was its secretary.

An English monthly named 'The Panchama' was inaugurated on 31 December, 1918 with JS Muthaiah as its editor. The 'Adi-Hindu social conference' was held on 24, 30, 31 March 1922, under the leadership of M.L. Adeyya during which the 'Manyasangham' again transformed into 'Adi-Hindu Social League'. In it, M.L. Adeyya become its president of Secunderabad branch.

B.S. Venkata Rao, who had become famous as the 'Hyderabad Amb.edkar, founded the 'Adi-Dravida society' in 1922. He was inspired by the movements of Jyothi Rao Phule, his main goal was the abolition of the practice of Devadasi system. He was helped by Medari Govindarajulu and Venkataswamy.

In 1925, Bhagyareddy Varma conducted many meetings in the Adi-Hindu regions of Hyderabad to awaken the people, under the leadership of subedar sayanna (Madiga), who was famous as Arundhati (communiity) leader.

A number of movements were held in Secunderabad, led by N.R.Babayya to demand for equal rights to Madigas along with Mala community. Mudigonda Lakshmayya and others supported them.

M.L. Adeyya, who was called as the Bhisma of Dalit communities, was the president of Adi-Hindu Mahasabha and B.S. Venkat Rao formed a Adi-Hindu library with it. Bhagyareddy, Mallesh Rao, chitharayya, Arige Ramaswamy and Balaramayya propagated against the practice of ani-mal sacrifices and founded a society called 'compassion for animals' conference.

In the first Andhra Mahasabha held at Jogipet in 1930, Bhagyareddy Varma proposed two resolutions requesting the government to take action for the abolition of untouchability and for instructor to provide education to Adi Hindus.

In 1931, Varma founded the 'Bhagyanagar' magazine at Hyderabad, which changed into the 'Adi-Hindu' magazine by 1931. While the second Andhra Mahasabha conference was held at Devarakonda in 1931, the Adi-Hindu separate conference was also held under the presidentship of Bandela chitharayya. In 1931, the Dalits of the vil-lage Banigellapadu, Madhira Taluq revolted against bonded labour,

To the third Andhra Mahasabha held at kham-mam in 1934, Bhagyareddy Varma sent a message which said "some people keep dogs and cats in their houses as pets, touch and kiss

them, while they shout at a fellow human being calling him untouchable and remove him from their path. Today, the reformist flow is going towards Adi-Hindus. We do not ask to sit at your table and eat. We demand that you 'abolish the inhuman practice of untouchability and respect us as you respect other communities'.

In 1937, a society called 'Jambavarna sevasamiti' was formed for the awareness of Arundhateeya community. Another conference was held under the leadership of Guntimalla Ramappa, leader of Matanga Mahasabha.

In fact, the word 'Harijan' was not coined by Gandhiji as many believe. In the Gujarati edition of 'Navajivan' magazine, the word 'untouchable' used to appear a lot of times. One reader complained that it hurt the feelings of those communities and to change it to another word. Then Gandhiji asked the readers to suggest the word themselves and a number of words were suggested. Among them, Gandhiji liked the word 'Harijan' most and started using it instead of untouchable. In 1934, during Gandhiji's visit to Hyderabad, a person called Pisari Veeranna objected to the usage of the word Harijan. He said that those communities were Adi-Hindus. But, the word Harijan stuck and it continued to be used. At present, the word 'Dalit' is being used to denote backward communities.

The 43 branches of Adi Hindus met under the leadership of Bhagya Reddy Varma and under the presidentship of B.S. Venkat Rao on 19th December, 1937 to discuss the reforms of Majlis Ekhwanin. In it, Bhagyareddy Varma spoke on the un-official bill, formed by Kasinatha Rao Vaidya for the expansion of Hyderabad state, and passed a resolution which said that separate 10 constituencies should be allotted to represent the Adi-Hindus. Later on Ambedkar fought for the allotment of Reserved constituencies to see which might have originated from Varma's ideals.

The death of Bhagyareddy Varma in 1939 was a big blow to the Dalit movement in Telangana. Later on, it was continued by T.V. Narayana and others in Telangana.

Takkella Venkayya, who fought in the second world war in Europe, came back to Hyderabad and started working against the atrocities faced by Dalits in Hyderabad. V. Shyamsundar, who acted as the representative of Nizam government in the United Nations wrote a book called 'They Burn'. He gave details of the conditions of Dalits in Hyderabad in those days.

The Awareness of other castes

Padmashali Society

The Allahabad National Congress conference of 21 October, 1888 was represented by Chilkonda

Ramachandrayya and Rangayya from Secunderabad. They belonged to the Padmashali community. Along with them, Guntuka Narasayya Pantulu, Burgula Ramakrishnayya, Dhawat Janardhan, Hakim Narayandas, Konda Lakshman Bapuji, Edire Chennakesavulu and others worked for the upliftment of Padmashali community. In 1929, the 'All India Padmashali Conference' was held at Hyderabad. Mateti Papayya wrote a book against the Mohtarva Charkha tax, imposed by the government which brought a lot of awareness among the Padmashalis.

Reddy Hostel

The Reddy hostel was established in Hyderabad in 1918 with the support of Rajabahadur Venkatarama Reddy, Rangareddy and others. Persons of all castes were allowed into it. Later on following the example of it, Vaisya, Velama, Padmashali, Munnurukapu and Gouda Hostels

were also formed.

Kalavants

Sidhabattuni shyamsundar worked for the reformation of Kalavant community.

Hyderabad Yadova society

This was formed by 1920 in Hyderabad and was managed by Sangam Sitaramaiah Yadav.

Mudiraj society

Mayor Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, Kesavulu, B. Venkatram, B. Venkata Swamy, B. Rangayya, Chintala Venkata Narasayya, Nawada Muttaiah and others worked hard for the upliftment of Mudiraj community. The Mudiraj Mahasabha was formed in 1922 under the presidentship of Ramakrishnaiah which later established hostels for the communities.

Gouda society

Chiragu veeranna worked for the awakening of Gouda community around 1925 and formed a number of hostels.

Sri Vaishnava society.

The All India Sri vaishnava conference' was held in 1925 with the support of Tiruvagari Venkatappayya, Ramanujayya, Dasyam Venkatappayya-, Tirukkolur singayya and others.

Nayi Brahmana society

Janapala Raghuram of the Nayi Brahmana community made a declaration in the 'Golkonda' magazine on 17 January, 1931 asking the Nizam government to call their community with the name of Nayi Brahmans in the census. He was the secretary of Nayi Brahmana sabha, Hyderabad. His declaration shows the extent of their awareness.

Sagara society

The general conference of Sagara community was held at Fateh Darwaza of Hyderabad in 1931. It was presided over by the police Muqaddam-Avuseti Mangayya and yadati Pullayya, Vennela Balaram, Yadati satyanarayana, Mandali Venkayya and other leaders participated in it.

Viswabrahmana society

Chintapalli Raghavacharyulu, Kollapuram Lakshmi Narasachari, Mummadi Lakshmana chari and others tried to conduct the Viswa brahmana general conference at Kollapuram in 1932A.D.

Erukala community

A school run by the Deccan human service society for the Erukala community helped the uplift- ment of that community along with others.

Munnur Kapu society

The 'Nizam state Andhra Munnur Kapu Mahasabha' was held in 1935, in which resolutions were passed for the abolition of dowry, child marriages and compulsory widowhood. Bojjam

Narasimhulu, Singamsetti Babayya, Sripati Rangayya, Singamsetti Venkata Swamy, Giripentayya, and others worked hard for the awakening of this community. They founded schools and libraries. Bojjam Narsimhulu wrote the history of them named 'Munnur Kapu Kulabhyudayam'. He also worked for the Munnur Kapu hostel.

Kulakami society

Gangaraju Raghunatharao played a key role in the formation of kulakami society in Telangana and Vanam Venkateswara Rao, Lakshmi Krishnaraya Sharma, Aitaraju Jeedikanti Ramarao and others supported it.

Vaisya young men's society

K.C. Gupta, who formed a Vaisya hostel for the first time in 1939 and was its founder, secretary, also established the Vaisya youngmen's society/association in the same year. •

Khatri society

The All India Khatri general conference was held in 1945, during which Ramakrishna nanda and others released the history of Khatri community.

Sutari society

The Sutari society was established at suryapet in 1945. The 'Golkonda poets' issue and other literature of that time mentioned the upliftment of sutari and other backward castes.

Malwa conference

This society conducted several activities in charminar region at around 1890. It created awareness in people about the importance of education.

Awareness in women.

The Lady Hyderi club, Andhra Yuvati Mandali, sister (sodari) society, Andhra Mahila Sabha and other organisations worked hard for the awakening and awareness of women in Telangana.

Ratna Desai of Rupkhanpeta propagated the ideals of Gandhi through literature. Some other famous persons who played key role for the upliftment of women were sayyad Ali Bilgrami, Madapati Hanumantharao, Vadlakonda Narasimharao and Bhagyareddy Varma.

N.Sundaribai, Sanditi Sathyavatibai, papamma, Susheeladevi, Mangalagiri Raghavamma, chatrati lakshmi Narasamamba and others worked for awareness among women through writings in different magazines.

Aghornath chatopadhyaya and Mrs. Varada Sundaridevi started a school for girls in nampally of Hyderabad.

' Suravaram pratapa reddy, in his 'Golkonda patrika' incited women through his writings, so that they would come out to write in magazines expressing their views and supporting their ideals. Prince Durai Shewar, Ahalyabai Mallanna, kuttivellodi and others took at several activities to create awareness among women.

Panditi Veera Raghavamma and Nadimpalli Sundaramma established the Andhra Sodari society in 1917 and took up several reformism activities. An establishment called 'The woman's Association for Education and Social Advancement' was formed in 1922 with the encouragement of Margarett Icazims and conducted more than 10 conferences. Durgabai Deshmukh and others formed the Andhra Mahila Sangham in 1930, women's

conferences were also held along with the first 11 Andhra Mahasabhas and Nadimpalli sundaramma, Varalakshamma, Ellapragada Sitakumari, Madapati Manikyamma, Burgula Ananta Lakshamma, Nandagiri Indiradevi, Yogyasheela devi, Rangamma obul reddy and Nimmagadda Satyavati presided over the women's conferences. These meetings helped the upliftment and education of women in general and inspired women to come out of their movement, Vimalabai Melkotey, Kamalamma and Ahalyabai participated in it actively.

Bit Bank

- ★ Who started the movement for the people of downtrodden in Telangana area? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ Who strived to brought the awareness at the state level for the welfare of the people of downtrodden even before Ambedkar? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ What is the original name of Bhagya Reddy Varma? – **Madari Bagayya**
- ★ The year in which, Arya samaj mentor Balaji Krishna Rao presented a title called Varma to Bhagya Reddy: – **1913**
- ★ Date of birth of Bhagya Reddy Varma: – **22-5-1888**
- ★ In which census, the untouchables like Mala, madiga, dhed, chamar etc. were mentioned as Adi Hindus – **1931 census**
- ★ Who strived for the recognition of untouchable classes like mala, madiga, dhed, chamar as Adi Hindus? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The date on which first Panchama conference was conducted? – **4th to 15th of November, 1917**
- ★ The place of first panchama conference: – **Vijayawada**
- ★ The chairman of first panchama conference: – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The name of first panchama conference changed as the name of: – **Adi-Andhrula Sadassu**
- ★ Who indicated that the first panchama conference has to be changed as AdhAndhra conference? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The novel wrote by Unnava Lakshmi Narayana, who participated in Adi-Hindu Mahasabha: – **Malapalli**
- ★ The year in which, Adi-Hindu volunteer force started working in Hyderabad? – **1906**
- ★ Under whose leadership Adi Hindu volunteer force started working in Hyderabad in 1906? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The number of volunteers having commitment in Adi Hindu Volunteer force: – **35**
- ★ The main aim of Adi Hindu volunteer force: – **To work with Savama Hindus for the eradication untouchability and also for the upliftment of untouchables**
- ★ Who came forward to perform the last rights for the people who died with the disease Cholera and their family members also ignored them in Hyderabad? – **Adi Hindu Volunteer Force**
- ★ The year which, the voluntary service organisa-tion called 'Swastik dal' was established? – **1912**
- ★ Who established the voluntary service organisa-tion called 'swastik dal'? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ Who established 'Jaganmitra Mandali'? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ Who arranged the combined dinners without any caste discriminations? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The year in which Bhagya Reddy Varma established Jaganmitra Mandali: – **1906**
- ★ The league established by Bhagya Reddy Varma in th year 1911: – **Adi Hindu Social Service League**
- ★ The year in which, primary schools were established in Isamiya bazar and Lingampally as a part of the programs of Jaganmitra mandali: – **1910**
- ★ Who established Adi-Hindu school in Secunderabad: – **M.L. Adeyya**

- ★ On the appeal of Bhagya Reddy Varma, Nizam government started to run the Adi Hindu schools from which year? –1934
- ★ In which year, Jaganmitra Mandali changed as 'Manya Sangham': –1911
- ★ The sangham (society) strived for the prevention of child marriages and prohibition of bad practices like devadasi, Jogini: – Manya Sangham
- ★ Who established devadasi Nirmulana Sangham? – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ Who served as a president of Manya Sangham? Valdati Sessaiah
- ★ Who served as a Vice-president of Manya Sangham? H.S. Venkata Rao
- ★ Who was the Secretary to Manya Sangham? – J.S. Muttayya
- ★ Who served as an executive secretary of Manya Sangham? Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ Who established the english monthly called 'The Panchama' on 31st December, 1918? – J.S.Muttayya
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, 'All India Adi Hindu Social Conference' was held on 29, 30, 31 March 1922? – M..L. Adeyya
- ★ The year in which Manya Sangham changed as Adi Hindu Social League: 1922
- ★ Who selected for the Adi Hindu social service league Secunderabad branch? – M.L.Adeyya
- ★ Who became famous as Ambedkar of Hyderabad? – B.S. Venkata Rao
- ★ Who established Adi Dravida Sangham? – B.S. Venkata Rao
- ★ The year in which Adi Dravida Sangham was established: –1922
- ★ The persons who co-operated with B.S. Venkata Rao: – Medari Govindarajulu and Venkataswamy
- ★ The person who worked as a sculptor in Pune and influenced by the movements of Phule: – B.S.Venkata Rao
- ★ Who became famous as Arundhati leader? – Subedar Sayanna
- ★ Under whose chairmanship Bhagya Reddy conducted various meetings in Adi Hindu areas in the year 1925? – Subedar Sayanna
- ★ Under whose leadership, various movements were conducted in Secunderabad for the equal rights for Madigas with Malas? – S.R.Babayya
- ★ Who became famous as Dalita Bhisma? – M.L.Adeyya
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, Adi Hindu Mahasabha was established? – M.L. Adeyya
- ★ The person who established Adi-Hindu Library: – B.S. Venkata Rao
- ★ The conference propagated against animal sacrifice: – Jeevadaya Prachara Sabha
- ★ Who established Jeevadaya Prachara Sabha? – Bhagya Reddy Varma, Mallesh Rao, Chittarayya, Arige Ramaswami, Balaramaiah
- ★ The resolutions proposed by Bhagya Reddy Varma at the first Andhra Mahasabha held at Jogipet in the year 1930:- 1. Government have to create facilities for the education of Adi Hindus. 2. To take action for the eradication of untouchability
- ★ The area of second Andhra Mahasabha: – Devarakonda
- ★ The year of second Andhra Mahasabha: –1931
- ★ On the occasion of second Andhra Mahasabha in the year 1931, under whose chairmanship the special Hindus conference was held? – Bandela Chittarayya
- ★ The people of downtrodden at the village Banigallapadu of Madhira Taluq agitated against: – Bonded labour (1936)
- ★ To which Andhra Mahasabha send the following message? "People will pamper the dogs and Cats but shout at untouchable who is having all the organs" – Third Andhra Mahasabha
- ★ Where did third Andhra Mahasabha was held? – Khammam
- ★ The year in which third Andhra Mahasabha was held? –1934
- ★ Who established the paper called Bhagyanagar? – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ In which year Bhagyanagar paper was established? –1931
- ★ The paper called Bhagyanagar is a: – monthly
- ★ The year of establishment of Jambavarla Seva Samiti" • 1937
- ★ The main aim of Jambavarla Seva Samiti: – Getting awareness among Arundhatiyas

- ★ The leader of Matanga Mahasabha: – **Guntimalla Ramappa**
- ★ When did Gandhiji come to Hyderabad: – **In the year 1934**
- ★ Who opposed the word "Harijan", at the time when Gandhiji arrived to Hyderabad? – **Pisari Veeranna**
- ★ Who conducted movements against bonded labour in Karimnagar and Warangal districts and preached Mala and Madiga people not to do bonded labour? – **Pisari Veeranna**
- ★ Who got resolved to allot 10 constituencies to Adi Hindus in an unofficial bill formed by Kasinatha Rao Vaidya? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ Bhagya Reddy Varma died in the year of: –**1939**
- ★ Who organised the movement after the death of Bhagya Reddy Varma? – **T.V. Narayana**
- ★ Who acted as a representative of Nizam in United Nations Organisation:- **V. Syam Sunder**
- ★ The book written by V.Syam Sunder: – **They burn**
- ★ The book called 'They burn' tells about what? – **The condition of the people of down-trodden in Hyderabad**
- ★ The founder of Adi Hindu Jatiya Sabha: – **Arige Ramaswami**
- ★ The year in which Adi Hindu Jatiya Sabha was established: –**1924**
- ★ In which year, the exhibition of Paintings and sculptures of Adi Hindus was conducted in Residential Bazar? -**1925**
- ★ Who organised 'Hindu Dharma Parishat' in the year 1925? – **Rana Pratap Giri ji**
- ★ In which ground Adi Hindu gymnastics competitions were conducted in the year 1925? – **Prem Theatre**
- ★ Under whose chairmanship gymnastic competitions of Adi Hindus were conducted? – **Kodi Rama Murthy Naidu**
- ★ Where did the meeting of All India lower castes was held in the year 1927? – **Allahabad**
- ★ Who participated in the meeting of All India Lower Castes as a representative of South India? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ In the year 1930, National meeting of Adi Hindu was held at: – **Lucknow**
- ★ The chairman to the National meeting of Adi Hindu held in the year 1930: – **Bhagya Reddy Varma**
- ★ The last Adi Hindu meeting in which Bhagya Reddy Varma participated was held at: – **Nagpur (1935)**
- ★ Who established the Federation of Scheduled Castes? – **Budhas Swami**
- ★ The year of establishment of Federation of Scheduled Castes: –**1944**
- ★ The year in which B.R.Ambedkar toured in Hyderabad: – **September, 1944**
- ★ Who established "Ambedkar Youth Association" in Hyderabad State? – **B.S. Venkata Rao**
- ★ Who nominated for the Nizam Defence Council? – **B.S. Venkata Rao**
- ★ The fans of B.S. Venkata Rao, used to call him on: – **Rao Saheb**
- ★ The son of Bhagya Reddy Varma: – **Gautam**
- ★ The Institution established by Gautam: – **Adi Hindu Social Service Society**
- ★ Dalit poet who wrote 'Paleru nundi padmasri varaku': – **Boyi Bhimanna**
- ★ The famous work of Dalit poet Gurram Jashuva: – **Gabbilam**
- ★ Who established Humanitarian league for Harijan and Social reform? – **Bhagya Reddy Varma, ram Bala muland (High Court Justice), Lalji Meghji (trader)**
- ★ The main objective of Humanitarian League: – **Upliftment of Harijans**
- ★ The year in which Hyderabad Social Service League was established ? –**1915**
- ★ Who established Hyderabad Social Service League? – **Vamana Rao nayak and Kesava Rao Koratkar**
- ★ Main objective of Hyderabad Social Service League? – **Primary education, woman education and the establishment of libraries**
- ★ The year in which Hyderabad State Reforms Association was formed: –**1918**
- ★ Who formed the Hyderabad state Reform Association . **Vamanarao Nayak and Kesavarao Koratkar**

- ★ Main objective of Hyderabad State Reform Association- To strive for bringing the social, political reforms in Nizam State
- ★ In which year, Gandhiji visited Kachiguda as a part of upliftment of Harijans- 9th March, 1934
- ★ The invitation committee leader who invited Gandhiji to Warangal on 5th February, 1946:
 - Hayagreevachari
- ★ On behalf of invitation committee, Hayagreevachari donated how much money to Gandhiji? .
 - Rs.15,000
- ★ Who sang the song, 'Raghupati Raghava Rajaram' at the meeting of Warangal? – Ramakrishna Bajaj
- ★ Who sang the song 'Jaya Jaya Bharata mata' in Warangal meeting? – Mongibai

Objective Bits

1. Who raised the movement for the first ' time in Telangana area for the welfare of dalits?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma 2. Ambedkar 3. Gandhiji 4. Ravi Narayana Reddy

Ans.1

2. Who strived first for the welfare of down-trodden even before Ambedkar?

1. Gandhiji 2. Bhagya Reddy Varma
3. J.S. Muttaiah 4. Maduri Krishna Rao

Ans.2

3. What is the original name of Bhagya Reddy Varma?

1. Sundara Rao 2. Balayya.
3. Madari Bhgayya 4. Madari Krishna Rao

Ans.3

4. Bhagya Reddy Varma born in the year of:

1. 1885 2. 1886 3. 1887 4. 1888

Ans.4

5. In which year first 'Panchama Sadassu' conducted?

1. 1917 2. 1918 3. 1919 4. 1920

Ans.1

6. In which place first Panchama Sadassu was held:

1. Kakinada 2. vijayawada
3. Hyderabad 4. Delhi

Ans.2

7. In which year Adi Hindu Volunteer Force has started working in Hyderabad?

1. 1904 2. 1905 3. 1906 4. 1907

Ans.3

8. Who formed the voluntary organisation called 'Swastik dal'?

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Ramananda Tirtha
3. Gandhiji
4. Bhagya Reddy Varma

Ans.4

9. In which year, Bhagya Reddy Varma formed Jaganmitra mandali?

1. 1906 2. 1907

3. 1908 4. 1909

Ans.1

10. In which year, Bhagya Reddy Varma established 'Adi Hindu Social Service League'?

1. 1910 – 2. 1911

3. 1912 4. 1913

Ans.2

11. Who established 'Adi Hindu School' in Secunderabad?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma

2. Valthati Sesaiah

3. M.L. Adeyya

4. H.S. Venkata Rao

Ans.3

12. In which year 'Jaganmitra Mandali' changed as a Manya Sangham?

1. 1908 2. 1909 3. 1910 4. 1911

Ans.4

13. Who was the President of manya sangham

1. K.S. Venkata Rao

2. Bhagya Reddy Varma

3. J.S. Muttaiah

4. Valthati Sesaiah

Ans.4

14. Who started the English monthly called 'The Panchama' on 31st December, 1918?

1. J.S. Muttaiah 2. M.L. Adeyya

3. B.J. Venkata Rao 4. Bhagya Reddy Varma

Ans.1

15. Who, became famous as Hyderabad Ambedkar?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma 2. B.S. Venkata Rao

3. M.L. Adeyya 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.2

16. Who founded Adi Dravida Sangham?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma 2. M.L. Adeyya 3. B.S. Venkata Rao 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.3

17. In which year Adi Dravida Sangham was formed?

1. 1919 2. 1920

3. 1921 4. 1922

Ans.4

18. Who became famous as Arundhati leader?

1. Subedar Sayanna 2. Bhagya Reddy Varma 3. B.S. Venkata Rao 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.1

19. Who will be called as 'Dalita Bhisma'?

1. Subedar Sayanna 2. M.L. Adeyya

3. B.S. Venkata Rao 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.2

20. Who established Adi Hindu library?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma 2. M.L. Adeyya 3. B.S. Venkatara Rao 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.3

21. Who established the paper called 'Bhagya Nagar'?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma 2. M.L. Adeyya 3. B.S. Venkata Rao 4. J.S. Muttaiah

Ans.1

22. In which year 'Bhagyanagar paper' was established?

1. 1935 2. 1931 3. 1937 4. 1938

Ans.2

23. In which year Bhagya Reddy Varma was died?

1. 1935 2. 1937

3.1939 4.1941

Ans.3

24. Who raised the movement against 'mohtar- ba loom tax' imposed by the government?

1. Bhagya Reddy Varma .

2. B.S. Venkata Rao

3. Sarojini Naidu '

4. Mateti Papaiah '

Ans.4

25. In which year Reddy Hostel was estab-lished?

1. 1918 2. 1919

3. 1920 4. 1921

Ans.1

26. In which year 'Hyderabad Yadava Sangham' was established?

1. 1920 2. 1921

3. 1922 4. 1923

Ans.1

27. Mudiraj Mahasabha held in of the year:

1. 1921 2.1922

3. 1923 4. 1924

Ans.2

28. Who established Gouda Sangham in the year 1925?

1. G.Ramakrishnaiah 2. Bhagya Reddy Varma 3. Chiragu Veeranna 4. Janapala Raghuram

Ans.3

29. Who wrote the historical book called 'Munnuru kapu kulabhyudayam'?

1. B. Ramakrishnaiah 2. Chiragu Veeranna 1 3. Janapala Raghuram 4. Bojjala Narsimhulu

Ans.4

30. In which year Andhra Sodari samajam was established?

1. 1917 2. 1918 3. 1919 4. 1920

Ans.1



Telangana History Library Movement in Telangana

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As Lord Curzon declared the division of Bengal in 1905, protests began nationwide opposing the decision. These protests led to the 'Vandemataram' movement which in turn had led to the freedom movement. Maharashtra started celebrating the Ganapati utsavs and Sivaji utsavs (celebrations) to increase patriotism and interest towards their mother tongue among the people. In the background of all the above, the youth of Hyderabad state who had no freedom or rights of any sort started to become aware of their conditions. Scholars of the region felt the need to create educational facilities and to spread literacy among the people, which led to the formation of the library movement in the Telangana region.

According to Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, 'The library movement is the first movement in Telangana'. Like all people-oriented activities, the library movement also started with the charity of donors and spread through the region. The details of the first libraries started then are –

It is said that the library at Nagai village, near Wadi railway station, was founded by the Prathamasekhara, the Chalukya king in 1058 A.D. History tells us that it was managed by six librarians.

A donor called 'Somasundara Modaliar' founded the first library of the Telugu regions in Secunderabad in 1872 A.D.

Among the Telugu people to donate for the library movement was a native of Warangal town Mudigonda Sankaradhyaya. He founded a library named 'Sankarananda Grandhalaya' in Kavadi Guda of Hyderabad at the Shankarmath in 1872 A.D.

Sankaradhyaya also started a public library in Secunderabad and he donated his own house to the library-Sabdanusasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam-in Warangal in 1908 A.D.

Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya founded the 'Youngmen's Improvement Society' (YMIS) in 1879 and established a library in it, for which he purchased several books and magazines regularly. His wife Varada Sundaridevi used to run a night school for women and taught in it. Aghoranath, with the help of his friend Maulvi Abdul Khayyum founded another organisation called the 'Brotherhood Society'.

The Nizam government took over a civil library (started in 1880) and transformed it into the 'Asafia State Library' in 1891 A.D. Its founders were Maulvi Abdul Khayyum and the then director of department of education-Nawab Imadul Mulk. Through the hard work of Andhra Maha Sabha later, magazines and books of Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi and other local languages were brought to this library since 1940. Lakhs of books of different fields like history, culture, finance, social and literature were purchased and preserved in it. This library is the present day state central library in Hyderabad.

The 'Hindu Social Club' was founded in 1892, which helped to solve financial and other problems of Telangana History & Culture of Hindu students who went to London for education with government scholarships. Several rich persons of Maharashtra joined hands in 1895 to develop the Marathi language and culture and founded an organisation called the 'Bharata Gunavardhaka Samstha'. A library was also established as a part of it.

The 'Albert Reading Room' was established in Bollaram in 1896 A.D.

Srikrishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam

-1901

An establishment called the 'Srikrishnadeva rayaandhra Bhasha Nilayam was founded in 1901 A.D. at r Koti in Hyderabad by Munagala Raja Nayini VenkataRanga Rao, Ravichettu Ranga Rao, Komarraju . Lakshmana Rao, Barrister Kottaru Venkata Ramanaidu, Adipudi Somanatha Rao, Mylavarapu Narasimha Sastry, Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu, Adiraju Veerabhadra Rao, R. Madhava Rao, MahaboobSarfaraj, panth Bahadur and others.

The foundation of this society led to the library movement, Andhra movement, awareness among the people of Andhra and ultimately to the freedom movement against the atrocities of the Nizam government. The Nilayam was established at the residence of Ravichettu Rangarao, under the presidentship of parthasarathi Apparao and was run free of cost for 10 years. Later, a new building was constructed for its purpose, to which lakshminarasamma, wife of Ravichettu Rangarao, donated Rs.3000 in her husband's memory; Munagala Raja donated Rs.1250 and Rs. 750 was given from the Parthasarathi memorial fund. The Bhasha Nilayam constructed its secretary. This library had become the central point of literary and cultural movements in Telangana. It spread education and awareness among the masses and led to many freedom struggles.

In 1906, Ravichettu RangaRao and Komarraju Lakshmana Rao founded the 'Vijnana chandrikaGrantha Mandal' and conducted a competition for novels in Telugu. It was the first organisation to conduct such examinations to students in the Telugu region. A society called the "Andhra Bhashojjivani' Nataka Sangham" worked as a part of this Mandal. The Bhasha Nilayam was also used as the executive office of the 'Andhra Parishodhaka (research) Mandal' and as the meeting place of the 'Andhra sodari samajam' (sister society).

Sri Rajaraja Narendraandhra Bhasha Nilayam-1904

For all movements in Telangana region, Hanumakonda used to stand in the second place after Hyderabad. At the residence of Pingali Venkata Ramareddy 'Deshmukh of Vaddepally, a society called Sri Raja Raja Narendraandhra Bhasha Nilayam in 1904 A.D. The then subedar Rai Muralidhar presided over that meeting in which stalwarts like Munagala Raja Nayini Venkata Rangarao, Komarraju Venkata Lakshmana Rao, Ravichettu Rangarao, Mylavarapu Narasimha sastry, Tungaturti Narasimha Rao and others participated. This society was later transferred into its own building in 1934. The construction of the building was conducted by pingali venkata Ramareddy and Madiraju Rama Koteswara Rao.

In 1948, armed struggle started against the Nizam government in 1948, which was suppressed and retaliated by the government and Razakars. The Razakars attacked the libraries in the state in a large scale. As a part of that, they planned an attack on the Raja Raja Narendraandhra Bhasha nilayam. But they were thwarted by pungali Tirumala Rao and other activists, who closed the front door and transferred the books in gunny sack to a safe place. Thus many ancient books were preserved.

Dupati venkata Ramanacharyulu, who worked as the secretary of the nilayam collected several valuable inscriptions, palm leaf manuscripts and statues and preserved them in the Bhasha nilayam. The Balabharati Nilaya Andhra Bhasha bhivardhaka Sangham' was founded at shamshabad, near Hyderabad in 1905. Another society called the 'Andhra Samvardhini Grandhalayam' was established in 1905-1906 A.D.

Mudigonda Sankararadhya founded a library called 'Sabdanusasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam'

in 1908 at Mattewada of Warangal district. Some of the palm leaf manuscripts collected by Dupati Venkata Ramanacharyulu were preserved in it. Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao, a chief pillar of the Andhra literary parishad served as the secretary of this nilayam between 1943-47. This nilayam served as the distribution centre of 'Telugu Patrika' published by Oddiraju brothers Sita Ramachandra Rao and Raghava Rangarao. Later on as the management of this library had become difficult, it was handed over to the 'Warangal District Library Association'.

In 1910, the 'Andhra Bhashanilayam' was established at Khammam. A library called the 'Sanskrit Kalavardhini Grandhalayam' was founded at Secunderabad in 1913 and Peddi Sivara-jayya served as its secretary. Another library named – Sri Siddi Malleswara Grandhalayam' was established at Remidicherla of Madhira Taluq in 1913 and another called 'Andhra Saraswati Grandhalayam' at Nalgonda in 1918. The last was managed by Shabnavisu Venkata Ramanarasimha Rao.

Puwada Venkatappayya founded the 'Andhra Vijnana Prakasini Library' at Suryapet in 1918. He also established another society called 'Krishi Pracharini Grandhamala' and published Telugu books there. Madiraju Koteswara Rao, Hari Bapayya, Jamalapuram Venkateswara Rao, Vemuganti Krishna Rao and others joined to establish a library named – 'Sri Jnana Vidyut Pravahinyandhra Bhasha Nilayam' at Khammam in 1918. Later that had become the 'Vidyarthi Grandhalayam'. Yallapragada Krishnamurti, its librarian and Kodati Narayanarao, its executive member jointly started the monthly magazine 'Jyoti', and along with it they conducted two schools in the Harijanwada.

The Reddy hostel library was established in 1918 with the support of Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy. Suravaram Pratapreddy rendered voluntary service to it as its secretary between 1924 and 1932. But he lost his post as there was a book in the library written by Vir Savarkar. Pratapreddy himself wrote a book named – 'Telanganandhrula Kartavyam' in which he gave instructions and suggestions as to how to run a library.

In 1919, the Adiraju brothers established the 'Vijnana Pracharini' printing press at Inugurti.

Vattikota Alwar Swami founded the 'Deshoddharaka Grandhamala' at which he printed books and sold them at very low rates.

Madoori Raghavulu established the 'Bhasha Kalpavalli' library in 1920. The Bahiramiya library' was started in 1921.

'Sri Bharathinilayam' library was founded at Nalgonda and 'Sri Andhra Vidyarthi Sangha Library' was started at Khammam in 1921. In 1922, Sri Venkateshwara library' in Garla and 'Umamaheshwara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' library in Siddipet were founded. In the same year, the 'Balasaraswati' library was established at Afzalgunj, Hyderabad.

Avadhani Krishnaiah founded the 'Vijnana Pracharini' library at Manthani in 1923. It has another name – 'Osmania Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' also. In the Hanuman Mandir at Manthani, the 'Vaidik Vedit' library was founded in 1923, and also the Balasaraswati' library. In 1923, Konda Venkata Rangareddy started the 'Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' with his own money. 'Sri Yuvajana Sangha' library was established in 1924 at Janagama. Peddi Sivarajaiah started the 'Pratapa Rudraandhra Bhasha Nilayam' at his own house in 1924 and conducted its units in 1946. The 'Andhra Sodari Samaja Library' in 1925; The 'Adi Hindu Library' in 1926; The 'Vaisya Library' in 1926; the Jogipeta library at Jogipet in 1930; 'Sri Sitaramanjaneya Hindu Traders' library at Singareni in 1930; 'Sri Venugopala' library at Vemsur in 1934 – were established. The 'Vijnananiketana Library' was founded at Khammam Mettu in 1936, with Akula Paramanandam Gupta as president, Suggula Akshaya Lingam Gupta as vice president and Kodati Narayanarao as secretary; The 'Sri Andhra Bhashoddharaka' library was established at Pedagogavaram in 1939 by – Uppala Venkateswara Sastry, Jamulareddy, Nagabhushana Rao and Oddiraju Narayanarao.

The Vidyabhivardhini, library was established at Thotapalli, Karimnagar district, in 1939 by Boinpally Venkataramarao. He also started a mobile library, an ancient books 'library, an adult education school and a Harijan school along with it. The 'Bapuji' library was started in 1939 at

Mahabubabad. Its founders were-B.N. Gupta, Choudhary Purushotham and Nallapuri Pichchaiah.

Bandaru Nagabhushan Rao founded the 'Gandhi library' at Brahmanawada of Hanumakonda in 1940. Ravi Narayana Reddy started a 'Raitu (farmer) library' at Chilkur in 1941. The Andhra Literary Parishad established the 'Sri Hanumada Andhra library' at Mulakapally, Khammam in 1943, which was later attacked and destroyed by the Razakars. Ummethala Ramanujarao established the 'Viveka Vikasini' library at Pillalamarri of Suryapet Taluq. 'Godavari Vachanalayam' library at Chennur in 1943 was started. The 'Chennakesava Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' was established at Parakala in 1946, with Middela Narasimha Rangacharyulu as its founder secretary. In 1946, 'Sri Saraswati Vilasa' library at Chennipadu, 'Sarva Jana Andhra' library at Kyatur; 'Praudha Saraswati Vachanalayam' library at Alampur by Gannamaraju Rameswara Rao were established. The 'Jaihind' library was started by Cholleti Nrisimharayasarma at Khilaspur. The library at Penchikal Dinne village was later destroyed by the Razakars. Kodati Narayana Rao, librarian at the Gouliguda Chaman library, established the 'Balasaraswati Andhra Bhashanilayam'. TK Balayya, an officer of a Taluq in Nizamabad district used to take books on bullock carts to remote villages and distributed, rented them there. It was the first mobile library in Telangana.

Library meetings

The first public meeting of the library movement was held at Bejawada in 1914. Ayyanki Venkata Ramanayya, called as the father of libraries presided over it and Pingali Venkata Ramareddy, Suravaram Pratapareddy and Madapati Hanumantha Rao were chief guests. The silver jubilee celebrations of the Andhradesa library meeting were held at Singareni in 1944. It was presided over by Burgula Ramakrishna Rao. The anniversary celebrations of the 'Sitaramanjaneya Hindu traders' library, (established in 1930) was also held along with it. The Andhra library movement conference divided their expansional activities into 3 categories. 1. Adult branch 2. Education branch and 3. Technology branch. The activities of the movement were held and expanded through them. Biduru Venkateshaiah served as the president of the propagation department.

The second meeting of the library movement conference was held at Kyatur, Alampur Taluq, Raichur district in 1946. The chairman of the welcoming committee was Suravaram Rangareddy, secretary-Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sarma, president of the meeting-Raja Bahaddur Venkata Rama Reddy; Kodati Narayana Rao, Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Gadicherla Harisarvothama Rao, Paturi Nagabhushanam, Marepalli Ramachandra Sastry and others participated.

Nizam Rashtra library movement and The Third meeting of the Andhra Jana Kendram

The first conference/general meeting of the Nizam's Rashtra library movement (Grandhalaya Mahasabha) was held at Madhira in 1925, and was presided over by Pingali Venkata Ramareddy (meeting was held at hall in his industry). About 30 representations of the libraries of Telangana region attended this, and a resolution was adopted to the effect of -Requesting the librarians of libraries to protect and preserve the originals and copies of all inscriptions, unpublished ancient books and etc. for the purpose of historic research. A sub committee was appointed for the propagation of library movement.

The 'Vijnana Pracharini library', established at Manthani in 1923, celebrated its 14th anniversary in 1937 and was attended by Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Konda Venkata Rangareddy, Suravaram Pratapreddy, and Baddam Ellareddy. Madapati and Gadicherla attended the library

meeting held at Hanumakonda later.

Second meeting of the Nizam Rashtra library movement

The second meeting of the Nizam Rashtra library movement was held at Suryapet in 1928. Freedom fighter Vaman Nayak from Goa was the chief guest and he spoke in Hindi. 29 representatives of the libraries of Telangana attended to it. Along with this meeting, fourth Andhra Jana Kendra society meeting and anniversary of local Andhra Vijnana Prakasini library were also held.

Thus the library movement played a key role in awakening the people of Telangana.

Bit Bank

- ★ Name the first library established in the year 1872 by public interest in Secunderabad – **Somasundara Modaliyar**
- ★ Among Telugu people the person who is worth mentioning in the library movement? – **Mudigonda Sankaradhyulu**
- ★ In which year, Mudigonda Sankaradhyulu established a library called "Sankarananda library"? – **1872**
- ★ Sankarananda library was established at – **Kavadiguda, Hyderabad**
- ★ Who established Sarvajanika library? – **Mudigonda Sankaradhyulu**
- ★ Sarvajanika library was established at – **Secunderabad**
- ★ Who donated his own house to "Sabdhanu-sasana" Andhra Bhasha Nilayam established at Warangal? – **Mudigonda Sankaradhyulu**
- ★ In which year, Sabdhanu-sasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? – **1908**
- ★ Who established 'Young men's improvement society'? – **Aghoranath Chatopadhyaya**
- ★ In which year young men's improvement society (YMIS) was established? – **1879**
- ★ Nizam government took over one of the civil libraries which is running from the year 1880 and renamed it as: – **Asafia state library**
- ★ Founder of Asafia state library – **Maulvi Abdul Khayyun**
- ★ Original name of Nawab Imadul Mulk: – **Maulvi Sayyad Hussain Bilgrami**
- ★ The organisation formed in the year 1895 (27th March) to protect the language and culture of Marathi? – **Bharata Gunavardhaka Samstha**
- ★ Bharata Gunavardhaka Samstha established? – **Bharata Guna Vardhaka samstha library**
- ★ Bharata Gunavardhaka Samstha library run in whose house? – **Raju Ganesh Rao**
- ★ With whose effort Bharata Gunavardhaka samstha library got its own building? – **Gopala Rao**
- ★ Albert Reading Room was established at – **Bollaram**
- ★ Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was first established in whose house? – **Ravichettu Ranga Rao**
- ★ Who was the President of Sri Krishnadeva Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam when it was established? – **Parthasaradhi Apparao**
- ★ In memory of Ravichettu Ranga Rao his wife donated how much money to Sri Krishna devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam – **Rs. 3000**
- ★ What is the name of Ravichettu Ranga Rao's wife? – **Lakshmi narasamma**
- ★ Munagala Raja donated how much money to Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – **Rs. 1250**
- ★ How much money has been given to Sri Krishnadeva Raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam from Parthasaradhi Memorial fund? – **Rs. 750**

- ★ In which year, Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam shifted to its own building? –1915
- ★ The society which worked as affiliated society to Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – **Andhra Bhashojjeevana Nataka Sangham**
- ★ In which year Vijnana Chandrika Grantha Mandali was established? –1906
- ★ Who established 'Vijnana Chandrika Grantha Mandali' – **Komaraju Lakshmana Rao and Ravichettu Ranga Rao**
- ★ First organisation which conducted examinations to the students in Telugu seema . – **Vijnana Chandrika Grantha Mandali**
- ★ Which institution was worked as a work place to "Andhra Parishoddhaka Mandali"? – **Sri Krishna devaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam**
- ★ Which is worked as a conference place for 'Andhra Sodari Samajam' – **Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam**
- ★ Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established in Whose house? – **Vaddepally Deshmukh Pingali Venkata Rama Reddy**
- ★ The person who presided for the formation of Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – **Subedar Raya muralidhar**
- ★ Who served as a secretary to Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? ' – **Madiraju Rama Koteswara Rao**
- ★ Who secured the land and built a building to "Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam" – **Madiraju Rama Koteswara Rao**
- ★ In which year, Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam got its own buildings? –1934
- ★ Immediately after starting the armed struggle in 1948, The Razakars planned to burn Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam. In that situation, who saved the books? –**Pingali Tirumala Rao**
- ★ Who served as a secretary to Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam for some time?- **Dhupati Venkata Ramanacharyulu**
- ★ Who gathered valuable inscriptions, Palm leaf manuscripts sculptures and preserved in Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – **Dhupati Venkata Ramanacharyulu**
- ★ Who presided the Programme of hoisting the tricolour flag on the building of Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam on 6th November 1948? – **Harkar Srinivasa Rao**
- ★ The secretary for the programme of hoisting the tricolour flag on the building at Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? ' – **Kavuluri Satyanarayana**
- ★ Who established Sanskrit Bhasha Nilayam with the name 'Sri Sankara Bhagavat Puja Pada Ghirvana Ratna Manjusha'? – **Ravichettu Ranga Rao**
- ★ Sanskrit Bhasha Nilayam with the name 'Sri Sankara Bhagavat Puja Pada Ghirvana Ratna Manjusha' was established at – **Hyderabad**
- ★ The contribution arranged by Ravichettu Ranga Rao to Sri Sankara Bhagavat Puja Pada Ghirvana Ratna Manjusha ? – **Rs. 2000**
- ★ Who served as a secretary to Sri Krishnadeva raya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam for first five years? – **Ravichettu Ranga Rao**
- ★ In which year Ravichettu Ranga Rao was dead? –1910
- ★ In which year 'Balabharati Nilaya Andhra Bhashabhi Vardhaka Sangham' was established? –1905
- ★ 'Bala Bharati Nilaya Andhra Bhashabhi Vardhaka Sangham' established at – **Shamshabad**
- ★ Who run "tenugu" paper? – **Oddiraju Sitarama Chandra Rao and Raghava Ranga Rao**
- ★ The organisation which served as a distribution centre for Tenugu Paper ? . – **Andhra saraswatha parishath**
- ★ In which year ' Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' was established? -1910
- ★ 'Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' established at – **Khammam**
- ★ The year in which 'Sanskrit Kalavardhini library' was established? –1913
- ★ 'Sanskrit Kalavardhini library' was established at , – **Secunderabad**

- ★ The secretary of Sanskrit Kalavardhini library – **Peddi Sivarajaiah**
- ★ The organiser of 'Andhra Saraswati Grantha Nilayam' established in Nalgonda in the year 1918 – **Shabnavisu Venkata Rama Narsimha Rao**
- ★ In which year, Andhra Vijnana Prakasini library was established? –1918
- ★ Who established 'Andhra Vijnana Prakasini library' – **Puwada Venkatappaiah**
- ★ Andhra Vijnana Prakasika library was established at – **Suryapet (Nalgonda District)**
- ★ Who established 'Krusha Pracharini Granthamala' and published telugu books? – **Puwada Venkatappaiah**
- ★ The library established by Madiraju Koteswara Rao, Hari Bapaiah, Jamalapuram Venkateswara Rao and Vemuganti Ramakrishna jointly – **Sri jnanaVidyut Pravahinyandhra Bhasha Nilayam**
- ★ In which year Sri jnana Vidyut Pravahinyandhra Bhasha Nilayam established -1918
- ★ Sri jnana Vidyut Pravahinyandhra Bhasha Nilayam was established at – **Khammam**
- ★ The name of Sri jnana Vidyut Pravahinyandhra Bhasha Nilayam' changed as – **Vidyarthi Granthalayam**
- ★ The Chairman (librarian) of Vidyarthi Granthalayam – **Yella Pragada Krishna Murthy**
- ★ The person who served as executive member of Vidyarthi granthalayam – **Kodati Narayana Rao**
- ★ The monthly published by Yella Pragada Krishnamurthy and Kodati Narayana Rao jointly? – **Likhita (Jyoti)**
- ★ In which year Reddy Hostel library was established? –1918
- ★ The founder of Reddy Hostel library – **Raja BahaddurVenkatarama Reddy**
- ★ Who rendered free service as a secretary to Reddy Hostel Library form 1924 to 1932? – **Suravaram Pratapa Reddy**
- ★ Because of which book in the library suravaram Pratapa Reddy has to lose his post?- **War of Indian Independence written by V.D.Savarkar**
- ★ The book which gave good suggestions for the organisation of the libraries? – **'Telanganandhrula Kartavyam'**
- ★ Who wrote the book 'Telanganandhrula Kartavyam' – **Suravaram Pratapa Reddy**
- ★ The year of establishment of 'Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? –1923
- ★ When did Balasaraswati library in Manthani was established? –1923
- ★ Who established Vijnana Pracharini mudranalayam in Inugurti in the year 1919? – **Oddiraju Sitarama Chandra Rao and Raghava Ranga Rao**
- ★ Vijnana Pracharini mudranalayam established at – **Inugurti, Warangal District**
- ★ Founder of Deshodharaka Grantha mala – **Vattikota Alwar Swami**
- ★ The book written by vattikota Alwar Swami – **Prajala manishi**
- ★ Who established the library called 'Bhasha Kalpavalli' in the year 1920? – **Yaduri Raghavulu**
- ★ When and where Bahirameyo library was established?-1921, **Kolanupaka (Nalgonda District)**
- ★ Where the library called Sri Balabharati Nilayam was established? – **Nalgonda**
- ★ In which year Sri Balabharati library was established? ' –1921
- ★ In which year Sri Venkateswara library was established? –1922
- ★ Where did Umamaheswara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? – **Siddipeta (Medak district)**
- ★ In which year Umamaheswara Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? –1922
- ★ Bala saraswati library was established at – **Afzalgunj, Hyderabad**
- ★ The secretary of Balasaraswati library was – **Burgula RamaKrishna Rao**
- ★ In which year Balasaraswati library was established? –1922
- ★ Who established the library called 'Vijnana Pracharini' at Manthani in Karimnagar district? – **Avadhani Krishnaiah**
- ★ Another name for Vijnana Pracharini library – **Osmania Andhra Bhasha Nilayam**
- ★ In which year Vijnana Pracharini library was established at Manthani? –1923

- ★ Who Participated in Dandi March and also married a widow? – Loke Lakshmana Sarma
- ★ In which year Vaidika library was established? –1923
- ★ Vaidika library was established at Hanuman mandir (Manthani)
- ★ Who established 'Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy
- ★ In which year, Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? –1923
- ★ Where did Sri Yuvajana Sangham library was established? – Janagaon (Warangal)
- ★ In which year Sri Yuvajana Sangham library was established? –1924
- ★ Where did Prataparudra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? – Madikonda
- ★ The year of the establishment of Pratapa rudf a Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? –1924
- ★ Who established 'Prataparudra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam ? – Peddi Siva Rajaiah
- ★ In which year Andhra Sodari Samaja grantha- layam was established? –1925, (Hyderabad)
- ★ The year of the establishment of Adi Hindu library –1926
- ★ The year of the establishment of Jogipeta library –1930
- ★ 'Sitaramanjaneya Hindu vartaka granthalayam' was established at – Singareni
- ★ In which year 'Sitaramanjaneya Hindu vartaka granthalayam was established? –1930
- ★ In which year, 'Sri Venugopala granthalayam' was established? –1934
- ★ 'Sri Venugopala granthalayam' was established at – Vemsuru
- ★ The chairman of Sri Venugopala granthalayam: – V. Srinivasa Rao
- ★ The secretary of Sri Venugopala granthalayam – Bellamkonda Chandra mouliswara Sastrri
- ★ In which year, Vijnana Niketana library was established? –1936
- ★ Vijnana Niketana library was established at – Khammam Mettu
- ★ The chairman of Vijnana Niketana library – Suggula Akshaya Lingam Gupta .
- ★ The secretary of Vijnana Niketana library – Kodati Narayana Rao '
- ★ The library established by mamunuru Naga bhushana Rao, Vuppala Venkateswara Sastrri, Jamula Reddy and oddi raju Narayana Rao Jointly – Sri Andhra Bhashoddharaka library
- ★ In which year, Andhra Bashoddharaka library was established? –1939
- ★ Where did 'Andhra Bhashoddharaka library was established? – Pedagogavarm
- ★ In which-library one adult education centre also affiliated? – Sri Andhra Bhashoddharaka library
- ★ Who established Vidyabhi vardhini library? – Boinpally Venkata Rama Rao
- ★ In which year, Vidyabhi vardhini library was established? –1939
- ★ Where did Vidyabhivardhini library was established? – Thotapalli (Karimnagar District)
- ★ To which library one mobile library along with one oriental written book library was also affiliated? – Vidyabhi Vardhini library
- ★ To which library, school of adult education harijana school also attached?- Vidyabhivardhini library
- ★ Who established one library, and also one Harijana school at Bejjanki also? – Boinpally Venkata Rama Rao
- ★ In which year, Bapuji library was established? –1939
- ★ Where did Bapuji library was established? – Mahabubabad
- ★ The persons who established Bapuji library – B.S. Gupta, chodavarapu purushotham and Nallapu Pichchaiah
- ★ In which year, Gandhi library was established? –1940
- ★ Who founded Gandhi library? – Bhandaru Nagabhushana Rao
- ★ Where did Gandhi library was established? – Hanuma Konda (Warangal District)
- ★ The founder of fanner's library – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ★ The year of the establishment of farmer's library –1943
- ★ Where did Farmer (Raitu) library was established? – Chilukuru (Nalgonda District)
- ★ In which year Hanumadaandhra library was established? –1943
- ★ Where did Hanumadaandhra library was estab-lished? – Mulakapally (Khammam District)
- ★ The organisation which established Hanumadaandhra library – Andhra Saraswata Parishath
- ★ The library which has been destroyed by Razakars – Sri Hanumadaandhra library

- ★ Where did Viveka Vikasini library was established? – Pillala marri, Suryapet Taluq
- ★ Who established Viveka Vikasini library? – Ummettala Ramanuja Rao
- ★ In which year, Viveka Vikasini library was destroyed by Razakars? –1947-48
- ★ In which year, Godavari vachanalayam was established? –1943
- ★ Who established Godavari Vachanalayam? – A doctor from Maharashtra
- ★ In which year, Chennakesava Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established? –1946
- ★ Chennakesava Andhra Bhasha Nilayam «was established at – Parakala (Warangal District)
- ★ Founder of Chennakesava Andhra Bhasha Nilayam – Middela Narasimha Rangacharyulu (M.N. Rangacharyulu)
- ★ The Secretary of Chennakesava Andhra Bhasha Nilayam? – Katuri Bhashyachari
- ★ In which year, Sri Saraswati Vilasa Pustaka Bhandagaram was established? -1946
- ★ Sri Saraswati Vilasa Pustaka Bhandagaram was established at – ChennaiPadu
- ★ Sarva Jana Andhra library was established in the year? –1946
- ★ Sarva Jana Andhra library was established at – Kyatur
- ★ In which year Praudha Saraswati Vachanalayam was established? –1946
- ★ Founder of praudha Saraswati Vachanalayam – Gannamaraju Rameswara Rao
- ★ Jaihind library was established at – Khilleshapuram
- ★ Founder of Jaihind library – Cholleti Nrusimha Raya sarma
- ★ Who destroyed the library situated at the village penchikal dinne – Razakars
- ★ Founder of Bala Saraswati Andhra Bhasha Nilayam – Kodati Narayana Rao
- ★ The person who arranged a first mobile library in Telangana – T.K.Balajah
- ★ The first mobile library in Telangana established at – Armar, Nizamabad District
- ★ In which year the first library meeting in Andhra Desa was held –1914
- ★ Where the first library meeting was held? – Bejawada
- ★ Who inaugurated the first library meeting? – Ayyanki Venkata Ramanaiah
- ★ Who are the guests for the first library meeting – Pingali Venkata Rama Reddy, Suravaram Pratapa Reddy and Madapati Hanumantha Rao
- ★ When did silver Jubilee function of Andhra desa library meetings held? – 24-26 August, 1944
- ★ Who Presided the Silver Jubilee function of library meetings? – Burgula Rama Krishna Rao
- ★ The silver Jubilee functions were held at – Singareni
- ★ Who acted as the chairman of Publicity dept, of Andhradesa library conference? – Biduru Venkata Seshaiyah
- ★ In which year, 2nd Andhra desa library conference was held? –13 March, 1946
- ★ 2nd Andhradesa library conferences were held at? – Kyatur, Alampur (Taluq) Raichur (District)
- ★ The Chairman of reception committee of 2nd Andhra desa grandhalaya conference – Suravaram Pratapa Reddy and K.V. Ranga Reddy
- ★ The Secretary of 2nd Andhradesa library conference – Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sarma
- ★ The chairman of 2nd Andhradesa library conference – Raja Bahaddur Venkata Rama Reddy
- ★ In which year, first Nizam state library conference was held? – 22nd February, 1925
- ★ First Nizam State library Conference was held at – madhira (Khammam District)
- ★ Chairman for the first Nizam state library conference – Pingali Venkata Rama Reddy
- ★ Who Participated from Sri Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam in Nizam State library's first conference? – Parsa Ranga Rao
- ★ Who participated from prataparudra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam (Madikonda) in Nizam State library first conference? – Peddi sivarajaiah
- ★ Who participated from Neelagiri library (Nalgonda) in Nizam State library's first conference? – Shabnavisu Venkatarama Narsimha Rao
- ★ How many representatives from all over Telangana were attended to Nizam State library first conference? – 30 members
- ★ On the occasion of which meeting, Nizam State library's first conference was held? – Third meeting of Andhra Jana kendra
- ★ Third meeting of Andhra Jana kendra held at: – Madhira (Khammam District)

- ★ In which year, third meeting of Andhra Jana kendra was held? –1925
- ★ Chairman of reception committee for third meeting of Andhra Jana kendra – Madapati Tirumala Rao
- ★ The Chairman of Andhra Parishodhaka Sangham was – Prof. Siruguri Hanumantha Rao
- ★ The Secretary for Andhra Parishodhaka Sangham – Adiraju Virabhadra Rao
- ★ The members of Andhra Parishodhaka Sangham – Nayini Venkata Ranga Rao, Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Rqja Bahaddur pillai
- ★ Who had made it to write an essay on Nizam state Andhra Abhivridi margamulu – Andhra Parishodhaka Sangham
- ★ In which year, second Nizam State, library conference was held? –1928
- ★ Second Nizam State library conference was held at – Suryapet, (Nalgonda District)
- ★ Second Nizam State library conference was held along with which meeting ? – Fourth Andhra jana Kendra meeting
- ★ Who gave presidential speech address in second Nizam State library conference?- Vaman Vayula
- ★ How much no. of representatives attended the second Nizam State library conference? – 29 members
- ★ Who Presided over 4th Andhra Jana Kendra Conference – K.V. Ranga Reddy
- ★ 4th Andhra Jana Kendra Sangham resolved con-dolence resolutions to whom? – Sri Raja Surabhi Venkata Lakshma Rao (Jataprolu), workers of Andhra Movement Sadasiva Reddy and Chiragu Veeranna.

Objective Bits

1. In which year, the first library 'in people interest Somasundara Modaliyar' was established in Secunderabad?

1. 1872 2. 1873
3. 1874 4. 1875

Ans.1

2. Sankarananda library was established at

1. Warangal
2. Hyderabad
3. Nalgonda
4. Secunderabad

Ans.2

3. Who donated his own house to shabd- hanusasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam established in Warangal?

1. Aghoranatha Chatopadhyaya
2. Madapati Hanumantha Rao
3. Mudigonda Sankaradhyulu
4. Modaliyar

Ans.3

4. In which year, Sabdanusasana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established?

1. 1905 2.1906 3. 1907 4.1908

Ans.4

5. Who established Young Men Improvement Society (YMIS)?

1. Aghoranatha Chatopadhyaya,
2. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

3. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

4. Ravi Narayana Reddy '

Ans.1

6. In the beginning, Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established at whom's house?

1. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy

3. Ravichettu Ranga Rao

4. Parthasarathi Apparao

Ans.3

7. In which year Srikrishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established?

1. 1900 2. 1901

3. 1903 4. 1905

Ans.2

8. At the time of establishment, who is the chairman of Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam

1. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

2. Komarraju Venkata Lakshmana Rao

3. Ravichettu Ranga Rao

4. Partha Sarathi Appa Rao

Ans.4

9. In which year Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established?

1. 1904 2. 1905

3. 1906 4. 1907

Ans.1

10. Who served as a secretary to Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam?

1. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

2. Ravichettu Ranga Rao

3. Madiraju Ramakoteswara Rao

4. Parthasarathi Appa Rao

Ans.3

11. Who established a Sanskrit Bhasha Nilayam in the name of "Sri Sankara Bhagavat Pujya Pada Girvana Ratna Manjusha"

1. Dhupati Venkata Ramanacharyulu

2. Ravichettu Ranga Rao

3. Harkara Srinivasa Rao

4. Kavuluri Satyanarayana .

Ans.2

12. In which year, Bala Bharati Nilaya Andhra BhashaWardhaka Society was formed?

1. 1901 2. 1903 3. 1912 4. 1905

Ans.4

13. In which year, Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was formed?

1.1910 2.1911

3. 1912 4. 1913

Ans.1

14 Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established at?

1. Nalgonda
2. Suryapet
3. Khammam
4. Warangal

Ans.3

15. In which place, "Sanskrit Kalawardhini Library" was established?

1. Hyderabad
2. Secunderabad
3. Warangal
4. Suryapet

Ans.2

16. The person who established 'Andhra Vijnana Prakasini library?

1. Puwada Venkatappaiah
2. Madapati Hanumantha Rao
3. Kavuluri Satyanarayana
4. Peddi Rajaiah

Ans.1

17. Founder of Reddy Hostel library?

1. Puwada Venkatappaiah
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Raja Bahaddur Venkatarama Reddy
4. SuravaTam Pratapa Reddy

Ans.3

18. Who rendered free service as a secretary to Reddy Hostel library from 1924 to 1932

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
3. Ramachandra Reddy
4. Venkata Rama Reddy

Ans.2

19. In which year Reddy hostel library was established?

1. 1915 2. 1916
3. 1917 4. 1918

Ans.4

20. Who wrote 'Telangana Andhrula Kartavyam'?

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Madapati Hanumantha Rao
3. Ravi Chettu Ranga Rao
4. Kaloji

Ans.1

21. Founder of Desoddharaka Granthamala

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Ravi narayana Reddy

3. Vattikota Alwar Swami

4. Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.3

22. The Secretary of Bala Saraiswati library

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy

2. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

3. Kaloji

4. Avadhani Krishnaiah

Ans.2

23. The year of the establishment of Bala Saraswati library

1. 1919 2. 1920

3. 1921 4. 1922

Ans.4

24. Who established Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam?

1. Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy

2. Ioke Lakshmana Sarma

3. Avadhani Krishnaiah

4. Kaloji

Ans.1

25. In which year, Vemana Andhra Bhasha Nilayam was established?

1. 1921 2. 1922

3. 1923 4. 1924

Ans.3

26. Who established Prataparudra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam?

1. Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy

2. Peddi Sivarajaiah

3. Venugopal

4. Lakshmana Reddy

Ans.2

27. In which year Vijnana Niketana library was established

1. 1934 2. 1935

3. 1932 4. 1936

Ans.4

28. Where did Bapuji library was established?

1. Nalgonda

2. Suryapet

3. Mahabubnagar

4. Hyderabad

Ans.3

29. Founder of Raitu (Farmer) library

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy

2. Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy

3. Madapati Hanumantha Rao

4. Lakshmana Reddy

Ans.1

30. Who arranged the mobile library in Telangana?

1. Raines war a Rao
2. Narasimharaya Sarnia
3. Kodati Narayana Rao
4. T.K. Balaiah

Ans.4

31. In which year, the first meeting of Andhradesa library conference was held?

1. 1912
2. 1913
3. 1914
4. 1915

Ans.3

32. Who inaugurated the first meeting of Andhradesa library conference

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Ayyanki Venkata Ramanaiah
3. K.V. Ranga Reddy
4. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

Ans.2

33. In which year second meeting of Andhradesa library conference was held?

1. 1942 2. 1943
3. 1945 4. 1946

Ans.4

34. In which year first meeting of Nizam State library conference was held?

1. 1925 2. 1924
3. 1928 4. 1926

Ans.1

35. In which year, second meeting of Nizam State library conference was held?

1. 1924 2. 1926
3. 1928 4. 1930

Ans.3

Telangana History The Role of Press (Fourth Estate) In Public Awareness of Telangana

Contents

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The press also played a very prominent role in the awakening of the people of the Nizam state. 'Jubdoot-ul-Akbar' was one of the first news papers of India. It was established in 1833A.D. and has connections to Hyderabad. Another paper, 'Risala Tabbi, established in Hyderabad in 1859 was a medical journal. It planted the early seeds of journalism in Hyderabad. The 'Deccan Times', founded at Secunderabad in 1864 was the first English journal of the region. The 'Brahma Vidya Vilasam', a printing press was started in 1870 by the then rulers of vanaparty. Another printing press was started at Gadwal in 1875. The 'Hyderabad Telegraphy', an English journal was published from Hyderabad in 1882 and the 'Hyderabad Record' was started in 1885. The 'Sedya chandri- ka Patrika', a Telugu a translation to the urdu magazine 'Punoon' was published from 1886. This gave information about the modern changes of agricultural field and others, like-new hybrid seeds, fer-tilisers, agricultural tools, types of land, flower gar-dens and selection of Crops according to weather and others. As India was mostly agriculture based . economy then, it was very helpful. The 'Deccan standard', English magazine was published from 1889 at Hyderabad and The 'Deccan Punch' was established in 1890.

Maulvi Mohib Hussain, one of the architects of urdu Journalism, established a paper named 'maulim-e-niswan' in 1892. It propagated reforms for Muslim women-like abolition of Burkha system, need of education and others. But it was banned later. A magazine called samyukta sangha varta- mani' was started at Madhira in 1909, for the prop-agation of Christianity. The first Telugu independent full fledged magazine published in Telangana region was the 'Hitabodhini' It was established at mahabubnagar in 1913, and was at first edited by Bandaru Srinivasa Sarma. It was a weekly maga-zine, but only ran for two years. Atmakur ruler, Raja Srirama Bhupala Bahiri Balwant Bahaddur provide ed financial support and bought the Printing machine for it. Four types of news/articles were published in it, under the headings of -Agriculture, medicine, Industry and social reform. It also published dramas and stories in Telugu.

The 'Andhra Mata' was established in 1917 on behalf of the Divyajnana Samajam at Gowliguda, Hyderabad, swami VenkataRao edited it. This paper not only questioned the ancient practices of the then society, but also criticised the policies of the Nizam government also.

'The Panchama' an english monthly was started by J.S. Muthaiah, secretary of Manya socie-ty in 1918. This is worked for the awakening of Dalits/backward classes of the society. 'Mulanga vartamana Patrika' was printed from 1920 in Khammam for the propagation of Christianity. Another Christian journal, 'Suvartamani' was started at Mahabubnagar in 1921. The Telangana literary association established the 'Desivanmaya' magazine in 19,21 and 'Nilgiri patrika was started at Nalgonda in 1922. Nilagiri patrika was edited by shabnaveesu venkatarama Narasimha rao. It was published for 5 years. In the beginning it was print-ed at the vijnana pracharini printing press of Inugurty.

The 'Tenugu Vara patrika' was started by oddiraju brothers- sitaramachandra Rao and Raghava Rangarao from Inugurty, Warangal district , in 1922. It helped to create social, literary and political awakening in the backward regions of Telangana. It was printed at the vijnana pracharini . press, started by oddiraju brothers themselves.The 'Andhraabhyudayam' was started at

Hanumakonda in 1925. It was edited by kokala ' sitarama sarma and supported the usage of grammatic Telugu (Grandhikawadi). It published the ' writings of Gurram Jashuva, saripalli viswanatha sastry, Balijepally Lakshmikantam, aman Alishah, ' Burgula and seshadri-Ramana poets. Also pub- i lished articles and essays on morality, religion, society, medicine, industry, economy,unpublished books, development of the society and historical research. This magazine published the library movement of Telangana and the activities of Andhra Jana sangham in a large scale.

The 'Golkonda patrika' was established by Suravaram Pratapa Reddy in 1925, which served as the voice of the then Telangana movement. It was published as a Bi-weekly, Suravaram tried to include the word 'Andhra' in its name but the government refused to give permission if that word was used. So, Madapati and Suravaram decided the name as 'Golkonda patrika'. It was released every Saturday and Wednesday. It was not published for one week during the police action in September 1948 and then was released on 18 September, 1948 in which the editorial welcomed the activities of Indian army. The patrika was later changed to a daily by the Vanaparty ruler, Raja Rameswara Rao and Nukala Narothama Reddy. They formed a limited company for it on 8 November, 1947.

The right to information and knowledge of the Telangana people was realised through journals, newspapers, night schools and activities like Bhajana Samajams. The magazines like Golkonda patrika turned it into movement.

According to civil rights activist Varavara Rao - 'As the Golkonda patrika was never a Congress party paper, the 'Kakatiya Patrika' was also never a Communist magazine. The editor of Golkonda patrika, Suravaram compiled a magazine named 'Golkonda Kavula (poets) issue' and published it in 1934. An immigrant Andhra named Mudumbai Venkata Raghavacharyulu wrote an essay on modern poetry and said in it that there were no Andhra (Telugu) poets in the Nizam state. This was published in the Golkonda patrika by Suravaram and he later compiled the above poems of Telugu poets and released it as 'Golkonda Kavula (poets) issue'. Later on, Golkonda patrika propagated the activities of Moderates and Nationalists (of Andhra Maha Sabha) at a large scale. The publication of the patrika was stopped in 1966.

Urdu magazines - 'Subah Deccan' and Nizam Gazette Sayifa' were started in 1924-25. They maintained a negative attitude towards Hindus, who, they said, were trying to topple the Muslim government of Hyderabad. 'Raahbare Deccan' was a Urdu magazine that supported the Nizam. 'Musher Deccan' was published by a non-Muslim. This was the only Urdu magazine that printed impartial news like news papers. Quazi Abdul Gafar was the publisher of 'Payam' magazine. He was progressive and modern and condemned the atrocities of Razakars. He printed the declaration of seven Muslim scholars against the Razakars on 13 August, 1948 and warned Nizam.

The 'Nedu patrika' in Telugu was established in 1925 and was edited by Bhaskar. It was a bi-weekly and was the first magazine printed in both Telugu and English simultaneously. This worked to spread education and awareness and also interest on the activities of Andhra Jana Sangham among the people. The 'Desa Bandhu' patrika was published in 1926 for the first time at Vaddepalli village, near Medchal of Rangareddy district. Its editor was Bellamkonda Narasimhacharyulu. It had a tagline - 'Andhra Vijnana Prabodhaka Maasa patrika (monthly)'. It was run for 4.5 years only. It published essays on politics, finance, religion, literature, history of Telangana, lives of poets and unpublished inscriptions. The 'Saiva Mata Pracharini patrika' was started at Warangal in 1926 and Mudigonda Veerasinga Sastry edited it. It printed articles on Saiva literature, essays against the dictatorship of Nizam who put sanctions on religious freedom, stories and contemporary news.

Waqt magazine

It was a daily paper sold for a Hali paise. It supported the Nizam rule and printed imaginary news and articles on each and every activity of Hindus as actions against the Nizam. This was published for 2 years under the editorship of Abdul Rahman Rayis,

The 'Rayyat', Urdu magazine, started publication in 1927 was edited by Mandumula Narasinga Rao. This was a weekly and gave information on the movements against Nizam in Hyderabad state to North Indians. The first issue received the blessings of Sarojini Naidu and the second issue printed the poems of Maharaja Kishan Pershad. Pingali Venkata Ramareddy donated Rs.500 to this paper. It was banned by the Nizam government in 1929 and was again started in

1932. Again it was formed after several years. This was started as a weekly, later became a daily and competed with the Golkonda Patrika. Shoyabullah Khan first worked in this magazine, later started his own magazine- the 'Imroj' and was murdered by Razakars for its contents.

The 'Sujata' magazine was started by Pasudumula Nrisimha sarma in 1927 and was edit-ed by suravaram Pratapa Reddy. It was stopped after 4 years but later Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sarma and Illindala saraswati devi started it again in 1950 and printed for 3 years. This magazines had become famous as the sister (Aadabidda) of Telugus. It printed literary critsism, small stories, poems introductions of other languages like urdu with tricoloured pictures and was lauded as a mag-azine of great literary values. The 'Hyderabad Bulletin" magazine was started in 1929 by Bukkapatnam Ramanujacharyulu. In 1934, the 'Deccan Kesari' magazine was started by Adusumilli Dattatreya Sarma from Secunderabad, which was printed in both Telugu and English lan-guages but stopped in 8 months.

'The Madyapana Nirodha sachitra' monthly was published and edited by veldurty Maikva Rao in 1939. He sold books at very low rates through the 'Anna (6paise) Grandhamala'. Bhagyareddy Varma started the 'Bhagyanagar Patrika' in 1931.

He was the first Dalit editor of a magazine in the Telugu regions. He was a social reformer who founded the Jaganmitra mandali in 1906. As he went to take treatment for Tuberculosis after one year, the patrika was run by kantham Satyanarayana Swamy Naidu. The name of the magazine was changed to 'Adi Hindu' in 1937 and was printed as a monthly, but was stopped after 3,4 years. In 1938, k. Rajagopal and Bukkapatnam Ramanujachari established the 'Deccan chronicle', English daily. The 'Divyavani' magazine was released in 1937 and was edited by chivukula Appayyastry. This was weekly and opposed social reforms.

The 'Telugu Talli' magazine was started in 1941, edited by rachamalla Satyavati devi. This was managed by the Andhra modern poets society. It was a monthly and vattikota Alwar swamy, Adavi Bapiraju and veldurty Manikya Rao worked as sub-editors in it.

The 'Telangana Patrika' was inaugurated in 1941-42 by Rajagopal mudaliar. This was the first daily newspaper in telangana and was edited by Bukkapatnam Ramanujacharyulu. This paper prop-agated the activities of moderates and nationalists of Andhra Maha Sabha.

In 1942, the Tharani magazine started publication from Secunderabad, edited by chilla Subba Rao Sidhanti. It was a monthly; ran for a year and printed astrological and literary articles. The 'Shobha' monthly was started by Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao in 1947, but was stopped after one year and again started in 1950. Pamulaparty Sadasivarao and others published a magazine called the 'Kakatiya Patrika' in 1944 but could not run for more than a year. It was re-started in 1946 and was printed for 8 years with cultural, regional, polit-ical and literary content. The writings of PV Narasimha Rao under three pen names were printed in it. The 'Patriot' was printed in 1946 by V.H. Deshpandey from Gulbarga Jail. The Andhra literary parishad started printing a tri-monthly called 'Andhrasri' magazine in 1944 from Secunderabad but stopped it with only one issue.

A wall paper called 'Gramajyoti' was conducted by Bobbala. Indrasena reddy, of Gudur village, Warangal district in 1947. He wrote latest news on walls and changed them everyday. The Nizam government censored it. It had the record of paying Rs.50 fine to the government for the first time in Warangal press history..

The 'Bhagyanagar' magazine was started in 1949 at Hyderabad, edited by Ayodhya Ramakavi. It was a fortnightly and was sub-edited by M. Rajeswara Rao. The 'Andhravani' magazine was printed and edited by Bonguluri Nrisimha Sarma. He went to Bejawada from Hyderabad and printed it for the Telangana movement from there. The 'Velugu' magazine was established at Warangal and was edited by choudavarm Viswanatham, who was a believer of Gandhijis 'Ahimsa' and other ideals. He brought the atrocities of Jangama region landlords to light through his writings.

The 'Andhra Kesari' was published by gun- davaram Hanumantha Rao Adi-Hindu, library printed by B.S. Venkata Rao, supported the Nizam government. It was a fortnightly and was stopped with the police action in Hyderabad.

Meejan' magazine-1941

The 'Meejan' magazine was established in 1941. It's owner was a Muslim nationalist from Calcutta named Gulam Mohammed. Though he was a con-gressman initially, later on influenced by Jinnali, sympathised with his Muslim league. He settled down in, Hyderabad and founded the Meejan daily paper in English, urdu and Telugu languages at a time. The meaning of Meejan is – the 'balance'

Though Gulam Mohammed was the general edi-tor of the paper, he appointed Adavi Bapiraju as the editor of the Telugu 'Meejan' with a salary of Rs. 150 per month.

Bapiraju was by then a famous writer, lawyer and nationalist. He had given prominence to articles of liter-ature and cultural fields. The 1 Adavi Bjapirajtf owner of the paper facilitated to publish the novels of Bapiraju as serials m the papers, some of them were Himabindu, Gona Gannareddy and Toofan. Vidwan Viswam worked as the sub editor of the paper. Rambhatla Krishnamurty, who also worked in it was a revolu-tionist. So, this paper provided large scale publici-ties to the activities of communists in the Hyderabad state. The only daily paper that printed a daily serial (novel) was the Meejan in those days. The circulation of meejan used to be more than that of Golkonda and Telangana patrikas. Six pages (printed daily) were later compiled by sub editors. The details are given below.

1. Dhupadeepalu -Editorial-Bapiraju
2. Nanudi-Editorial -Tirumala Rama Chandra
3. Nartanasala -Editorial-Srinivasa Chakravarty
4. Kalampotu -Editorial-B.C. Kamaraju
5. Timebambulu- Editorial- Bommakanti subba Rao
6. MirchiMasala -Editorial-Rambhatla Krishna Murty

Imroj-1947

The Imroj paper was founded by Shoyabullah Khan in 1947 at Hyderabad. The word Imroj means Shoyab ullah Khan was born in 1919. Names of parents were Habibullah Khan and shoyabullah. Shoyabullah Khan worked as a sub-editor in the 'Rayyat' magazine, edited by Gandhian Mandumula Narasinga Rao. The Rayyat criticised the atrocities and dictatorship of the Nizam. Shoyabullah had become independent in 1947 and started the Imroj Urdu daily paper. He himself edited it. He wrote that under the Nizam's rule the state is burning; many villages were being destroyed; blood of people is flowing like water; those with money are funding to neighbouring states. Nizam ruler has become a pawn in the hands of Qasim Razvi. Muslim scholars are also condemning the atrocities of Razvi, but the Nizam is sitting calmly. He also printed a declaration by seven important Muslim scholars opposing the activities of Razakars and suggested that sanctions should be imposed on the lthehadul Muslimeen organisation (Razakars) He was not frightened by the warnings of Razakars but later paid for it deadly.

Qasim Razvi incited the fundamentalist Muslim forces to cut the hands of those opposing the Muslim unity-at a public meeting conducted at Jamrudra cinema hall on 19 August, 1948. Razakars, who were incited by Razvi murdered shoyabullah khan cruelly on the night of 21 August,

1948. The dismembered his body and sent the parts to Qasim Razvi as presents. The murder was con-ducted by Razakars under the leadership of Abdul Mumim Khan.

They also cut the hands of Ismailkhan, brother-in-law of Shoyabullah Khan, who tried to save him. The last words of Shoyabullah Khan were – "The Imam shall not stop and truth shall win". A brave woman called 'Sangam Lakshmi Bai' went to the house of Shoyabullah Khan and mourned with his family. Thus ended the story of a brave journalist of Nizam period.

The 'Swatantra' was the secret paper of the Indian Communist Party. 'Saiva Mata Pracharini' was established by Kodimela Raju and Lingacharyulu. Another magazine called 'Sahitya Andhra Kesari' was also published from Hyderabad. 'Balasaraswati' was the written monthly, run by Kodati Narayana Rao. A magazine called 'Poolathota' was published for children by Kambampati Appannasastry. The 'Sarathi Magazine' was published by Talluri Ramanujacharyulu. 'Pratyusha' was printed by MS Rajalingam. 'Akhtar-e-Shareef' was the first Persian magazine released from Hyderabad.

More than 60 magazines and newspapers were published before independence in Hyderabad and worked as platforms of freedom struggle and Telangana movement. They awakened people and increased their desire for education. They helped to spread the reformist and modern attitudes in Telangana region. Finally they helped bring freedom to the region. During that period, the Nizam used to impose severe punishments on local people for even small scale opposition. At that time, there was only one Telugu book selling shop in Hyderabad which was run by a nationalist called Nampally Gouri Sankara Sarma. He was a great social worker who provided Telugu books to the whole of Nizam state.

Bit Bank

- ★ In which year Jabdut-ul-Akbar was established? –1833
- ★ The paper called 'Risala Tabbi' belongs to which type? – Medicine paper
- ★ The paper called 'Risala Tabbi' published in which language? – Urdu
- ★ In which year 'Risala Tabbi' paper was established? –1859
- ★ The paper which initiated journalism in Hyderabad – Risala Tabbi
- ★ 'Deccan Times' published from which place? Secunderabad
- ★ From which year 'Deccan Times' paper published? –1864
- ★ The first paper published in English in Hyderabad? – Deccan Times
- ★ Who established 'Brahma Vidya Vilasa Printing Press'? – The rulers of Vanaparti State
- ★ When the printing press was established in Gadwal? –1875
- ★ In which year, the paper called Hyderabad Telegraphy was established? –1882
- ★ From where Hyderabad Telegraphy was published? – Hyderabad
- ★ In which language Hyderabad Telegraphy was published – English
- ★ The year of publication of the paper called the Hyderabad Record? –1885
- ★ In which language 'Hyderabad Record' was published? – English
- ★ From where 'Hyderabad Record' came out? – Hyderabad
- ★ The year of establishment of paper called 'Sedya Chandrika' -1886
- ★ Sedya Chandrika paper came out in which language? – Urdu
- ★ The name of translated version of Sedya Chandrika paper – 'Punoon'
- ★ The paper which informs about the new changes in agriculture, new varieties of seeds, agricultural implements, types of lands, flower gardens, fertilisers other information related to farmers – Sedya Chandrika
- ★ The paper 'Deccan Standard' published in the year of –1889
- ★ In which language Deccan Standard published? – English
- ★ From where 'Deccan Standard' was published? – Hyderabad
- ★ 'Deccan Punch' was established in the year –1890
- ★ In which language 'Deccan Punch' was published? – English
- ★ From which place 'Deccan Punch' was published? – Hyderabad
- ★ The paper called Maulim-i-Niswan published in the year; –1892
- ★ The editor of Maulim-i-Niswan paper – Maulvi Mohib Hussain

- ★ Maulvi Mohib Hussain fight for: – Reforms among muslim ladies – Women education – Removal of the parda systems – eradication of superstitions
- ★ Who will be called as 'sculptor' of journalism? – Maulvi Mohib Hussain
- ★ The paper prohibited by Nizam: – Maulim-i-Niswan
- ★ The paper which established for the propagation of Christianity – Samyukta sangha Vartamani
- ★ Samyukta Sangha vartamani has cameout from the year –1909
- ★ Samyukta Sangha vartamani cameout from – Madhira (Khammam District)
- ★ The first Telugu independent paper published in full scale in Telangana – Hitabodhini
- ★ In which year 'Hita bodhini' was published? – 13th June, 1913
- ★ Hita bodhini was published from – Mahabubnagar
- ★ The editor of Hitabodhini paper ? – Bandaru Srinivasa Varma
- ★ Hita bodhini paper belongs to which type? – weekly
- ★ In which year Hitabodhini paper was stopped? –1915
- ★ Who extended financial help to Hitabodhini – Raja Sri ramabhupala Bahiri Balavant Bahaddur at Atmakuru princely state
- ★ The paper encouraged by Nizam state Agricultural officer John Kenny soyar, Revenue officer lake field was –Hitabodhini
- ★ The items published by Hita bodhini paper – Agriculture, Medicine, Industry, Social Random
- ★ In which year 'Andhra maata' paper was established? –1917
- ★ The paper established on behalf of Theosophical society – Andhra maata
- ★ Where did Andhra maata' paper was estab-lished? – Gowliguda, Hyderabad
- ★ The editor of Andhra maata paper – Swami Venkata Rao
- ★ Why the Andhra maata' paper was banned? – for questioning the ideas of Theosophical society as well as govt policies.
- ★ How long 'Andhra maata' paper continued? – 8 months
- ★ The paper established for the propagation of Christianity – Mulang,vartamana
- ★ In which year 'mulang' vartamana' was established? –1920
- ★ From which place the mulang vartamana paper was published – Khammam district
- ★ The paper published from Mahabubnagar for the propagation of Christianity – Suvartamani
- ★ Suvarta mani was published in the year –1921
- ★ The paper published on behalf of Telangana literary Association – Desivanjmaya
- ★ Desi vanjmaya paper published in the year –1931
- ★ In which year Nilagiri paper cameout? -1922
- ★ Nilagiri paper belongs to which type? – Weekly
- ★ Nilagiri paper cameout from – Nalgonda
- ★ Who published Nilagiri paper? – Shabnaveesu Venkata Rama Narasimha Rao
- ★ In the beginning Nilagiri paper published from which printing press? – Inugurthi Vijnana Pracharini printing press
- ★ Tenugu paper belongs to which type? – Weekly
- ★ Tenugu paper come out on which day in a week? – Sunday
- ★ The places where Tenugu paper was established? – Inugurthi village, Warangal district
- ★ Under whose editorship Tenugu paper pub-lished? – Oddiraju Sitarama Chandra Rao ,and Raghava Ranga Rao
- ★ What is the profession of Oddi raju Sitarama Chandra Rao? – Home doctor
- ★ The medical company established by Oddiraju Sitarama Chandra Rao – S. Rama Pharmacy
- ★ Who prepared the medicines for constipation and favour – Oddiraju Sitarama Rao
- ★ From which year Andhraabhyudaya Paper was published? –1925
- ★ Andhraabhyudaya paper published at – Hanumakonda
- ★ The editor of Andhraabhyudaya paper – Kokala Sitarama Sarma
- ★ Andhraabhyudaya paper used to support which language? – Classical Poabic language
- ★ The paper which published the writings of Gurram Jashuva, Saripelli Visvanatha Sastry,

Balijepalli Lakshmi Kantam, Umar Alisha, Burgula and Seshadri Ramana – **Andhraabhyudaya Paper**

★ The items which used in Andhraabhyudaya Paper – essays on moral, religious, social, medical, industrial and economics – **unprinted palm leaf books – Society development**

★ In which year Golkonda paper was published? **1925**

★ In which days Golkonda paper used to comeout? – **every Saturday and Wednesday**

★ From which date Golkonda paper became a daily paper? **-11.8,1947**

★ Who run the Golkonda Paper as a daily paper? – **Sri Raja Rameswara Rao and Nukala NarOthama Reddy**

★ The paper which published editorials while welcoming the India on 18th September 1948 – **Golkonda Paper**

★ Who said that Golkonda Paper never belongs to a congress party? . **Varavara Rao**

★ The year in which Golkonda Kavula Sanchika Comeout ? –**1934**

★ With the result of whose effort Golkonda Kavula Sanchika comeout?–**Suravaram Pratapa Reddy**

★ Who wrote the essay titled "Nizam Rashtramlo Andhra Kavula Pujiyam"? – **Mudumbai venkata Raghava charyulu**

★ Who wrote the essays titled 'Valasavachchina Andhrudu' and Aadhunika Bhaava Kavitvatatva'? – **Mudumbai Venkata Raghava charyulu**

★ The editor of talent Paper which aims of reveal the Golkonda of Andhra poets and also remove the illessious about these people from outsiders. – **Suravaram Pratapa Reddy**

★ First Telugu compilation of poetry in modern ported – **Golkonda Kavula Sanchika**

★ In which year Golkonda Paper was stopped? **1966**

★ The papers which used to write that Hindus are Conspiring to topple the Muslim Kingdom – **Subhah Deccan, Nizam Gazette, Sayifa**

★ The Urdu paper, which is amicable to Nizam – **Rahabare Deccan**

★ The Muslim Paper run by a non-muslim? – **Mushir-e -Deccan**

★ The Founder of 'Payam' paper –**Khaji Abdul Gafar**

★ Name the Musliman with Modern attitude and progressive ideas – **Khaji Abdul Gafar**

★ Muslim paper which condemned the brutalities ofRazakars – **Payam**

★ In which year 'Nedu' paper established? –**1925**

★ The paper which is Bilingual i.e. in Telugu and English –**Nedu**

★ The editor of "Nedu" – **Bhaskar**

★ The paper strived for creating the interest among the programmes of Andhra Jana Sangham and also to spread the education . **Nedu**

★ 'Nedu' comes under the Category of ?-**bi-weekly**

★ In which year Desabandhu paper was estab-lished? . **1926**

★ The editor of Desabandhu' – **Bellamkonda Narasimha Charyulu**

★ Desabandhu paper comeout from: . **Makhte Vaddepalli Village, near Medchal, Ranga Reddy District**

★ The paper which started with Capital debt instead of capital money . **Desabandhu**

★ The issues Published in 'Deshabandhu' are essays on political, economic, Philosophical and literary matters – **History of Telangana – lives of poets – unprinted inscriptions – first generation stories of Telangana**

★ When did Deshabhadhu' paper stopped? . **1931**

★ In which year 'Sahakari' paper was published **-1926**

★ In which year 'Sahakari' was stopped? . **1926**

★ The paper called 'Saiva mata Pracharini' published from ? . **Warangal**

★ The editor of 'Shaivamata Pracharini' ? – **Mudigonda Viresalinga Sastri**

★ In which year 'Shaivamata Pracharini' was published? –**1926**

★ The paper which published the essays opposing the restrictions imposed by Nizam on Shaiva literature freedom of religion, stories, essays related to trade, commerce and agriculture

and contemporary issues . Shaivamata Pracharini

- ★ Shaivamata Pracharini belongs to which category – monthly
- ★ The editor wakf Paper. Abul Rahman Rayee's
- ★ Wakf paper belongs to which category . daily
- ★ The paper that creates the news against the Hindus – Wakf
- ★ In which year Rayyat Paper published? . 1927
- ★ Rayyat paper comeout in which language?-Urdu
- ★ Rayyat paper belongs to which category?.Weekly
- ★ The editor of Rayyat paper – Mandumula Narasinga Rao
- ★ The paper which communicated the information to north Indians about the agitation against Nizam? – Rayyat
- ★ Who send wellwishes to the first issue of Rayyat? – Sarojini Naidu
- ★ Whose poetry was printed in the second issue of Rayyat? . Maharaja Kishan Pershad
- ★ Who contributed Rs 500/- to Rayyat paper? – Pingali Venkatrama Reddy
- ★ In which year, Rayyat Paper was banned by Nizam govt? . 1929
- ★ Rayyat was the weekly in the beginning after it has been changed as – daily
- ★ The editor of Rayyat paper. Shoyabullah Khan
- ★ In which year Sujata paper comeout? . 1927
- ★ Who was the editor of Sujata Paper just for the name sake? . Pasudumula Nrisimha Sharma
- ★ Who took the responsibility of the editorship? – Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
- ★ In which year Sujata Paper was stopped? . 1931
- ★ In which year, 'Sujata paper restarted again? –1950
- ★ Who restarted the Sujata paper? – Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sharma and illindala saraswati devi
- ★ The paper which got the name 'of Telugu vaari Ada bidda? – Sujata '
- ★ The paper published with tricolour pictures literary criticisms, short stories, Poetry and introduction of other language writings like Urdu? – Sujata Paper
- ★ Which is the best literary monthly paper – Sujata
- ★ In which year, the paper called Hyderabad bulletin was published? . 1929
- ★ Hyderabad bulletin published from – Secunderabad
- ★ In which year, Deccan Kesari paper was pub-lished? . 1934
- ★ The editor of Deccan Kesari – Adusumilli Dattatreya Sarma
- ★ 'Deccan Kesari' came out in which language – English and Telugu
- ★ Deccan Kesari belongs to which category? – Monthly
- ★ Deccan Kesari paper was closed in . 1935
- ★ In which year Madyapana nirodha Sachitra Patrika was established? . 1936
- ★ The editor of Madyapana Nirodha Sachitra paper – Veldurty Manikya Rao
- ★ Madyapana nirodha sachitra patrika belongs to which type? . monthly
- ★ Veldurty Manikya Rao, delivered the books with low price through which grantha area? – Anaa granthamaala
- ★ Who established 'The Democratic' Paper? – V.H. Deshpandey
- ★ The Democratic' paper come out from – Chanchalguda Jail, Hyderabad
- ★ In which year, the paper called Bhagya nagar was established? . 1931
- ★ The editor of 'Bhagyanagar' – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ Who took the responsibility of running the paper called Bhagyanagar, after Bhagya Reddy left for Banglore for the treatment to tuberculosis- Sri Kantham Satyanarayana Swami Naidu
- ★ In the beginning Bhagyanagar paper belongs to which type – Weekly
- ★ The name of Bhagyanagar paper was changed as – Adi-Hindu
- ★ Adi-Hindu paper belongs to which type? – Monthly
- ★ In which year Adi-Hindu was closed? –1940
- ★ In which year Deccan Chronicle paper established? –1938
- ★ Who established Deccan Chronicle Paper? – K. Rajagopal and Bukkapatnam Ramanuja Chari

- ★ Deccan Chronicle comeout in which language? – English
- ★ Deccan Chronicle belongs to which type? – daily
- ★ In which year, Divyavani paper was published? –1937
- ★ The editor of Divya Vani – Chivukula Appaiah Sastri
- ★ 'Divya Vani' is a – Weekly
- ★ The paper which against for social reform? – Divya Vani
- ★ In which year, the paper called Telugu Talli was published?, -1941
- ★ The paper called Telugu talli run under whose editorship? – Rachamalla Satyavati devi
- ★ Assistant editors of Telugu Talli – Vatti; Kota Alwar Swami, Adavi Bapiraju and Veldurty Manikya Rao
- ★ 'Telugu talli' paper published form mam bavi street, Kings way, Hyderabad
- ★ 'Telugu talli' paper was published by – Andhra Progressive writers Association
- ★ In which year 'Meejan' was published? –1941
- ★ Who is the owner of 'Meejan' Paper? – Gulam Mohammed at Calcutta
- ★ Gulam Mohammed, who came from Calcutta and settled in – Hyderabad
- ★ The paper which started in three languages simultaneously. – Meejan
- ★ Meejan published in which languages? – English, Urdu and Telugu
- ★ 'Meejan' means – balance
- ★ 'Meejan' belongs to which category? – daily
- ★ Who was the editor for Telugu Meejan? – Adavi Bapiraju
- ★ What was the monthly salary of Adavi Bapiraju – Rs. 10
- ★ Who wrote the novels called Himabindu, Gonh Ganna Reddy and Toofan – Adavi Bapiraju
- ★ The sub-editor of Meejan – Vidwan Viswam
- ★ Golkonda and Telangana Papers worked as media of publicity to whom? • – National Moderates has and congress
- ★ The paper which worked as a medium of publicises of extremists and communists – Meejan
- ★ The first paper which introduced novel social in dailies – Meejan paper
- ★ In which year Telangana' Paper published? –1941
- ★ The first daily in Telugu – Telangana Paper
- ★ Who established Telangana Paper – Rajagopal Madaliar
- ★ The editor of 'Telangana' Paper – Bukkapatnam Ramanujacharyulu
- ★ Telangana Paper, gave abundant publicity to – National Moderates and National Congress
- ★ In which year 'Tarani' paper was published? –1942
- ★ The editor of 'Tarani' paper ? – Chilla Subbarao Siddhanti
- ★ 'Tarani" was published from – Secunderabad
- ★ "Tarani" paper was a – Monthly
- ★ The items published by Tarani – literary and astrology
- ★ In which year "Tarani" paper was closed? –1943
- ★ From where 'Shobha' Paper cameout? – Warangal
- ★ Who started 'Shobha paper '? . – Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao
- ★ 'Shobha' paper is a – monthly
- ★ 'Shobha' paper was closed with year –1948
- ★ When did 'Shobha' paper retrieved? -1950
- ★ In which year 'Kakatiya' Paper was published? -1944
- ★ Who run the 'Kakatiya' Paper – pamulaparti Sadasiva Rao
- ★ 'Kakatiya' Paper is a – monthly
- ★ 'Kakatiya' paper was closed in the year of -1945
- ★ 'Kakatiya' paper retrieved in the year –1946
- ★ In which paper, the works of P.V. Narasimha Rao were published? – 'Kakatiya'
- ★ In which year, the paper 'Patriot' published? –1946
- ★ Who was the editor 'Patriot'? – V.H. Deshpandey
- ★ Form where, V.H. Deshpandey run the patriot? – Gulbarga Jail

- ★ In which year, 'Andhra Sri' paper was published? 1944
- ★ "Andhra Sri" paper published by which organisation? – Andhra saraswata Mahasabha
- ★ 'Andhra Sri' belongs to which type? – Tri monthly
- ★ In which year 'Grama Jyothi' paper was started? – 1947
- ★ Who started 'Grama Jyothi' paper? – Bobbala Indrasena Reddy
- ★ From where 'Grama Jyothi' comeout – Warangal
- ★ 'Grama Jyothi' paper belongs to which category? – Wall paper
- ★ The paper which paid Rs. 50 as a fine to the govt for the first time in Warangal Journalism – Grama Jyothi
- ★ In which year Bhagyanagar paper was established –1949
- ★ The editor of Bhagyanagar – Ayodhya Rama Kavi
- ★ The sub-editor of Bhagyanagar – M. Rajeswara Rao
- ★ From where Bhagya nagar was started? – Hyderabad
- ★ Bhagyanagar paper is a – fortnight
- ★ Who run the paper called Andhra Vani? – Bonguluri Nrisimha Sarma (B.N.Sarma)
- ★ From where 'Andhra Vani' paper comeout? – Bejawada
- ★ From where 'telugu' paper come out ? – Janagama (Warangal District)
- ★ The paper, which brought the atrocities of land lords of Janagama area – Velugu
- ★ The editor of 'Andhra Kesari' – Gundavaram Hanumantha Rao
- ★ The paper come out as had written paper in the beginning and converted as a monthly – Andhra Kesari
- ★ Who established Adi-Hindu library – B.S. Venkat Rao
- ★ Hyderabad publicity paper belongs to which category? – fort night
- ★ Who run the Hyderabad publicity paper? – Hyderabad govt.
- ★ In which year 'Imroj' paper was established? –1947
- ★ Founder of Imroj paper – Shoyabullah Khan
- ★ What is the meaning for Imroj? – pars of fire
- ★ Imroj belongs to which category? – daily
- ★ Imroj paper published from? – Hyderabad
- ★ Imroj paper published in the language? – Urdu
- ★ In one of public meeting Khasim Razvi said that the forces which will shatter the unity of muslims should not live the place where that meeting held? – Jamatud Mahal Cine mahal
- ★ In which day, the owner of Shoyabullah Khan was murdered? – 21st August 1948
- ★ In the orders of Khasim Razvi, under whose leadership, Razakar murdered shoyabullah Khan? – Abdul Muneem Khan
- ★ Who come forward to descend Shoyabullah Khan and injured seriously? – Brother -in-law I small Khan
- ★ Last words of Shoyabullah Khan – Imroj should not stop; Justice will win
- ★ The brave lady who visited the martyr house and console his family members in that terrible situation Sangam Lakshmi bai
- ★ The name of religious illustrated monthly – Vibhuti
- ★ The secret paper of Indian communist Party – Swatantra
- ★ Founders of Saiva mata Pracharini' Paper – Kodimela Raju and Lingacharyulu
- ★ Who organised Bala Saraswati had written monthly paper ? – Kodati Narayana Rao
- ★ The paper run by Kambhampati Appana Sastri for the children? – Poola thota
- ★ Who run the Sarathi Paper? – Talluri Ramanujacharyulu
- ★ hand written run by M.S. Rajalingam when he was a student of Nizam College – Pratyusha
- ★ The first persian language paper published from Hyderabad is – Akhtar E. Shareef
- ★ The Nationalist who managed only one Telugu bookshop when Nizam govt, expressing with iron leg ? – Nampally Gauri Sankara Sharma

Objective Bits

1. The paper 'Risala tabbi' published in which language?

1. Telugu
2. Urdu
3. English
4. Hindi

Ans.2

2. The paper which initiated the journalism in Hyderabad?

1. Telugu
2. Jabdut-ul-Akbar
3. Deccan times
4. Risala tabbi

Ans.4

3. Deccan times was published from which year?

1. 1864
2. 1865
3. 1866
4. 1867

Ans.1

4. The first paper published in English in Hyderabad state?

1. The Hindu
2. The Hyderabad Record
3. Deccan times
4. Risala tabbi

Ans.3

5. "Sedya Chandrika" paper came out in which language?

1. English
2. Telugu
3. Hindi
4. Urdu

Ans.2

6. In which year Deccan Punch was established?

1. 1881
2. 1885
3. 1887
4. 1890

Ans.4

7. The editor of Muslim-i-Niswan paper

1. Mausri Mohib Hussain
2. Maqsum Mohiyuddin
3. Shoyabullah Khan
4. Khasim Razvi

Ans. 1

8. Who will be called as sculptor of journalism?

1. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
3. Shoyabullah Khan
4. Maulvi Mohib Hussain

Ans.4

9. The main aim of Samyukta Sangha Vartamani paper ?

1. Propagation of Hinduism

2. Propagation of Christianity
3. Propagation of Islam
4. Propagation of communist movement

Ans.2

10. The first Telugu independent paper in Telangana?

1. Golkonda
2. Nilagiri
3. Hitabodhini
4. Telangana

Ans.3

11. The editor Hitabodhini

1. Bandaru Srinivasa Varma
2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
3. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
4. Venkata Rama Reddy

Ans.1

12. The paper published in 1917 on behalf of theosophical society

1. Andhra Prabha
2. Andhra mata
3. Jhnma Bhumi
4. Hita bodhini

Ans.2

13. The editor of 'Andhra mata'

1. Bandaru Srinivasa Rao
2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
3. Lakshmana Rao
4. Swami Venkat Rao

Ans.4

14. In which year, suvartamani published from Mahabubnagar with the aim of prop-agation of Christianity

1. 1918
2. 1920
3. 1921
4. 1922

Ans.3

15. In which year Nilagiri paper was published?

1. 1922
2. 1923
3. 1924
4. 1925

Ans.1

16. From which place the Nilagiri paper was published?

1. Khammam
2. Madhira
3. Nalgonda
4. Suryapet

Ans.3

17. Who published Nilagiri paper?

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. shabnaveesu Venkata rama Narasimha Rao
3. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
4. Lakshmana Rao

Ans.2

18. From which place 'Tenugu' paper published in the year 1923?

1. Warangal
2. Mahabubnagar
3. Hyderabad
4. Khammam

Ans.1

19. "Andhraabhyudayam" paper was published in the year 1925 from

1. Karimnagar
2. Nalgonda
3. Hanumakonda
4. Hyderabad

Ans.3

20. The editor of Andhraabhyudayam?

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Kokala Sitarama Sarma
3. Lakshmana Rao
4. Ravi Narayana Reddy

Ans.2

21. In which year Golkonda paper was established?

1. 1922
2. 1923
3. 1924
4. 1925

Ans.4

22. Golkonda paper belongs to which category?

1. weekly
2. bi-weekly
3. fortnightly
4. monthly

Ans.2

23. The year of publications of 'Golkonda Kavula Sanchika' ?

1. 1932
2. 1933
3. 1934
4. 1935

Ans.3

24. The editor of Golkonda Paper ?

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Lakshmana Rao
3. Gouri Shankar
4. Varavara Rao

Ans.1

25. In which year Golkonda paper was closed?

1. 1963
2. 1964
3. 1965
4. 1966

Ans.4

26. 'Nedu' Paper comeout in the year

1. 1923
2. 1925
3. 1927
4. 1929

Ans.2

27. 'Nedu' paper published in which language or languages?

1. Urdu 2. Telugu
3. English 4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

28. The editor of 'Desabandhu' which published in 1936

1. Baddam Yella Reddy
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Bellamkonda Narasimhacharyulu
4. Swami Ramananda tirtha

Ans.3

29. 'Sahakari' Paper was published in the year

1. 1926 2. 1927
3. 1928 4. 1929

Ans.1

30. The paper published from Warangal in the year of 1936 for the propagation of Saivism?

1. Saiva mata Pracharini
2. Golkonda
3. Andhra mata
4. Nilagiri

Ans.1

31. The editor at "Rayyat" paper published in the year 1927 ?

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
4. Shoyabullah Khan

Ans.3

32. 'Rayyat' paper published in which language?

1. Telugu 3. English
2. Urdu 4. Hindi

Ans.2

33. Who Published Bhagyanagar paper in the year 1931 ?

1. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
2. Manikya Rao
3. Seshaiah
4. Bhagya Reddy Varma

Ans.4

34. Deccan Kesari Paper Published in the year

- 1.1935 2.1936
3. 1937 4. 1938

Ans.1

35. In which year, Deccan chronicle, paper was published?

1. 1936 2. 1937
3. 1938 4. 1940

Ans.3

36. The editor of, Telugu Talli

1. Rachamaflil Satyavati devi
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Padmaja Naidu
4. Saraswati devi

Ans.1

37. In which year 'Meejan' Paper published?

1. 1939 2. 1940
3. 1941 4. 1942

Ans.3

38. 'Meejan' paper published in how many lan-guages?

- 1.2 2.3 3.4 4. 1

Ans.2

39. The editor of 'Meejan'

1. Khasim Razvi • '
2. Maqdam Mohiyuddin
3. Shoyabullah Khan
4. Gulam Mohammed

Ans.4

40. The editor of 'Meejan' paper's Telugu Version? "

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
2. Adavi Bapi Raju
3. Mandumula Narasinga Rao
4. Gouri Sankar

Ans.2

41. 'Telangana' paper published in the year?

1. 1941 2. 1942
3. 1940 4. 1939

Ans.1

42. First daily in Telugu paper

1. Nilagiri
2. Nedu
3. Golkonda
4. Telangana

Ans.4

43. The editor of Telangana paper

1. Adavi Bapi raju
2. Bukkapatnam Ramanujacharyulu
3. Gulam Mohammed
4. Chilla Subba Rao

Ans.2

44. From which place 'Shobha' paper pub-lished in the year 1923?

1. Suryapet
2. Mahabub nagar

3. Warangal
4. Hyderabad

Ans.3

45. Who started 'Shobha' paper?

1. Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao
2. Gouri Sankar
3. Lakshman Rao
4. Chilla Subba Rao

Ans.1

46. 'Kakatiya' paper published in the year

1. 1942 . 2. 1943
3. 1944 4. 1945

Ans.3

47. Who run the 'Kakatiya' paper?

1. Devulapalli Krishna Sastri
2. pamulaparti sadasiva rao
3. P.V. Narasimha rao
4. V.H. Deshpandey

Ans.2

48. Form which place 'Andhra Sri' Paper published in the year 1964?

1. Hyderabad
2. Warangal
3. Suryapet
4. Secunderabad

Ans.4

49. Who established 'Grama Jyothi' paper in the year 1947?

1. Bobbala Indrasena Reddy
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy .
3. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
4. Lakshmana Rao

Ans.1

50. Under whose editorship 'Bhagya nagar' paper published in the year 1949?

1. Ranga Rao
2. D.K. Karvey
3. Hanumantha Rao
4. Ayodhya Rama Kavi

Ans.4

51. The editor of 'Andhra Kesari' paper

1. B.S. Venkata Rao
2. Bonguluri Narasimha Sharma
3. Gundavaramu Hanumantha Rao
4. Lakshmana Rao

Ans.3

52. Who established Imroj paper in 1947?

1. Maqdam Mohiyuddin
2. Shoyabullah Khan
3. Gulam Mohammed
4. Khasim Razvi

Ans.2

53. Imroj paper published in which language?

1. Urdu
2. Hindi
3. Telugu
4. English

Ans.1

54. Shoyabullah Khan was murdered by Razakars in the year

1. 1997 2. 1946
3. 1948' 4. 1945

Ans.3

55. The editor of Children's paper 'pulathota'

1. Kodati Narayana Rao
2. Bhagya Reddy varma
3. Talluri Ramanujacharyulu
4. kambhampati Appanna Sastri

Ans.4

56. The secret paper of Indian communist party?

1. Kakatiya
2. swatantra
3. Golkonda
4. Nilagiri

Ans.2

HAREESH ACADEMY

Telangana History Workers Unions, Student Unions And Other Organisations that Awakened People of Telangana, Singareni Collieries Workers Union – 1935

Contents

1 Telangana History Workers Unions, Student Unions And Other Organisations that Awakened People of Telangana, Singareni Collieries Workers Union – 1935

2 Singareni Collieries Workers union – 1935

3 Comrades Association-1939

4 Student Unions

4.1 All India student federation (AISF)-1936

4.2 All Hyderabad students Union-1941

5 Bit Bank

6 Objective Bits

Singareni Collieries Workers union – 1935

Devuri Seshagiri Rao, who fought in the Telangana armed struggle, also worked secretly for the protection of the rights of Singareni collieries workers. He established the Singareni collieries workers union as an auxiliary of the communist party in 1935. The workers of the Singareni collieries observed a strike at kothagudem in 1935-36 and the government banned the workers' union. During the second world war the Nizam government lifted the ban on the communist party in July 1942. Seshagiri Rao took this opportunity to register the Singareni Collieries workers union. Communist leaders from Warangal district, Sarvadevabhatlp Ramatham, Peravalli Venkataramana and others worked secretly to support the workers.

Papayya and Rangayya, followers of Devuri Seshagiri Rao were gunned down by police in 1948 at Nellipaka. But this news was kept secret by the government as it feared a strike by the workers. But it came out after some months and the workers wanted retaliation.

A communist leader from Tondam Gopavaram of Madhira taluq, Nallamala Giri prasad led the fighting of workers. His original name was prasad. But he added the Giri from the name of devuri Seshagiri Rao' and changed it to Giri Prasad. He also named his fighting unit as 'Giridalam'. The 'Giriprasad Bhavan' at Hyderabad was named after him.

Comrades Association-1939

During the time of independence movement in India, people of all regions fought in it as a single force. During that time, some urdu papers of Uttarpradesh printed in spring political essays, arti-cles and ideological discussions of famous political leaders. They inspired the young scholars of Hyderabad and they formed a platform called the 'Comrades Association' in 1939. Prominent lead-ers who formed the association were Maqdam Mohiyuddin, Sayyad Alamkhundnir, Sayyad Ibrahim, Maniklal Gupta, Hasan Ali Mirza, N.K.Rao, Gulam Hyder, Dr. Raj Bahadur Gaur, Mirza Hyder Hussain, Javed Razvi and others. Its first meeting was held on 13 December, 1939. Its main objectives were Independence, peace and progress. Starwarts like Sarojini Naidu, Jayasurya, Padmaja Naidu, Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Baddam Ella reddy, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Suravaram Pratapareddy, Mandumula Narsinga Rao, Govindarao Nanai, H.D. Desai and others participated to the discussions and meetings conducted by the comrades Association.

Later, some of them joined hands with devi, Baddam and other communist leaders and joined their party. The full name of Maqdam was- 'Abusayyad Mohammad Maqdam-Mohiyuddin Khadri. He was born in a poor Muslim family at Andhol of Medak district in 1908. He worked as a lecturer in the city college, and lead secret relations with the communist party from 1934. He was the first secretary of the state branch of Hyderabad communist party. The name of the CPI office build-ing at Himayatnagar, Hyderabad is Maqdam Bhavan (after his memory) He was prominent among the Hyderabad student Union and modern writers society founders and also

among the Workers' Union leaders of India. He served as the joint secretary of AITUC. His poem 'E-Jung hein, Junge Azadi' got international prominence and earned the praise of Rabindranath Tagore. He was a drama writer, actor, poet, soldier, humourous person and a communist leader of national cadre. He died in 1969 due to heart attack.

Workers' Unions-1920

The first Workers' Union of the Hyderabad state was formed by Devuri Seshagiri Rao. The Calendar company workers union was established in 1920 at Secunderabad. The Railway workshop Workers Union in 1927. along with it, the Alwin metal workers, Vazir Sultan cigarette factory Workers Union, and the Ramgopal Workers Union were formed.

The Railway Workers Union started a strike in 1941 and their leaders Fateh ulla khan and Raghavendra Rao were arrested. Later the workers of Aalwin metals and Vazir Sultan factory started a strike in which the comrades association supported them. Maqdam Mohiyuddin quit his lecturer post and took upon the responsibilities of Railway Workers Union along with Mirza Hyderabad Venkatachary. The responsibility of the Workers Union of Ramgopal mills was taken by Raja Bahaddur Gaur and N. Sambamurty. Amarnath Burman led the Municipal Workers Union and Lakshmidas, D. Ramaswamy, Kasiram and Alla Uddin Gouse led the building Workers Union. Vattikota Alwar swami, had become a prominent leader of workers in Secunderabad. Sarvadevabhatla Ramanatham led the Azam-jahi mills Workers Union at Warangal, V.D. Deshpandey at Marathwads, Chandragupta Chaudary at karnataka region Mohammed Jafar and Hussain Khan at Gulbarga, Sayyad Maqdam at Aurangabad mill Workers Union and Gulqm Azad led the Workers Union at Ahmed Shabad cement factory.

All the Workers Unions of Hyderabad united to become the 'All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress' (AHTUC). The AHTUC merged in the AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) on 16 August, 1946. This merger meeting was presided over by Maqdam Mohiyuddin and NM Joshi, president of AITUC participated as the chief guest. Maqdam Mohiyuddin and Raja Bahaddur Gaur worked as the president and secretary of Hyderabad Trade Union Congress. (HTUC). When he was its president, Mohiyuddin made declaration criticising the Nizam government and the atrocities of the Razakars. He questioned the cruelty of thehadul Muslimeen towards women and poor people and urged the Muslims to not believe their words.

Student Unions

All India student federation (AISF)-1936

This federation was established at Lucknow in 1936 to awaken nationalist feelings among the students and to lead them towards independence movement and the founding of a socialist nation. The Hyderabad branch of All India students Union was formed by journalist named Shibte Hasan in 1936-37. There were students with progressive attitude in it and they started a library at Abids. It supported the freedom struggle of Hyderabad state.

All Hyderabad students Union-1941

The code of conduct of the All Hyderabad students Union (AHSU) was released in June 1941. The first meeting of AHSU was held on 16 January, 1942. In the elections of Osmania University students Union during 1941-42, Aquil Alikhan, chief secretary of AHSU was elected as the president. AHSU activists actively participated in the freedom struggle of Hyderabad. By 1946, the AHSU had transformed into a progressive platform and the only students union of the state. The third meeting of AHSU was held at Pratapgiri of Koti in 1946. Omkar Prasad was elected as its chief secretary, Rafi Ahmed and KV Narsinga Rao as joint secretaries and. SB palekar was elected as the treasurer. The activities of AHSU spread to secondary and higher schools of Telangana region and many student leaders came to light through it.

Bit Bank

- ★ In which year the Singareni Collieries Company Limited was set up? –1889
- ★ The year in which Singareni Collieries workers union was set up? -1935
- ★ Who established Singareni Collieries workers Union? – Devuri Sheshagiri Rao
- ★ In which year, the workers of Singareni Kothagudem colliery went on a strike ? –1935-36
- ★ In which year the bom imposed oh Singareni Collieries worker's Union? –1936
- ★ IN Which year, Seshagiri Rao registered the Singareni Collieries workers Union? -1942
- ★ The communist leaders who supported secretly to Singareni Collieries workers Union – Sarvadevabhatla Ramanatham, Peravelli Venkata Ramana
- ★ The place where sheshagiri Rao and his following papaiah and Rangaiah were shot to death by the police of Nizam govt.? – Nellipaka (Warangal dist)
- ★ In which year, Sheshagiri Rao was shot to death? – 15th May, 1948
- ★ Because of whose cheating Seshagiri Rao was captured? – Gumasta Chalapati Rao
- ★ Who became famous as Manyam hero and also resident of Tondam Gopavaram, Madhira (talug) – Nallamala Giri Prasad
- ★ Name of the Nallamala Giri Prasad's group? – Giri dalam
- ★ Giri Prasad building in Hyderabad is in the name of: – Nallamala Giri Prasad
- ★ In which yearj "comrades Association" was formed? – 13th December, 1939
- ★ Who took a major role in the formation of comrades Association? – Maqdm Mohi Yuddin, Sayyad Alam khud Mir, Sayyad Ibrahim, Manik lal Gupta, Hasanali mirza, N.K. Rao, Gulam Hyder, Dr. Raja Bahaddur Gaur, Mirza Hyder Hussain, Javed Razvi.
- ★ The main aim of Comrades Association – to achieve religious harmony with peace, freedom – to eradicate illiteracy- to achieve democratic rights
- ★ In which party comrades Association was merged – Communist Party
- ★ Original name of Maqdm Mohiyuddin – Abusayeed Mohammed Maqdm Mohiy uddin Khadri
- ★ The first secretary of Hyderabad communist Party state branch – Maqdm Mohiyuddin
- ★ Maqdm Mohiyuddin served of a lecturer in Which college? – City College
- ★ Where is the C.P.I office building located with the name of Maqdm Mohiyuddin? – Himayatnagar, Hyderabad
- ★ The important one among the founders of students union and progressive writers Union in Hyderabad – Maqdm Mohiyuddin
- ★ Worked as a Joint Secretary to A.I.T.U.C? – Maqdm Mohiyuddin
- ★ The song which got international fame to Maqdm Mohiyuddin – Ye Jung hein-Junge azadi
- ★ In which year, Maqdm Mohiyuddin was dead? -1969
- ★ In which year Maqdm Mohiyuddin was bom? –1908
- ★ Maqdm Mohiyuddin got whose proceedings as a poet? – Vishvakavi Rabindranath Tagore
- ★ The name of the building constructed by C.P.I. after the name of Maqdm Mohiyuddin – Maqdm Bhavan
- ★ The leader Who established first labour union in Hyderabad? – Seshagiri Rao
- ★ In which year does the place where calender company workers union formed in Secunderabad –1920
- ★ In which year, Railway workshop Unions was formed? –1927
- ★ The Railway workshop workers union formed? – Secunderabad
- ★ In which year, Railway workshop workers Union went into the strike? –1941
- ★ The first president of Hyderabad trade union congress (H.T.U.C) – Maqdm Mohiyuddin
- ★ Who served as a first secretary to Hyderabad Trade Union Congress (H.T.U.C)? – Raja Bahaddur Gaur
- ★ Raja Bahaddur Gaur completed his education at • – Shanti Niketan
- ★ Who worked in Bengal labour movement came and later to Hyderabad and started working in labour sector? – Kush badan lal Mahendra

- ★ In which year, All India Students Federation was established ? -1936
- ★ All India students Federation was formed at – Lucknow
- ★ The paper which strived to form All India Students Federation branch in Hyderabad – Shibte hassan
- ★ All Hyderabad students Union formed in – June, 1941
- ★ The inaugural meeting of Hyderabad Students Union started in – 16th January, 1942
- ★ In the elections of Osmania University student Union held in the year 1941-42, who was elected as a president ? – Akvil Alikhan
- ★ Where did A.H.S.U. 3rd meeting held in 1946? , – Pratapa girji Koti
- ★ The General Secretary to 3rd A.H.S.U. meeting? – Omkar Prasad
- ★ The Assistant secretaries of 3rd A.H.S.U. meeting: – Rafi Ahmed and K.V. Narsinga Rao
- ★ The treasurer to 3rd A.H.S.U. meeting – S.B. Palekar
- ★ The objective of Hyderabad students union: ? – to spread upto middle and high schools in Telangana

Objective Bits

1. Who founded the singareni collieries workers Union?

1. Devuri Sheshagiri Rao
2. Maqdam Mohiyuddin ,
3. Gouse Bhasha
4. Gauri. Shankar a Sarma

Ans.1

2. In which year, singareni collieries workers union was formed?

- 1.1932 2. 1934 3. 1937 4. 1935

Ans.4

3. In which year, singareni collieries workers union was banned?

1. 1934 2. 1936 3. 1938 4. 1937

Ans.2

4. Where Sheshagiri Rao and his followers Papaiah and Rangaiah were shot dead by police?

1. Suryapet
2. Madhira
3. Nellipaka (Warangal)
4. Hyderabad

Ans.3

5. The name of Nallamala giri prasad group?

1. Giri group 2. Nizam group
3. prasad group 4. Sammakka group

Ans.1

6. In which year comrades Association was formed ?

1. 1937 2. 1938 3. 1939 4. 1940

Ans.3

7. Comrades Association was merged into which party?

1. National Congress
2. Communist
3. Razakar

4. Andhra Mahasabha

Ans.2

8. Who served as Joint Secretary of Indian workers All India Trade Union Congress?

1. Madapati Hanumantha Rao
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. Alwar swami
4. Maqduqi Mohiyuddin

Ans.4

9. In Which year Calender company workers union formed in Secunderabad?

1. 1920
2. 1921
3. 1923
4. 1925

Ans.1

10. In which year, railway workshop union went into the strike?

1. 1939
2. 1940
3. 1941
4. 1942

Ans.3

11. The leaders of labour union in Hyderabad?

1. Sheshagiri Rao
2. Vattikota Alwar Swami
3. S. Samba murthy
4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

12. In which year, Hyderabad Trade Union Congress merged in All India Trade Union Congress?

1. 1944
2. 1946
3. 1947
4. 1948

Ans.2

13. Who presided over the merger meeting of Hyderabad Trade Union Congress and All India trade Union Congress?

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. N.M. Joshi
3. Maqduqi Mohiyuddin
4. Ravi Narayana Reddy

Ans.3

14. The first President of Hyderabad Trade Union Congress (H.T.U.C)

1. Maqduqi Mohiyuddin
2. N.M. Joni
3. Vattikota alwar Swami
4. Mahendra

Ans.1

15. The first secretary of Hyderabad Trade Union Congress (H.T.U.C) ?

1. Nampally Gauri Shankar
2. S. Samba murthy
3. Raja Bahaddur Gaur
4. Ravi Narayana Reddy

Ans.3

16. In which year, All India students Federation branch was formed in Hyderabad?

1. 1936-37 2. 1941-42

3. 1943-44 4. 1940-41

Ans.1

17. Where did All India Students Federation formed ?

1. Delhi 2. Hyderabad

3. Lucknow 4. Calcutta

Ans.3

18. In which year, All Hyderabad Students Union formed ?

1.1940 2.1941 . 3.1942 4.1943

Ans.2

19. The President at All Hyderabad students Union ?

1. Maqsum Mohiyuddin

2. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy

3. S.B. Palekar

4. Akvil Alikhan

Ans.4

20. The leader of Hyderabad labour Union:

1. Gulam Hyder 2. Mohammed Ali

3. Abdul Nawab 4. S.B. Palekar

Ans.1

Telangana History Vandemataram and Other Movements in Telangana

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5 Humanitarian league

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9 Vande Mataram Movement

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11 Objective Bits

Brahma Samaj

Raja Rama Mohan Roy (1772-1833) founded the 'Brahma Sabha' in 1828. Later, Devendranath Tagore and others transformed it into 'Brahma Samajam'. It expanded very widely in the North India.

The government of Hyderabad declared that marriages conducted according to the Brahma Samaj rituals were legal. Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu, who worked as a lecturer of Mahaboobia college at Secunderabad between 1899 and 1904 A.D participated in several reform

movements like Brahma samaj at Hyderabad. He was a great scholar and orator and attracted students with his truthfulness and sincerity. Later he had become the principal of the Pithapuram Raja (PR) college at Kakinada. The Brahma Samaj worked for the abolition of prostitution and upliftment of Harijans and other social causes. It preached freedom of press and social reform.

The first meeting of Brahma Samaj in Nizam state held at Residency Bazar in Hyderabad on 20 September 1914. Narayana Govinda Vellinkar had become its president, according to the suggestion of Sarojini Naidu. He worked hard to expand the movement in Hyderabad state. In the first meeting, HS Venkata Rao, B.Ramayya, J.S.Muthaiah A.R.Mukunda Swami, Valtati Sesaiah and others (total in) joined the Brahma Samaj. Though Bhagyareddy Varma conducted the meeting, he did not join the movement. In fact, the influence of Arya Samaj was much more than that of Brahma Samaj in the Telangana region.

Divyajnana Samaj

The Divyajnana Samaj theosophical was founded at Adayar (Madras) in 1890 in India. Its branch was opened at Hyderabad in 1892 and a magazine called 'Andhra Maata' was started on its behalf in 1917. This society opposed the consequences of royal system and religious partiality.

Hindu social club

Raja Murali Monohar Bahaddur founded the Hindu social club in 1888. People like Keshava Ayyar, Ramachandra pillai and Krishna Ayyar took active part in it. This club worked hard to remove blind beliefs such as 'sea travel is forbidden to Hindus' and others and sent many Hindu students abroad for higher studies. It also opposed other social evils. The club conducted a conference at Charminar and invited Sravanti Bai Triumbaka Canaron from Mumbai for giving lectures.

Humanitarian league

It was founded in 1913. Its president was Rama Balmukund. Bhagyareddy Varma worked for the upliftment of Harijans through this.

Social service league

Vaman Rao Nayak and Keshav Rao Koratkar founded this league in 1915. Its main objectives

were-encouraging education of women and establishment of libraries

Youngmen's Andhra Association

It propagated the greatness of Telugu language and culture.

Hyderabad state constitutional Amendment society

Its objective was to fight for the political rights of people. It requested the Butler committee to provide freedom of speech and freedom of press in the Hyderabad state. Thus several organisations and movements worked for the awakening of people of Telangana.

Vandemataram Movement

Lord Curzon (Viceroy) declared the division of Bengal on 5th July, 1905. The people of Bengal started a movement to oppose the decision, which later turned into a National Movement. During this movement, the 'Vandemataram' song inspired patriotism among the people of the country and established a concept and attitude of unity among the several areas of India. Lord Curzon was a hard imperialist who thought that the Indians were not eligible to be free or to hold responsible posts. God created the British to rule them. That's why Gopala Krishna Gokhale compared Curzon to Aurangzeb who suppressed the Hindus. Later after a very active, nationwide movement, King George-V declared on 12 December, 1911 that the division of Bengal was stopped.

The 'Vandemataram' song was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1875. He included it in his novel 'Anand Math', which was written between 1880-82 A.D. Music for this song was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore. He first sang the song at the National Conference of Congress in 1896. As this song inspired the people during the Bengal movement, it was named as Vandemataram movement.

In 1938, hostel students of the Osmania University started singing this prayer song. Before that, students used to sing devotional songs of Lord Srima and Sri Krishna during prayer and festivals.

Authorities of the hostel, who never objected to any of those songs, started objecting the singing of 'Vandemataram'. As the students refused to obey them, hundreds of students were debarred from their schools and colleges. Through a Gazette of 22 July, 1939, the government expelled 350 students from Osmania University, (a total of 1200 students from Hyderabad), 370 students of Gulbarga Intermediate college, 120 students of a Mahaboobnagar High school, 70 students of city college 350 students from Warangal, Aurangabad and Bidar regions. Lodging and Boarding for the expelled students of Osmania University were provided at the residence of Vaman Nayak and Jain Mandir. Students of other colleges conducted strike in solidarity to them. To save the academic years and studies of the students, a committee was formed with the help of Raja Bahadur Venkata Ramareddy. The chairman of the committee was Achyuta Reddy. This committee requested the Vice chancellors of the Andhra and Banaras university to admit the above students but they refused because they were getting donations from the Nizam. Then they asked the vice chancellor of Nagpur University-Kedar and he agreed to admit the science students at Nagpur and Arts students at Jabalpur. Many of them finished their courses there, while others again came back and joined in Osmania University. The students who went to Nagpur formed the 'Vandemataram students Union' in May, June of 1939 at Nagpur. A committee was formed to provide financial assistance to them which was called as the 'Council of Action' committee. Famous lawyer Varada Rajulu came forward to collect

donations for the committee from Warangal. Kaloji Narayana Rao and others also participated actively in that programme.

Bit Bank

- ★ Hyderabad government legalised the marriages performed in accordance with which customs? – According to of customs the Brahma Samaj
- ★ Who served as a lecturer in Mahaboobiya College in Secunderabad? – Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
- ★ First person who propagated Brahma Samaj in Hyderabad? • Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
- ★ Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu worked as a lecturer in Mahaboobia College upto-1899-1904
- ★ Teachings of Brahma Samaj were ? – press freedom press and social reform
- ★ At which place in Hyderabad Brahma Samaj met – Residency bazar
- ★ In which year first meeting of Brahma Samaj was held? -1914
- ★ Who was the chairman for the first meeting of Brahma Samaj- Narayana Govinda Vellinkar
- ★ How many members took 'Brahma diksha' in the first Brahma Samaj? –14 members
- ★ Who was the secretary of Brahma Samaj? – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ In which year, Theosophical Society in Hyderabad was established? –1892
- ★ The paper published by Theosophical Society – Andhra Maata
- ★ 'Andhra maata' paper established in the year –1917
- ★ The paper which opposed ill consequences of monarchism and the religious partisan approach? – Andhra maata
- ★ The society which fought for the rights of people? – Hyderabad state constitutional religion society
- ★ The committee which appealed for the freedom of press, freedom of speech for the people in Nizam state? – Buttler committee
- ★ The viceroy who announced the division of Bengal – Lord Curzan
- ★ In which year the division of Bengal was announced? – 5th July, 1905
- ★ Who announced that 'Indians are not eligible army responsible posts or the freedom' – Lord Curzan
- ★ Who compared Lord Curzon with Aurangzeb? – Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- ★ The day of the cancellation of Bengal division – 12th December, 1911
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was written? -1875
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was included in novel titled 'Anand math'?-1880-82
- ★ Who wrote the song 'Vandemataram'? – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- ★ Who composed and sang 'Vandemataram'? – Rabindranath Tagore
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was sung in the Indian National Congress (INC) -1896
- ★ In which year, Vandemataram Movement started in Osmania University? –1938
- ★ When did Nizam government announce the ban on students through gazette?- 22nd July, 1939
- ★ Where the boarding and lodging facilities were provided to the students who were banned from the University?- Meals in the building of Vaman nayak and accommodation in Jain mandir
- ★ With whose initiation, the committee was formed to see not to spoil the education of students? – Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, the committee was formed to see not to spoil the education of students? – Achyuta Reddy
- ★ For the admission of the students Achyuta Reddy committee approached which university? – Andhra University and Banaras University
- ★ During the Vandemataram movement in Osmania university, who was the vice-chancellor of

Andhra University? – Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy

★ The book written by Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy – Musamma Maranam

★ During the Vandemataram movement in Osmania University who was the vice-chancellor of Banaras university? – Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

★ The reason for the rejection to give admission to the students by Andhra and Banaras university – Donations of Nizam to those universities

★ Which university provided admissions to the students of Vandemataram movement? – Nagpur University

★ In those days who was the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University? – Kedar

★ Where the admissions went to science students and arts students? – For the science students in Nagpur and for the arts students in Jabalpur

★ Where did the Vandemataram Vidyarthi Union formed? – Nagpur

★ In which year Vandemataram Vidyarthi Union was formed? –1939

★ The committee which formed in Hyderabad to extend financial help to the students in Nagpur University? – Council of action

★ The famous lawyer who send donations to coun-cil of action committee from Warangal? – Varada Rajulu

★ Who said that the library movement itself is a first movement in Telangana? -.Suravaram Pratapa Reddy

Objective Bits

1. Hyderabad government provided legality to the marriages performed in which customs?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Theosophical society
3. Brahma samaj
4. Hindu social club

Ans.3

2. The first person who propagate the Brahma Samaj in Hyderabad?

1. Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Kandukuri Vireshalingam
4. Bhagya Reddy Varma

Ans.1

3. In which year, first meeting of Brahma Samaj?

1. 1910 2. 1912 3. 1914 4. 1916

Ans.3

4. The chairman of first Brahma Samaj meeting?

1. Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu
2. Narayana Govinda Vellinkar
3. Sarojini Naidu ' .
4. Deshraj Pedda Bapaiah

Ans.2

5. How many members took 'Brahma diksha' in the first 'Brahma Samajam'?

1. 11 2. 12 3. 13 4. 14

Ans.4

6. In which year, branch of theosophical society was established in Hyderabad?

1. 1892 2. 1893

3. 1894 4. 1895

Ans.1

7. Andhra maata paper came out on behalf of which samajam?

1. Arya Samaj

2. Theosophical society

3. Brahma Samaj

4. Hindu' Social club

Ans.2

8. Andhra maata paper published in the year:

1. 1915 2. 1916

3. 1917 4. 1918

Ans.3

9. In which year, Hindu social club was established?

1. 1885 2. 1886

3. 1887 4. 1888

Ans.4

10. Founder of Hindu social club:

1. Raja Murali Manohar Bahaddhur

2. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

3. Pandita Govinda Rao

4. Vaman Nayak

Ans.1

11. Humanitarian League was formed in the year:

1. 1913 2. 1914

3. 1915 4. 1916

Ans.1

12. The chairman of Humanitarian League:

1. Ram Balmukunda

2. Vaman Rao Nayak

3. Raja Murali Manohar

4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.1

13. Social service league was formed in:

1. 1912 2. 1913

3. 1914 4. 1915

Ans.4

14. The chairman of social service league:

1. Vaman Rao Nayak

2. Keshava Rao Koratkar

3. 1 and 2

4. None of the above

Ans.3

15. Vandemataram Movement started in Osmania University in the year:

1. 1936
2. 1935
3. 1937
4. 1938

Ans.4

16. When the Nizam government announced the ban on students through gazette?

1. 22nd July, 1938
2. 22nd July, 1939
3. 22nd July, 1940
4. 22nd July, 1941

Ans.2

17. During the movement of Vandemataram, the students of Osmania got the admissions in which university?

1. Andhra University
2. Banaras University
3. Nagpur University
4. All the above

Ans.3

18. Who was the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University?

1. Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy
2. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
3. J.S. Venkat Rao
4. Kedar

Ans.4

19. Vandemataram students union formed at:

1. Nagpur
2. Jabalpur .
3. Vijayawada
4. Hyderabad

Ans.1

20. Vandemataram students union formed in the year:

1. 1938
2. 1939
3. 1940
4. 1937

Ans.2

Telangana History Tribals in Telangana and Their Revolts

Contents

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- 2 Revolt of Adilabad Gonds in The decade of 1940
- 3 The Telangana Armed Struggle of 1946-51
- 4 Movements between 1980-90
- 5 Acts/Laws
- 6 Bit Bank
- 7 Objective Bits

Land is a gift of nature to humans. Those who work hard to cultivate it, shall get their fruit of labour. The tribals, who were once called as the sons of forest, lived "with the above ideology for as long as they could. They used natural resources available to them, cultivated lands and lived on their own for many centuries.

But with the advent of the Europeans and especially the British into the country the situation changed completely. Along with the British, local landlords, capitalists and so called noble families entered the fray and started exploiting the tribals in every way they could. They turned the lands of tribals/Girijans into trading commodities and sold them at large scale, which completely changed the life style of Girijans and also suppressed and tortured them and their languages and culture. As the levels of tribals became trading centres, they could no longer cultivate them or continue living there like beggars. After a time they started to revolt against authorities.

During the early part of the 18th century, the tribals of Telangana, under the rule of Nizam, were almost completely isolated from the outside world and led their own lives with self sufficiency. The Nizam government at first did not show any interest towards the tribal lands or their life styles and left them to their own devices. That was why their lands were safe then. But later, when Nizam had given off several circars to the British, he agreed to a number of surveys and deals.

The British helped Nizam by providing military help and in exchange started to dominate and control the interior parts of the state where they could gather raw materials for free. They started to turn the tribal lands into trading centres for their benefit. The land survey deals of the British brought profits to Nizam, as he could control all the lands that were surveyed, impose taxes on them and increase his revenues.

During the second part of 18th century, the practice of renting tribal lands to non-tribals started. This brought even more profits to the coffers of Nizam but he had to pay all that money for the military provided by the British. So, the Nizam government increased taxes on tribal lands and took over the lands of those who could not pay the taxes. These lands in turn went under the control of the British.

Between 1920 and 1930, tribals, especially gonds of Adilabad, lost thousands of acres of land and permanent rights as they could not pay taxes or show claims that the lands were their own. Not only that, but the Nizam government encouraged the British to dominate and handed over tribal lands to them.

Later on, revolutionary changes occurred in transport and communication fields and non-tribals, non-farmers and others began to enter into the tribal lands and occupy them. In 1920 the Nizam invited non-tribals to live in the tribal lands as a part of his new policy. Army forces were sent to suppress the tribals when they revolted. Many tribes revolted against local rulers and British imperialists in this process. The chief goals of their movements were to reclaim their lands and land rights. The Government, led by Komuram Bhim opposing the Nizam government occurred in 1940 in Adilabad. Five more armed struggles of tribals occurred in the Eastern mountain area. The first two occurred between 1902-03 at Rampachodavaram of East Godavari district they were led by Rama Bhupati. The third revolt occurred between 1922-24 under the leadership of Alluri Sitaramaraju. The fourth, led by Komuram Bhim occurred in 1940 and fifth was fought in Srikakulam and Khammam.

Revolt of Adilabad Gonds in The decade of 1940

Gonds of Adilabad, led by Komuram Bhim revolted against the atrocities of government officers and non-tribals near Dhanara Reserve forest region to protect their agricultural lands in 1940s.

By then landlords, capitalists, traders and businessmen, migrated from other regions, settled there, occupied the tribal lands and created social differences at a large scale. Bhim, who was a literate, tried to solve the problems of his tribal people in the hill village of Babjire Moguli. But, as the tribals had no proofs of land ownership it used to be very easy for the forest officials to vacate them from their lands. Though this led to an armed struggle, the tribals could not get land rights. This battle went on until the 1940s. Bhim sent a number of requisitions, to the government to reclaim the lands of tribals. Meanwhile, land lords settled in the region suppressed the protests of Gond led by Bhim brutally, with the help of the police, several Gonds died during the police shooting.

The Telangana Armed Struggle of 1946-51

During this period, the tribals of Telangana battled against the land lords with the help of communist leaders. This movement mainly occurred to oppose the highest rate of taxes imposed in the Khammam regions and also to oppose the shooting of Machcha Veeraiah and Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao and the arrest of Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao, all communist leaders of the region. During this struggle, the police shot to death 31 permanent activists (of communist party), 4 zonal committee members and 5 central organisers until 1951. Because of this struggle, the party had to rebuild its structure in the region completely. This struggle expanded to forest areas like Paloncha, East yellandu of Madhira Taluq and 200 neighbouring villages. 20,000 farm workers participated in it between June and December of 1949, so that their wages were increased two fold.

The government forces killed 45 people in a single day in the Allampally area of paloncha region during this struggle. The communist party had become strong in the yellandu Taluq and Khammam district and expanded to forest areas in this struggle. The officers and supervisors of the area used to take tribals from the contractors and paid very low wages to the workers. The communist party activists worked hard to make people aware of their exploitation. They collected people of each and every village and educated and awakened them to the policies and corruption of the government and land lords. It also propagated party ideals and goals. The communist party formed village groups (Dalalu), encouraged young men and women to become leaders of the groups. Koyas of the regions joined these groups mostly. Tribals of yellandu and Paloncha regions had become capable to resolve their own problems. This movement had a great impact on the gonds of Adilabad.

The movements of tribals mostly occurred in Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar districts under the leadership of the communist party. The lands of tribals grabbed unfairly were reclaimed in many places.

Movements between 1980-90

The Agency area tribals in Andhra Pradesh were called as naxalites, because the Jatavu and Savara tribes of Srikakulam and Odisha coastal areas revolted under the leadership of Naxalites. The rebel movement started at Naxalbury in , Darjeeling region of West Bengal was later named as the Naxalite movement. This was started by Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal and later spread to Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The movement lost its ' power in A.P by 1970-80. According to social scientist Hymendorf, who conducted research on the life styles of tribals, the tribals learnt to drink and use drugs from the migrants of Delta regions. These migrants not only taught those vices to tribals but also occupied their lands. Though the government enacted laws and amendments from time to time, they failed to control the atrocities against the tribals.

Following the Telangana movements, activities of the communist parties increased. Venkateswara Rao, a communist leader lived with the tribals of Adilabad forests, learnt their language and educated them. In 1978, 'The tribal farm workers' association was formed under his leadership and had become famous by 1980. Under the auspices of this : association, movement was conducted against the money lenders of the Asifabad Taluq. Beedi workers, farm workers and labourers participated at a large scale in it. This association spread the traditions and culture of the tribals through cultural programmes in their own languages and awakened people the 'Jana Natya Mandali' was established for this by the communist party. The mandali brought tribals into movements through these programmes. The meetings of the party and Mandali were conducted at nights secretly because of police patrols. Tribal villages used to supply food for the activists of this association, because it helped tribals in many ways.

In 1980, during a revolt of Girijans- at Indravelli region, 13 people died in police' shooting. This led the tribals to increase their movement. After this incident, the tribals conducted 'people's courts' with the support of Sangham. Tribals and others were appointed as members of these courts. The courts some times reclaimed lands from landlords and distributed them to tribals. But these courts later implemented brutal punishments like cutting of limbs and others. This led the government to enact a law which prevented the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals. In same cases, the people's courts sent requisitions to the government and Resolved the tribal problems through G.O.s. The people's courts also addressed other problems like dowry and violence against women, but failed to prevent the occupation of tribal lands in some places later, where the local people were more powerful. By the end of the decade of 1980, the tribal movement had become systematic student and labourers also joined it at a large scale opposing the dominance of land lords and police. They refused to pay land taxes at Indravelli, which led to police shooting and the central government interfered and declared the area as turbulent.

In 1984 March, tribals of Satana river irrigation project area, demanded compensation for the 300 acres lands they lost during the construction of the project. In 1985, the second Tribal conference was held and tight security taken by the state government. The Adilabad district faced severe drought in 1988 during which tribals looted the godowns, shops and houses of traders. An armed struggle at pemilo of Khanapur Taluq also occurred during this, in which more than 250 tribals participated. The state government on one hand tried to suppress it and on the other, tried to decrease it by helping the tribals. It introduced the rental reforms with the objective of bringing lands under the control of tribals. But the non-tribals could get a stay from the courts and the actions of government failed.

The police and forest guards tried hard and resorted to violence to suppress this movement. They even used the TADA Act, burnt the huts of tribals and killed many in Bodh taluq. The workers who fought for higher wages and other rights were suspended under the leadership of Peddiraju, the then president of tribal association (Sangham) the movement had intensified. Peddiraju presided over a meeting of Sangham at Chenumur Taluq in 1984. After this meeting Peddiraju and other leaders were arrested by the police under the National security Act. Later, the intensity of the movement decreased but the Sangham continued to work to solve the problems of tribals.

Acts/Laws

The Indian constitution directed each and every state to protect the tribals from exploitation and also to encourage education and other fields in the tribal areas for their welfare. The

Andhra Pradesh government enacted some laws to protect the scheduled areas (of tribals) under the 5th schedule, Para 5 (z) of the Indian constitution. In 1937, the Nizam government brought the land exchange regulation experimentally for the first time in the tribal areas. Two important points of that regulations were.

1. According to the regulations, a person who was not a member of the protected community could sell his land to another person or group who comes under his own community, without the permission of Taluqdar. But he had to keep a piece of land with a value of Rs.30 permanently with him.

2. The extent of this regulations was limited to the members of the protected community who paid atleast Rs.500 to the government (as tax). According to other previous laws, he could sell surplus land.

The above rule considered the group which could pay Rs. 500 per month (as tax) as the protect-ed group. This above regulation was misused by land owners.

At the end of the Nizam era, to put an end to the Telangana armed struggle, the government exacted the 'Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 in the later half of 1949. This meant that the Agency Tracts Interest and land Act 1917 was introduced to protect the tribal lands. This regulation was applied to Khammam, Adilabad, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts. Later in the year 1963, another regulation-II was introduced and 1959(F) was cancelled. The regulation-II was brought to unite all the Acts on tribal lands under an umbrella rule. This rule introduced following actions to protect tribal lands.

The land assets in tribal lands could not be sold/mortgaged to non-tribals without permission of the special officer and such negotiations would be deemed null and void. If they were transferred to non-tribals, they should be returned to the same person (who transferred them) or his legal heirs. If the legal heirs would not take them back or could not be found, the appointed officer should sell those lands to other tribals or co-operative societies (of tribals) or should declare them as government lands.

Though there were so many rules and regulations and laws regarding tribal lands because of problems of implementation, they were still sold/given to non-tribals in following ways.

1. Transferring the land belonging to a tribal to another tribal who worked under a non-tribal land owner or businessman.
2. Marrying tribal women to occupy their lands
3. Though tribals were the owners of lands, they were refused pattas (documents) and land was cultivated by others.

All the above led to tribals losing their lands time and again. All these were recognised and addressed to in 1970 and another amendment Act was introduced on 1 July, 1970, which came into implementation from 1971. The Act was applied to all lands under the tribal areas except Mahar and Multhas lands. According to it, each and every farmer who owned a piece of land should maintain an official Ryotwari Patta (document) one regulation in this Act Rule-1, was amended in 1971. Co-operative societies and mortgage banks formed under Rule-1 faced losses. So to remove technical problems, the government amended section-3 of Rule-1 in the above Act. According to the amendment, If tribals mortgage their lands and could not pay back the loan, their lands should be resold to tribals only. Though this amendment was strictly implemented, due to official problems, these lands again went to non-tribals. Finally, Government, through G.O.M.S. 129 provided access to non-tribals also in the tribal areas with same rules and conditions.

In 1974, the collector of Khammam district, tried to vacate lands occupied by non-tribals in the district, according to government order, following a resolution by the local Zilla Parishad. But non-tribal poor were exempted from this. Non-tribal poor were given permission to own upto 5 acres of wet lands and 10 acres of drylands. It was feared that with this, restriction on tribal lands would be lifted and non-tribals would get the upper hand. Then the district collector,

alongwith Agency divisional officers, Tribal welfare deputy collector and project officers of ITDAS joined hands to vacate non-tribals from tribal lands and to give the lands back to concerned tribal persons or their legal heirs.

A tribal welfare department was established under ministry of Home at the centre to supervise the welfare and development of the tribals. The government of A.P. also had undertaken many activities and enacted a number of regulations and Acts for the welfare of tribals in the state.

Bit Bank

- ★ The main aim of the British Govt, in occupying the tribal areas ?- **To encash the raw material and establish new business centres**
- ★ In which century the custom came into practice to give the lands of tribals to non-tribals for lease? – **Second half of 18th Century**
- ★ The income obtained by increasing the tax burden on tribals, spent for which purpose by Nizam Govt.? – **For the maintenance of military**
- ★ In which decade, the lands of Gonds were handed over to British by Nizam? – **Between 1920 and 1930**
- ★ As a part of Khajana policy process in 1920, by which policy Nizam permitted the habitation in the lands of tribals: – **Nizam pensmen**
- ★ For which purpose tribal movements occurred immediately: – **for the rights on land**
- ★ Most of the Gonds living in which district? – **Adilabad**
- ★ Under whose leadership, Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.? – **Komuram Bhim**
- ★ When did Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.: – **1940**
- ★ How many times the tribals of eastern ghats revolted against British and Nizam? – **five times**
- ★ Who is the leader for first two movements? – **Ramabhupati**
- ★ Who is the leader for third armed struggle of tribals: – **Alluri Sitaramaraju**
- ★ Who is the leader for fourth armed struggle of tribals? – **Komuram Bhim**
- ★ First armed movement held at which places? – **Srikakulam and Khammam**
- ★ The place of fighting of Komuram Bhim: – **Dhanara reserve forest in Adilabad forests**
- ★ In which village Komuram Bhim tried to remove the difficulties of Gonds? – **Babjire moguli kolam, the hill village**
- ★ During the Telangana armed struggle, Tribals were prepared to join hands with whom? – **Communists**
- ★ During the Telangana armed struggle, in which district tribals participated in higher number? – **Khammam**
- ★ The main reason for the tribals to participate in highest number from Khammam district in Telangana armed struggle: – **higher taxation of Nizam**
- ★ Where did tribals fought against the shooting of comrade Machcha veeraiah and the arrests of Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao etc.? – **Khammam district**
- ★ The revolt of Khammam tribals particularly spread in which areas? – **Paloncha, East yellandu and Madhira**
- ★ Mostly which tribe is in communist parties? – **Koya**
- ★ Which tribes fought under the leadership of Naxalites? – **Jatapu and Savara**
- ★ The tribes of Jatapu and Savara residing in which areas: – **Srikakulam and Odisha**
- ★ Naxalite movement born at: – **Naxalbari**
- ★ Naxalbari is in which State? – **West Bengal**
- ★ The leaders of naxalite movement: – **Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal**
- ★ What is the reason for the last stage of naxalite movement and the surrender of rebels voluntarily in the midst of 1970's: – **Shooting of prominent leaders and the arrest of some other leaders**
- ★ What is the basic problem of the tribals of Srikakulam: – **Land occupation in large scale by migrants**

- ★ In whose research it was revealed that because of migrants who came from delta regions, tribals became habituated to drinking alcohol and narcotics and lost their lands: – **Hyman dorf**
- ★ Who carried on co-existence with tribals in Adilabad forest area, learned their language and made them as literates? – **Comrade Venkateswara Rao**
- ★ In which year Tribal farmer labour Society ('Girijana raitu kuli sangham') was found? -**1978**
- ★ In which year, all the tribals in Asifabad Taluq joined and carried on a great movement against money lenders? –**1978**
- ★ The institution formed to raise awareness among tribal people against landlords and money lenders through the cultural programmes and traditions of tribals in their own languages: – **Jana Natya Mandali**
- ★ Jana Natya Mandali, which attracted the tribals into movements through the songs was established by: – **Girijana raitu kuli sangham**
- ★ In which year 13 people were killed in police firings while fighting for their rights of tribals in Indravelli area: –**1980**
- ★ The courts which were arranged to protect the lands of tribals from non-tribals:- '**Praja Courts**'
- ★ In which year, the first tribal farmer labour society (Girijana raitu kuli sangham) was formed? – **18th April, 1981**
- ★ The first tribal farmer labour society meeting was held at: – **Indravelli**
- ★ For what project, tribals lost their land to the extent of 300 acres in the year 1984 and demanded for compensation? – **Satanla river irrigation project**
- ★ Name the Govt, which arrested the leaders of second tribal conference ? – **Telugu Desam**
- ★ The second tribal conference was established in the year of ? –**1985**
- ★ In which year the famine occurred in Adilabad district? –**1988**
- ★ In which year, Nizam Govt, brought land exchange provision experimentally? –**1937**
- ★ In the year 1949, in the last days of Nizam, the act issued in suppress the Telangana armed struggle: – **Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 (fasil)**
- ★ According to which order, Govt, provided the place to non-tribals in tribal lands subjected to some conditions? – **G.O.M.S. No. 129**
- ★ The exemption have given to poor non-tribals to take how much land in tribal areas? – **Wet land upto 5 acres and dry land upto 10 acres**
- ★ The programme of removing the non-tribals from tribal lands and the handing over that land to the original owners or their successors was converted on under whose control?- **Agency divisional officers, Tribal welfare deputy collector, ITDA project officers along with district collector**

Objective Bits

1.The main aim of British Govt, in occupying the tribal areas:

1. Establishment of administrative centres
2. Collection of raw material
3. Establishment of new business centres
4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

2. In which decade, Nizam Govt, handed over . the tribal lands to the Britishers? .

1. 1920 – 30
2. 1910 – 20
3. 1900 -1910
4. 1890 – 1900

Ans.1

3. The main purpose of tribal movements:

1. Administration
2. Political power
3. Land rights
4. Business

Ans.3

4. Mostly Gonds are residing in which district?

1. Adilabad
2. Hyderabad
3. Warangal
4. Nalgonda

Ans.1

5. Under whose leadership, Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.?

1. Komuram Yellaiah
2. Komuram Bhim
3. Komuram Rangaiah
4. Komuram Ram

Ans.2

6. Komuram Bhim revolted in which reserve forest?

1. Indravelli reserve forest
2. Rampachodavaram reserve forest
3. Dhanara reserve forest
4. Bodhan reserve forest

Ans.3

7. The tribals are prepared to join hands with whom during Telangana armed struggle?

1. Azad Hind Fauz
2. Congress
3. Socialist
4. Communist

Ans.4

8. Who arrested and died in Khammam district fighting?

1. Comrade Machcha Veeraiah
2. Comrade Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao
3. Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao
4. All the above

Ans.4

9. Among the following which one is the Andhra Pradesh Agency Tribal Movement?

1. Naxalites movement
2. Revolt movement
3. Tribal movement
4. All the above

Ans.1

10. Which tribe fought under the leadership of Naxalites?

1. Jatapu
2. Savara
3. 1 & 2

4. None of these

Ans.3

11. Where the Naxalite movement started at first?

1. Adilabad
2. Naxalbari
3. Naxal coat
4. Naxal chambal

Ans.2

12. Naxalbari area situated in which State?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Odisha
4. West Bengal

Ans.4

13. The leader of Naxalites movement:

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Charu Majumdar
3. Kanu Sanyal
4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

14 Who lived with tribals in Adilabad forest area, learned their language and changed them as literates?

1. Comrade Srihari Rao
2. Comrade Venkateswara Rao
3. Comrade Ganesh
4. Comrade Varavara Rao

Ans.2

15. In which year Girijana raitu kuli sangham (Tribal farm labour society) was formed?

1. 1978 2. 1979
3. 1980 4. 1981

Ans.1

16. The organisation which created aware-ness among tribals through the cultural programmes and also informed about the atrocities of land lords and money lenders to the tribal people:

1. Viplava natya mandali .
2. Praja natya mandali
3. Jana natya mandali
4. Communist natya mandali

Ans.3

17. The first tribal farmer labour society meeting held in the year:

1. 18th April, 1981
2. 18th April, 1982 .
3. 18th April, 1980
4. 18th April, 1976

Ans.1

18. The first tribal farmer labour society meeting held at:

1. Bodhan
2. Madhira
3. Bhuvanagiri
4. Indravelli

Ans.4

19. The second Tribal Conference was formed in the year:

1. 1984
2. 1985
3. 1986
4. 1987

Ans.2

20. The Govt, which arrested the leaders of Tribals conference and the leaders of Society in 1985?

1. Congress
2. Janatadal
3. Telugu Desam
4. C.P.M.

Ans.3

21. In which district famine occurred in 1988?

1. Karimnagar
2. Adilabad
3. Khammam
4. Mahabubnagar

Ans.2

22. In which year, Nizam Govt, brought the land exchange provision experimentally for the first time?

1. 1937 2. 1939
3. 1935 4. 1941

Ans.1

23. According to which order Govt, provided the place to non-tribals in tribal lands?

1. G.O.M.S. No. 125
2. G.O.M.S. No. 128
3. G.O.M.S. No. 129
4. G.O.M.S. No. 130

Ans.3

24. How much land is permitted to non-tribals in tribal areas?

1. 2 acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land
2. 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land
3. 8 acres of wet land or 25 acres of dry land
4. 10 acres of wet land or 12 acres of dry land

Ans.2

25. Under whose control, the programme of removal of non-tribals from tribal lands and handed over that land to the original owners was organised?

1. Agency divisional officers along with district collector

2. Tribal welfare deputy collector

3. ITDA project officers

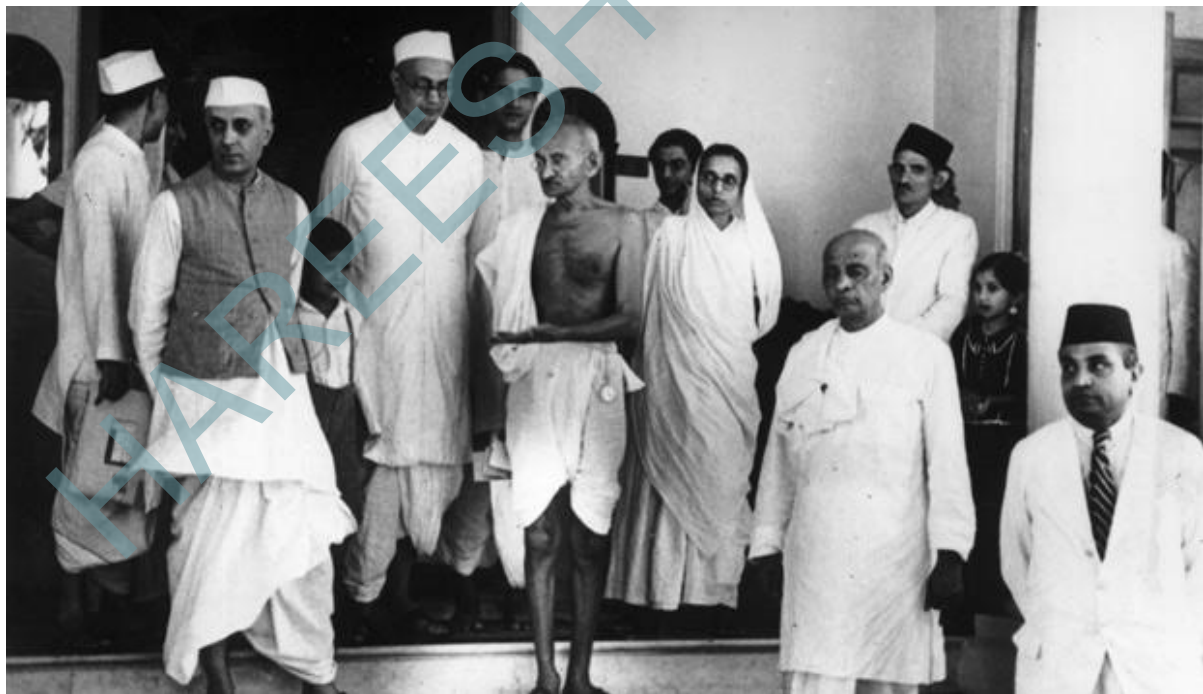
4. All the above

Ans.4

Telangan History Vandemataram and other movements in Telangana

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Raja Rama Mohan Roy (1772-1833) founded the 'Brahma Sabha' in 1828. Later, Devendranath Tagore and others transformed it into 'Brahma Samajam'. It expanded very widely in the North India.

The government of Hyderabad declared that marriages conducted according to the Brahma Samaj rituals were legal. Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu, who worked as a lecturer of Mahaboobia college at Secunderabad between 1899 and 1904 A.D participated in several reform

movements like Brahma samaj at Hyderabad. He was a great scholar and orator and attracted students with his truthfulness and sincerity. Later he had become the principal of the Pithapuram Raja (PR) college at Kakinada. The Brahma Samaj worked for the abolition of prostitution and upliftment of Harijans and other social causes. It preached freedom of press and social reform.

The first meeting of Brahma Samaj in Nizam state held at Residency Bazar in Hyderabad on 20 September 1914. Narayana Govinda Vellinkar had become its president, according to the suggestion of Sarojini Naidu. He worked hard to expand the movement in Hyderabad state. In the first meeting, HS Venkata Rao, B.Ramayya, J.S.Muthaiah A.R.Mukunda Swami, Valtati Seshaiyah and others (total in) joined the Brahma Samaj. Though Bhagyareddy Varma conducted the meeting, he did not join the movement. In fact, the influence of Arya Samaj was much more than that of Brahma Samaj in the Telangana region.

Divyajnana Samaj

The Divyajnana Samaj theosophical was founded at Adayar (Madras) in 1890 in India. Its branch was opened at Hyderabad in 1892 and a magazine called 'Andhra Maata' was started on its behalf in 1917. This society opposed the consequences of royal system and religious partiality.

Hindu social club

Raja Murali Monohar Bahaddur founded the Hindu social club in 1888. People like Keshava Ayyar, Ramachandra pillai and krishna Ayyar took active part in it. This club worked hard to remove blind beliefs such as 'sea travel is forbidden to Hindus' and others and sent many Hindu students abroad for higher studies. It also opposed other social evils. The club conducted a conference at charminar and invited Sravanti Bai Triumbaka canaron from mumbai for giving lectures.

Humanitarian league

It was founded in 1913. Its president was Rama Balmukund. Bhagyareddy Varma worked for the upliftment of Harijans through this.

Social service league

VamanRao Nayak and Keshav Rao Koratkar founded this league in 1915. Its main objectives were-encouraging education of women and establishment

Youngmen's Andhra Association

It propagated the greatness of Telugu language and culture.

Hyderabad state constitutional Amendment society

Its objective was to fight for the political rights of people. It requested the Butler committee to provide freedom of speech and freedom of press in the Hyderabad state.

Thus several organisations and movements worked for the awakening of people of Telangana.

Vandematram Movement

Lord Curzan (ViceRoy) declared the division of Bengal on 5th July, 1905. The people of Bengal started a movement to oppose the decision, which later turned into a National Movement. During this movement, the 'Vandemataram' song inspired patriotism among the people of the country and established a concept and attitude of unity among the several areas of India. Lord Curzan was a hard imperialist who thought that the Indians were not eligible to be free or to hold responsible posts. God created the British to rule them. That's why Gopala Krishna Gokhale compared curzan to Aurangzeb who suppressed the Hindus. Later after a very active, nationwide movement, King George-V declared on 12 December, 1911 that the division of Bengal was stopped.

The 'Vandemataram' song was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in 1875. He included it in his novel 'Anand Math', which was written between 1880-82 A.D. Music for this song was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore. He first sang the song at the National Conference of Congress in 1896. As this song inspired the people during the Bengal movement, it was named as Vandemataram movement.

In 1938, hostel students of the Osmania University started singing this prayer song. Before that, students used to sing devotional songs of Lord Srima and Sri Krishna during prayer and festivals.

Authorities of the hostel, who never objected to any of those songs, started objecting the singing of 'Vandemataram'. As the students refused to obey them, hundreds of students were debarred from their schools and colleges. Through a Gazette of 22 July, 1939, the government expelled 350 students from Osmania University, (a total of 1200 students from Hyderabad), 370 students of Gulbarga Intermediate college, 120 students of a Mahaboobnagar High school, 70 students of city college 350 students from Warangal, Aurangabad and Bidar regions. Lodging and Boarding for the expunged students of Osmania University were provided at the residence of Vaman Nayak and Jain Mandir. Students of other colleges conducted strike in solidarity to them. To save the academic years and studies of the students, a committee was formed with the help of Raja Bahadur Venkata Ramareddy. The chairman of the committee was Achyuta Reddy. This committee requested the Vice chancellors of the Andhra and Banaras university to admit the above students but they refused because they were getting donations from the Nizam. Then they asked the vice chancellor of Nagpur University-Kedar and he agreed to admit the science students at Nagpur and Arts students at Jabalpur. Many of them finished their courses there, while others again came back and joined in Osmania University. The students who went to Nagpur formed the 'Vandemataram students Union' in May, June of 1939 at Nagpur. A committee was formed to provide financial assistance to them which was called as the 'Council of Action' committee.

Famous lawyer Varada Rajulu came forward to collect donations for the committee from Warangal. Kaloji Narayana Rao and others also participated actively in that programme.

Bit Bank

- ★ Hyderabad government legalised the marriages performed in accordance with which customs? – According to customs the Brahma Samaj
- ★ Who served as a lecturer in Mahaboobiya College in Secunderabad? – Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
- ★ First person who propagated Brahma Samaj in Hyderabad? • Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
- ★ Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu worked as a lecturer in Mahaboobia College upto-1899-1904
- ★ Teachings of Brahma Samaj were ? – press freedom press and social reform
- ★ At which place in Hyderabad Brahma Samaj met – Residency bazar
- ★ In which year first meeting of Brahma Samaj was held? –1914
- ★ Who was the chairman for the first meeting of Brahma Samaj- Narayana Govinda Vellinkar
- ★ How many members took 'Brahma diksha' in the first Brahma Samaj? –14 members
- ★ Who was the secretary of Brahma Samaj? – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ★ In which year, Theosophical Society in Hyderabad was established? –1892
- ★ The paper published by Theosophical Society – Andhra Maata
- ★ 'Andhra maata' paper established in the year –1917
- ★ The paper which opposed ill consequences of monarchism and the religious partisan approach? – Andhra maata
- ★ The society which fought for the rights of people? – Hyderabad state constitutional religion society
- ★ The committee which appealed for the freedom of press, freedom of speech for the people in Nizam state? – Buttler committee
- ★ The viceroy who announced the division of Bengal – Lord Curzon
- ★ In which year the division of Bengal was announced? – 5th July, 1905
- ★ Who announced that 'Indians are not eligible for responsible posts or the freedom' • – Lord Curzon
- ★ Who compared Lord Curzon with Aurangzeb? – Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- ★ The Emperor who announced the cancellation of the division of Bengal? – George-V
- ★ The day of the cancellation of Bengal division – 12th December, 1911
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was written? –1875
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was included in novel titled 'Anand math'?-1880-82
- ★ Who wrote the song 'Vandemataram'? – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- ★ Who composed and sang 'Vandemataram'? – Rabindranath Tagore
- ★ In which year the song 'Vandemataram' was- sung in the Indian National Congress (INC) –1896
- ★ In which year, Vandemataram Movement started in Osmania University? -1938
- ★ When did Nizam government announce the ban on students through gazette?- 22nd July, 1939
- ★ Where the boarding and lodging facilities were provided to the students who were banned from the University?- Meals in the building of Vaman nayak and accommodation in Jain mandir
- ★ With whose initiation, the committee was formed to see not to spoil the education of students? – Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, the committee was formed to see not to spoil the education of students? – Achyuta Reddy
- ★ For the admission of the students Achyuta Reddy committee approached which university? – Andhra University and Banaras University
- ★ During the Vandemataram movement in Osmania university, who was the vice-chancellor of Andhra University? – Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy
- ★ The book written by Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy – Musalamma Maranam
- ★ During the Vandemataram movement in Osmania University who was the vice-chancellor of Banaras university? – Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

- ★ The reason for the rejection to give admission to the students by Andhra and Banaras university – Donations of Nizam to those universities
- ★ Which university provided admissions to the students of Vandemataram movement? – Nagpur University
- ★ In those days who was the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University? – Kedar
- ★ Where the admissions went to science students and arts students? – For the science students in Nagpur and for the arts students in Jabalpur
- ★ Where did the Vandemataram Vidarthi Union formed ? – Nagpur
- ★ In which year Vandemataram Vidarthi Union was formed? –1939
- ★ The committee which formed in Hyderabad to extend financial help to the students in Nagpur University? – Council of action
- ★ The famous lawyer who send donations to coun-cil of action committee from Warangal? – Varada Rajulu
- ★ Who said that the library movement itself is a first movement in Telangana? -.Suravaram Pratapa Reddy

Objective Bits

1. Hyderabad government provided legality to the marriages performed in which customs?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Theosophical society
3. Brahma samaj
4. Hindu social club

Ans. 3

2. The first person who propagate the Brahma Samaj in Hyderabad?

1. Raghupati Venkata ratnam Naidu
2. Sarojini Naidu
3. Kandukuri Vireshalingam
4. Bhagya Reddy Varma

Ans.1

3. In which year, first meeting of Brahma Samaj?

1. 1910 2. 1912 3. 1914 4. 1916

Ans.3

4. The chairman of first Brahma Samaj meeting?

1. Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu
2. Narayana Govinda Vellinkar
3. Sarojini Naidu ' .
4. Deshiraju Pedda Bapaiah

Ans.2

5. How many members took 'Brahma diksha' in the first 'Brahma Samajam'?

1. 11 2. 12 3. 13 4. 14

Ans.4

6. In which year, branch of theosophical society was established in Hyderabad?

1. 1892 2. 1893
3. 1894 4. 1895

Ans.1

7. Andhra maata paper came out on behalf of which samajam?

1. Arya Samaj
2. Theosophical society
3. Brahma Samaj
4. Hindu' Social club

Ans.2

8. Andhra maata paper published in the year:

1. 1915 2. 1916
3. 1917 4. 1918

Ans.3

9. In which year, Hindu social club was established?

1. 1885 2. 1886
3. 1887 4. 1888

Ans.4

10. Founder of Hindu social club:

1. Raja Murali Manohar Bahaddhur
2. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
3. Pandita Govinda Rao
4. Vaman Nayak

Ans.1

11. Humanitarian League was formed in the year:

1. 1913 2. 1914
3. 1915 4. 1916

Ans.1

12. The chairman of Humanitarian League:

1. Ram Balmukunda
2. Vaman Rao Nayak
3. Raja Murali Manohar
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.1

13. Social service league was formed in:

1. 1912 2. 1913
3. 1914 4. 1915

Ans.1

14. The chairman of social service league:

1. Vaman Rao Nayak
2. Keshava Rao Koratkar
3. 1 and 2
4. None of the above

Ans.3

15. Vandemataram Movement started in Osmania University in the year:

1. 1936 2. 1935
3. 1937 4. 1938

Ans.4

16. When the Nizam government announced the ban on students through gazette?

1. 22nd July, 1938
2. 22nd July, 1939
3. 22nd July, 1940
4. 22nd July, 1941

Ans.2

17. During the movement of Vandemataram, the students of Osmania got the admissions in which university?

1. Andhra University
2. Banaras University
3. Nagpur University
4. All the above

Ans.2

18. Who was the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University?

1. Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy
2. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
3. J.S. Venkat Rao
4. Kedar

Ans.3

19. Vandemataram students union formed at:

1. Nagpur
2. Jabalpur .
3. Vijayawada
4. Hyderabad

Ans.1

20. Vandemataram students union formed in the year:

1. 1938 2. 1939
3. 1940 4. 1937

Ans.2

Telangana History Independence/National Movement in Telangana

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With the onset of Europeans, modern era started in the Hyderabad state. The European imperialists interfered into the politics of the state even during the Asafjahi period and earned political gains.

Though the Nizam-ul-mulk, who formed the Nizam state/Hyderabad state in 1724 A.D. was an independent ruler, the Asaf Jahis considered as the subedar of Moghul until 1758. The Nizam had given off the North Andhra coastal region to the British, as a result of the negotiations between his ambassador Jogipantulu and the British East India company representatives. In exchange to this the company agreed to collect and give tributes (peshkash) from that region. Jogipantulu negotiated to hand over 4 Northern circars except Guntur, Mustafanagar, Eluru, Rajahmundry and Srikakulam to the British and made them pay Rs. 9 lakhs there and then to Nizam Ali. Again in 1766, the Nizam presented 5 circars the Mustafanagar, Mustafanagar, Eluru, Rajahmundry and Chikakole (Srikakulam) – to the English as a free gift. The company also took over the Guntur circar from Nizam in 1788. On 2 June, 1798, the Nizam signed a military agreement with the British and ceded the Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary regions to the British. (From then onwards, they have been known as the ceded regions/districts) In this way, the Nizam gave away almost all of the coastal region and ceded regions to the British. They merged all those regions in the Madras State/province with it, most of the important port towns, and trade centres of the Nizam state went into the India under the British rule. And at the same time, the dominance of the company increased to a large extent in the Nizam state. Chandulal, who was a supporter of the company, had become peshkar.

The Nizam government had fallen into financial difficulties and taken loans from a banking organisation called 'Palmer company'. This company borrowed at a rate of 12 percent from the rich and lent it to Nizam on 25% rate of interest. As the Nizam could not repay these loans, he had given off the Berar and Osmanabad circars also to the British.

Later, a movement called the 'Wahabi movement' was conducted against the Nizam and

British, which was led by Mubariz-ud-daula, third son of Sikander Jha in Hyderabad. He was arrested in 1838 and that was the first national movement against the British in Telangana. As the British suppressed the Wahabi movement very severely, the 1857 Sepoy Revolution did not affect the Nizam state very much. Though the British took care for it to not spread in the south India and the Deccan, some incidents, relating to it, happened here and there.

The revolt of Bahadur Shah, the Delhi Sultan, also inspired a number of Muslims of Hyderabad. Maulvi Ibrahim incited the people of the Nizam state to revolt against the British on 10th June 1857.

A leader called Fakir addressed people at the Secunderabad cantonment area and incited them to fight against the British army, which was present. He was immediately arrested. The Salarjung-I banned the reading of 'Kutba' which incites Jihad feelings in the Mecca Masjid of Hyderabad.

Some Muslims, who conducted a revolt in Berar and Aurangabad came to Hyderabad under the leadership of Jamedar Chiddah Khan. Chiddah Khan was arrested by Salarjung-I Rohilla warriors, opposed this and went to capture the British residency in a group of 300, led by Turebaj Khan. The company sent Major Briggs with an army to protect the Residency. The Rohilla force weakened in the battle and Turebaz Khan was shot to death by the British soldiers at Tuphran village while he was attempting to escape. Another leader of the Rohillas Maulvi Allauddin escaped to Bangalore. But was caught at Mangalpalli near Bangalore and was again brought to Hyderabad. Later, he was sent to the Andaman jail where he died in 1884. The revolt of Raja Venkatappayya Nayak, ruler of Sholapur in Maharashtra, (which was under the Nizam rule), was also notable. The Raja was defeated by the British but as he did not want to be imprisoned by the British, committed suicide. The above incidents were related to the 1857 Sepoy Revolt, which were suppressed by the British with the support of Nizam, for this the British presented the Nizam with the 'Star of India' Title, and also 'most exalted order' and knighthood in 1861.

The people of Nizam state opposed Nizam for taking the titles and had written protests and slogans on walls. A number of small revolts also occurred in the Nizam state even before the 1857 revolt. 'Sardar Dharmaji Papparao at Bidar, Nawasji Nayak at Nanded and Veerappa in Koppal' led armed revolts against the British in 1818, but were suppressed cruelly by the contingent armies of the Nizam. Sardar Bhil Nayak led the attacks of armed Bhil tribals against the British forces at Aurangabad cantonment in 1819 but was caught and hanged by the British. Though Bhil Nayak was hanged the Bhils & did not go back but continued to fight with new leaders named Jandhula and Jakira. The Bhils continued their attacks on the British between 1822 and 1857 frequently.

The Jangaon fort was recaptured by Papparao and his men from the British in 1840 and was kept under him for 8 years. Like wise Lingappa in Bidar, Krishnaji Deshmukh in Nandapur, Narsingarao in Belgaum and Hasnappanayak in Sholapur fought against the British dominance. The British forces were threatened and left the valley of River Godavari due to the violent revolt of Rohillas at Bhadrachalam. Rohillas killed the British captain Hiver during the battle.

Agitation at Bollaram cantonment

Bollaram near Hyderabad housed the chief cantonment of the British army during the Nizam rule.

In 1855, Moharram, an auspicious day for Muslims fell on a Sunday. As Christians regard Sunday as a day of rest, Brigadier McKenzie of Bollaram cantonment gave orders that there should not be any noise. This led to the anger and agitation of the Muslim soldiers and a Havaladar named Gulam Khadir stabbed Brigadier McKenzie with his sword. During this attack,

even the personal security guards of the Brigadier deserted him and stood on the side of Gulam Khadir. This incident frightened the army officers of the contingent so much that they did not venture out of their houses for 10 days.

The 1862 conspiracy

Opposition and discontent arose among the people of the state because Nizam accepted the 'Star of India' award from the British. As word was out that Raosaheb Peshwa was planning to lead an armed attack on the Nizam, people decided to support the Peshwa. So, he came to Hyderabad and held discussions with the prominent leaders and activists here. Meanwhile, the Nizam government had come to know the presence of Peshwa in Hyderabad and arrested all the suspects and revolutionists. Thus the conspiracy failed to take place with this, almost all the revolts against the British, inspired by the 1857 revolt were suppressed.

Political awakening in the Nizam state

The people's agitation against the Nizam government about the Chanda Railway scheme started the political awakening among the common people of the state. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya led a protest opposing the railway scheme, as a group of people felt that it might compromise the interests of people. They insisted that the construction work of the railway line should be given to Indians. As it was the first incident in which people opposed and questioned the Nizam, the government felt that it was an insult to them and not only removed Aghornath from his post but also expelled him from the state. He was the first nationalist leader who was expelled from the Nizam state.

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 and the scholars and middle class people were very happy about it. The first Muslim leader to join the Indian National Congress from Hyderabad state was Mullah Abdul Khayyum. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya and Ramachandra Pillai also joined the Congress and tried to inculcate nationalistic feelings among the educated people of Hyderabad and also tried to attract masses towards the National Congress.

Many magazines and journals were being printed from Hyderabad with nationalistic views by 1900 itself. Prominent among them in English were - 'Hyderabad Telegraph, Deccan Standard, Deccan Times, Hyderabad Record, The Deccan Budget, The Deccan Mail and the Hyderabad Chronicle', In Marathi Gulbarga Samachar, Nizam Vaibhav Bhageswari, Sri Bhageswari Vijay and Champavathi, In Telugu - the daily 'Dina Vartamana', and in Urdu Shankatul Islam and Hazardastan. The 'Hyderabad Record' was harassed by the British residency as it described the Resident as 'Caesar'.

Renaissance of literature and culture

Even before the advent of political awakening in Hyderabad state, the Renaissance movement was introduced in literary and cultural fields. It first began in the Telugu language and later spread to Marathi and Kannada regions also. The Renaissance of the Telugu region started with the establishment of 'Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' in 1901 A.D. at Hyderabad. Later the 'Sri Raja Raja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' was founded at Hanumakonda in 1904 and the 'Andhra Samvardhini' library in 1905 at Secunderabad by Komarraju Lakshmana Rao. The library movement helped to create awareness about the culture and heritage of the Andhra region and also taught the value of freedom and democracy to people.

Andhra Jana Sangham

The establishment of 'Andhra Jana Sangham' inspired and led to a number of social, political and economic revolts in Hyderabad state. Suravaram, Madapati, Burgula, Mandumula

Narsingarao and many others founded the Andhra Jana Sangham. At first it worked for the abolition of bonded labour and due to its agitations, government issued orders in 1923, 26, and 27 abolishing bonded labour. The name of the Sangham was changed to Nizam Rashtra Andhra Maha Sabha in 1922 which led to the Andhra movement. The sabha first worked to develop the social and cultural renaissance movement at Hyderabad state and later it turned political and merged with the Hyderabad state congress finally.

Ban on meetings

In 1921, educated youth of Hyderabad decided to convene a meeting to request constitutional amendments. But the Nizam issued an extraordinary gazette on 9th September, 1921, banning all public meetings in the state. This was called as the Kala Gaphti. It had carry off the civil rights of people completely and people revolted against it in a large scale.

Kakinada congress conference

The annual conferences of Indian National congress was held at kakinada in 1923. As the East coast railway line was damaged due to heavy rains, the train to kakinada was diverted to Secunderabad. All the political leaders of congress, who were in that train were requested to attend a meeting and address congress activists in Secunderabad. As a result of that meeting, 500 representatives from Hyderabad state attended the conference at Kakinada later. There they discussed the future of people of Hyderabad and formed some resolutions. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao played a key role in preparing the drafts of the resolutions.

The Hyderabad political conference

The representatives of Hyderabad, who attended the Kakinada conference, conducted the first political conference of Hyderabad there. It was presided over by Madhava rao Ane. This meet adopted three main resolutions. They were -

1. Political reforms in Hyderabad state
2. Formation of responsible government through elections
3. Right to expression

As the Nizam government refused to give permission to conduct the second political conference in Hyderabad state, it was conducted at Mumbai, under the presidentship of Y.M.Kale of Berar. The third political conference of Hyderabad was held at Pune in 1928 and S.C. Kelkar presided over it. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose spoke in it and declared that the establishment of a democratic government is the ultimate goal of congress. He also said that there were only white officers in British India, where as in Princely states-people had to fight with the rulers and officers of their own nation.

The fourth political conference of Hyderabad was held at Akola in 1931 and was presided over by Ramachandra Nayak. Thus the people of Hyderabad state had to conduct their own meetings outside their own state.

Emergence of Andhra Maha Sabha

The Andhra Jana Sangham changed its name and emerged as the Andhra Maha Sabha and decided to conduct its first meeting at Jogipeta in Medak district in 1930. Though the Nizam government agreed to conduct it. It imposed three conditions. They were -

1. The chairman of the conference should be a mulki i.e., which means that he/she should be a native of Nizam state.
2. The conference should not create embarrassing or hurtful situations to other religious

3. And issues of politics should not be discussed at the conference.

Suravarm Pratapa Reddy presided over the first conference and 32 resolutions were adapted. Along with this meeting, the first conference of Andhra Mahila Sabha was also held and Nadimpalli Sundaramma presided over it. After eleven Andhra Mahilasabha conferences (the last at Bhuvanagiri in 1944) They were stopped. 13 Andhra Maha Sabha conferences were held. In the 11th conference, the sabha split into -moderates and revolutionists or extremists. The moderates branch, was later merged with the Hyderabad state congress and the extremists branch had transformed into the communist party and participated in the Telangana Armed struggle.

Hyderabad state congress

In fact, a congress committee had come into existence as early as 1918 in Hyderabad but they limited their activities to khadi and upliftment of backward classes, as the Nizam government was against the congress. A temporary executive was formed for the Hyderabad state congress on a January 1938 under the leadership of Govinda rao nanal and others and it was decided that the state wide conference should be held on 9th September 1938. But the Nizam government banned the state congress even before its formation on 7th September, 1938. They government accused it as communal organisation and banned it. The ban was strongly opposed by the congress which started the satyagra- ha movement. Thus the year 1938 was the most important year in the history of Hyderabad state, because it was the year of political awakening.

Historical vande mataram movement of 1938 .

In 1938, November 30 hostel students of the Osmania University started singing the Vande mataram as a prayer sang prior to that, students used to sing- devotional songs of lords rama and krishna during prayers' and festivals. Authorities of the hostel, who never objected to those songs, started objecting to the singing of vande mataram. Students refused to obey and were expelled from schools and colleges in hundreds. They began to agitate and got support from other students as well as the leaders of congress. A com- mittee was formed to fight on behalf of the students. Achyuta reddy led it and Harihar deshpandey, and V.K. Reddy were members in it. Thus committee requested the vice chancellors of Andhra and Banaras universities to admit the students, but they refused. Finally the vice chancellor of Nagpur university agreed to admit them. The students were helped financially by Antu ramachandra Rao and Raja Bahaddur Venkata Rama reddy. The students later came back to Hyderabad and played key roles in the independence movement and became prominent leaders, one of them was the former prime minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

First Satyagraha in Hyderabad state

Activists of congress conducted satyagraha opposing the ban on state congress in Hyderabad and courted arrests, some of them were- Govinda Rao Nanai, Ramakrishna Dhoot, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Janardhana Rao Desai, Srinivasa Rao Borikar and others. Police lathicharged the people who had come to watch the satyagraha at gowligu- da on 24 October, 1938. On the third day of satya- graha Swami ramananda Tirtha was arrested, who played a prominent role for the freedom of Hyderabad state from Nizam. Along with the state congress, Arya Samaj, Hindu parishad and other civil rights societies conducted satyagrahas and protest activities. As the Nizam government branded it as a communal protest. Gandhiji ordered the leaders of Hyderabad to stop their satyagraha move- ment. So it was stopped on 24 December, 1938. Gandhiji then requested the Primeminister of Hyderabad Sir Akbar Hyderi to lift the ban con- gress, but he did not. But the arrested leaders were released and prohibited. Bhogaraju

pattabhi Sitaramaiah and K.F. Nariman to enter into Hyderabad state. The Nizam government refused primary and civil rights to nationalists and people on one hand and encouraged the communal and violent organisation-Majlis-e-Ittehadul-Muslimeen on the other hand. The Ittehadul Muslimeen, which was formed on 12 November, 1927, started to play a key role in all the activities of the Nizam government by then.

Opposition of Nizam towards local languages

The Nizam governments opposed the usage or development of local languages like Telugu, Kannada and Marathi and tried to destroy them in a systematic way. They refused to give permission to schools and educational institutions that taught in local languages. Urdu was the only official and teaching language from primary to university level education. All students had to learn Urdu compulsorily.

Individual Satyagraha

Gandhiji started individual Satyagraha nation wide-opposing the second world war and its effects as people of India. Leaders of Hyderabad state congress were selected to participate in it. Some of them were-Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Hiralal Kotoba, Motilal, (Mantri Srinivasa Rao, Achyuta Rao Deshpandey, Devarambai Chauhan, Pranesacharya and others.

Conditions during Quit India Movement

Swami Ramananda Tirtha attended the All India National Congress conference held at Bombay on 8 August, 1942. The British government arrested Gandhiji and other leaders to suppress the Quit India movement. Swami wrote letters to the Hyderabad congress leaders with the call-'Door or Die' given by Gandhiji. Swami then changed his office to Sholapur. He also prepared a letter to the Nizam government demanding the-lifting of ban on state congress, Providing civil rights to people and release of political prisoners. As Swami came back after the congress meeting to Hyderabad he was arrested by the Nizam government in the railway station itself. Swami sent his letter of demands to the Nizam through G.S. Melkotey. People of Hyderabad responded to the Gandhiji's 'Door or Die' call in a large scale. Many resigned their government jobs and entered the political fray and courted arrests by the Nizam government. The government accused them of treason and other wrong criminal cases and tried to suppress them by using police force. Many prominent persons arrested were-Padmaja Naidu, Harischandra Heda, Jnanakumari Heda, G.S. Melkotey, Burgula, Katam Lakshminarayana, Komaragiri Narayana Rao, Nandapurkar, G. Ramachari, Krishna Dhubej, Jayachandra Jain and others. Opposing the arrests of leaders students also joined the agitation and some times turned violent. Protests, demonstrations, conferences and rallies were conducted statewide. All this activity led the Nizam government to lift the ban on state congress. The Nizam government appointed professor Rushbrooks Williams, a B.B.C. employee to conduct wrong propaganda that the civil rights implemented in the British India were also being implemented in Hyderabad state. But the people objected strongly to this and his propaganda was stopped

Azad Hind Fauz

The Hyderabad state played its role in the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) or Azad Hind Fauz, formed by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Dr. Suresh Chandra, who spoke in the Azad Hind radio and a friend of Netaji had worked in Hyderabad along with Abid Hussain Safrani, younger brother of Dr. Jaffar Hussain (sociology professor in Osmania University and Ali Sultan, son of the owner of Charminar Cigarette Company Abid Hussain Safrani worked as the personal

secretary of Netaji in Germany-Netaji formed a government in exile for India and saffrani acted as a minister in that. Saffrani was a friend of Gandhiji too. He worked with Gandhi in the Sevagram for some time and was also imprisoned. Some people who joined the Azad Hind Fauz from Hyderabad State were Khanrul Islam, Advayya, Ramaswami, haribhagat, Sharifuddin, Abdul Sayyad Osmani, Abdul Latif, Narsimha -Rao, Ram Karan Singh, Narsayya,. Sivasankar Narasimha, Mahabub Ali, Mohammed Khan, V.B. Swami and others.

Role of communists in the freedom movement of Hyderabad state

The Hyderabad state congress demanded the merger of the state into the Indian Union but the communist Party had another goal and concept. The communist party was banned in the state between 1939 and 1942. Communists played a prominent role in leading farmers struggles against the exploitation of landlords all over the state. The extremists branch of Andhra Maha Sabha had become the communist party and leaders like Ravi Narayana Reddy, Baddam Ellareddy, Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao, Sarvadevabhatla Ramanatham made sincere sacrifices for the good of party and people.

The All India communist party conference was held at Calcutta in 1948. It made a new proposal saying that the union government had no right to pressurise primary states to join the union of India. They described the Razakar forces of Hyderabad as people's army, with this type of resolutions the communist party, Hyderabad branch distributed 8 pages booklet in the state. It said that the Nizam should not join in the union of India. The Nehru government is annexing the princely states into the union using pressure and force and it is planning to exploit people with capitalist policies. The Hyderabad state should remain independent and others-Raja Bahadur Gaur endorsed to this concept. The communists got a lot of support and help from the Nizam government by supporting him and the slogan of 'Free Hyderabad'.

Hyderabad Youth Congress

The youth congress was established in the Hyderabad state with the support of S.K. Rao and with suggestions from N.G.Ranga, Katam Lakshmi Narayana and Bai Ramamurty naidu, to bring awareness in the youth towards the independence movement. Representatives from all districts attended a meeting and formed the 'Hyderabad state National Youth Congress'. Its first president was-Bai Ramamurty naidu and chief secretary was Katam Lakshminarayana. They toured all the districts of Nizam state and formed the branches of youth congress in 16 districts in a very short period. As the state congress was banned in the state, and almost all the prominent congress leaders were in jails, the freedom movement in the state began to slow down. But the youth congress and students unions saved it with their activities. K.V.Gangadhar, a member of youth congress of Nizamabad was implicated in a lamb case once.

The youth congress members were the main reason behind the direct action resolution taken at the state congress conference held at Musheerabad in June 1947. After around 22,000 activists were imprisoned in the Nizam state, the Nizam government realised the seriousness of the movement and tried to make compromise with the congress by releasing the moderate leaders. This news spread all over the state very fast and , Katam Lakshmi narayana, chief secretary of youth congress, who was in the Gulbarga jail wrote letters to many leaders opposing the move of the Nizam. Other youth congress leaders also opposed this and the negotiations, of Nizam government failed.

Historic Musheerabad congress conference

The chairman president of invitation committee to this conference was Ramachandra Rao Antu, vice president was Pandit Narendraji and chief secretary was Marri Chennareddy, Katam Lakshmi Narayana, Basavaraju and Barda Purkar acted as secretaries. The conference was inaugurated by the chief guest All Indian congress chief secretary Shankar Rao Dave. It was presided over by Swami Ramananda Tirtha and Kamaladevi . Chattopadhyaya, N.G.Ranga Nijalingappa and other national leaders participated. Ramananda Tirtha spoke and warned that if an independent state continued to live in the middle of the country, one day the existence of the whole country could become questionable. The demands of Hyderabad state congress were-

1, Nizam should immediately announce the merger of Hyderabad state into the Indian union

2. Representatives should be elected to participate in the constitutional assembly. Burgula

Ramakrishna Rao also spoke in the conference demanding the merger of the state into the

union. The executive committee of the state congress met at Sholapur for the first time. The

Hyderabad state congress office was established at Sholapur by then. Digambara Rao Bindu

presided over the meeting. A working group was formed with Jamlapuram Keshavarao,

Govinda Das Saraf and J.K. Praneswaracharya as members. Madapati Ramachandra Rao was

appointed as the chief secretary in the central office. G.S. Melkotey was appointed as the chief

manager of Hyderabad -Secunderabad region.

The headquarters of the Hyderabad state congress was located at Bombay. S.K.Patil provided

financial resources. The Telangana regional state congress office was established at

Vijayawada. Karnataka regional state congress office was established at Gadag and the

Maratha regional state congress office was established at Bombay. Incharge of the Telangana

regional state congress office was T.Hayagreevachari. Jayaprakash Narayan offered his full

support to the Hyderabad state movement from Bombay. The congress socialist party led by

him lent the services of Aruna Asaf Ali for the movement. The propaganda incharge of the state

congress, V.B. Raju, stayed at Vijayawada and conducted activities like 'Hyderabad day'. The

congress called to hold satyagrahas with the slogan 'Join India' statewide

Role of Socialists

National leaders of the socialist party encouraged and inspired the people of Hyderabad to fight against the Nizam's dictatorship. Leaders like Ashok Mehta and N.G.

Gore conducted lecture tours. The president of Hyderabad movement managing society

(socialist party), Aruna Asaf Ali came to Hyderabad and spoke in a number of meetings, on 7

May, 1947, leader of the socialist party, Jayaprakash Narayan spoke in the public meeting

conducted at Karbala grounds in Secunderabad. But the Nizam police force sent him away the

same night and prevented his other meetings. Socialists used to accuse the Indian

government and National Congress of being soft-hearted towards the Nizam state. The

Socialist party declared the agreement between Indian government and the Hyderabad state

government as a blunder. The socialists supported the Hyderabad movement led by Swami

Ramananda Tirtha and also participated in it. The party had a good impression among the

students and workers of the Hyderabad state. Mahadev Singh and S.B. Giri of the socialist party

played a key role in the formation of workers union in Hyderabad. In 1946-47, socialist leaders

N.M. Joshi, Ashok Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali, Purushothamdas and Trivikramdas spoke in several

public meetings held in Hyderabad to inspire people. They decided to hoist the national flag

on 15 August, 1947 in Hyderabad, but were arrested in the process. L. Narayana, who hoisted

the flag on the congress building and his followers were arrested.

On 8 September, 1947, students conducted a procession with national flags in Hyderabad and

were arrested in the campus of Nizam College. Ghosh, principal of the college and Leelamani, a

lecturer, tried to stop the police but failed. This news travelled to Madras and was informed to

Ravindra Varma, leader of All India students union. 'Hyderabad students day' was observed all over India on 15 September, 1947 following the call given by Ravindra varma. And students of the state boy-cotted colleges following the call of state congress on 23 October, 1947. The socialist members of the Hyderabad state congress executive were-1, B.S. Mahadev singh and 2. R.V.Bishop. During the underground activities of the socialists in the state, 3 leaders- Gangadhar Karyatekar, Jagannadh Balarao and Jagajjivanram died. Before the police action on Hyderabad state-Jayaprakash narayan declared that the Nizam lost the right to rule and ' that there was no place for princely states in India.

He demanded that the state of Hyderabad should _ become free and divided into three regions depend-
ing upto their languages.

Bhagyanagar Radio

The Bhagyanagar Radio centre was established at Kurnool under the auspices of the Hyderabad state under the leadership of Paga Pullareddy. It ' transmitted programmes every evening along with the Deccan Radio transmissions. The Deccan Radio was managed by the Nizam government. The trans-
missions were conducted in Telugu, urdu and English languages. As information* regarding this centre was kept secret, the Nizam government tried hard to locate it. Machinery for the Radio centre was arranged by Raghunathareddy and kodanda Ramireddy of wanaparty and govardhana reddy of [pallepadu. Responsibility of transmissions was taken by Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sarma, ' Gottimukkala Krishnamurthy and others. Lawyer nagappa from Gadwal conducted the urdu transmis-
sions. collection of news and editing was done by ' Gottimukkala Krishnamurthy. the freedom movement of-the Nizam state benefited a lot from these radio programmes. Information about the movement was propagated speedily. And the atrocities and exploitation of Razakars, Majlis, Nizam communal police forces and army against the com-mon people were brought to light through the radio, and the eyes of people were opened towards the dictatorship of Nizam. It also brought to light the activities and sacrifices of the state congress activists.

Political Conditions after the Second World War

With the defeat of Japan in 1945, the second world war came to an end. clement Attlee had become the labour party Prime minister of Britain
His government lifted the ban on congress party in India and released political prisoners from jails. Talks and negotiations started in earnest to hand over the reigns of the country to Indians . In this background the Hyderabad government gave indica-tions to lift the ban on the state congress in Septem-ber 1945. Chathari Nawab, Chairman of the exec-utive council of Nizam government invited the lead-ers of the state congress to negotiations in November 1945. The government agreed to lift the ban an state congress on same conditions. Nehru, as the presi-dent of All India state people's conference wrote a letter to the prime minister of Nizam govern-ment-sir Mirza Ismail asking him to lift the ban on state congress. After prolonged negotiations, the ban was lifted and Swami Ramananda Tirtha had become the president of Hyderabad state congress.

In 1946, the cabinet mission visited India. The Hyderabad government sent a representative com-mittee, led by Chathari Nawab, Nawab Ali yavar jung and sir waiter Mankton to meet the cabinet mission and viceroy. The committee argued that the Hyderabad state should be left

independent without interference from Indian union.

Nizam state on Independence day

While India was celebrating independence on the night of 14 August, 1947, the state of Hyderabad still continued under the dictatorship of Nizam. Burgula Rama Krishna Rao and Katam Lakshminarayana went to Hyderabad and met with prakasham Pantulu, Bulusu Sambamurty, Kala Venkata Rao and other leaders and explained the situation of Hyderabad. They both were arrested in September, 1947 by the Nizam government.

Cables to foreign countries

cables were sent by the leaders and activists of freedom movement in Hyderabad to leaders of the countries like Russia, America (USA), France, England and others explaining the situation of Hyderabad and frugality of Nizam government. They explained the conditions under the Nizam in detail and requested the moral support of the countries.

Status Quo Agreement

The Nizam of Hyderabad issued a farmaana on 26 June, 1947, announcing that the Hyderabad state will not join the union of India or in the constitutional Assembly. Mirza Ismail, prime minister of Hyderabad state suggested that the Nizam government should form a responsible government and hold friendly relations with the independent Indian government. But as the Nizam did not agree to his, Mirza Ismail resigned. Chathari Nawab replaced him. A committee of representatives, led by Chathari Nawab, sir waiter monktan, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Nawab Ali yavar jung was appointed to negotiate with the government of India. The committee started negotiations in July 1947. The Government of India gave two months to the Nizam to solve this problem. A draft agreement was reached on 18 October, 1947 between the Nizam government and union of India. The committee of representations took the signature of the Nizam on it and were about to go to Delhi on 27 October, but were stopped by Razakar forces of the majlis-e-lthehadul Muslimeen. The Nizam government capitulated under the pressure of Majlis and cancelled the agreement as well the committee of representatives. Another committee was appointed in its place. As a result of this chathari Nawab resigned as the Prime minister of Hyderabad. Mir Layak ali, a famous industrialist of Hyderabad replaced him. The new committee tried to change the draft agreement but failed as the union government refused to change it. Finally, the states quo agreement was signed by both parties on 29 November, 1947. According to this agreement, The Indian government withdrew its army forces from Hyderabad state and K.M. Munshi was appointed as the Agent of Indian government in the Hyderabad state.

The Nizam went against this agreement and gave 20,000 pounds of the state money to pakistan government. He hoped that pakistan, in exchange would help him achieve independent status to Hyderabad state. He issued an ordinance banning the circulation of Indian currency in Hyderabad state. He even tried to secure a port town by the purchase of Goa port from the portugal government (but failed). The nizam spent a lot of money on propa-ganda in london, supporting his government; increased army forces; imported weaponry and mili-tary equipment illegally from foreign countries; appointed waiter Monkton as his advisor. The Governor general suggested on behalf of India to conduct a referendum in Hyderabad state to know the opinion of the people regarding the merger of Hyderabad state into the Indian union. But the Nizam government refused the suggestion. At the end of negotiations, PM of Hyderabad-Layak Ali made a new proposal, suggesting to prepare a co-operation agreement.

Attacks of Razakars

Mean while, Razakars started making attacks on people frequently and violently. They burnt hundreds of houses in Warangal and Nalgonda districts, slaughtered people like cattle, raped women, plundered and pillaged the property of common people. Though the Indian government demanded the abolition of Razakar organisation at every stage, the Nizam government postponed it every time. Muslim refugees from other regions of India came into Hyderabad state and were recruited into the police force and Razakar army forces. Muslims, who were a minority before, increased their numbers drastically and started to threaten Hindus to migrate neighbouring states. Law and order of the state completely came to a halt. But even with violent attacks, Razakars could not control the anger and revolt of people. So they turned as the political prisoners and started to attack them with the support of the Nizam police. In January, 1948, Razakars attacked the Nizamabad jail and tortured the political prisoners there. Muslim prisoners in the jail joined hands with them and participated in the attack. They shouted slogans like- 'Shah-e-osman zindabad' and 'Nizamabad jail is political prisoner's cemetery'. Another incident like this occurred in the Warangal jail also. Razakars made an armed attack on the Gulbarga jail also, where Swami Ramananda Tirtha was imprisoned; beat the prisoners there mercilessly and many of them lost their limbs and lives. Following this, many political prisoners like Jagannatha Rao Chandarki, Katam Lakshminarayana and others observed satyagraha protests.

Bomb attack on Nizam

Narayana Rao Pawar, an activist of youth congress at Sholapur felt that the Nizam was basically responsible for all the atrocities of Razakars and wanted to murder him, so that the conditions of people would improve. He along with his friend Gandayya prepared a plan to execute the Nizam, by throwing a bomb on his car. They implemented it on 4 December, 1947. But the bomb did not hit the car and flew behind it, so Nizam was saved. Pawar and Gandayya were caught by the police but another perpetrator, Narayana Swamy escaped. Though Pawar was sentenced to death and Gandayya to life term, they were released after the police action in the state. Another incident like this also happened in Hyderabad when youth congress leaders Bhai, Rammurthy Naidu, Ramachandra Badale and others threw bombs on Sultan Bazar police station, Charminar power house, post office, Koti, buildings and King-Koti palace.

Nationalists in Muslims

Muslim nationalists and scholars from all over India were concerned about the conditions of Hyderabad state and the atrocities of Razakars, wrote to the Nizam government. They warned the government about the law and order situation of the state and asked it to dismiss the Razakar force; remove Layak Ali from the post of Prime Minister and to join the Indian Union.

Murder of Shoyabullah Khan

Shoyabullah Khan editor of the Urdu magazine 'Tmroz' published the full text of above letter in his paper. Qasim Khan, chief of Ittheadul Muslimeen and Razakars, got angry and ordered the Razakars to cut the hands of Khan. Razakars followed his orders, brutally murdered & Shoyabullah Khan and sent his body parts as presents to Qasim Razvi. Against this cruelty of Razakars, the state observed a day long hartal. The army chief of Hyderabad called upon the people of the state to get ready to do battle with the Indian government. Prime Minister of the state Layak Ali requested the UNO (United Nations Organisation) to cooperate during the battle with the Indian Union.

Police Action

In this background, the Indian government realised that nothing short of an army/police attack would resolve the problem and decided to send Indian army forces to Hyderabad on 9 September, 1948. A warning letter to this effect was sent to the Nizam on 10 September by V.P. Menon, the then secretary of Home department.

The Indian army started 'Police Action' on 13, September 1948 on the Hyderabad princely state. This was led by Major General J.N. Chaudary and was named as 'Operation polo'. The main forces entered the borders of the state from the Shola-pur-Hyderabad road and auxiliary forces entered through the Vijayawada-Hyderabad road. Though the army named it as 'operation polo', the then Governor General of India, C. Rajagopalachari described it only as 'Police Action'. The Military police were helped by thousands of Congress sevadal volunteers in this police Action. Immediately after the commencement of police action, the Nizam government put K.M. Munshi, agent of the Indian union at Hyderabad under house arrest. Though the Nizam army and Razakars offered token protest, they were never a match to the army forces. The Nizam sent a message to the Indian government through K.M. Munshi that he was dismissing the Razakar force on 17 September. Later on the same day Prince Azamjha, chief of army of Hyderabad announced his defeat officially and brought down the Asaf Jahi flag.

Nizam announced his and his cabinet's resignation on the Deccan radio and expressed his regrets over what had happened. He said that he was granting permission for the Indian army to re-occupy the Bollaram and Secunderabad cantonment areas. Then he gave orders to release all the political prisoners from jails and cancelled all the warrants against the Congress leaders. Indian army forces, led by J.N. Chaudary entered into Hyderabad on 18 September, 1948. He took over the administration of the state temporarily and dismissed the temporary cabinet of Nizam. Quasim Razvi and leaders of Razakars were arrested. Later he was prosecuted, on 'Bibinagar case' and was sentenced to a prison term. He was released in 1957 after the completion of the term and was sent to Pakistan following his wishes.

The Nizam made an agreement with the Indian union in 1949 like all other princely states. The Indian government agreed to continue all his hereditary and personal rights and also his titles given before and after 1947.

Laws abolishing bonded labour and Zamindari system were enacted in the Hyderabad state speedily. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the then deputy prime minister declared that India did not get complete freedom on 15 August, 1947, but on 17 September, 1948, when the state of Hyderabad merged with the Indian union.

Bit Bank

- ★ Nizam state formed in the year ' –1724
- ★ Nizam served as a Moghul subedar upto –1858
- ★ Who was the mediator between East India Company and Nizam Ali? – Jogi Pantulu
- ★ How much money has to pay to Nizam Ali by the British for Mustafanagar, Eluru, Rajahmundry got Guntur circar from Nizam? –1788
- ★ Who signed on the agreement of military cooperation method for the first time? – Nizam Ali Khan
- ★ The date on whom Nizam signed on the agreement of military cooperation method. – 2nd June, 1798
- ★ After the military cooperation agreements, which areas were of British by Nizam? – Ceded districts
- ★ Which are the handed over districts? – Anantapuram, Bellary, Kadapa, Kumool

- ★ From which british company, Nizam borrowed to money for the salaries? – Paumer company
- ★ Nizam, who has not able to repay the debt, handed over union areas to british? – Berar, Osmanabad
- ★ The movement raised against the British – Wahabi movement
- ★ Wahabi movement raised in the year –1838
- ★ The son of Sikinder jha who started wahabi movement ? – Mubarij Ud-daula
- ★ The movement raised against the british for the first time in Telangana – wahabi movement
- ★ Who lead the sepoy mutiny in Berar, Aurangabad areas? – Jamedar Chiddah khan
- ★ The Rohilla leader who attacked the british residency – Turre Bajkhan
- ★ Who was appointed to protect to british residency? – Major Briggs
- ★ Turrebaj Khan was shot dead by british in which area? – Tuphran
- ★ Sholapur ruler, who revolt against Nizam? – Raja Venkatappaiah Nayak
- ★ In which year the British awarded the title called 'Star of India' to Nizam for his help? –1861
- ★ Bhils revolted against the British forces in the year. –1819
- ★ Under whose leadership Bhils revolted against to British army? – Bhil Nayak
- ★ The main contonement of the British in Nizam state – Bollaram near Secunderabad
- ★ In which year, the agitation of people against Chanda Railway scheme? -1883
- ★ Who started the people's agitation on Chanda Railway scheme?- Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya
- ★ Which is the first political awareness movement in Nizam state? – Chanda Railway Scheme
- ★ The first national leader who expelled from Hyderabad city- Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya
- ★ The first muslim leader who joined in Indian National Congress from Hyderabad? – Mulla Abdul Khayyum
- ★ Hyderabad Telegraph, Deccan Standard, Deccan Times, Hyderabad Record, The Deccan Budget, The Deccan Maid and Hyderabad Chronicle papers published in which language? – English
- ★ Gulbarga Samachar,– Nizam Vaibhav, Bhageswari, Sri Bhageswari Vijaya and Champari papers published in which language? – Marathi
- ★ Shakatul Islam and Hazar Dastan papers published in which language? – Urdu
- ★ Dina Vartamana monthly came out in which language? – Telugu
- ★ Which paper was banned for describing Hyderabad president as a local ceaser? – Hyderabad Record
- ★ Srikrishnadevaraya Andhrabhasha nilayam was established in Hyderabad in the year. –1901
- ★ Founder of Srikrishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam – Komarraju Lakshmana Rao
- ★ Where did 'Andhra Samvardhini' library was established? – Secunderabad
- ★ In which year Andhra Samvardhini library was established? , –1905
- ★ Founder of Andhra Samvardhini, Sri Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam: . – Komarraju Lakshmana Rao
- ★ Who will be called as grand father of Andhra Movement? – Madapati Hanumantha Rao
- ★ The Gazette announcement issued by Nizam government while prohibiting all types of public meetings: – Kalagashti
- ★ 500 representatives attended to which National Congress Meeting from Hyderabad? – Kakinada I.N.C.
- ★ Kakinada Indian National Congress Meeting held in the year –1923
- ★ First Hyderabad political meeting held at . – Kakinada
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, the first Hyderabad political meeting was held? – Madhava Rao Ane
- ★ The resolutions of first Hyderabad political meeting: – Those must be freedom of speech, political reforms must be implemented in Hyderabad state, The council must be established through elections, The responsible government must be established
- ★ Second Hyderabad political meeting held at – Bombay
- ★ The chairman of second Hyderabad political meeting – Y.M. Kale

- ★ The year in which Third Hyderabad political meeting was held . –1928
- ★ The chairman of third Hyderabad political meeting – S.D. Kelper
- ★ Third Hyderabad political meeting held at – Pune
- ★ In which Hyderabad political meeting, Subhash Chandra Bose delivered a speech? – Third Hyderabad Political Meeting
- ★ Fourth Hyderabad political meeting held at – Akola
- ★ In which year, fourth Hyderabad political meeting was held? –1931
- ★ The chairman of fourth Hyderabad political meeting – Ramachandra Nayak
- ★ First Andhra conferences were held in the year -1930
- ★ The chairman of the first Andhra Conference – Suravaram Pratapa Reddy
- ★ First Andhra Conference, held at – Jogipeta (Medak district)
- ★ First Andhra Mahilasabha held in the year –1930
- ★ The chairman of first Andhra Mahilasabha – Nadimpalli Sundaramma
- ★ First Andhra Mahilasabha held at? – Jogipeta (Medak district)
- ★ How many Andhra Mahilasabhas held into –11
- ★ The chairperson of 11th Andhra Mahilasabha – Nimmagadda Satyavathi
- ★ 11th Andhra Mahilasabha held in the year –1944
- ★ In which meeting the members of Andhra Mahasabha (Andhra conference) divided into extremists and moderates? – 11th
- ★ How many Andhra conferences held in to –13
- ★ 13th Andhra sabha held at – Kandi (Medak district)
- ★ The chairman of 13th Andhra Mahasabha? – Jamalapuram Keshava Rao
- ★ 13th Andhra maha sabha held in the year –1946
- ★ 12th Moderates Andhra Mahasabha held at – Madikonda (Warangal district)
- ★ The chairman of 12th moderates Andhra Mahasabha – Mandumula Narsinga Rao
- ★ The dates of 12th moderates Andhra Mahasabha – 21, 22, 23 March, 1945
- ★ 12th extremists Andhra Mahasabha held at – Khammam
- ★ The chairman of 11th extremists Andhra Mahasabha – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ★ 12th extremists Andhra Mahasabha held on – 26th and 27th April, 1945
- ★ What is the evolution of extremists Andhra Mahasabha? – It changed as Telangana Communist Party and participated in armed struggle
- ★ What is the evolution of moderates Andhra Mahasabha? – It was merged with Hyderabad state congress
- ★ In which year, temporary executive committee for Hyderabad state congress formed? – 8th January, 1938
- ★ Under whose chairmanship, Hyderabad state congress temporary executive formed? – Govinda Rao Nanai
- ★ In which year, the people of Nizam government began the political struggle for the first time? –1938
- ★ Vandemataram movement in Telangana started on – 30th November, 1938
- ★ Who took to the notice of National Congress leaders about Vandemataram movement in telangana ? – Dr. Jayasurya Naidu
- ★ The committee which requested the university belonging to other states about the admission of the students Osmania University who expelled from the university during Vandemataram movement? – Achyuta Reddy Committee
- ★ Who was the vice-chancellor of Andhra University in 1938? – Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy
- ★ Who was the vice-chancellor of Nagpur University in 1938? – Kedar
- ★ Who extended financial help to the students of Nagpur University who participated in Vandemataram movement earlier in Osmania University – Antu Ramachandra Reddy and Raja Bahaddur Venkata Rama Reddy
- ★ Who advised to the Members of Hyderabad state congress to cease the Satyagraha movement on 24th December, 1938? – Gandhiji

- ★ Gandhiji wrote a letter & to whom regarding to lift ban on state congress? – Hyderabad prime minister Sir Akbar Hyderi
- ★ Who were banned from learning to Hyderabad state – Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramaiah and K.F. Nariman
- ★ To whom Nizam prime minister send invitations to welcoming to cool down the people as a result of Vandemataram movement – Sardar Patel and J.B. Kripalani
- ★ Majlis-e-Ithehadul-muslimen was established in the year –1927
- ★ The chairman of political Reforms committee introduced by Nizam government? – Aravamudam Ayyiengar
- ★ The Hyderabad, who attended to the All India National Congress meeting held on 8th August, 1942- – Swami Ramananda Tirtha
- ★ Dealing Quit India movement Swami Ramananda charged his work place to – Sholapur
- ★ The slogan of Quit India – do or die
- ★ Founder of Azad-Hind-Fauj – Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- ★ The persons who worked in Azad-Hind-Fauj from Hyderabad state – Suresh Chandra, Abid Hussain Safrani, Ali Sultan
- ★ The person who gave lectures in Azad-Hind-Radio – Dr. Suresh Chandra
- ★ The son of Charminar cigarette company owner and the person who joined works with Netaji? – Ali Sultan
- ★ The Hyderabad who served as a minister in Azad Hindu government-Abid Hussain Safrani
- ★ The institution which run the movement demanding that Hyderabad state must in godown union? – Hyderabad state congress
- ★ Communist party was banned in Telangana in the year -1946
- ★ In whose advice, Hyderabad youth congress was formed – N.G. Ranga
- ★ The president of Hyderabad state congress National youth congress – Bai Ramamurthy Naidu
- ★ The secretary of Hyderabad state National Youth Congress – Katam Lakshminarayana
- ★ To study about the Hyderabad state National Youth Congress Katam Lakshminarayana and Bai Ramamurthy Naidu visited which place? – Vijayawada
- ★ In how many districts of Nizam state the branches of youth congress were established –16 districts
- ★ The person involved in bomb case and the member youth congress in Nizamabad – K.V. Gangadhar
- ★ Musheerabad state congress conference held in – June, 1947
- ★ The reception committee chairman of Musheerabad congress meeting: – Ramachandra Rao Antu
- ★ The vice-chairman of Musheerabad congress meeting : – Pandit Narendraji
- ★ The General secretary of Musheerabad congress meeting: – Marri Chenna Reddy
- ★ All India Congress General Secretary who came to inaugurate Musheerabad congress meeting: – Shankara Rao Dev
- ★ The chairman of Musheerabad congress meeting – Swami Ramananda Tirtha
- ★ The ban on Hyderabad state congress was lifted on – July, 1946
- ★ Who gave a speech in Musheerabad congress meetings and opined that “the independent country in the heart of a country will became an ulcer and that will be a dangerous to the survival of India” – Swami Ramananda Tirtha
- ★ Who was the president to the executive body meeting held in Hyderabad state congress office in Sholapur? – Digambara Rao Birudu
- ★ The general secretary in Hyderabad state congress central office? – Madapati Ramachandra Rao
- ★ The main organiser in Hyderabad and Secunder-abad-for Hyderabad state congress – G.S. Melkotey
- ★ Where is the central office of Hyderabad state congress: – Bombay

- ★ Telangana regional state congress office was established at – Vijayawada
- ★ Karnataka regional state congress office was established at – Gadag
- ★ Maratha regional state congress office was established at – Bombay
- ★ Who is incharge of Telangana regional state con-gress office? – T. Hayagreevachari
- ★ The socialist movement who supported Hyderabad state congress movement? – Jayaprakash Narayana
- ★ In which year socialist party leader Jayaprakash Narayan made a public speech in Karbala ground in Hyderabad. – 7th May, 1947
- ★ Famous socialist and labour leaders in Hyderabad – Mahadeva Singh and S.B.Giri
- ★ Indian student union leader Ravindra Varma observed the students day on – 15th September, 1947
- ★ The socialist members in Hyderabad state con-gress: – B.S. Mahadev Singh and R.V. Bishop
- ★ The socialist party leader who wrote a letter to Indian government suggesting that "There is no place to princely state reirs in a democratic India. Particularly Nizam lost his eligibility to hold the kingdom. His princely state must be divided into the parts and merged with respective language area" – Jayaprakash Narayan
- ★ Under whose control, Bhagyanagar Radio was established? – Hyderabad State Congress
- ★ Who organised the Bhagyanagar Radio? – Paga Pull a Reddy
- ★ The centre for Bhagyanagar Radio – Kurnool
- ★ Bhagyanagar Radio programmes were used to broadcast in how many languages? – 3 languages (Telugu, Urdu, English)
- ★ Who established Deccan Radio? – Nizam government
- ★ Who arranged machinery Bhagyanagar Radio broadcastings? – Raghunatha Reddy and Kodandarami Reddy (Vanaparty), Govardhana Reddy (Yallepadu)
- ★ Who took the responsibility of the organisation of programmes from Bhagyanagar Radio centre? – Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sarma and Gottimukkala Krishna Murthy
- ★ Who organised urdu programmes in Bhagyanagar Radio?- Vakil Nagappa (Gadwal)
- ★ Who organised english programmes in Bhagyanagar Radio? – Komatala Venkata Reddy
- ★ Who used to take responsibilities of collecting the news and edit? – Gottimukkala Krishna Murthy
- ★ Who was the chairman of executive council of Nizam government? – Chathari Nawab
- ★ Who met 1946 cabinet mission on behalf of Hyderabad state? – Chathari Nawab, Nawab Aliyavar jung, Sir Walter Mankton
- ★ When did Nizam entered into status quo agreement with Indian government? – 29th November, 1947
- ★ Nizam prime minister who commenced the sta-tus quo agreement? – Mir Layak Ali
- ★ Who was the agent general of Indian Government in Nizam state? * K.M. Munshi
- ★ How much money has given by Hyderabad Nizam to Pakistan? – 20,000 pounds
- ★ The person who made a bomb attack to kill Nizam? – Gandaiah
- ★ On which date a bomb was thrown on the Nizam to kill him? – 4th December, 1947
- ★ The editor who was killed in the hands of Razakars? – Shoyabullah Khan
- ★ The paper run by Shoyabullah khan – Imroj
- ★ Who sort a letter through the secretary of Indian home affairs to Nizam while sending troops to prevent the atrocities of Razakars on the people of Hyderabad state? – V.P. Menon
- ★ On which date Indian army took police action on Hyderabad state – 13th September, 1948
- ★ Who lead the police action? , – Major General J.N. Chaudary
- ★ During the time of police action, who was the Indian Governor General? – C. Rajagopalachari
- ★ Immediately after the beginning of police action the Indian agent general was house arrested by Nizam army. Who is the agent general? – K.M. Munshi
- ★ On which date police action was completed? – 17th September, 1947
- ★ Who announced the surrender on 17th September after lowering the flag of Asafjahi? – Prince Azam jha

★ Under the leadership of major general J.N.Chaudary Indian army entered in Hyderabad state on which date? – 18th September, 1947

★ After the dismissal of the government of Nizam, who took the responsibilities of Administration? – Major general J.N.Chaudary

★ Who was punished in Bibinagar case after the public trial? – Qasim Razvi

★ Qasim Razvi was sent to which place after the completion of the imprisonment on his wish? – Pakistan

★ Who said that "India is not achieved the complete independence on 15th August, 1947. On 17th Sep-tember 1948, when the Nizam state merged into India only, India got complete independence" – Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Telangana History Tribals in Telangana and Their Revolts

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Land is a gift of nature to humans. Those who work hard to cultivate it, shall get their fruit of labour. The tribals, who were once called as the sons of forest, lived with the above ideology for as long as they could. They used natural resources available to them, cultivated lands and lived on their own for many centuries.

But with the advent of the Europeans and especially daily the British into the country the situation changed completely. Along with the British, local landlords, capitalists and so called noble families entered the fray and started exploiting the tribals in every way they could. They turned the lands of tribals/Girijans into trading commodities and sold them at large scale, which completely changed the life style of Girijans and also suppressed and tortured them and their languages and culture. As the levels of tribals became trading centres, they could no longer cultivate them or continue living there like beggars. After a time they started to revolt against authorities.

During the early part of the 18th century, the tribals of Telangana, under the rule of Nizam, were almost completely isolated from the outside world and led their own lives with self sufficiency. The Nizam government at first did not show any interest towards the tribal lands or their life styles and left them to their own devices. That was why their lands were safe then. But later, when Nizam had given off several circars to the British, he agreed to a number of surveys and deals.

The British helped Nizam by providing military help and in exchange started to dominate and control the interior parts of the state where they could gather raw materials for free. They started to turn the tribal lands into trading centres for their benefit. The land survey deals of the British brought profits to Nizam, as he could control all the lands that were surveyed, impose taxes on them and increase his revenues.

During the second part of 18th century, the practice of renting tribal lands to non-tribals started. This brought even more profits to the coffers of Nizam but he had to pay all that money for the military provided by the British. So, the Nizam government increased taxes on tribal lands and took over the lands of those who could not pay the taxes. These lands in turn went under the control of the British.

Between 1920 and 1930, tribals, especially gonds of Adilabad, lost thousands of acres of land and permanent rights as they could not pay taxes or show claims that the lands were their own. Not only that, but the Nizam government encouraged the British to dominate and handed over tribal lands to them.

Later on, revolutionary changes occurred in transport and communication fields and non-tribals, non-farmers and others began to enter into the tribal lands and occupy them. In 1920 the Nizam invited non-tribals to live in the tribal lands as a part of his new policy. Army forces were sent to suppress the tribals when they revolted. Many tribes revolted against local rulers and British imperialists in this process. The chief goals of their movements were to reclaim their lands and land rights. The Government, led by Komuram Bhim opposing the Nizam government occurred in 1940 in Adilabad. Five more armed struggles of tribals occurred in the Eastern mountain area. The first two occurred between 1902-03 at Rampachodavaram of East Godavari district they were led by Rama Bhupati. The third revolt occurred between 1922-24 under the leadership of Alluri Sitaramaraju. The fourth, led by Komuram Bhim occurred in 1940 and fifth was fought in Srikakulam and Khammam.

Revolt of Adilabad Gonds in The decade of 1940

Gonds of Adilabad, led by Komuram Bhim revolted against the atrocities of government officers and non-tribals near Dhanara Reserve forest region to protect their agricultural lands in 1940s. By then landlords, capitalists, traders and business-men, migrated from other regions, settled there, occupied the tribal lands and created social differences at a large scale. Bhim, who was a literate, tried to solve the problems of his tribal people in the hill village of Babjire Moguli. But, as the tribals had no proofs of land ownership it used to be very easy for the forest officials to vacate them from their lands. Though this led to an armed struggle, the tribals could not get land rights. This battle went on until the 1940s. Bhim sent a number of requisitions, to the government to reclaim the lands of tribals. Meanwhile, land lords settled in the region suppressed the protests of Gond led by Bhim brutally, with the help of the police, several Gonds died during the police shooting.

The Telangana Armed Struggle of 1946-51

During this period, the tribals of Telangana battled against the land lords with the help of communist leaders. This movement mainly occurred to oppose the highest rate of taxes imposed in the Khammam regions and also to oppose the shooting of Machcha Veeraiah and Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao and the arrest of Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao, all communist leaders of the region. During this struggle, the police shot to death 31 permanent activists (of communist party), 4 zonal committee members and 5 central organisers until 1951. Because of this struggle, the party had to rebuild its structure in the region completely. This struggle expanded to forest areas like Paloncha, East Yellandu of Madhira Taluq and 200 neighbouring villages. 20,000 farm workers participated in it between June and December of 1949, so that their wages were increased two fold.

The government forces killed 45 people in a single day in the Allampally area of Paloncha region during this struggle. The communist party had become strong in the Yellandu Taluq and Khammam district and expanded to forest areas in this struggle. The officers and supervisors of the area used to take bribes from the contractors and paid very low wages to the workers. The communist party activists worked hard to make people aware of their exploitation. They collected people of each and every village and educated and awakened them to the policies and corruption of the government and land lords. It also propagated party ideals and goals. The communist party formed village groups (Dalalu), encouraged young men and women to become leaders of the groups. Koyas of the regions joined these groups mostly. Tribals of Yellandu and Paloncha regions had become capable to resolve their own problems. This movement had a great impact on the Gonds of Adilabad.

The movements of tribals mostly occurred in Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar districts under the leadership of the communist party. The lands of tribals grabbed unfairly were reclaimed in many places.

Movements between 1980-90

The Agency area tribals in Andhra Pradesh were called as Naxalites, because the Jatavu and Savara tribes of Srikakulam and Odisha coastal areas revolted under the leadership of Naxalites. The rebel movement started at Naxalbury in , Darjeeling region of West Bengal was later named as the Naxalite movement. This was started by Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal and later spread to Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. The movement lost its power in A.P by 1970-80. According to social scientist Hymendorf, who conducted research on the life styles of tribals, the tribals learnt to drink and use drugs from the migrants of Delta regions. These migrants not only taught those vices to tribals but also occupied their lands. Though the government enacted laws and amendments from time to time, they failed to control the atrocities against the tribals.

Following the Telangana movements, activities of the communist parties increased. Venkateswara Rao, a communist leader lived with the tribals of Adilabad forests, learnt their language and educated them. In 1978, 'The tribal farm workers' association was formed under his leadership and had become famous by 1980. Under the auspices of this : association, movement was conducted against the money lenders of the Asifabad Taluq. Beedi workers, farm workers and labourers participated at a large scale in it. This association spread the traditions and culture of the tribals through cultural programmes in their own languages and awakened people the 'Jana Natya Mandal' was established for this by the communist party. The mandali brought tribals into movements through these programmes. The meetings of the party and Mandal were conducted at nights secretly because of police patrols. Tribal villages used to supply food for the activists of this association, because it helped tribals in many ways.

In 1980, during a revolt of Girijans- at liidravelli region, 13 people died in police' shooting. This led the tribals to increase their movement. After this incident, the tribals conducted 'people's courts' with the support of Sangham. Tribals and others were appointed as members of these courts. The courts some times reclaimed lands from land-lords and distributed them to tribals. But these courts later implemented brutal punishments like cutting of limbs and others. This led the government to enact a law which prevented the transfer of tribal lands to non-tribals. In same cases, the people's courts sent requisitions to the government and Resolved the tribal problems through G.os. The people's courts also addressed other problems like dowry and violence against women, but failed to pre-vent the occupation of tribal lands in same places later, where the local people were more powerful.

By the end of the decade of 1980, the tribal movement had become systematic student and labourers also joined it at a large scale opposing the dominance of land lords and police. They refused to pay land taxes at Indravelli, which led to police shooting and the central government interfered and declared the area as turbulent. In 1984 March, tribals of Satanla river irrigation project area, demanded compensation for the 300 acres lands they lost during the construction of the project. In 1985, the second Tribal conference was held and tight security taken by the state government. The Adilabad district faced severe drought in 1988 during which tribals looted the godowns, shops and houses of traders. An armed struggle at pemilo of khanapur Taluq also occurred during this, in which more than 250 tribals participated. The state government on one hand tried to suppress it and on the other, tried to decrease it by helping the tribals. It introduced the rental reforms with the objective of bringing lands under the control of tribals. But the non-tribals could get a stay from the courts and the actions of government failed.

The police and forest guards tried hard and resorted to violence to suppress this movement. They even used the TADA Act, burnt the huts of tribals and killed many in Bodh taluq. The workers who fought for higher wages and other rights were suspended under the leadership of peddiraju, the then president of tribal association (Sangham) the movement had intensi-fied. Peddiraju presided over a meeting of Sangham at chenumur Taluq in 1984. After this meeting peddiraju and other leaders were arrested by the police under the National security Act. Later, the intensity of the movement decreased but the Sangham continued to work to solve the problems of tribals.

Acts/Laws

The Indian constitution directed each and every state to protect the tribals from exploitation and also to encourage education and other fields in the tribal areas for their welfare. The Andhra Pradesh govern-ment enacted some laws to protect the scheduled areas (of tribals) under the 5th schedule, Para 5 (z) of the Indian constitution. In 1937, the Nizam government

brought the land exchange regulation experimentally for the first time in the tribal areas. Two important points of that regulations were.

1. According to the regulations, a person who was not a member of the protected community could sell his land to another person or group who comes under his own community, without the permission of Taluqdar. But he had to keep a piece of land with a value of Rs.30 permanently with him.

2. The extent of this regulations was limited to the members of the protected community who paid atleast Rs.500 to the government (as tax). According to other previous laws, he could sell surplus land.

The above rule considered the group which could pay Rs. 500 per month (as tax) as the protect-ed group. This above regulation was misused by land owners.

At the end of the Nizam era, to put an end to the Telangana armed struggle, the govern-ment exacted the 'Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 in the later half of 1949. This meant that the Agency Tracts Interest and land Act 1917 was introduced to protect the tribal lands. This regulation was applied to Khammam, Adilabad, Warangal and Mahaboobnagar districts. Later in the year 1963, another regulation-II was introduced and 1959(F) was cancelled. The regulation-II was

brought to unite all the Acts on tribal lands under an umbrella rule. This rule introduced following actions to protect tribal lands.

The land assets in tribal lands could not be sold/mortgaged to non-tribals without permission of the special officer and such negotiations would be deemed null and void. If they were transferred to non-tribals, they should be returned to the same person (who transferred them) or his legal heirs. If the legal heirs would not take them back or could not be found, the appointed officer should sell those lands to other tribals or co-operative societies (of tribals) or should declare them as government lands.

Though there were so many rules and regulations and laws regarding tribal lands because of problems of implementation, they were still sold/given to non-tribals in following ways.

1. Transferring the land belonging to a tribal to another tribal who worked under a non-trib- al land owner or businessman.

2. Marrying tribal women to occupy their lands

3. Though tribals were the owners of lands, they were refused pattas (documents) and land was cultivated by others.

All the above led to tribals losing their lands time and again. All these were recognised and addressed to in 1970 and another amendment Act was introduced on 1 July, 1970, which came into implementation from 1971. The Act was applied to all lands under the tribal areas except Mahar and Multhas lands. According to it, each and every farmer who owned a piece of land should maintain an official Ryotwari Patta (document) one regulation in this Act Rule-1, was amended in 1971. Co-opera-tive societies and mortgage banks formed under Rule-1 faced losses. So to remove technical prob-blems, the government amended section-3 of Rule-1 in the above Act. According to the amendment, If tribals mortgage their lands and could not pay back the loan, their lands should be resold to tribals only. Though this amendment was strictly implemented, due to official problems, these lands again went to non-tribals. Finally, Government, through G.O.M.S. 129 provided access to non-tribals also in the tribal areas with same rules and conditions.

In 1974, the collector of Khammam district, tried to vacate lands occupied by non-tribals in the district, according to government order, following a resolution by the local Zilla Parishad. But non-trib- al poor were exempted from this. Non-tribal poor were given permission to own upto 5 acres of wet lands and 10 acres of drylands. It was feared that with this, restriction on tribal lands would be lifted and non-tribals would get the upper hand. Then the district collector, alongwith Agency divisional offi-cers, Tribal welfare deputy collector and project offi-cers of ITDAS joined hands to vacate non-tribals from tribal lands and to give the lands back to

concerned tribal persons or their legal heirs.

A tribal welfare department was established under ministry of Home at the centre to supervise the welfare and development of the tribals. The government of A.P. also had undertaken many activities and enacted a number of regulations and Acts for the welfare of tribals in the state.

Bit Bank

- ★ The main aim of the British Govt, in occupying the tribal areas? - **To encash the raw material and establish new business centres**
- ★ In which century the custom came into practice to give the lands of tribals to non-tribals for lease? – **Second half of 18th Century**
- ★ The income obtained by increasing the tax burden on tribals, spent for which purpose by Nizam Govt.? – **For the maintenance of military**
- ★ In which decade, the lands of Gonds were handed over to British by Nizam? – **Between 1920 and 1930**
- ★ As a part of Khajana policy process in 1920, by which policy Nizam permitted the habitation in the lands of tribals: – **Nizam pensmen**
- ★ For which purpose tribal movements occurred immediately: – **for the rights on land**
- ★ Most of the Gonds living in which district? – **Adilabad**
- ★ Under whose leadership, Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.? – **Komuram Bhim**
- ★ When did Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.: – **1940**
- ★ How many times the tribals of eastern ghats revolted against British and Nizam? – **five times**
- ★ Who is the leader for first two movements? – **Ramabhupati**
- ★ Who is the leader for third armed struggle of tribals: – **Alluri Sitaramaraju**
- ★ Who is the leader for fourth armed struggle of tribals? – **Komuram Bhim**
- ★ First armed movement held at which places? – **Srikakulam and Khammam**
- ★ The place of fighting of Komuram Bhim: – **Dhanara reserve forest in Adilabad forests**
- ★ In which village Komuram Bhim tried to remove the difficulties of Gonds? – **Babjire moguli kolam, the hill village**
- ★ During the Telangana armed struggle, Tribals were prepared to join hands with whom? – **Communists**
- ★ During the Telangana armed struggle, in which district tribals participated in higher number? – **Khammam**
- ★ The main reason for the tribals to participate in highest number from Khammam district in Telangana armed struggle: – **higher taxation of Nizam**
- ★ Where did tribals fought against the shooting of comrade Machcha veeraiah and the arrests of Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao etc.? – **Khammam district**
- ★ The revolt of Khammam tribals particularly spread in which areas? – **Paloncha, East yellandu and Madhira**
- ★ Mostly which tribe is in communist parties? – **Koya**
- ★ Which tribes fought under the leadership of Naxalites? – **Jatapu and Savara**
- ★ The tribes of Jatapu and Savara residing in which areas: – **Srikakulam and Odisha**
- ★ Naxalite movement born at: – **Naxalbari**
- ★ Naxalbari is in which State? – **West Bengal**
- ★ The leaders of naxalite movement: – **Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal**
- ★ What is the reason for the last stage of naxalite movement and the surrender of rebels voluntarily in the midst of 1970's: – **Shooting of prominent leaders and the arrest of some other leaders**
- ★ What is the basic problem of the tribals of Srikakulam: – **Land occupation in large scale by migrants**
- ★ In whose research it was revealed that because of migrants who came from delta regions,

tribals became habituated to drinking alcohol and narcotics and lost their lands: – Hyman dorf

★ Who carried on co-existence with tribals in Adilabad forest area, learned their language and made them as literates? – Comrade Venkateswara Rao

★ In which year Tribal farmer labour Society ('Girijana raitu kuli sangham') was found? –1978

★ In which year, all the tribals in Asifabad Taluq joined and carried on a great movement against money lenders? –1978

★ The institution formed to raise awareness among tribal people against landlords and money lenders through the cultural programmes and traditions of tribals in their own languages: – Jana Natya Mandali

★ Jana Natya Mandali, which attracted the tribals into movements through the songs was established by: – Girijana raitu kuli sangham

★ In which year 13 people were killed in police firings while fighting for their rights of tribals in Indravelli area: –1980

★ The courts which were arranged to protect the lands of tribals from non-tribals:- 'Prajya Courts'

★ In which year, the first tribal farmer labour society (Girijana raitu kuli sangham) was formed? – 18th April, 1981

★ The first tribal farmer labour society meeting was held at: – Indravelli

★ For what project, tribals lost their land to the extent of 300 acres in the year 1984 and demanded for compensation? – Satanla river irrigation project

★ Name the Govt, which arrested the leaders of second tribal conference ? – Telugu Desam

★ The second tribal conference was established in the year of ? –1985

★ In which year the famine occurred in Adilabad district? –1988

★ In which year, Nizam Govt, brought land exchange provision experimentally? –1937

★ In the year 1949, in the last days of Nizam, the act issued to suppress the Telangana armed struggle: – Hyderabad Tribal Areas Regulation 1359 (fasil)

★ According to which order, Govt, provided the place to non-tribals in tribal lands subjected to some conditions? – G.O.M.S. No. 129

★ The exemption have given to poor non-tribals to take how much land in tribal areas? – Wet land upto 5 acres and dry land upto 10 acres

★ The programme of removing the non-tribals from tribal lands and the handing over that land to the original owners or their successors was converted on under whose control? – Agency divisional officers, Tribal welfare deputy collector, ITDA project officers along with district collector

Objective Bits

1. The main aim of British Govt, in occupying the tribal areas:

1. Establishment of administrative centres
2. Collection of raw material
3. Establishment of new business centres

4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

2. In which decade, Nizam Govt, handed over . the tribal lands to the Britishers? .

1. 1920 – 30
2. 1910 – 20
3. 1900 -1910
4. 1890 – 1900

Ans.1

3. The main purpose of tribal movements:

1. Administration
2. Political power
3. Land rights
4. Business

Ans.3

4. Mostly Gonds are residing in which district?

1. Adilabad
2. Hyderabad
3. Warangal
4. Nalgonda

Ans.1

5. Under whose leadership, Gonds revolted against Nizam Govt.?

1. Komuram Yellaiah
2. Komuram Bhim
3. Komuram Rangaiah
4. Komuram Ram

Ans.2

6. Komuram Bhim revolted in which reserve forest?

1. Indravelli reserve forest
2. Rampachodavaram reserve forest
3. Dhanara reserve forest
4. Bodhan reserve forest

Ans.3

7. The tribals are prepared to join hands with whom during Telangana armed struggle?

1. Azad Hind Fauz
2. Congress
3. Socialist
4. Communist

Ans.4

8. Who arrested and died in Khammam district fighting?

1. Comrade Machcha Veeraiah
2. Comrade Gangavarapu Srinivasa Rao
3. Machikanti Ramakrishna Rao
4. All the above

Ans.4

9. Among the following which one is the Andhra Pradesh Agency Tribal Movement?

1. Naxalites movement
2. Revolt movement
3. Tribal movement
4. All the above

Ans.1

10. Which tribe fought under the leadership of Naxalites?

1. Jatapu
2. Savara
3. 1 & 2
4. None of these

Ans.3

11. Where the Naxalite movement started at first?

1. Adilabad
2. Naxalbari
3. Naxal coat
4. Naxal chambal

Ans.2

12. Naxalbari area situated in which State?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Odisha
4. West Bengal

Ans.4

13. The leader of Naxalites movement:

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Charu Majumdar
3. Kanu Sanyal
4. 2 & 3

Ans.4

14. Who lived with tribals in Adilabad forest area, learned their language and changed them as literates?

1. Comrade Srihari Rao
2. Comrade Venkateswara Rao
3. Comrade Ganesh
4. Comrade Varavara Rao

Ans.2

15. In which year Girijana raitu kuli sangham (Tribal farm labour society) was formed?

1. 1978
2. 1979
3. 1980
4. 1981

Ans.1

16. The organisation which created aware-ness among tribals through the cultural programmes and also informed about the atrocities of land lords and money lenders to the tribal people:

1. Viplava natya mandali .
2. Praja natya mandali
3. Jana natya mandali
4. Communist natya mandali

Ans.3

17. The first tribal farmer labour society meeting held in the year:

1. 18th April, 1981
2. 18th April, 1982 .
3. 18th April, 1980
4. 18th April, 1976

Ans.1

18. The first tribal farmer labour society meeting held at:

1. Bodhan
2. Madhira
3. Bhuvanagiri
4. Indravelli

Ans.4

19. The second Tribal Conference was formed in the year:

1. 1984
2. 1985
3. 1986
4. 1987

Ans.2

20. The Govt, which arrested the leaders of Tribals conference and the leaders of Society in 1985?

1. Congress
2. Janatadal
3. Telugu Desam
4. C.P.M.

Ans.3

21. In which district famine occurred in 1988?

1. Karimnagar
2. Adilabad
3. Khammam
4. Mahabubnagar

Ans.2

22. In which year, Nizam Govt, brought the land exchange provision experimentally for the first time?

1. 1937 2. 1939
3. 1935 4. 1941

Ans.1

23. According to which order Govt, provided the place to non-tribals in tribal lands?

1. G.O.M.S. No. 125
2. G.O.M.S. No. 128
3. G.O.M.S. No. 129
4. G.O.M.S. No. 130

Ans.3

24. How much land is permitted to non-tribals in tribal areas? „

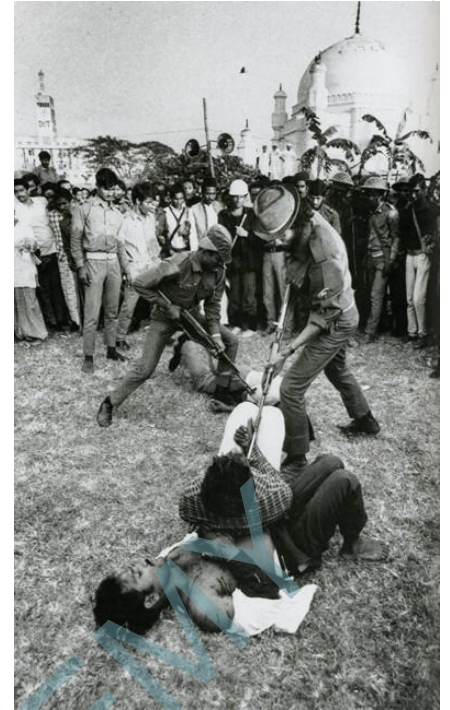
1. 2 acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land
2. 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land
3. 8 acres of wet land or 25 acres of dry land
4. 10 acres of wet land or 12 acres of dry land

Ans.2

25. Under whose control, the programme of removal of non-tribals from tribal lands and handed over that land to the original owners was organised?

1. Agency divisional officers along with district collector
2. Tribal welfare deputy collector
3. ITDA project officers
4. All the above

Ans.4



Telangana History Razakar Movement

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Ittheadul Muslimeen Organisation

During the decade of 1920, when people of Hyderabad state were awakening politically, an organisation called the Majlis-Ittheadul Muslimeen was established in Hyderabad, with the objective of the cultural development of Muslims in the Nizam state. Later, due to political

changes that occurred in the state, it turned into a political organisation. In 1927, Muslims of Hyderabad held a meeting at tohed Manjil in Hyderabad, which was presided over by Nawab Sadr Ali Jung, the then director of the department of religion of Hyderabad state. It was decided that there should be an organisation to encourage the development of Muslims, in that meeting and resolution was adapted to that effect. Following this, the Ittheadul Muslimeens was founded.

Freedom movement started in earnest in the state of Hyderabad in 1938. As a result, the Majlis turned into a political Organisation • and Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung had become its president in 1938. In the same year, the Majlis conducted another meeting under the leadership of Maulvi Abdul Khadir Siddique, a professor of Islamic ideology in the Osmania University. A resolution was adapted in the meeting saying that-the Nizam should always protect the cultural identity of Muslim communities in the Nizam state and also that the political identity of Muslims should continue in the state Permanently.

Siddique proposed the 'Anal Malik' theory in his speech. 'Anal Malik' means 'I am the king/lord. He preached that every Muslim should feel like a king. Live like a king and for that the rule of Nizam should continue forever. From then onwards, the Ittheadul Muslimeen started to fight the attempts to introduce administrative reforms in the state. Nizam also indirectly helped and supported this organisation. By 1939, it grew to the stage where it could direct the actions of Nizam. In 1940, when the state congress asked the Nizam to introduce responsible government in the state, Nawab Bahadur yarjung severely opposed it. He declared that the Ittheadul Muslimeen would lead all the Muslims of the Deccan region and started to propagate his Anal Malik' theory. The Majlis believed that every Muslim is a ruler, the Muslim community is the ruling class and the duty of Nizam is to wield power.

In 1940, the Ittheadul Muslimeen formed a volunteer force, following the suggestions of sayyad Mohammed Hasan. In urdu volunteer means Razakar. That is why this force came to be known as the Razakars or Razakar forces and the party was called as Razakar party. Yarjung officially formed razakar forces in 1940.

Structure of Razakar Force

A 30 member group was formed at the lowest level named-salar. It was controlled by a Taluq Level force, the chief of which was called as 'Salar-e-Saghir' It was intum controlled by a Zilla (district) chief, namely-'Salar-e-kabar'. All the above three forces were controlled by the central force in Hyderabad. The chief of the central force was called as 'Afsar-e-Alag'. The Afsar-e-Alag used to decide the volunteers that should get military training and they were given it. A special officer was appointed to impart military training. He was called as Mirkaj. He used to train the Razakars, disciplined, paraded and controlled them. The salar used to conduct paradas at the lower level. Razakars followed a special dress code. Every Razakar should wear a khaki coloured military vast/shirt and khaki pants and belt; and black hat/toupee. In addition to to these, the salars used to wear a khaki coloured coat, which was a symbol of their designation. Each Razakar should carry an identical sword. Only the Afsar-e-Alog used to carry a Muzzu loading gun and a narrow sword.

When Bahadur yarjung was the chief of the Majlis, he asked all the Muslims of the state to pay a tax called Zakat in the form of Baitulamal. Before that time a tax called Mash was collected on domes-tic trade and paid to the Malate- Islamia.

Thus the Ittheadul Muslimeen got a military form during the time of Yajung. Its executive body contained 7 members. Atleast 3 of them were from military department; either a Major or a captain or atleast a mechanical engineer in the military.

Qasim Razvi, who was a lawyer in latur, had become the chief of lthehadul muslimeen in 1946.

He wanted to convert the Hyderabad state into a full fledged Muslim state and transformed the organisation completely into a military organ. He decided to impart complete military training to Razakars in 1947 July. He used to frighten people by parading them with full informs and weapons, in the streets of the city. In fact, it was against defence rules of (Rules 57, 58) Hyderabad state to conduct paradas wearing weaponry with non-soldiers. But, as the Nizam supported them, they could do anything they wished to the then police commissioner Nawab Deen yaijung also supported the Razakars.

As per government statistics, the number of Razakars by 3 November, 1947 was 50,000. Qasim Razvi invited many students and youngmens into the force asked them to submit written pledges that they would sacrifice their lives for the state of Hyderabad and would fight to establish Muslim state on the name of Allah. He also tried to form a women Razakar force. Ali yawar jung, in his book 'Hyderabad-Introspection' criticised the system of Razakars. In fact, some young people from Erukala, Yanadi, Mala, Madiga and other backward castes were also included in the Razakar forces so as to say that it was not a religious organisation.

The expenditure of Razakar force for a day was Rs.30,000 in those days. Forts, Dargah and other buildings were used to house them. There were 700 pathans in Bandenuz and Gesudaruz Dargahs in Gulbarga. The Pathans, Arabs and Afghans were also trained as Razakars. Qasim Razvi pledged to increase their number to 5 lakhs. He formed 52 mil-itary centres in the Nizam state for Razakars. After operation polo' in Hyderabad state in 1948, Razvi was arrested' and sentenced to prison term in some cases. He was released in 1957 and went to Pakistan. There he died in Karachi on 15 January, 1970.

Qasim Razvi handed over the responsibility of Majlis Party to Abdul Wahid Owaisi, a famous lawyer in Hyderabad, before he went to Pakistan from him, Sultan Salauddin Owaisi took over the reigns of All India Majlis-lthehadul Muslimeen Party in 1975. The party continued to win the Hyderabad Lok Sabha seat since 1984. At present it is represented in the Telangana Assembly with 7 seats (Hyderabad district) and one parliament seat. Present president is-Asaduddin Owaisi. Its Headquarters is located at Darussalam, Aghapura, Hyderabad, Telangana. It publishes a urdu daily newspaper named 'Iteemaad' (urdu daily newspaper).

Bit Bank

- ★ When did 'lthe-hadul-Muslimeen' was formed under the chairmanship of Nawab Sadar Ah yawar Jung? – 12th November, 1927
- ★ In which year, Nawab Bahadur yar jung became a president of lthe hadul muslimeen Party? –1938
- ★ What is meant by Anal Malik? – Every muslim is a king. All muslims have to live like a kings.
- ★ Razakar means – volunteer
- ★ Among the Razakars, how many members were there at lower level? – 30 members
- ★ What was the name of district troop leader? – Salar-i-kabar
- ★ The person who appointed for giving military training of Razakars – Mirkaj
- ★ The special uniform for Razakars – Khaki mili-tary shirt and Khaki pant
- ★ The special armoury for central head of Razakars – pistol and a small sword
- ★ Khasim Razvi became president in the year ' –1946
- ★ Who wrote the book called "Hyderabad intro-spect" – Ali Yavar jung
- ★ The number of Razakars in Nizam government by 3rd November 1947? – 50 thousand
- ★ In which year, Nizam made an Agreement called states quo with India? – 29th November, 1947
- ★ Shoyabullah Khan was murdered by Razakars, because of his writings condemning the addressed of Razakars. He used to write the essays in – Imroj paper
- ★ 'Anal Malik' theory was developed in the year: –1938

- ★ The paper organised by M.I.M – Iteemaad (unity)
- ★ Where is the central office of M.I.M? – Darussalam (Hyderabad)
- ★ Annual functions of majlis held in which city? – Warangal (1943)
- ★ In which year, Ithe-hadul-Muslimeen organisation was established? – 2 November, 1927
- ★ What is the profession of Khasim Razvi? – lawyer
- ★ What was the name of the Radio station in Nizam state? – Deccan Radio

Objective Bits

1. In which year Majlis-Ithe-hadul Musli meen was established?

1. 1925 2. 1927
3. 1928 4. 1929

Ans.2

2. In which year, Khasim Razvi, became a president of Majlis-Ithe-hadul muslimeen?

1. 1944 2. 1945
3. 1946 4. 1947

Ans.3

3. Who wrote 'Hyderabad introspect'?

1. Ali Yavar Jung
2. Mir Layak Ali
3. Mir Osman Ali Khan
4. Shoyabullah Khan ,

Ans.1

4. What is the name of paper organised by M.I.M?

1. Imroj 2. Rayyat
3. Iteemaad 4. Golakonda

Ans.3

5. Majlis annual functions were held in 1943 in which city?

1. Warangal 2. Nalgonda
3. Hyderabad 4. Nizamabad

Ans.1

6. In which language volunteer means Razakar

1. Marathi 2. Urdu
3. Kannada 4. Telugu

Ans.2

7. Razakars killed Shoyabullah khan on 21st August, 1948. Shoyabullah khan was an editor of:

- ' 1. Rayyat 2. Imroj
3. Iteemaad 4. Janavani

Ans.2

8. According to the calculations of Nizam government the number of Razakars were?

1. 30 thousand 2. 40 thousand
3. 50 thousand 4. 60 thousand

Ans.3

9. Who wrote 'Tragedy of Hyderabad'?

1. Khasim Razvi
2. Mir Layak Ali
3. Shoyabullah Khan
4. Nawab Yar Jung

Ans.2

10. The special officer who appointed to train to Razakars in a military way?

1. mirkah
2. Salar
3. Afsar-i-Alag
4. Anal Malik

Ans.1

11. Among Razakars, the district troop com-mander was addressed as

1. Salar-i-Kabar
2. Salar-i-Saghir
3. Mirkaj
4. Afsar-i-Alag

Ans.1

12. In which year, the theory called 'Anal Malik' was developed?

1. 1937
2. 1938
3. 1939 – 4. 1940

Ans.2

13. Where is the central office of M.I.M ?

1. Darussalam
2. Pattarghat
3. Badichaudi
4. Aurangabad

Ans.1

14. The birth place of Khasim Razvi?

1. Aurangabad (MH)
2. Laturu (MH)
3. Hyderabad (TS)
4. Warangal(TS)

Ans.2

15. The profession of Khasim Razvi:

1. Doctor
2. lawyer
3. Farmer
4. Teacher

Ans.2

16. Khasim Razvi was released in the year :

1. 1955
2. 1956
3. 1957
4. 1958

Ans.3

17. After the police action, Khasim Razvi ruinancy to which country after the release from jail?

1. Afghanistan
2. England
3. Pakistan
4. Russia

Ans.3

18. In 'which year, Khasim Razvi was dead

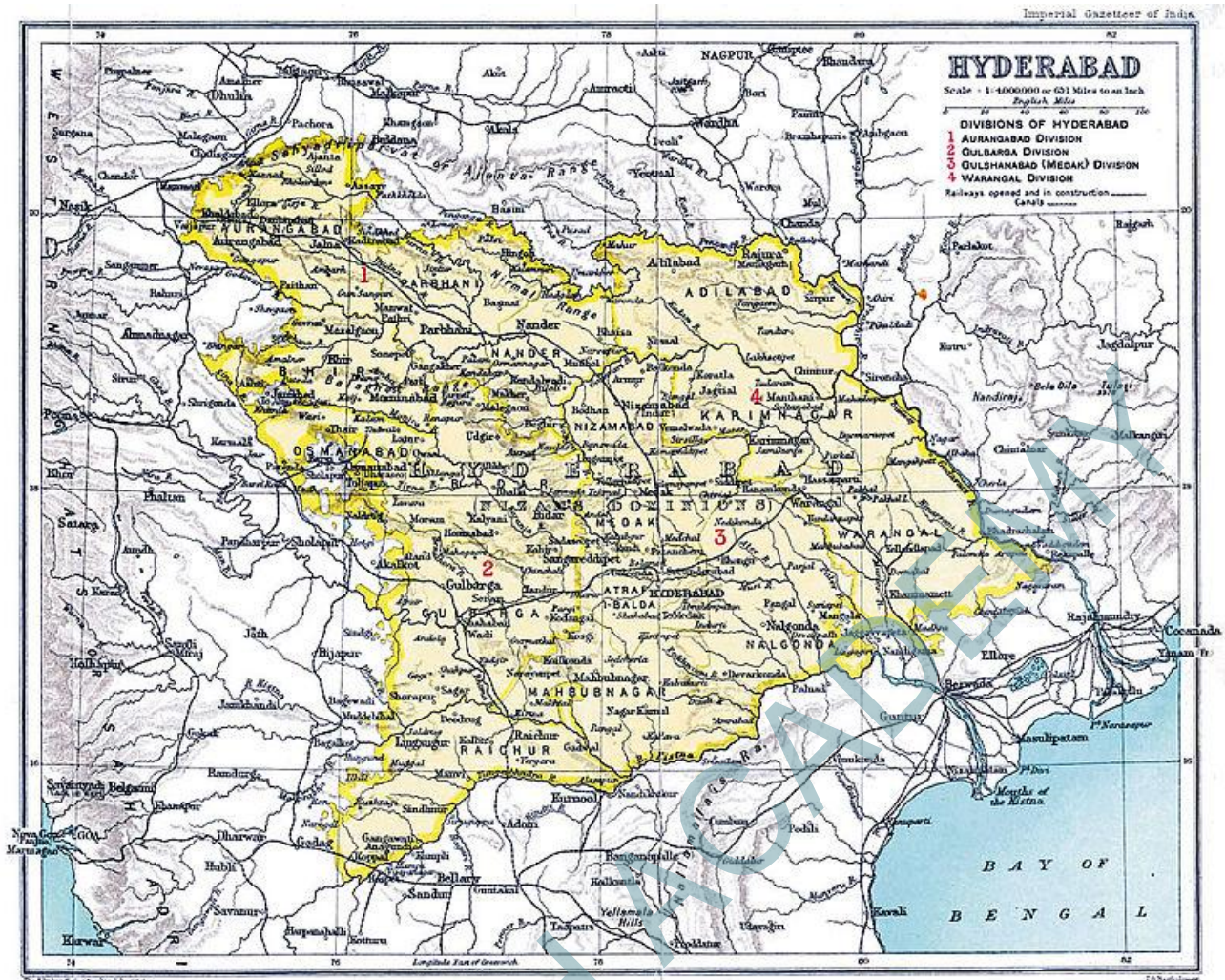
1. 15th January, 1970

2. 15th January, 1960

3. 15th January, 1965

4. 15th January, 1964

Ans.1



Telangana History Police Action on Hyderabad

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3 Objective Bits

The Indian army started police action on the state of Hyderabad, code named "Operation Polo" under the command of Major General Jayanthnath Chaudhury on 13th September, 1948. The police action started simultaneously from six directions. Major General J.N. Chaudhury led the army which started from Sholapur. Similarly the Bombay army was led by D.S. Brar, the Madras regiment by A.V. Rudra, the Berar military unit by Brigadier Sivadutt Singh. The Indian Airforce

assisted the land army under Air Vice Marshall Mukhejee, The Southern Commandant Lieutenant General Maharaja Singh (GOC) supervised the operation.

The Indian army which started from Sholapur seized Naldurg town. From there the army marched forth and occupied Tamalvadi and Aljapur. Simultaneously additional forces rushed to Osmanabad from Ahmi. On the same day the army under Major Rudra marched through Munagala and occupied Bonakallu. Also on the same day the Indian subsidiary army units from Ahmad Nagar, Madhya Bharath and Mysore crossed into Hyderabad borders.

The towns Daulatabad and Jalna fell to the Indian army on 14th September. Manikhed and Connegaon in Parbhani district also fell.

As the Nizam's army stationed at Marudu heard the news of the onward march of the Indian army, it scattered for life towards Latur, Aurangabad and Sholapur, but had to surrender to the Indian army on way. In addition to this, the Nizam's army at Warangal and Khammam also surrendered to the Indian army led by Major General Rudra.

Zaheerabad, an important rail road junction also fell to the Indian army on 16th September. On the same day the Indian army reached Hingoli in Parbhani district. As soon as the Nizam's army ran away from there, the people welcomed the Indian army.

The Indian army took control of the Munirabad railway station near Koppal in Raichur district. The Nizam was alarmed as town after town fell to the Indian army and his military units were on the run for life.

Laiq Ali was the prime minister of the native state of Hyderabad when police action was initiated against the state. He resigned to his post and got all the secret documents of the Nizam's and prime minister's offices.

He wired the Hyderabad agent in Pakistan Mushtaq Ahmed Khan to credit all the office amount to his personal account. He also gave a similar telegram to the Hyderabad agent in London General Meer Nawab Jung to credit 5000 pounds to his personal account. Laiq Ali wanted the amount in both the accounts to be credited to his (Laiq Ali) personal account.

Large amounts of money deposited in the State Bank of Latur was moved to a safe place. Meanwhile on 17th September the Razakar leader Qasim Razvi asked the muslims during Friday prayers to slaughter the Hindus. But the Director General of Police of Hyderabad Nawab Deenyar Jung strongly advised Qasim Razvi against such a move, fearing serious reprisal by the Indian army.

Laiq Ali's cabinet resigned on 17th September, 1948 and handed over the administration to the Nizam. The Nizam's military commander Major General Ahmud L. Adrus half mast the Asafjahi flag as a sign of surrender.

The Nizam declared the surrender of the native state of Hyderabad through Radio Deccan at 7pm on 17th September.

The Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan's declaration ran as follows:

My dear people, I am glad to release this declaration on behalf of his excellency Rajagopala chary, the Governor General of India.

My Government has resigned. I am sad as I have not taken this decision earlier. It is too late and I am not able to do anything.

I do hereby inform the Governor General of India that I have ordered my army for ceasefire permanently. Not only this, I do hereby allow the Indian troops to rest at the army quarters in Bollaram and Secunderabad. I have created an advisory committee to assist me in day to day administration till I appoint a new prime minister and cabinet.

The members of the committee are

1. His highness Prince Azanja Brar (Prince and Commander-in-chief of the army)
2. Major General Sayyad Ahmed L. Adrus (Commander)
3. Nawab Deenyar Jung (Commissioner of Police)
4. J. Ramachary (Vakeel)
5. Abdul Hasan Sayyad Ali (former president, of itehadul muslimen)
6. Pannalal Pitti, Sir Mirza Ismail, Nawab ZainYar jung, Diwan Bahadur Aravamudam Ayyangar.

Meanwhile, Swami Ramananda Tirtha, president of the Hyderabad State Congress was released from prison. The Nizam also consulted the Agent General of India K.M.Munshi about the future of the state. The Nizam government withdrew its application in the security council of the UNO.

Meanwhile the Union Home Minister Sardar Vallabhai Patel rejected the Nizam's advisory committee.

Major General Chaudhury reached Hyderabad and took over the reigns of administration. On 18th September, 1948 the Nizam's army commander General Adrus surrendered before General Chaudhury.

As soon as General Chaudhury entered the Bollaram residency, the Nizam's representatives Julkadar Jung, Abdul Hasan Sayyad Ali and Ali yawar Jung met him and presented him the list of the members of the advisory committee of the Nizam. But General Chaudhury did not approve of the list.

General Chaudhury, after assuming charge as military ruler ordered the house arrest of the former prime minister of Hyderabad Laiq Ali. Qasim Razvi was also arrested. But Laiq Ali escaped to Pakistan in March 1950. He died in 1971 and was buried in Madina.

Though General Chaudhury was appointed as military governor, the Nizam functioned as the constitutional head according to law and the natural principles of justice, as the latter had to put the official seal on the decisions taken by the former. General Chaudhury's military rule came to an end on the 1st of December, 1949.

Bit Bank

- ★ After the surrender of Nizam Osman Ali Khan on 17th September 1948, who was appointed as military Governor to Nizam State by Indian Government? – **J. N. Chaudhury**
- ★ From which day onwards military administration was started in Hyderabad state under the leadership of J.N. Chaudhury – **18th September, 1948**
- ★ Who was appointed as civil administrator to extend the help to military Governor in the administration? – **P.N. Bakhe, I.C.S.**
- ★ Who were appointed as members in? – **Nawab Jain Yarjung, C.H. Krishna Rao, C. S. Rao and Rajadhinderaj**
- ★ Hyderabad State was under the administration at three types of governments in between the years of 1948 and 1956. what are they? – **Military Government of J.N. Chaudhury (1948-1949), – Vellody government (1949 -1952) – Burgula Ramakrishna Rao government (1952-1956)**
- ★ After the starting of military rule in Hyderabad, the first problem faced by the government – **Armed struggle of communists**
- ★ How many attacks were conducted by Indian forces to see the end of communists in 8 districts of Telangana? – **250**
- ★ According to the farmaana issued by J.N. Chaudhury on 6th February 1949 :
 1. Nizam's own property called 'surfe khas' has to be used for himself
 2. Nizam Currency (Haalisikka) abolished
 3. The holiday of the govt offices changed then Friday to Sunday
- ★ On which date M.K. Vellody govt was formed in place of military rule? – **26th January, 1950**

- ★ M.K. vellody, I.C.S belongs to which state – Kerala
- ★ On which date an agreement has been arranged between Nizam and indian Govt – 25th January 1950
- ★ According to the agreement between Nizam and indian Govt. Hyderabad become not state in – Indian Union
- ★ On which day, Nizam became a Raj Pramukh to Hyderabad ? – 26th January 1950
- ★ Upto which date Nizam a Raj Pramukh to Hyderabad – 1st November, 1956
- ★ When did Nizam resigned to his post of Raj pramukh – 1st November, 1956
- ★ On which day 7th Nizam Mir Osman Ali khan was dead – 24th February, 1967
- ★ Hyderabad State communist committee with-draw the Telangana lammed around struggle on – 21st October, 1951

Objective Bits

1. In which year, police action began on Hyderabad State ?

1. 13th September, 1948
2. 14th September, 1948
3. 15th September, 1948
4. 16th September, 1948

Ans.1

2. Who lead the police action on Hyderabad State, major General

1. General Buescher
2. J.N. Chaudhury
3. Lt. General maharaj singh
4. None of the above

Ans.2

3. Under the leadership of M.K. Vellody, the civil govt, formed on

1. 26th January, 1950
2. 1st August, 1950
3. 15th August, 1947
4. 10th September, 1948

Ans.1

4. Seventh Nizam of Hyderabad Mir Osman Ali khan served as a Raj Pramukh upto :

1. 1st October, 1955
2. 1st September, 1956
3. 1st November, 1956
4. 1st December, 1955

Ans.3

5. Who was the commander in chief of India in Hyderabad state in 1948 ?

1. Buescher 2. V.P. Menon
3. J.N. Chaudhury 4. M.K. Vellody

Ans.1

6. The day on when the rule of military Governor in Hyderabad State was abol-ished ?

1. 11th January 1948
2. 26th January 1950
3. 1st December 1949
4. 15th January 1950

Ans.3

7. In which year, qasim-Razvi became a president of Majlis-Ithehadul Muslimeen ?

1. 1945
2. 1946
3. 1947
4. 1944

Ans.2

8. During the period of Police action (September 13-17) 1948, in Hyderabad State, who was the commander in chief army Nizam's

1. J.N. Chaudhury
2. M.K. Vellody
3. L. Adrus
4. General Bhaskar

Ans.3

9. During the operation polo (17th September 1945), Who acted as adviser to Nizam in Hyderabad State

1. Sir Walter Mankton
2. L. Adrus
3. Buescher
4. Lord Mount Batten

Ans.1

10. Last Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan died in the year at ?

1. 21st October, 1951 ,
2. 11th November, 1956
3. 24th February, 1967
4. 26th January, 1950 •

Ans.3

11. According to an agreement reached between Nizam Nawab Mir osman Ali khan and Indian Government 25 lakhs has to be allocated for the maintenance to Nizam palaces and building on which that agreement has reached ?

1. 15th September, 1948
2. 11th January, 1949
3. 8th February, 1949
4. 26th January, 1950

Ans.3

12. During the operation Polo (September 1948), who was the Prime Minister of Hyderabad State ?

1. Mir laik Ali
2. Qasim Razvi
3. Mohammed Ali Zinnah
4. Abdul Hasan Sayyad Ali

Ans.1

13. At the time of merger of Hyderabad State into Indian Union (1948), who served as Indian Agent General ?

1. K.M. munshi
2. Major General Jayanthnath Chaudhury
3. M.K. Vellody
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.1

14. After the merger (1948), Indian Government agreed to give how many lakhs as privy purse to Mir Osman Ali Khan

1. 25 lakhs
2. 50 lakh

3. 30 lakhs 4. 75 lakhs

Ans.2

15. At the time of merger of Hyderabad state 1948, who is working as defence minister in Indian Government ?

1. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
2. Baldev singh
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. None of these

Ans.2

16. In Hyderabad state, how many districts belongs to karnataka area ?

1. 8
2. 5
3. 3
4. 4

Ans.3

17. How many years, Asaf Jahi dynasty ruled Hyderabad state ?

1. 234
2. 204
3. 214
4. 224

Ans.4

18. What is the serial number of Mir Osman Ali khan among the Nizams of Hyderabad?

1. Fourth
2. Fifth
3. Seventh
4. Third

Ans.3

19. Indian Government issued an ordinance while recognising Mir Osman Ali Khan as the ruler of Hyderabad on :

1. 1st January, 1950
2. 1st February, 1950
3. 26th January, 1950
4. 25th January, 1950

Ans.4

20. On the request of Hyderabad Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan, on which day, Indian Government to give 50 lakhs in addition to privypurse of 50 lakhs

1. 26th January, 1950
2. 8th February, 1950
3. 9th February, 1950
4. 1st March, 1950

Ans.2

21. Who run the paper 'Imroj' in Hyderabad state?

1. Nawab Sadar Yarjung
2. Shoyabullah Khan
3. Qasim Razvi
4. Mir Laik Ali

Ans.2

22. The day on which Nizam Kingdom, reached an agreement called status 240 city with Indian Government ?

1. 29th November, 1947
2. 5th December, 1948
3. 29th January, 1949
4. 19th February, 1948

Ans.1

23. On which day Nizam government sent a group about Hyderabad to complain in the United Nations ?

1. 16th September, 1948
2. 10th September 1947

3. 10th October, 1948

4. 10th October, 1947

Ans.1

24. M.K. Vellody, who appointed as civil administrator for Hyderabad State, was on I.C.S after of which state ?

1. Tamilnadu

2. Karnataka

3. Kerala

4. Maharashtra

Ans.3

25. Indian socialist party leader Jayaprakash Narayan make a call to Nizam to join in Indian Union of a meeting held in on which date ?

1. 7th May, 1947

2. 17th Many, 1947

3. 29th August, 1947

4. 17th August, 1947

Ans.1

26. After general elections held in March 1952, Who became a chief Minister of Hyderabad State ?

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy

2. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

3. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

4. M.K. Vellody

Ans.3

Telangana History Formation of Hyderabad State (1948-1956)

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8 Assistant Ministers

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- 11 Chief Ministers of Hyderabad State
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Hyderabad State was a state in Independent India, formed after the accession of the princely state of Hyderabad into the Indian Union on 18 September, 1948. It existed from 1948 to 1956.

Operation Polo

Operation Polo, the code name of the Hyderabad "Police Action" was a military operation in 13-18, September 1948 in which the Indian Armed Forces invaded the State of Hyderabad and overthrew its Nizam, annexing the state into the Indian Union.

At the time of the Partition of India, the princely states of India, who in principle had self-government within their own territories, were subject to subsidiary alliances with the British, giving them control of their external relations. In the Indian Independence Act 1947 the British abandoned all such alliances, leaving the states with the option of opting for full independence. However, by 1948 almost all had acceded to either India or Pakistan. One major exception was that of Hyderabad, where the Nizam, Osman Ali Khan, Asif Jah-VII, a Muslim ruler who presided over a largely Hindu population, chose independence and hoped to maintain this with an irregular army recruited from the Muslim aristocracy, known as the Razakars. The Nizam was also beset by the Telangana uprising, which he was unable to subjugate.

The Indian government, anxious to avoid what it termed a Balkanization of what had been the Indian Empire, was determined on the integration of Hyderabad into the new Indian Union. Amidst atrocities by the Razakars, the Indian Home Minister Sardar Patel decided the annex Hyderabad in what was termed a "police action". The operation itself took five days, in which the Razakars were defeated easily.

The operation led to massive violence on communal lines. The Indian prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed a commission known as the Sunderlal Committee. Its report, which was not released until 2013, concluded that "as a conservative estimate 27,000 to 40,000 people had lost their lives during and after the police action. Other scholars have put the figure at 200,000, or even higher.

Military Governor

Major General El Edroos (at right) offers his surrender of the Hyderabad State Forces to Major General (later General and Army Chief) J. N. Choudary at Secunderabad.

After the Annexation into the Indian Union, Major General J.N. Chaudary who led Operation Polo stayed on as Military Governor till December 1949.

The state witnessed Mulki agitation in 1952 by the locals after a government jobs meant for the locals were given to non-locals.

Rajpramukh

Hyderabad State had its last Nizam, HeH Mir Osman Ali Khan (b. 1886-d.1967) as Rajpramukh from 26 January, 1950 to 31 October, 1956.

First Appointed Chief Minister After the Annexation of Hyderabad State into India, M.K. Vellodhi was appointed the Chief Minister of the state on 26 January, 1950. He was a Senior Civil servant in the Government of India. He administered the state with help of bureaucrats from Madras

state and Bombay state. The Nizam was given the ceremonial position of "Raj Pramukh or "Governor".

First Elected Chief Minister

In the first State Assembly election in India, 1952, Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was elected Chief minister of Hyderabad State. During this time there were violent agitations by some Telanganites to send back bureaucrats from Madras state, and to strictly implement 'Mulki-rules' (Local jobs for locals only), which was part of Hyderabad state law since 1919.

Hyderabad State Ministry (1952) :

Speaker : Kashinath rao vaidya (22 March, 1952-13 October, 1956)

Dy. Speaker : Panpan gouda speaker

Protem Speaker : M. Narsinga Rao (1952)

Ministers:

Burgula Ramakrishna Rao – Chief Minister

Degambara rao Bandhu -Home, Law, Rehabilitation

K.V. Rangareddy -Excise, Forest, Revenue

Vinayak rao vidhyalankar -Finance, statistics, cus-toms,commerce, Industries

G.S. Melkote – Nawab Mehedi – nawab-Public works, labour Public Health, jung Medical, Rural

M. chenna reddy – (Not Marri chenna reddy) – Reconstruction. Agriculture, Civil supplies

Gopala Rao Ekhhotey – Education, Local . Government

Assistant Ministers

Sankar dev – Social service

Srinivasa rao equilakar – Home

P. Hanumantha Rao – Revenue, Excise

Virupakshappa – Commerce, Industries, Customs

M.S. Rajalingam Bhagavantha rao – Public works, labour

Gambhir rao Gadey – Rural reconstruction

Arige Ramaswami – Civil supplies

Sint. Sangam / Lakshmi bai – Education

Konda venkata ranga reddy worked as a president of Hyderabad Congress Party and Madapati hanumantha rao worked as a Mayor of earlier Hyderabad city. Formerly Hyderabad state was con-sidered as a part-B state in Independent- India.

Districts of Hyderabad State

Administratively, Hyderabad State was made- up of sixteen districts, grouped into four divisions:

Aurangabad Division included Aurangabad, Beeder, Nanded, and Parbhani districts;

Gulbarga Division included Beedar District, Gulbarga, Osmanabad, and Raichur District;

Gulshanabad Division or Medak Division included Atraf-i-Baldah (Hyderabad), Mahbub nagar district, Medak district, Nalgonda district (Nalgundah), and Nizamabad districts, and Warangal

Division included Adilabad, Karimnagar, and Warangal districts (present Khammam district was part of Warangal district).

Merger with Andhra State

In 1956 during the Reorganisation of the Indian States based along linguistic lines, the Telugu-speaking region of the state of Hyderabad State was merged with Andhra State. The Marathi speaking region was merged with Bombay state and Kannada speaking region with Mysore State.

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was not in favour of an immediate merger of Telugu speaking Telangana region of Hyderabad state with Andhra State, despite their common language. Para 378 of the SRC report said One of the principal causes of opposition of Vishalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas.

Andhra State and Hyderabad State were merged to form Andhra Pradesh on 1 November 1956, after providing safeguards to Telangana in the form of Gentlemen's agreement. But in June 2014, Telangana re-emerged as a separate state. Hyderabad City will continue to be the capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for 10 years.

Chief Ministers of Hyderabad State

Major General Choudary-Military governor 17. September, 1948-1st December, 1949

M.K. Vellodhi-1st December, 1949, 6 March, 1952. (appointed by Government of India)

Burgula Rama Krishna Rao – 6 March, 1952-13 October, 1956.

Bit Bank

- ★ In which year, Indian Government, took police action on Hyderabad state ? – from September 13 to 17, 1948
- ★ Who was appointed as military Governor to Hyderabad state ? . J.N.Chaudary
- ★ Who took the oath as Hyderabad state Raj pramukh (on 26th January, 1950) – Mir Osman Ali Khan
- ★ Seventh Nizam Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan died on – 24th February, 1967
- ★ How many districts were in Hyderabad state in 1953 ? -16
- ★ How many legislative constitutions were there in Hyderabad state ? . 175
- ★ In which year, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao took oath as first chief minister of Hyderabad state? – 6th March, 1952
- ★ Who served as Home minister in the Ministry of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao? – Digembara Rao Banda
- ★ Who was an opposition leader in 1952? (Hyderabad state) . V.D.Deshpandey
- ★ What was the symbol of congress party? – Kadeddulu (pair of oxen enough for yoke)
- ★ In independent India Hyderabad state belongs to which of class? B-class
- ★ Burgula Ramakrishna Rao belongs to which districts? . Mahabubnagar
- ★ On 6th March, 1952, with how many ministers sworn in as chief minister? . 13
- ★ Burgula Ramakrishna Rao continued upto – 31st October, 1956
- ★ On which day, no confidence motion moved on the government of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao? – 17th December, 1952
- ★ Mulki movement was raised in Hyderabad for the first time in the year? -1952
- ★ The state which introduced the teaching in mother tongue? . Hyderabad
- ★ When did Khammam district was formed? – 1st October 1953
- ★ In which year, the foundation stone laid for Nagaijunagar project?. 16th December 1955
- ★ M.K.Vellody was appointed as Hyderabad state chief minister – 1st December, 1949
- ★ Raavi Narayana Reddy contested on behalf of which party? – People's Democrat Front

Objective Bits

1. The date on which M.K.Vellody appointed as Hyderabad state chief minister, chief administrative authority (civil govern-ment)?

1. 1st December, 1949
2. 1st January, 1949
3. 1st March, 1949
4. 1st April, 1949

Ans.1

2. On 18th April, 1951, in which district of Telangana, land gift movement was start-ed?

1. Warangal 2. Nalgonda
3. Karimnagar 4. Adilabad

Ans.2

3. How many seats were those in Hyderabad state assembly (1952)?

1. 145 2. 155
3. 165 4. 175

Ans.4

4. When did Burgula Ramakrishna Rao sworn in as chief minister of Hyderabad state?

- 1 4th March, 1952
2. 5th March, 1952
3. 6th March, 1952 .
4. 7th March, 1952

Ans.3

5. Who served as on opposition leader in the first assembly of Hyderabad state?

1. Marri Chenna Reddy
2. V.D.Desh pandey
3. Raavi Narayana Reddy
4. Sankara Dev

Ans.2

6. In which year, Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan served as a Raj Pramukh of Hyderabad state?

1. 5th November, 1950
2. 1st January 1950
3. 26th January, 1950
4. 9th February, 1950

Ans.3

7. The first general elections of India held in the year ? '

1. 1952 2. 1953
3. 1954 4. 1955

Ans.1

8. Hyderabad state chief minister, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao contested from con-stituency of:

1. Suryapet
2. Shadnagar
3. Bhuvanagiri
4. Mulugu

Ans.2

9. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao government continued upto:

1. 21st September, 1956
2. 31st October, 1956
3. 11th October, 1956
4. 11th September, 1956

Ans.2

10. The no confidence motion was moved on first government Hyderabad state on which day?

1. 17th September, 1952
2. 17th October, 1952
3. 17th December, 1952
4. 17th November, 1952

Ans.3

11 In which year, first mulki movement was started:

1. 1951
2. 1952
3. 1953
4. 1954

Ans.2

12. Khammam district formed on

1. 1st January, 1953
2. 1st February, 1953
3. 1st October, 1953
4. 1st March, 1953

Ans.3

13. Anti corruption department was formed in Hyderabad state on

1. 1st July, 1955
2. 1st August, 1955
3. 1st July, 1954
4. 1st August, 1955

Ans.1

14.The foundation laid for Nagarjuna Sagar project on:

1. 10th October, 1955
2. 10th December, 1955
3. 10th November, 1955
4. 10th June, 1955

Ans.2

15. The movement for separate Telangana state •

1. 8-10-1955
2. 9-10-1955
3. 10-9-1955
4. 10-10-1955

Ans.4

16. States Re-organisation bill was passed by Hyderabad state assembly on:

1. 13th April, 1956
2. 12th May, 1956
3. 13th April, 1955
4. 12th May, 1955

Ans.1

17. In which Lok Sabha constituency, Raavi Narayana Reddy got highest majority?

1. Nalgonda
2. Bhuvanagiri
3. Warangal
4. Mahabubnagar

Ans.1

18. In 1952, how many assembly constituencies were in Telangana region?

1. 76
2. 68
3. 98
4. 88

Ans.3

19. Who wrote the book titled 'Veera Telangana-Naa anubhavalu'?

1. Puchalapalli Sundaraiiah
2. Nalla Narasimhulu
3. Kandimalla Pratapa Reddy
4. Raavi Narayana Reddy

Ans.4

20. Andhra Yuvati mandali was formed in the year

1. 1936
2. 1935
3. 1940
4. 1945

Ans.2

Telangana History Visalandhra Movement Andhra Pradesh – 1956

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Visalandhra Movement

Andhras hoped that their dream of Visalandhra would be realised since the people of Hyderabad state were Unanimous for the trifurcation of their state. Further Andhras thought that all the out lying Telugu areas in Mysore, Orissa, Tamilnadu and Madhyapradesh would be incorporated in Visalandhra. In fact this movement was not formed after the formation of Andhra State. It started as early as the beginning of the 20th century The Communists propagated the idea of 'Visalandhra' from 1946. A daily news paper called 'Visalandhra' was started by the Communists in June 1952. Communist leader Puchchalapalli Sundaraiah wrote a book called 'Visalandhralo Prajarajyam'.

Visalandhra mahasabha (1949)

After the completion of police action in Hyderabad state, the demand for Visalandhra gained ground in circar districts. In November 1949, A. Kaleswara Rao formed the Visalandhra Mahasabha at Vijayawada. Slowly the demand for Visalandhra gained acceptance in Telangana also. After the appointment of SRC, the demand for Visalandhra received a big boost. The protagonists of separate Telangana also intensified their efforts. K.V. Ranga Reddy and his nephew M. Chenna' Reddy, though originally favoured Visalandhra, changed their stand and became very articulate in their support for separate Telangana.

The SRC submitted its report on 30 September 1955. It recommended the disintegration of Hyderabad state and formation of a Visalandhra state including Telangana. It also favoured the formation of a separate Telangana state meanwhile. In 1950 and in 1954 two conferences of the Visalandhra Mahasabha were held at Warangal and Hyderabad respectively and demanded the formation of Visalandhra state with Hyderabad as its capital.

In the 1950 meeting of Hyderabad state Congress and 1953 conference of AICC, resolutions were moved for the disintegration of the Hyderabad state and the merger of Telugu, Kannada and Maharashtra districts into their respective provinces. This strengthened the demand for Visalandhra. In the 1952 elections, though Communists won more slats in Telangana, the Congress had gotten majority and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao became the chief minister.

The SRC report favouring the creation of Telangana led to intensive lobbying by both the advocates of Telangana and Visalandhra. The communists wanted to resign and contest again. Some Telangana Congress men hailed the recommendation. But a majority of the Congress legislators from Telangana and 7 out of ten district Congress committees supported Visalandhra. In the Hyderabad legislative assembly, the issue was raised. In the 174 member house, 147 members expressed their views. Of this 103 members supported Visalandhra and only 29 wanted a separate Telangana and 15 remained neutral. In Andhra almost all leaders favoured Visalandhra. The recommendations of the SRC were not well received by the public of India. Finally the congress High command accepted the demand for Visalandhra. The hardcore Telangana protagonists like K.V. Ranga Reddy and Marri chennareddy however stuck to their demand for a separate Telangana.

Gentlemen's Agreement

In order to prevent misunderstandings between the two regions of Andhra and Telangana, the Congress high command arranged a meeting of the leaders of the regions at Delhi on 20 February, 1956. Andhra was represented by B.Gopalareddy (CM of Andhra state), N.Sanjeevareddy, G.Lachchanna, A.Sathanarayana Raju (President of AICC). Telangana was represented by Burgula Ramakrishna Rao (CM of Hyderabad state), K.V. Rangareddy, Marri

Chenna Reddy and J.V. Narasingarao. The meeting resulted in an agreement over the formation of Visalandhra by providing certain safeguards to Telangana. All the eight participants signed an accord. This agreement is popularly known as the Gentlemen Agreement .

Terms of the agreement

1. The expenditure on the administration of the state should be borne proportionately by the regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for the development of the region. The arrangement will be reviewed after 5 years and can be continued.
2. Existing educational facilities in Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved. Admission in technical institutions in Telangana to be restricted to Telangana students or they should have 1/3rd seats in the whole of state, which ever is more favourable to Telangana.
3. Retrenchment in services should be proportionate from both regions if it became inevitable due to integration.
4. Some kind of domicile rules, eg: residence for 12 years should be provided in order to assure the prescribed proportion to recruitment of services from Telangana areas. (This is called as the Mulki).
5. The position of Urdu in the administration and Judicial structure existing in Telangana may continue for 5 years when the Regional council will review the position.
6. Sale of agricultural land in Telangana area to be controlled by the Regional council. A Regional council, with 20 members (9 members from MLAs, one each of each district, 6 members of the Assembly or Parliament from Telangana and members from outside) to be set up for Telangana for its all round development.
7. The Regional council will be a statutory body empowered to deal with and decide about matters of planning and development of Telangana area. Unless revised, this agreement will be reviewed at the end of 10 years.
8. Cabinet ministers should be in proportion to 60: 40. Out of Telangana ministers one will be a Muslim.
9. If the chief minister is from Andhra, Deputy chief minister should be from Telangana and vice versa.
10. Two out of the following five portfolios should go to Telangana 1. Home, 2. Finance, 3. Revenue, 4. Planning and Development and 5. Commerce and Industry.

From the above agreement, it will be seen that the Andhra leaders went more than half way to meet the genuine demands of Telangana people. The government of India gave statutory support to the provisions of the Agreement and the draft bill named the new state as 'Andhra Telangana. When objections arose, it was amended as 'Andhra Pradesh'. On November 1, 1956, the new state was inaugurated by Nehru. Neelam Sanjeevareddy became the first chief minister, K.V. Ranga reddy the first deputy chief minister and C.M.Trivedi the first governor.

Bit Bank

- ★ When did the Hyderabad state got independence? – 17th September, 1948
- ★ Who expressed his wish about the united Andhra State at first? Konda Venkatappayya
- ★ Who wrote the book titled 'Andhra Rashtram' – Konda Venkatappayya
- ★ Which parties announced that the Andhra state with Telangana must be formed? – Andhra Congress and Swarajya Party
- ★ In which year, 'Andhrabhudaya Celebrations' were held in Andhra University? 1937
- ★ In which year, Karnataka unification conference requested to form united Karnataka state? –1947
- ★ The year in which All Malayalis conference was held? – 1947
- ★ Under whose chairmanship Kerala pradesh congress society requested to form united

kerala state? – Kelappan

★ The commission appointed by Indian Government to examine the formation of linguistic states and the administration problems raised because of that type of formation? – Dhar Commission

★ Dhar Commission was appointed on – 17th June, 1948

★ Who was the chairman of Dhar commission? – S.K.Dhar

★ The members of Dhar commission? -Dr. Pannalal, Jagat Narayanlal, B.C.Bhanjar '

★ When did Dhar Commission submitted its report? – 10th December, 1948

★ Which commission stated in its report that the linguistic states were detrimental to the welfare of the country and only on the basis of administrative facility, the states must be re-organised in future: – Dhar Commission

★ In the year 1920, which congress meeting formed the stable congress societies on the basis of languages? – Nagpur congress meeting argued in favour of linguistic states in the year 1927? – Indian statutory commission

★ In which year Gandhiji, wrote a letter to Kaleswararao about his willingness to linguistic state? –1938

★ The famous communist leader who created the idea of Visalandhra for the first time? – Puchchalapalli Sundaraiah

★ In which year Puchchalapalli Sundaraiah made a beginning for Visalandhra movement? –1946

★ The daily paper of communist party – Visalandhra

★ The author of a book called Visalandhra lo Prajarajyam' – Puchchalapalli Sundaraiah

★ 'Visalandhralo Prajarajyam' published in the year? –1944

★ The party which started "Visalandhra" paper – Communist party

★ Who organised the Visalandhra Mahasabha on 26th November 1949? – Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao

★ Visalandhra Mahasabha established at – Vijayawada

★ First Visalandhra Mahasabha held in the year –1950

★ First Visalandhra Mahasabha held at – Warangal

★ Under whose chairmanship first Visalandhra Mahasabha held? – T.Hayagreevachari

★ Who said that 'Formation of Visalandhra is a birth right to all Andhras' in the first Visalandhra meeting? – Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu

★ Who opposed Visalandhra movement? – Marri Chenna Reddy and K.V.Ranga Reddy

★ Visalandhra Mahasabha first annual function held in the year – 26th November, 1950

★ Who visited Hyderabad in 1949 and said 'that it is good for Hyderabad state to stay as multilingual state ? – D.Rajagopala chari

★ Who criticised that 'Visalandhra movement' is nothing but imperialism Andhras' in October 1953 ? – J.L.Nehru

★ General, elections held in the year. –1952

★ In the first general elections, which party won majority seats in Hyderabad state? – Telangana community party

★ Hyderabad corporation Deputy Mayor who supported Visalandhra movement? – Mir Ahmad Ali Khan

★ The trade union leader who supported Visalandhra movement? – Maqдум Mohiyuddin

★ The papers which contributed to Visalandhra movement in Telangana? – Andhra Janata, Kakateeya and Telugudesam

★ Second Visalandhra meeting was held in the year –1954

★ Second Visalandhra meeting held at Hyderabad

★ Under whose chairmanship second Visalandhra meeting held? – Sri rangam Srinivasa Rao (Srisri)

★ In which. Visalandhra Mahasabha, separate Telangana argument was raised? – Second Visalandhra meeting

★ The first linguistic state in India? Andhra state

- ★ In which year state Re-organisation commission (S.R.C) was formed? – 22nd December, 1953
- ★ Who is the chairman for states Re-organisation commission? – Sayyad Fazl Ali
- ★ The members of states Re-organisation commission – H.N.Kunzru and K.M.Panikkar
- ★ States Re-organisation commission, submitted it's report on: – 30th September, 1955
- ★ In which year States Re-organisation commission visited Hyderabad? –1954
- ★ Under whose leadership Visalandhra friendship (sauhards) representative group visited Andhra and Telangana regions also? Paga Pulla Reddy
- ★ Who opposed separate Telangana argument? – Communists
- ★ Under the auspices of communist first visalandhra conference held at – Secunderabad
- ★ The chairman of first communist Visalandhra conference? – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ★ Second communist Visalandhra conference held at – Hyderabad exhibition grounds
- ★ The chairman of second communist Visalandhra conference? – Srisri
- ★ The chairman of reception committee for second communist Visalandhra conference – Baddam Eella Reddy
- ★ The chairman of third communist Visalandhra conference? – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ★ Where the public meeting was arranged by the leaders of congress and communist who supports for Visalandhra? – Vivekavardhini grounds, Hyderabad
- ★ Between which regions Gentlemen Agreement was reached? – Andhra and Telangana
- ★ The year of Gentlemen Agreement – 20th February 1956
- ★ The place of Gentlemen Agreement – Hyderabad guest house
- ★ Where is the Hyderabad guest house? – Delhi
- ★ Telangana chief minister, who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
- ★ The chairman of Hyderabad state congress committee who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – J.V. Narsinga Rao
- ★ supporters of separate Telangana who signed on Gentlemen Agreement – K.V. Ranga Reddy and Marri Chenna Reddy
- ★ The Chief minister of Andhra area, who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – Bejawada Gopala Reddy
- ★ The deputy chief minister of Andhra area, who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- ★ Congress president of Andhra state who signed on Gentlemen Agreement – Alluri Satyanarayana
- ★ Minister of Andhra state who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – Gowtu Lachchanna
- ★ Total number of persons who signed on Gentlemen Agreement? – 8 members
- ★ All the people who signed on Gentlemen Agreement belongs to which party? – Congress party
- ★ Formation day of Andhra Pradesh – 1st November, 1956 First Governor of Andhra Pradesh C.M.Trivedi
- ★ First chief-minister of Andhra Pradesh • Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- ★ First deputy chief-minister of Andhra Pradesh? – K.V.Ranga Reddy
- ★ The capital of Andhra Pradesh when it formed? – Hyderabad
- ★ The committee which indicated the name of Andhra Pradesh while joining both the regions of Andhra and Telangana? – Select committee

Objective Bits

1. When did Hyderabad state got independ-ence?
1. 17th September, 1947
2. 17th September, 1948
3. 17th September, 1949
4. 17th September, 1959

Ans.2

2. Who wrote the book called 'Andhra Rashtram'?

1. Konda Venkatappayya
2. Konda Venkata Reddy
3. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
4. Puchalapalli Sundaraiah

Ans.1

3. In which year, Andhrabhyudaya celebrations held in Andhra University?

1. 1934
2. 1936
3. 1937
4. 1938

Ans.3

4. In which year, All Malayalis conference was held?

1. 1947
2. 1948
3. 1949
4. 1947

Ans.1

5. In which year kamataka unification conference resolved to form the state of Karnataka?

1. 1950
2. 1945
3. 1949
4. 1947

Ans.4

6. Dhar commission was appointed in the year:

1. 17th June, 1949
2. 17th June, 1948
3. 17th June, 1950
4. 17th September, 1948

Ans.2

7. The chairman of Dhar commission?

1. S.KDhar
2. Fazl Ali
3. Jayaprakash Narayan
4. C.Rajagopala Chari

Ans.1

8. The members of Dhar commission?

1. Pannalal
2. Jagati Narayana lal ,
3. B.C.Bhanjar
4. All the above

Ans.4

9. Dhar Commission submitted its report on:

1. 10th December, 1947
2. 10th November, 1948
3. 10th December, 1948
4. 10th January, 1948

Ans.3

10. Who wrote a letter to Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao mentioning that he is infavour of linguistic

states in 1938?

1. Gandhi
2. Nehru
3. Patel
4. Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans.1

11 The famous communist leader who created the idea of Visalandhra for the first time?

1. Ravi Narayana Reddy
2. Baddam Yella Reddy
3. Puchchalapalli Sundaraiah
4. N.G. Ranga

Ans.3

12. In which year, Puchchalapalli Sunda raiah made a beginning to Visalandhra move-ment?

1. 1942
2. 1946
3. 1950
4. 1948

Ans.2

13. Who organised Visalandhra daily ?

1. Congress people of Andhra
2. Socialists
3. Congress
4. Communists

Ans.4

14 The name of the book written by Puchalapalli Sundaraiah?

1. Visalandhralo Prajarajyam
2. Visalandhralo Communist Charitra
3. Visalandhralo Congress Charitra
4. Visalandhra

Ans.1

15. The book 'Visalandhralo Prajarajyam' published in the year?

1. 1946
2. 1943
3. 1944
4. 1945

Ans.3

16. Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao organised Visalandhra Mahasabha on:

1. 26th November, 1948
2. 26th November, 1949
3. 26th November, 1947
4. 26th November, 1950

Ans.2

17. Visalandhra Mahasabha organised at:

1. Kakinada
2. Tirupathi
3. Vijayawada
4. Visakhapatnam

Ans.3

18. First Visalandhra conference was held in the year:

1. 1950
2. 1951

3. 1949 4. 1948

Ans.1

19. First Visalandhra conference held at:

1. Vijayawada

2. Nizamabad

3. Khammarn

4. Warangal

Ans.4

20. The chairman of first Visalandhra confer-ence

1. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy

2. T. Hayagreeva Chari

3. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

4. K.V. Ranga Reddy

Ans.2

21. Who visited Hyderabad in the year 1949 and said that 'it is better for Hyderabad state to stay as multilingual state'?

1. Patel

2. Nehru

3. C.Rajagopala Chari

4. J.B.Kripalani

Ans.3

22. Who criticised that 'Visalandhra move-ment is nothing but imperialism of Andhras in October 1953'?

1. J.L.Nehru

2. C.Rajagopala chari

3. KV.Ranga Reddy

4. M.Chenna Reddy

Ans.1

23. The deputy mayor of Hyderabad corpora-tion who supported Visalandhra move-ment:

1. Makhdun Mohiyuddin

2. Mir Ahmed Ali Khan

3. Mahmad Shah

4. Akbar Hyderi

Ans.2

24. Second Visalandhra conference was held in the year:

1. 1951 2. 1952

3.1953 4.1954

Ans.4

25. Second visalandhra conference held at:

1. Warangal

2. Hyderabad

3. Nizamabad

4. Hanumakonda •

Ans.2

26. States Re-organisation commission (S.R.C) was established on:

1. 22nd November, 1953
2. 22nd December, 1953
3. 22nd December, 1952
4. 22nd November, 1952

Ans.2

27. The chairman of states Re-organisation commission?

1. Sayyed Fazl Ali
2. S.KDhar
3. J.V.P.
4. Patel

Ans.1

28. The members of states Re-organisation commission

1. Dr.Pannalal
2. H.N.Kunjru
3. KM.Panikkar
4. 2 and 3

Ans.4

29. The states Re-organisation commission submitted its report on :

1. 30th November, 1954
2. 30th September, 1954
3. 30th September, 1955
4. 30th September, 1956

Ans.3

30. The states Re-organisation commission visited Hyderabad in the year ?

1. 1953
2. 1954
3. 1955
4. 1956

Ans.2

31. Communists first visalandhra conference held at

1. Warangal
2. Secunderabad
3. Vijayawada
4. Khammam

Ans.2

32. The chairman of first communist visa- landhra conference

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. Baddam Eella Reddy
3. Ravi Narayana Reddy
4. Paga Pulla Reddy

Ans.3

33. The second communist visalandhra con-ference held at:

1. Hyderabad
2. Secunderabad
3. Warangal
4. Nizamabad

Ans.1

34. The chairman of second communists visa- r landhra conference :

1. Sri Sri
2. Ravi Narayana Reddy
3. T.Hayagreeva chari
4. Baddam Eella Reddy

Ans.1

35. Gentlemen Agreement reached on the day:

1. 20th April, 1956
2. 20th March, 1956
3. 20th February, 1956
4. 20th February, 1955

Ans.3

36. How many members signed on Gentlemen Agreement ?

1. 10
2. 6
3. 12
4. 8

Ans.4

37. At which place Gentlemen Agreement was reached?

1. Hyderabad
2. Delhi
3. Calcutta
4. Vijayawada

Ans.2

38. Hyderabad state chief-minister who signed on Gentlemen Agreement ?

1. Swami Ramananda Tirtha
2. KV.Ranga Reddy
3. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
4. Marri Chenna Reddy

Ans.3

39. The chairman of Hyderabad state con-gress committee who signed on Gentlemen Agreement?

1. J.V. Narsinga Rao
2. Marri Chenna Reddy
3. K.V. Ranga Reddy
4. Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ans.1

40. The chief minister of Andhra area who signed on Gentleman Agreement:

1. Bejawada Gopala Reddy
2. K.V. Ranga Reddy
3. Gawtu Lachchanna
4. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Ans.1

41. The deputy chief minister of Andhra area who singed on Gentlemen Agreement:

1. Bejawada Gopala Reddy
2. T.Prakasam Pantulu
3. Gawtu Latchchanna
4. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Ans.4

42. The Andhra state congress president who signed on Gentlemen Agreement ?

1. Gawtu Lachchanna
2. Alluri Satyanarayana
3. Kaleswara Rao
4. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

Ans.2

43. Telangana members who signed on Gentlemen Agreement ?

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
2. J.V. Narasinga Rao
3. K.V. Ranga Reddy, Marri Chenna Reddy
4. All the above

Ans.4

44. Members of Andhra state who signed on Gentlemen Agreement ?

1. Bejawada Gopala Reddy
2. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
3. Gowthu Latchchanna
4. All of the above

Ans.4

45. All the eight members who signed on Gentlemen Agreement belongs to which party?

1. Congress .
2. Socialist
3. Communist
4. All the above

Ans.1

46. The formation day of Andhra Pradesh

1. 1st December, 1956
2. 1st November, 1956
3. 1st October, 1956 | 4. 1st September, 1956

Ans.2

47. The first governor of Andhra Pradesh.

1. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
2. C. Rajagopalachari
3. C. M.TVivedi
4. Sarada Devi

Ans.3

48. The first chief minister of Andhra Pradesh.

1. Bejawada Gopala Reddy
2. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
3. T.Prakasam Pantulu
4. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy

Ans.2

49. The first deputy chief minister of Andhra Pradesh.

1. P.V.Narasimha Rao
2. Damodaram Sanjeevaiah
3. Marri Chenna reddy

4. K.V.Ranga Reddy

Ans.4

50. The committee indicated the name Andhra Pradesh for the regions of Andhra and Telangana

1. Select Committee
2. Law Committee
3. Dhar Committee
4. Kunjru Committee

Ans.1

Telangana History Struggles for Achievement of Separate Telangana State (1956-2014)

History witnessed two agitations for separate Telangana state, the first one in 1969 and the second one in 2012. The struggle in 2012 bore fruits and the long cherished dream of the Telanganites fulfilled. In between the two periods, members of discontent over the exploitation of the locals by the Andhras in employment and educational opportunities kept burning. The States Reorganization Commission was appointed to prepare for the creation of states on linguistic lines in December 1953. The commission, due to public demand, recommended disintegration of Hyderabad state and to merge Marathi speaking region with Bombay state

and Kannada speaking region with Mysore state. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) discussed the pros and cons of a merger between Telugu speaking Telangana region of Hyderabad state and Andhra state. Para 374 of the SRC report said "The creation of Visalandhra is an ideal to which numerous individuals and public bodies, both in Andhra and Telangana, have been passionately attached over a long period of time, and unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, this sentiment is entitled to consideration". Discussing the case of Telangana, para 378 of the SRC report said "One of the principal causes of opposition of Visalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas." In its final analysis SRC recommended against the immediate merger. In para 386 it said "After taking all these factors into consideration we have come to the conclusions that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana, if for the present, the Telangana area is to constitute into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by a two thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad State expresses itself in favour of such unification."

After going through the recommendations of the SRC, the then Central Government led by Jawaharlal Nehru decided to merge Andhra state and Telangana to form Andhra Pradesh state on 1 November 1956 after providing safeguards to Telangana in the form of Gentlemen agreement.

Nehru commented on the merger that it was a marriage between a mischievous bridegroom and an innocent bride and separation can be considered if the couple fell apart.

Gentlemen's Agreement

1969 Agitation

Six Point formula

The emergence of Telangana rastra samathi

Sri Krishna Committee

CWC Resolution on Bifurcation

A.p RE-organisation Bill-2014

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The Gentlemen's agreement of Andhra Pradesh has a precedent in the Sribagh Pact of 1937 which was between the leaders of Rayalaseema and Coastal Telugu speaking districts of Madras State to provide assurances for Rayalaseema in return for their willingness to join Andhra State. This unbinding pact was largely forgotten probably because of the large

political representation of the region has had in the state governments since independence. When the Hyderabad State led by the Nizam of Hyderabad was invaded by India in Operation Polo, there was a debate in the Telugu-speaking districts of the Hyderabad State (1948-56) whether to join the newly formed Andhra State, carved out of Telugu speaking districts of Madras state.

States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) recommended that "the Telangana area is to constitute into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961 if by a two thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad State expresses itself in favour of such unification".

Opposition to the merger

Hyderabad Chief minister Burgula Ramakrishna Rao in his letter to the Congress President said that Communist parties supported the merger for their political calculations. Hyderabad PCC chief said overwhelming majority from Congress party opposed the merger and Communists were elected in special circumstances in 1951 and Visalandhra was not a political issue in 1951 and Assembly does not reflect people's view on this issue. He also said 80% of Congress delegates who were elected in 1955 opposed merger. Government had to provide the additional security for Communist leaders who supported the Visalandhra. The locals agitated against the non-locals in 1952 Mulki Agitation.

In Hyderabad assembly out of 174 MLAs on December 3, 1955, 147 MLAs expressed their view. 103 MLAs (including Marathi and Kannada MLAs) supported the merger, 16 MLAs maintained neutral stand and 29 opposed merger. Among Telangana MLAs, 25 Telangana MLAs disagreed with the merger, 59 Telangana MLAs supported the merger. Out of 94 Telangana MLAs in the assembly, 36 were Communists(PDF), 40 were Congress, 11 were Socialist party (SP), 9 were independents. Voting did not take place on the resolution because Telangana proponents insisted on including the phrase "As per the wishes of people" in the resolution.

To convince the leadership of Telangana to join the new state, an agreement was reached between the leaders of both sides which came to be known as the Gentlemen's agreement, at Delhi on 20th February 1956. It allowed the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, against the SRC's recommendations.

The Text of the Agreement

1. There will be one legislature for the whole of Andhra Pradesh which will be the sole law making body for the entire state and there will be one Governor for the State aided and advised by the Council of Ministers responsible to the State Assembly for the entire field of Administration.
2. For the more convenient transaction of the business of Government with regard to some specified matters of the Telangana area will be treated as one region.
3. For the Telangana region there will be a Regional Standing Committee of the state assembly consisting of the members of the State Assembly belonging to that region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister.
4. Legislation relating to specified matters will be referred to the Regional Committee. In respect of specified matters proposals may also be made by the Regional Committee to the State Government for legislation or with regard to the question of general policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.
5. The advice tendered by the Regional Committee will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislature. In case of difference of opinion, reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be binding.
6. The Regional Committee will deal with following matters:

- i) Development and economic planning within the framework of the general development plans formulated by the State Legislature.
 - ii) Local Self Government, that is to say, the Constitutional powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards and district authorities for the purpose of Local Self Government or Village Administration.
 - iii) Public health and sanitation, local hospitals and dispensaries.
 - iv) Primary and secondary education.
 - v) Regulation of admission to the educational institutions in the Telangana region.
 - vi) Prohibition
 - vii) Sale of agricultural lands.
 - viii) Cottage and small scale Industries, and
 - ix) Agriculture, Cooperative Societies, Markets and Fairs.
- Unless revised by agreement earlier this arrangement will be reviewed after ten years.

B. Domicile Rules: Telangana is regarded as a unit as far as recruitment to subordinate services is concerned; posts borne on the cadre of these services may be reserved for being filled up by persons who satisfy the domicile conditions as prescribed under the existing Hyderabad Mulki Rules. (12 years of Stay in Telangana area)

C. The position of Urdu. The Government of India would advise the state Government to take appropriate steps to ensure that the existing position of Urdu in administrative and judicial structure of the State is maintained for a period of five years.

D. Retrenchment of surplus personnel in the new State. The Government of India do not anticipate any retrenchment. The intention is that so far as possible, the service personnel from the Hyderabad State should be automatically integrated into the services of the Andhra Pradesh without any process of screening. Should, however, any retrenchment be found necessary, the entire personnel of the services of the enlarged State will be treated on equal footing.

E. Distribution of expenditure between Telangana and Andhra Regions. Allocation of expenditure with the resources of the state is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature.. Since, however, it has been agreed to the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new state on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the state government to act in accordance with the terms of agreement in making budgetary allocations. The Government of India propose to invite the attention of the Chief Minister of Andhra to this particular understanding and to express the hope that it will be implemented.

F. The existing educational facilities including Technical Education in Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved.

G. The cabinet will consist of members in proportion of 60:40 percent for Andhra and Telangana respectively, out of 40% of Telangana ministers, one will be a Muslim from Telangana. If the Chief Minister is from one region the other region should be given Dy. Chief Ministership.

B. Gopala Reddy, Chief Minister, Andhra State, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Gouthu Latchanna and Alluri Satyanarayana Raju and Burgula Rama Krishna Rao, Chief Minister, of Hyderabad state, K.V. Ranga Reddy, M. Chenna Reddy (not Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy) and J.V. Narsing Rao signed on the agreement.



Telangana History The 1969 Agitation for seperate Telangana State

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In the years after the formation of Andhra Pradesh state, people of Telangana expressed dis-satisfaction over how the agreements and guarantees were implemented. Discontent intensified in January, when the guarantees that had been agreed on were supposed to lapse. All the Andhra employees who migrated to capital city in 1956 will be considered 'local' in 1969 after 12 years of residence per mulki rules. The locals wanted them to go back to Andhra. Student agitation for the continuation of the agreement for Telanganites began at Paloncha in Khammam district and spread to other parts of the region. One section of students (which appeared dominant) wanted a separate state of Telangana while the other wanted implementation of safe-guards. On 19 January, all party accord was reached to ensure the proper implementation of Telangana safeguards. The Accords main points were

1. All non-Telangana employees holding posts reserved for Telangana locals will be trans-ferred immediately
2. Telangana surpluses will be used for Telangana development
3. Appeal to Telangana students to call off agitation. On January 19, protests turned violent when a crowd of about 1000 agitators tried to set fire to a Sub-Inspector's residence. This resulted in police fir-ing in which 17 people were injured. Meanwhile cer-tain Andhra employees challenged the transfer orders promised by the all party accord to the Telanganites ,by filing a petition in the AP high court. On January 29, Army was called in by the government to maintain law and order as the Agitation quickly turned violent. In February, Mulki rules (local jobs for local people), as promised in Gentlemen's agreement, were declared by high court as void but this judgement was stayed by divisional bench of high court. Quoting statistics of develop-ment in Telangana area over the last 12 years, the chief minister maintained that the state of the Andhra Pradesh was "irreversible" and made an appeal to people to help maintain unity and integrity. Protests continued in March, and a bundh turned violent when protectors burnt buses. In April, protectors tried to disrupt a meeting of CPI (which was opposed to the division of the state) by indulging in stone-pelting. Police had to resort to live firing after their attempts to control the crowd by lathi-charge and firing in the air didn't yield results. In the ensuing firing, three people were killed and several injured. Around 354 arrests were made during the agitation. Then Prime minister Indira Gandhi called for a high-level meeting to dis-cuss the issue while ruling out the division of the state. After several days of talks with leaders of both regions, on 12th April 1969, Prime minister came up with Eight point plan.

Eight point Programme

After several days of talks with leaders of both regions, on April 2,1969, Prime minister Indira Gandhi came up with Eight point programme. Eight point programme: This plan includes appointment of Five committees:

1. High-powered committee would be set up to determine financial surpluses to Telangana
 2. Telangana development committee
 3. Plan implementation committee
 4. Committee of jurists to be consulted on safe-guards
 5. Committees to look into grievances of public servants
- Telangana leaders were not satisfied with the accord.

Government spending diversion

Justice Bhargava committee which looked into Telangana surpluses, found that 283 million rupees diverted from Telangana to Andhra region between 1956 and 1968. Economist C.H Hanumanth Rao further analysed the data from the committee report and concluded that for Telangana, cumulative surplus with interest during that period was 1.174 Billion rupees. During this period, the revenue budget of the state grew from 586 million rupees in 1957 to 2.04 billion rupees in 1968. Government employees and opposition members of the state legislative assembly threatened "direct action" in support of the students.

Chenna Reddy and Telangana Praja Samithi

Although the Congress faced some dissension within its ranks, its leadership stood against additional linguistic states. As a result, detractors from the Congress, led by M. Chenna Reddy, founded the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) political party in 1969 which intensified the movement. In June, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi came to Hyderabad to discuss the issue with Telangana leaders. Telangana employee unions started strike on June 10 supporting Telangana movement. Major leaders of the movement were jailed in July and released in August upon court's intervention. With the success of bye elections, TPS became full fledged political party. Due to Congress party's refusal of formation of Telangana state, TPS decided to contest Parliamentary election alone even though Congress party tried to become electorally. In May 1971 parliamentary elections, Telangana Praja Samithi won 10 out of the 14 Parliament seats in Telangana. Despite these electoral successes, some of the new party leaders gave up their agitation in September 1971 after realising that the Prime Minister was not inclined towards a separate state of Telangana, and rejoined the safer political haven of the Congress.. In a book written by then Secretary of External Affairs, T.N. Kaul and published in 1982, he mentioned that in 1969 Prime minister Indira Gandhi wanted to commence the process of formation of a separate state for Telangana by instructing Sri P.N. Haksur, her senior secretary in the PMO, but she had to withdraw at the last minute due to intervention by Kaul who disguised her from it by reminding that Hyderabad's case was pending in the Security Council. United Nations dropped the Hyderabad's case on 2nd September, 1979.

During this period, the Government promised to correct what critics saw as a violation of the promises of the Gentlemen agreement in the areas of jobs, budget allocations, and educational facilities. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was strongly against the division of the state, but on her recommendation, P.V. Narasimha Rao became the first Chief minister of Andhra Pradesh from Telangana on 30 September, 1971. In 1972, candidates of the Telangana Praja Samithi party contested all the available seats for the assembly elections. However, only Thakkalapalli Purushothama Rao got elected, from Vardhannapet constituency in Warangal District.

V.B. Raju's United Front

Valluri Basava Raju, popularly known as V.B. Raju was a veteran of the Andhra Maha Sabhas. He wanted his due share in the separate Telangana agitation. So he started his own front for the same cause. As he fell out from Chenna Reddy, those who opposed the latter sided with Raju. Raju had the blessings of Nukala Ramachandra Reddy and Konda Lakshman Bapuji. V.B. Raju can well be compared to Kala Venkata Rao in evolving political strategies. But he was not fortunate enough to complete full term of office as minister. He first joined Burgula Ramakrishna Rao cabinet as minister in 1952 but resigned without completing his term. Later he joined Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy's cabinet but had to resign after three years as the Election Tribunal declared his election invalid. He contested the 1967 elections and joined Kasu Brahmananda Reddy's cabinet as minister of Revenue. Though he was close to the chief minister, he created ripples by suggesting that Kasu should resign to uphold the unity of Andhra Pradesh and resigned. Later he became a member of Rajya Sabha and quit national

politics.

The Causes for Telangana Movement

The injustice meted out to local government employees was the chief cause for Telangana agitation. When Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, the first chief minister of Andhra Pradesh unified the government services of Telangana and Andhra, the Telangana employees were put to great loss. The report of the State Central Advisory Committee over this issue was put aside by Reddy's government. Later the report of the Provincial Council appointed to study the same issue was also met with the same fate.

Sanjeeva Reddy also abolished the post of deputy chief minister which was to have been given to a Telanganist leader, describing the post as the unwanted sixth finger (for some people) on the hand.

Later the government of the chief minister N.T. Rama Rao issued G.O.610 to correct the chronic injustices done to the Telangana employees in 1985. This G.O. was necessitated due to the warped vision of the successive governments.

The G.O. 610

The G.O's 1st para, which is generally known as Presidential Order contains principles regarding Organisation of Local Cadres allotment of personnel of the various Departments to the various local cadres, method of direct recruitment to the various categories, inter-local cadre in transfers etc. of the employees holding those posts. In the G.Os 2nd and 3rd para read above clarificatory instructions were issued regarding procedure for implementation of the various provisions of the Presidential Order.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Order, local cadres have been organised to the various categories of posts in all Government Departments and allotment of personnel was made as per the guidelines contained in paragraph 4 of the said order.

3. In the representation 4th para cited, the President, Telangana Non-Gazetted Officers Union has represented that certain allotments have been made in violation of the provisions of the Presidential Order. The Government after carefully examining the issues raised in the representation and after having wide ranging discussion with the representatives of the Union have entered into an agreement with the Telangana Non-Gazetted Officers Union on 07-12-1985.

5. As per the terms of agreement the following orders are issued:

(1) The employees allotted after 18-10-1975 to Zones V & VI in violation of zonalisation of local cadres under the Six Point Formula will be repatriated to their respective zones by 31-03-1986 by creating supernumerary posts wherever necessary.

(2) In respect of Jurala, Srisailam Left Canal and Sriramsagar Project Stage-II, all the staff in the Non-Gazetted categories both technical and non-technical including Asst. Executive Engineers (formerly JEs) coming under zonalisation of local cadres under the Presidential Order of 1975 who were posted to the projects from outside zones V and VI after 01-03-1983, will be retransferred to their respective zones and posted either in existing vacancies in various Government Establishments in those zones or in supernumerary posts where vacancies are not available. Towards this the Government will also move the Government of India for seeking amendment to Government of India's notification G.S.R. 525(E) dated 28-06-1985 to give retrospective effect to this order with effect from 01-03-1983.

(3) (a) In respect of appeals filed against orders of allotment made under paragraph 4 of the Presidential Order of 1975 to the competent authority in time and where such appeals are still pending disposal, all such cases where details are furnished by the T.N.G.Os Union or individuals, shall be disposed of by 31-03-1986.

(b) As a result of the above exercise, consequential vacancies if any, arising shall be filled up as per the procedure laid down under the Presidential Order.

(4) In respect of first level Gazetted posts in certain Departments which are outside the purview of the Presidential Order, action should be taken to re view the question of inclusion of such posts also in the scheme of localisation and the mat-ter should be taken up with the Government of India for suitable amendment to the said order.

(5) The posts in Institutions/Establishment notified in G.S.R. No.526 (E) dated:18-10-1975 shall be filled up by drawing persons on tenure basis from different local cadres on an equitable basis as per the orders issued in the G.O. 3rd read above.

(6) The provision in Pera 5(2) (c) of the Presidential Order relating to inter-local cadre transfers shall be strictly implemented and such trans-fers shall be effected only under exceptional cir-cumstances in public interest.

(7) Action will be initiated in the concerned depart-ments in cases brought to their notice regarding bogus registrations in Employment Exchanges.

(8) On receipt of complaints, if any, made by the TNGOs Union relating to irregular allotments of candidates particularly to Zones V and VI in the category of Village Assistants the concerned department shall take up the matter with the A.P. Public Service Commission and take such measures as may be necessary to rectify the irregular allotments made if any.

(9) The possibility of allotting persons from within the same zone/multi-zone against non-local vacancy in a particular local cadre will be exam-ined in consultation with the APPSC.

(10) The T.N.G.Os Union will furnish to Government the service/ categories where for want of trained personnel, non-local candidates are being appointed in zones V and VI so that Government can provide training facilities in respect of such services/categories with a view to providing ade-quate opportunities for recruitment and appoint-ment of local candidates in zones V and VI.

(11) The Departments of Secretariat shall complete the review of appointments/promotions made under the Presidential Order as required under Pera 13 of the said order, by 30-06-1986.

(12) (a) Immediate action will be taken to finalise the Common Gradation List in respect of Assistant Engineers (Presently Dy.. E.Es) as on 01-11-1956, following the prescribed procedure under the S.R. Act. 1956.

(b) In respect of former Junior Engineers (Presently Asst.E.Es) the common gradation list published by the Government was quashed by the A.P. Administrative Tribunal and the Government had gone in appeal to the Supreme Court. Effective measures will be taken for the disposal of the matter before the Supreme Court,, expeditiously.

(13) The matter relating to allotment of 7 non-local personnel in the cadre of Inspector of Local Fund Audit belonging to Zones I to IV, allotted to Zones-V and VI against their options, will be examined by the Department concerned keep-ing in view of the provisions of the Presidential Order.

(14) The question of repatriation of 13 Deputy Executive Engineers of the Public Health Department working in the city of Hyderabad to Zones I to IV will be considered by the Department concerned keeping in view the pro-visions of the Presidential Order.

6. The Departments of Secretariat who are con-cerned with the terms shall take immediate necessary steps to implement the orders in consultation with Law/General Administra tion Department, if necessary, about the legal impli-cations/interpretation of the provisions of the Presidential Order.

Around 400 persons lost their lives in the agita-tion for separate statehood for Telangana region, the like of which was not witnessed in recent times. Agitators barricaded the roads and trained children in pelting stones at vehicles of public transport. It was a testing time for the police to catch these urchins. Associations to carry on the agitation were formed in every school and college. Telecommunication facilities were destroyed and government properties

were set on fire. As the agitation took the form of looting and arson on 3rd and 4th June, 1969 and the situation went out of control, the government had to deploy army to control the situation. All the universities in Telangana region including the Osmania University were closed down for nine months due to the agitation. The candidates of Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) who contested the bye elections of Siddhipet and Khairatabad constituencies, won the seats with large majority.

Psychological causes for differences

1. Telangana employees, accustomed to the lethargic nawabi culture, worked leisurely. Andhra employees who inherited the British efficiency and punctuality completed their work fast. This created differences among the employees.
2. Hindus and Muslims among the Telangana employees gave importance to etiquette which the Andhra employees gave least importance to.
3. Andhras who bought land from the Telangana farmers at Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- per acre, harvested paddy worth Rs.1000/- per acre. Moreover, the small farmer who sold his land, had to work as farm labour in his own land. When the farmers resorted to distress sale of their land and the Andhra buyers exploited the situation, the Provincial Council which was expected to be a watch dog, turned a Nelson's eye.
4. The projects like Pochampadu which were life breath for Telangana region were neglected. For example, the said project was to be built at a cost of Rs.121 crores according to the estimates of the erstwhile Hyderabad government and 24 lakh acres of land was to be irrigated. But due to financial constraints only five lakh acres were irrigated.
5. When Hyderabad engineers designed Nagatjuna Sagar project, Telangana was wronged. According to the design, the water of the right canal of the project was to irrigate the lands in Guntur and other parts and the water of the left canal was to irrigate the Telangana regions of Nalgonda, Khammam and Warangal in addition to some lands in Krishna and Godavari regions. The water of the project was to flow to Nandigama from the 19th distributory canal. But – even before the 17th, 18th and 19th distributory canals were dug, contrary to norms, water was diverted to Nandigama from the 16th distributory canal, which was called derisively as K.L. plan.

Justice Wanchoo Committee

A committee under Justice Wanchoo was appointed to provide guidelines for constitutional guarantees for mulkis. The attorney general Niren Dey and former attorney general M.C. Setelvad were the other members of the committee.

The Committee opined that since any person has the right to work in any part of the country according to his choice, constitutional guarantee should not be provided to mulki rules. If constitution was amended for this purpose, then people of any specific region may demand as a right jobs in their own locality, the Committee warned. Hence the Parliament should not have the right to amend the Constitution for this purpose, the Committee suggested.

If the government wanted to protect the interests of the people of certain regions in employment and educational opportunities, the government may entrust such responsibility to local appointing authorities, the Committee opined. Some categories of jobs may be exempted from the Public Service Commission for this purpose.

In the background of the Wanchoo Committee on Mulkis, the Five Point Formula and the Six Point Formula were floated to protect the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh. The Five Point Formula was advanced by Indira Gandhi to cool the tempers of those who fought for separate Andhra state..

The Five Point Formula

1. Eligibility of residence through Mulki rules apply to non-gezzetted officers, staff of fourth class, Tahsildar, assistant surgeon and junior engineer categories in Telangana. The mulki rule applies to the second post in every three posts in the offices of the heads of departments in secretariat and in common department offices.

2. These guarantees will be in effect in the Telangana region till 1980 and in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secenderabad till 1987.

3. Services regarding promotions will be region- alised upto first or second grade.

4. The facilities of technical education which were available right now, will be developed.

Eligibility of residence will not apply to addi-tional facilities in this.

5. Joint police force will be created in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secenderabad.

The salient feature of this formula is its appli-cation to the rank of assistant civil surgeons and junior engineers.

Though it is an uncompromising formula, it is not a permanent solution. Hence the people of Rayalaseema and Andhra rejected this formula. The agitation for separate Andhra state intensified.

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The leaders of Andhra and Telangana proposed six point formula to meet the emergent and long term needs of Rayalaseema, Andhra and Telangana while keeping the state united. Equal development of all regions is the essence of this formula. Mulki rules will be scrapped and the

Provincial Council will be abolished according to this formula. But the people will not be put to any injustice because of this.

Local candidates will be preferred while appointing assistant civil surgeons, junior engineers, tahsildars and non gazetted officers in direct appointment. They will be considered for the first two promotions on the basis of local seniority only. Three development councils will be established in the three regions Rayalaseema, Andhra and Telangana. A central university will be established to cater to the educational needs of the students of the state. A tribunal will be established to settle the problems of the employees. Since the judgment of this tribunal is final, uncertainty in the matter of services will thus be addressed. The capital city will be developed in a planned manner. Enough priority will be given to the people of the twin cities in matters of employment. The backward regions of the state will receive sufficient funds for development by the centre. The middle level irrigation projects and rural electrification will be given priority. Since the development of the three regions are targeted, Telangana also will develop fast.

The development councils created under this formula received Rs.100 crores out of which Rs.10 crores were earmarked for the development of Hyderabad. The funds will be utilised in the ratio of 5:3:2 in Telangana, Rayalaseema and Andhra regions respectively. Its term will expire on March 31,1979. The presidents of the development councils will enjoy the status of a minister. RV. Narasimha Rao played key role in evolving this formula.

Movement continues

Though the agitation for a separate Andhra state died down by 1973, the embers for separate Telangana state were continued to be stoked up in some form or other.

The presidential order of October 18, 1975 was twisted to suit the interests of the Andhras. The points which were pro Telangana were ignored.

A delegation of the non-gazetted officers' association met the then chief minister N.T. Rama Rao Telangana History & Culture and urged him to implement the presidential order in its true spirit.

N.T. Rama Rao appointed a committee with the

I. A.S official Jai Bharat Reddy in 1984. I.A.S. officers Umapathi and Amarnath were the other two members in the committee. The committee submitted its 36 page report within one year. The committee scrutinised the appointments made between 1975 and 1985 and found out 59 thousand non locals were appointed during this time. Then the chief minister again appointed a one man commission under another IAS officer V. Sundareshan.

On the strength of the reports of the committee of Jai Bharat Reddy and Sundareshan, the government of N.T. Rama Rao had to issue 610 G.O. This G.O was to be implemented before March 31, 1986.

1. All the non Telanganist employees appointed in zone 5 and 6 contrary to the rules of zonal appointments, should be sent back by March 31, 1986 and Telanganites should be appointed in their place. Super numerary posts should be created for such non Telangana employees.
2. The gazetted employees in the zones of Jurala, Srisailam left bank and Sriram Sagar, should be sent back to their own zones.
3. The anomalies in the Secretariat, Hyderabad Centre, the offices of the department heads and state offices should be rectified.
4. Action should be taken on non Telanganites who joined the government services on bogus local certificates.
5. Action should be taken on all promotions and appointments made against rules and regulations.
6. There should not be indiscriminate transfers of employees of various cadres in local areas.
7. All the departments in the Secretariat should scrutinise all the appointments and promotions made till June 30, 1986.

As the employees of Telangana region brought to the chief minister's notice that the 610 G.O. was not implemented in its true spirit, the NTR government appointed Girglani Inquiry Commission.

Cabinet accepts

The Cabinet has accepted the Girglani Commission report dealing with 610 GO/ 6-Point Formula/Presidential Order in to and ordered implementation of its recommendations straightaway without any change.

The Cabinet, which accepted the Girglani report however, felt that a "small confusion" existed regarding Hyderabad urban district, the Sixth Zone under the Presidential Order, as nine peripheral municipalities had been clubbed with the mega city.

The Cabinet meeting resolved to ask the committee of officials, which studied the voluminous report along with a Cabinet sub-committee, to examine it further and make recommendations to clear the confusion. These municipalities were in different districts earlier and accordingly fell under different zones. The Hyderabad urban district would have to be redefined accommodating all arguments coming from different quarters protecting the interests of Telangana region, it was resolved.

The Cabinet noted that the commission had clearly established violations of the Presidential Order. Referring to them, Chief Minister Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy was reported to have observed: "This is sheer injustice. Let us undo it." A unanimous decision was taken to implement the commission's recommendations with immediate effect.

But the government clarified that the free zone, comprising Heads of Departments (HoDs) and the Secretariat in line with the Presidential order and the recommendations of the commission, would continue as it was now. However, the specific HoDs exempted from the Order numbering 51 earlier, would be increased by another 50, taking into consideration the growth of the departments as for the Girglani recommendations. All other departments would be placed under localisation. For these changes, the Government would get Presidential assent. The government explained as to how it would go about repatriating employees back to their native zones.

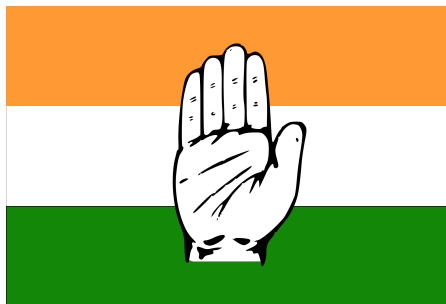
For example, work-charged employees posted at irrigation project like Nagarjunasagar out of exigency in the past would be "readjusted" to their native zones and not indiscriminately anywhere else. Employment on compassionate ground would be provided to the dependents of the dead only in the native zone and not at the place where the incumbent died.

Though the state government was firm in implementing the one man commission's report, the Telanganites believed that justice would be done to them only in a separate state. Hence the movement continued.

The Telangana Movement from 1997 to 2010

The state wing of the Bharatiya Janata Party passed a resolution, demanding separate Telangana in 1997.

The Congress legislators of Telangana region formed Telangana Legislators Forum for this purpose and submitted a memorandum to Party president Sonia Gandhi for the same in 2000.



Telangana History The Emergence of Telangana Rashtra Samiti

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The Telangana Rashtra Samiti was formed on April 27, 2001. Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhara Rao founded this political party to achieve separate state for Telanganists in the village of Mothe in Nizamabad district. He filled a bag with sand and announced dramatically that he would offer the sand to Raja Rajeswari Goddesses after achieving separate Telangana. His movement for separate Telangana started from this village also. He achieved separate state for

Telanganists after 13 years and fulfilled his pledge in the sanctum sanctorum of the Goddesses temple.

The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution for separate Telangana and requested the ruling NDA government to appoint second States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) to create separate Telangana in April 2001. But the Home Minister L.K. Advani rejected the Congress resolution saying that smaller states were not conducive to the development of the country.

Advani wrote a letter to the member of parliament A. Narendra that regional disparities could be settled through development and proper utilisation of the regional resources. Therefore the NDA government rejected the proposal of separate Telangana in April 2002.

Advani rejected a proposal to include the demand for separate Telangana in NDA's election manifesto in the elections to the assembly and parliament in 2004. He clarified that the NDA would consider this demand if the concerned parties would pass a resolution to this effect in the State Assembly.

The Congress effected an electoral understanding with the Telangana Rashtra Samithi and won the elections in Andhra Pradesh. The United Progressive Alliance under Congress which came to power in the Centre, agreed to include the demand for separate Telangana in its common minimum programme. The Telangana Rashtra Samithi agreed for the electoral understanding with the Congress, only on this understanding.

The state government announced in February 2009 that it had no objection for separate statehood for Telangana. It also said that the time had arrived to move decisively in this matter. All the major political parties in the state accepted the demand for separate Telangana during the elections.

The Telangana Rashtra Samithi contested for 45 seats but won only 10 out of them. Among the Lok Sabha seats it contested, it won only two. The media which analysed the poll outcome concluded that the demand for separate Telangana died down.

Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy who was sworn in as chief minister for the second time died in helicopter accident in September, 2009, creating a political vacuum.

TRS Joins the Grand Alliance

On January 31, 2009, it was announced that TRS officially joined the "Grand Alliance" headed by Telugu Desam Party and including the Third Front and various left parties, in upcoming Assembly and Lok Sabha elections. At the same time, it was announced that the Talli Telangana, led by actress Vijayashanti, had merged into the TRS. However, after the elections in Andhra Pradesh were completed, but before the counting of votes, TRS switched allegiance to the NDA, with KCR proclaiming that his party had been stabbed in the back by Congress after giving them oxygen in the 2004 elections. TRS lost 16 of its 26 seats in the Assembly, falling to fourth place with less than 4% of the Telangana History & Culture statewide Assembly vote; and lost three of its five seats in the Lok Sabha, dropping to 6.14% of the L.S vote.

On June 19, 2009, KCR submitted his resignation to the party General Secretary Sirikonda Madhusudhana Chary and was away from party for a short period of time after personal attacks made against him by dissident TRS leaders in the wake of the party's electoral defeat. K.C.R. utilised this situation and started agitation again demanding for separate Telangana. Demanding that the Congress Party introduce a bill for separate Telangana in the Parliament, he began fast unto death on November 29, 2009. Many employees' and students' associations joined in an agitation for separate Telangana.

There was a general strike in Telangana on 6th and 7th December. When the state government held an all party meet on 7th December, all the major political parties supported the demand for separate Telangana state. The state congress and its political ally Majlis left the decision in this matter to the high command of the party and minutes of the meeting were faxed to the high command.

As the health condition of KCR on indefinite fast is worsening, the home minister P. Chidambaram announced that the Central government would start the political process for separate Telangana but the resolution over this pending in the assembly would have to be sorted out first.

Chidambaram's announcement angered the people of Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. Students, lawyers and workers agitated for united Andhra Pradesh. Ministers and MLAs tendered resignation to their posts.

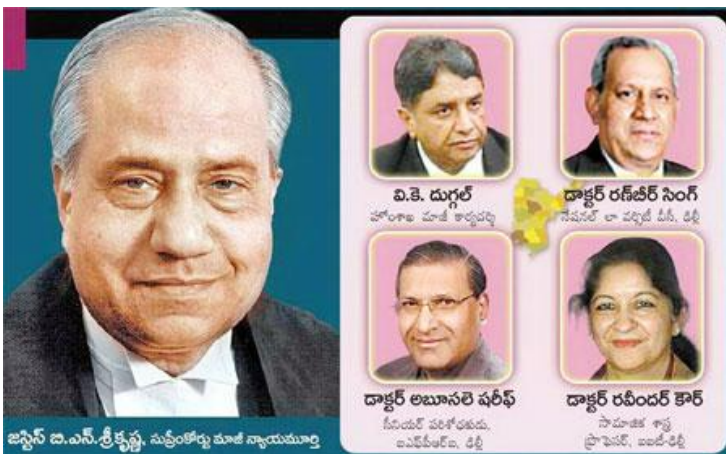
The Central government, alarmed over the unexpected developments, had withdrawn its decision, stating that a separate Telangana could only be considered after the unanimous opinion in the three regions – Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana in this regard. The Seemandhra ministers and MLAs, satisfied with the announcement of the government, withdrew their resignations. But in Telangana, the ministers, MLAs and representatives of local bodies began resigning to their posts.

Meanwhile Telangana Joint Action Council (TJAC) was formed to achieve separate Telangana with Prof. Kodandaram as its convener.

Telangana History Sri Krishna Committee

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The government appointed a five member committee with Justice Sri Krishna to examine the feasibility of creating a separate Telangana state on February 3, 2010. Professor (Dr.) Ranbir Singh, – Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Delhi, Dr. Abusaleh Shariff, Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Delhi, Dr. (Ms.) Ravinder Kaur, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Delhi and Vinod K. Duggal, former Home Secretary, who also functioned as its Member-Secretary were the other four members of Sri Krishna Committee.

There are seven Terms of Reference for the committee.

1. To examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh.
2. To review the developments in the State since its formation and their impact on the progress and development of the different regions of the State.
3. To examine the impact of the recent developments in the State on the different sections of the people such as women, children, students, minorities, other backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
4. To identify the key issues that must be addressed.
5. To consult all sections of the people, especially the political parties, on the aforesaid matters and elicit their views; to seek from the political parties and other organisations a range of solutions that would resolve the present difficult situation and promote the welfare of all sections of the people; to identify the optimal solutions for this purpose; and to recommend a plan of action and a road map.
6. To consult other organisations of civil society such as industry, trade, trade unions, farmers' organisations, women's organisations and students' organisations on the aforesaid matters and elicit their views with specific reference to the all round development of the different regions of the State.
7. To make any other suggestion or recommendation that the Committee may deem appropriate. The Srikrishna Committee solicited suggestions and views from political parties, social organisations, and other stakeholders. The committee received over 60,000 petitions by the deadline of 10 April. The committee began personal interactions with the various stakeholders, including the political parties on 16 April. The committee met with the leaders of ,TRS, PRP, CPI, MIM, TDP and various organisations from throughout Andhra Pradesh. On 6th July, Telangana Congress legislators and ministers met with the Srikrishna committee and made arguments in favour of the formation of Telangana state.

It toured all the regions of state extensively and invited people from all sections of the society to give their opinion on the statehood. It received over one lakh petitions and representations from political parties, organisations, NGOs and individuals. It also held consultations with political parties and general public while also factoring in the impact of recent developments on different sections of people such as women, children, students, minorities, other Backward

Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The 461 page report was released to the public on the internet on 6th January 2011.

The Committee's report suggested 6 options of which options 1 through 4 were advised to be not feasible. The Fifth option is to bifurcate the State into Telangana with Hyderabad as its capital and Seemandhra which is to have a new capital city. The Committee noted that "Separation is recommended only in case it is unavoidable and if this decision can be reached amicably amongst all the three regions." The Sixth and the option that the Committee recommended as the "way forward" is to keep the state united and "establishment of a statutory and empowered Telangana Regional Council with adequate transfer of funds, functions and functionaries in keeping with the spirit of Gentlemen Agreement of 1956"

The six options presented in the report were as follows:

1. Maintaining Status Quo – Keeping the Andhra Pradesh State as it is with no change in the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions.
2. Bifurcating the state of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana regions with both of them developing their own capitals in due course of time. Hyderabad to be converted to a Union Territory – This proposal was similar to the Punjab-Haryana-Chandigarh model.
3. Dividing Andhra Pradesh into two states – as Rayala-Telangana with Hyderabad as its capital and as Coastal Andhra Pradesh with a new capital to be built
4. Dividing Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory that will be linked geographically to district Guntur in coastal Andhra via Nalgonda district in the southeast and via Mahabubnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema
5. Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital.
6. Keeping the State united and providing for creation of a statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council for socio-economic development and political development of Telangana region.

1. The Sri Krishna Commission remarked that "It is a fact that most of the economic and developmental parameters show that Telangana (excluding Hyderabad) is either on par with or a shade lower than coastal Andhra; but once Hyderabad is included, the situation in Telangana is far better.

2. In comparison with the Rayalaseema region, the Commission remarked that "Thus, on the whole, it would appear that the deprived region is Rayalaseema not Telangana.

3. Overall, in spite of 50-plus years of policy protected planning and execution, one finds regional variations in the economic development of Andhra Pradesh. The rate of growth in the development parameters summed up below is found to be robust both in Telangana (even after excluding Hyderabad) and coastal Andhra.

4. The Commission noted that the Planning Commission had notified as backward nine of the ten Telangana districts, with the exception of Hyderabad, and resources have been allocated under its Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). These districts contain 87% of the population of Telangana.

5. Considering the allegation that "Telangana has lower per capita income, lower access to employment, lower business opportunities and low access to education and so on", the Commission says, "At the outset, some or all such allegations appear true when absolute amounts, numbers and percentages are reviewed".

6. "The implementation of G.O. 610 was, at best, tardy, which remains a grievance of Telangana

employees. This issue continues to be highly contentious even today." Girglani Report on GO. 610 noted that while thousands of jobs were diverted by Seemandhra persons, only 18,856 employees are identified in total and 14,784 employees are already repatriated to their native Zones. Most of the violations are in education and health departments due to short-age of qualified people from the local zones. There are also violations from zone 6 to zone 5 and vice versa which are part of Telangana area.

7. However, the data received from the State Government shows that the combined amount released to government and aided colleges together is Rs. 930 million in Telangana while it is 2.24 billion in coastal Andhra (with college-going population similar to that in Telangana) and 910 million in Rayalaseema (with popula-tion share being less than half that in Telangana).

8. The real income of the agricultural wage labourers has declined considerably in Telangana whereas it has increased considerably in coastal Andhra region. Similarly, the SCs, STs and minorities in Telangana region have suffered a decline in income during the past about decade or more whereas these communities have gained substantially in Coastal Andhra.

9. Although as a sub-regional movement, the Telangana movement does not pose a threat to national unity.

10. The Telangana movement can be interpreted as a desire for greater democracy and empower-ment within a political unit. As stated earlier, sub-regionalism is a movement, which is not necessarily primordial but is essentially mod-ern – in the direction of a balanced and equi-table modernisation. Our analysis shows that cutting across caste, religion, gender and other divisions, the Telangana movement brings a focus on the development of the region as a whole, a focus on rights and access to regional resources and, further, it pitches for a rights-based development perspective whereby groups and communities put forth their agendas with-in a larger vision of equitable development.

11. "However, given the long-standing history of the demand for a separate State, the deep penetra-tion of the sense of grievance and the wide-spread emotion around the issue, unless gen-uine steps are taken to address both real and perceived disparities, the demand is unlikely to go away permanently even if it is subdued temporarily.

12. Thus, from the point of view of sheer size of economy, Telangana as a new State can sustain itself both with and without Hyderabad. The other combination of regions – coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema together can also sustain themselves as a State; in fact, they can also sustain themselves separately.

13. In view of the complex background of the situa-tion and the rather serious and sensitive emo-tional aspects involved, the Committee is of the unanimous view that it would not be practical to simply maintain the status quo in respect of the situation.

14- Given the above first hand observations of the Committee during its tours of the regions, the Committee feels that the issue of sentiment has to be considered only as one among several factors to be evaluated. While not discounting peo-ple's wishes or sentiments, the overall implications of bifurcation (or trifurcation as the case may be) have to be carefully delineated to arrive at a responsible recommendation.

10 The Committee is of the view that given the long history of the demand for a separate Telangana, the highly charged emotions at pres-ent and the likelihood of the agitation continuing in case the demand is not met (unless handled deftly, tactfully and firmly, consideration has to be given to this option. The grievances of the people of Telangana, such as non-implementation of some of the key decisions included in the Gentlemen Agreement (1956), certain amount of neglect in implementation of water and irrigation schemes, inadequate provision for education infrastructure (excluding Hyderabad), and the undue delay in the implementation of the Presidential order on public employment, etc., have contributed to the felt psyche of discrimination and domination, with the issue attaining an emotional pitch. The continuing demand, therefore, for a separate Telangana, the Committee felt, has some merit and is not entirely unjustified. Therefore, after taking into account all the pros and cons, the Committee did not think it to be the most preferred, but the second best, option. Separation

is recommended only in case it is unavoidable and if this decision can be reached amicably amongst all the three regions.

The delay in the formation of Telangana will create Political crisis and the Maoist movement is likely to get a fill up in such a situation.

TRS Unhappy

Telangana leaders rejected the recommendations of the Sri Krishna committee report and insisted on the formation of a different Telangana State with Hyderabad as its capital. Criticism of the Sri Krishna Committee report includes that it compared regions (Seema-Andhra vs

Telangana), not people (Seema-Andhrites vs Telanganites). The State government did not or could not provide all the data the committee asked for; they had only 10 years worth of data. The Telangana JAC steering committee, comprising experts from different fields, studied the Sri Krishna Committee report and came to the conclusion that the report was a " bunch of lies, while proponents of the United State Movement, including Samaikhya Andhra JAC and the Praja Rajyam party welcomed the recommendations of the committee.

Economist and former Planning Commission member CH. Hanumantha Rao said that the Sri Krishna Committee's recommendations are at variance with its own analysis. He said the committee did not study the reasons for the failures of earlier protections, and how future protections will do justice to Telangana. He said that even while the committee's own analysis and data supports the formation of an independent Telangana, it only recommended this as the second-best option.

Protests in Telangana continue in the form of strikes, hunger strikes, suicides, giving petitions and roses to public officials, and the boycotting of public events.

The state government's RacchaBanda program (which promises social benefits for everyone) in Telangana has been obstructed by protesters and had to be conducted by using the police, who used preventative arrests and other measures. In some areas, the programme had to be cancelled due to uncontrollable protests. Telangana proponents boycotted this program, saying it was intended to dilute the pro-Telangana agitation.

Journalist Kuideep Nayar said that if the state is divided, development will take a back seat. He remarked that Andhra Pradesh could achieve rapid economic growth only if it remains united.

8th Chapter of the Report

In January, a petition was filed pleading to declare the Committee Report as 'invalid' since it did not make public the contents of the eighth chapter of its report, which deals with the law and order situation. The Attorney General of India arguing the case said that the Report was only a committee submitting its advice and the Union government was not obliged to act on its recommendation. The central

government submitted that the contents would not be made public since it was a privileged document under Sections 123 and 124 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. On 17 February, the justice hearing this case said "It is unfortunate that this report and its related exercise was presided over by a former judge of the Supreme Court... this committee has spent Rs 400 million of public money for preparing its report. Any person with a semblance of faith in the system of democracy would lose faith in it. The report prepared by the front office of an MP would have been more sensible than this report. Even the high command of a political party would have hesitated to prepare such a report. On 23 March, Justice L.Narasimha Reddy of Andhra Pradesh high court ordered central government to make public the contents of 8th chapter of Sri Krishna Committee, which was submitted in a sealed secret cover to the centre. Justice Reddy in his 60 page judgement said "The Committee went beyond the terms of reference in its endeavour to persuade the Union of India not to accede to the demand for

Telangana". The Committee's secret report as quoted in peras 68-72, argued against Telangana state while discussing communal violence, Maoist violence and social tensions. The supplementary note to secret report has three parts, ..

"a) Political management: Action also needs to be initiated for softening the TRS to the extent possible .. Inputs indicate that this agitation can be tackled if Congress leaders do not give an impression indicating any covert / overt support to it. Hence the Congress MPs / MLAs need to be taken into confidence and asked not to lend any form of support to the agitation. The Congress High Command must sensitise its own MPs and MLAs and educate them about the wisdom for arriving at an acceptable and workable solution. With the ruling party and main opposition party (for Telangana demand) being brought on the same page, the support mechanisms have a higher probability of becoming successful."(pera 75)

"b) Media Management: Andhra Pradesh has got about 13 Electronic Channels and 5 major local Newspapers which are in the forefront of moulding the public opinion. Except for two Channels (Raj News & hmtv), the rest of them are supporters of a united Andhra Pradesh. The equity holders of the channels except the above two and the entire Print Media are with the Seemandhra people. The main editors/resident and sub-editors, the Film world etc. are dominated by Seemandhra people. A coordinated action on their part has the potential of shaping the perception of the common man. ..In the Print Media all major Newspapers are owned by Seemandhra people and the Regional contents published by them play a vital role. The editorial opinions, the banner headlines, the Regional content, the District editions need to be managed .." (pera 80). "The print media is hugely dependent on the Government for advertisement revenue and if carefully handled can be an effective tool to achieve this goal".

c) Full preparedness: As under each of the options there is a high possibility of agitational back-lash, notwithstanding the actions taken in advance as suggested in (a) and (b) above, an appropriate plan of deployment grid of police force (both Central and State) with full technical support needs to be immediately drawn up. ..The likely troubled spots (e.g. Osmania, Kakatiya, Krishna Devaraya Universities etc.) and the trouble creators in the three regions must be identified in advance and suitable action plan prepared. In my discussions with Chief Secretary and DGP, the kind of equipment and weaponry to be used were also discussed and it was agreed that weaponry used should be such as not to cause fatal injuries, while at the same time effective enough to bring the agitationists quickly under control.

Justice said (in pera 96: "If the committee has suggested use of arsenal of lesser degree, it is not because there is any pity or sympathy towards the agitators. Obviously, it is to avoid the wrath of the human rights agencies". The justice further said in pera 103) "The maneuver suggested by the Committee in its supplementary note poses an open challenge, if not threat, to the very system of democracy. If the source of inputs that gave rise to this is the Government, it (the Government) owes an explanation to the citizens. If, on the other hand, the origin of inputs is elsewhere, the Government must move in the right earnest to pluck and eradicate such foul source and thereby prove its respect for, and confidence in the democracy. 'Telangana JAC and Telangana leaders from all political parties demanded prosecution of Sri Krishna Committee members.

On 26 April, a division bench comprising the Chief Justice of the AP high court has stayed the order of Justice L.Narasimha Reddy who had directed the Centre to make public the secret.

Non Cooperation and Million March

The Telangana JAC declared a movement of non cooperation throughout Telangana including Hyderabad, from 17th February. The JAC asked the government employees not to work; people not to pay taxes or utility bills; people not to buy tickets while using public transport; to organise rallies; to block traffic on highways; and other measures. It is reported that Congress party's central leadership told Telangana MPs that it will take a decision on Telangana after

assembly elections in several states in May. On 24 February, Telangana political JAC organ-ised Egypt-like mass protests in Hyderabad beginning 10 March. Projections for number of people to be mobilised varied from one to five million .Protesters raised slogans of 'Jai Telangana', sang pro-Telangana songs, and played games. Protesters included activists of various political parties, students, government employees, lawyers, doctors, teachers, journalists, writers and cultural artists. 48 people were arrested for the vandalism of the statues. A Telangana leader said the incident show the hatred towards leaders of Andhra and he fears more such incidents if the central government further delays the process to carve out separate Telangana state. Osmania University students warned non- Telangana staff of the university to not pass on the identities of agitators to the police and warned them they could become targets if they did not join the agitation.

Protests in Assembly

Legislative Assembly proceedings were disrupted by Telangana legislators on the first day of the budget session, as the Governor's address to the assembly did not include the Telangana issue. 22 MLAs and six MLCs from Congress boycotted the first day of the Assembly session. Telangana proponents have criticised the alleged anti-Telangana behaviour of Governor E. S. L. Narasimhan. TRS MLAs had heated arguments and gheraoed Lok Satta MLA Jayaprakash Narayan who had con-demned the attack on the governor. One of them, K.Vidhyasagar Rao assaulted him first, followed by blows by the driver of another TRS MLA E. Rajender who justified the attack. TRS leaders later denied and attacked him but questioned his respect for Telangana sentiments. On 18 February five MLAs were suspended for unruly behaviour and for manhandling the governor. Deputy Speaker N. Manohar Rao termed this as shameful for democracy.

Incidents of violence

In the first two days of the non-cooperation movement, the government lost 15 billion in rev-enue. On 19 February, Telangana protesters burnt down five buses and set fire to police tents in and around the Osmania University campus.

On 21 February a march of Telangana students and lawyers to Assembly turned violent when they were blocked by security forces. The police commissioner warned television channels against telecast-ing violence. Telangana cable operators blocked out TV news channels owned by Seema-Andhra indus-trialists citing their alleged 'anti-Telangana' stand. TRS leaders and activists attacked AP Transco billing counters in Karimnagar town and pulled down tent of CPI(M) activists who were protesting on civic issues at the municipal office in Warangal.

On 22 February, at Ellapur railway station in Hasanpet mandal, trains were stranded for an hour after pro-Telangana agitators removed hook locks from the rail tracks. Pro-Telangana activists halted the Delhi-bound AP Express at Khazipet railway station for 15 minutes on the same day. Before the train reached Khazipet, a few students rained stones on the AP Express at Ellapur in Hasanpet mandal. As many as 114 cases were booked under Section 151 of the CrPc and 1,978 persons were taken into cus-tody. Pro-Telangana students and lawyers ransacked the MMTS station on Necklace road and the reser-vation office was set afire. A car showroom was ran-sacked at Habsiguda and an attempt was made to burn a train at Jamia Osmania station.

On 21 February students hurled stones at the security personnel at Adikmet and Nizam Collage hostel at Basheerbagh area, forcing the police to use tear gas shells to disperse them. Policemen reported that Osmania University students protesting for Telangana have used petrol bombs to target police personnel on duty at the campus. Suicides continue to be a form of protests by Telanganistes, despite appeals by various leaders, parties, and organiza-tions to stop.

On 23 February pro-Telangana protesters set one bogie of the Khazipet-Manguru passenger on fire near Kesamudram railway station in Karimnagar district. Three buses of a private engineering college parked near Habsiguda were set ablaze by suspected Telangana activists on 24 February.

On 1 March a train blockade by pro-Telangana protesters, with a theme of "villages on railway tracks", paralysed train services throughout Telangana. Protestors cooked and played sports on roads; and students held essay competitions on the railway tracks.

On 2nd March, Pro-Telangana activists disrupted a film shooting by burning down the set. Telangana political JAC chairman Professor Kodandaram alleged that police from Seema-Andhra region were very brutal towards Telangana students. The refusal of the police to allow students to organise rallies provoked pitched battles between police and students, and arrests of students, which led to more protests. Police behaviour was criticised by human rights activists and by the High court.

Protests in Parliament

Telangana parliament members belonging to the ruling party protested in Parliament on 22 February for Telangana not being mentioned in the government agenda. They threatened to immolate themselves on Parliament premises if Telangana state is not created. On 23 February, proceedings in Lok Sabha were paralysed when opposition parties joined Telangana MPs in protests.

Sushma Swaraj, leader of the opposition in Parliament (Lok Sabha) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leader, said "it was rare that eleven members from the ruling Congress wanted a discussion and they were being silenced. The Telangana issue can be resolved immediately if the Prime Minister simply announces in the House that a Bill supporting the creation of Telangana would be brought in this session itself. I promise you that our party, BJP and our allies will support such bill." Asaduddin Owaisi, president of All India

Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen party, remarked that his party will not allow or want Hyderabad to be made a Union Territory. He said that if Telangana is created, then Hyderabad has to be a part of it.

The police department is one of the departments which is not participating the non-cooperation movement. Employees of the office of the Medak district police superintendent joined the movement. The state police chief clarified that the protesting employees were office staff, not policemen. There are reports that policemen are contemplating joining the agitation. BJP, CPI, and MIM legislators remained in the house. On 3 March Parliament proceedings were disrupted whole day due to protests by Telangana MPs with the support of BJP members. Police issued prohibitory orders to prevent gatherings and set up check-posts at the district borders of Hyderabad, as no permission had been granted for the march. Police took a large number of activists into preventive custody including the Osmania University JAC president and put up barricades in all nine Telangana districts and on the outskirts of Hyderabad to prevent activists joining the protest. T.J.A.C. chairman M. Kodandaram alleged that police arrested 100,000 people including 11,000 in Hyderabad; he asked, "People can protest in Egypt and Tunisia but not in Hyderabad?" He said the march needed no permission as it would be peaceful.

Day of the Demonstration

On the day of the march, over 12,000 personnel from police and central paramilitary forces were deployed in the city. Traffic was diverted by police and no one was allowed to areas close to Tank Bund, the secretariat, Raj Bhavan, and the assembly. Students clashed with police when they were locked inside the Osmania University to prevent them from taking out a rally to Tank Bund. Police fired teargas shells to control the students. Several pro-Telangana

leaders, including 50 MLAs belonging to the BJP, CPI, Muslim League, TRS, TDP, and Jamat-e-Islami parties and JAC convener Kodandaram, were arrested as soon as they started their rally. The police arrested people coming to Tank Bund area until 1 pm. After 1 pm the activists started reaching Tank Bund in groups from different directions and outnumbered the police. The protectors uprooted barricades put up on both ends of the road, and by 3 pm thousands of protectors were gathered. Telangana agitators pretended to perform 'marriages' in the Arya Samaj building to slip into the Lower Tank Bund. BJP leader and Doctor J Bapu Reddy, along with four of his followers, travelled in an ambulance from Nizamabad to Hyderabad through the checkpoints to attend the march by informing the police that a "seriously ill patient" was being taken to hospital in Hyderabad. Protectors raised slogans of 'Jai Telangana', sang pro-Telangana songs, and played games.

Telangana activists attacked pro-Telangana Congress MPs Madhu Yaskhi Goud and K. Keshava Rao by throwing slippers and water bottles citing their failure to resign in support of the agitation for separate statehood. While the police estimated 20,000 people participated in the march, the JAC estimate was 100,000. The BBC reported a turnout of 50,000. At around 3:15 pm a student of Osmania university attempted suicide by consuming poison on Tank bund road, saying "Jai Telangana". His suicide letter said, "In spite of voting for them (public representatives), they could not succeed in achieving separate statehood for Telangana and my suicide is a reminder for them that people are willing to die for Telangana." But he survived from the attempt.

Later protesters demanded that the police release all the leaders they arrested and bring them to Tank bund. Several patients in critical condition were locked out of the emergency ward of the Gandhi hospital for over two hours from 2.30 pm, following a flash strike by the doctors demanding the release of their colleagues who had been arrested by the police. Around 4 pm, after KCR and Kodandaram arrived at Tank bund, all the participants in the rally vowed to fight for formation of Telangana state by saying a pledge.

Sakala Janula Samme

On 12 September, 2011, a day before Sakala Janula Sammel (All people's strike), TRS organised a public meeting in Karimnagar which was attended by over a million people including T-JAC leaders, BJP and New Democracy party leaders. Starting 13 September, as part of 'strike by all section of people' supporting Telangana statehood, government employees throughout Telangana stayed out of work, lawyers boycotted courts and 60,000 coal miners of Singareni Collieries (SCCL Ltd.) also joined the strike. On 14 and 15 September, nearly 450 movie Theaters in Telangana were closed at the call given by Telangana film chamber. Starting September 16, government teachers joined the strike. Private school managements declared one day holiday in support of the strike. On September 19, state road transport corporation employees and state electricity board employees in Telangana joined the indefinite strike.

On a call given by JAC, road blockades on national highways throughout Telangana, rail blockade and the strike of auto rickshaw union were organised on 24 and 25 September causing disruption in transport services. Virtually all sections of people joined this strike.

On September 30, as the strike entered the 18th day, even while Congress central leadership met several Telangana congress leaders, JAC called a bundh in Hyderabad city. On October 2, JAC leaders, employee unions leaders and TRS leaders including KCR met Prime minister to explain the situation in Telangana due to the strike and asked to expedite the decision on the statehood demand. The strike has resulted in an unprecedented power crisis in the state with only 223 MU of power generated against the demand of 275MU impacting both the industry and agriculture.

On October 9, some workers of the Youth Congress agitated and threw chairs at each other at the Gandhi Bhavan in Hyderabad demanding post-ponement of a membership drive till an official announcement on Telangana. They also demanded that a separate Telangana Youth

Congress be formed for the youth from Telangana.

Meanwhile, worried parents of some children protested outside the college demanding that schools and colleges be excluded from the strikes and conflicts as the students have missed classes for a month already. The majority of colleges and schools remained shut in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

There is no need to continue the strike as their opinion over Telangana is received already by Congress high command and the Centre.

After being criticised by both the Congress high command as well as the Centre over how he has been handling the issue, CM N. Kiran Kumar Reddy said that his government would adopt a zero-tolerance system and will initiate stern action against anyone trying to create law and order problem or cause any inconvenience to the people. He cautioned them saying that the stir is spoiling the prospects of the youth. After 22 days of strike, the APSRTC resumed plying buses after one of the unions suspended the strike. Telangana union leaders condemned the decision and said that a union leader belonging to Seema Andhra region had no right to withdraw the strike. This led to split in the union and Telangana union leaders floated a separate body and decided to continue the strike. Due to this, only few buses returned to service. On 13 October, the parents of most school-going children asked the TJAC to call off the strike for the schools and colleges by October 15 to save their studies.

Eight Congress MPs from Telangana, who resigned in July demanding a separate state of Telangana, insisted the speaker to accept their resignations on 12 October. They also demanded that the Group-II exams, screening test for thousands of state government jobs, be postponed until the strike is over.

Sakala Janula Samme launched by the T-JAC has already entered the 30th day. People of Telangana are facing several hardships due to the strike. Many Telangana youths have sacrificed their lives for the cause of Telangana. Despite all this, the Congress high command is unwilling to spell out its stand on the issue.

Meanwhile Medak's MP Vijayashanti criticised the Congress high command for the delay in making the decision on Telangana and said Congress wants the issue to prolong until 2014. She further said the strike should continue until the formation of Telangana state.

On 17 October, Pocharam Srinivas Reddy, who resigned from assembly and from TDP to join TRS, was re-elected to assembly. He got about 68% of polled votes while his opponent from congress got 27% votes. TDP did not field a candidate. After his victory in Banswada bypoll, which was far lesser margin than he anticipated, he warned Andhra settlers in the region with dire consequences for not voting for him. He had hoped for one lakh majority in the byelection in view of the ongoing high voltage Telangana movement.

Efforts to end Strike

With the agitation for statehood to Telangana intensifying, the congress has decided to speed up all the discussions and quickly solve the problem. On 30 September, 2011 Gulam Nabi Azad, Congress party's AP state in-charge, submitted to Congress president an internal party report about Telangana issue after holding consultations with leaders from Telangana, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions for over two months. 'On 8 October, Azad said that the key leaders of the Congress and the centre have met nine leaders from Andhra Pradesh including the chief minister and are working on finding a solution to the issue as soon as possible. PM Manmohan Singh indicated that resolving the Telangana statehood issue might "take some time." Maintaining that there has not been any "inaction" by the government over the crisis, the Prime Minister said that "given the complications involved in settlement, it will take some time." Dr Singh said that the government "is engaged in widespread dialogue and discussions with all the stakeholders and hopes to reach a win-win situation for all concerned through the process.

After 42 days, on 24 October, government employees unions called off the strike. Kodandaram said that the strike had impacted the overall thinking of the Centre towards creation of separate State and the movement will continue with other protest activities.

Chalo Assembly

In May 2013, the T-JAC gave a call to lay siege to the state legislative Assembly in Hyderabad on 14 June, 2013 to demand the formation of Telangana. Government refused permission to the march as they had information that anti-social elements might participate in the event and cause violence like in previous events of Sagara Haram and Million March where violence erupted despite promises made by the T-JAC. Police made preventive arrests of activists through the region which led to stalling of the assembly proceedings by opposition parties. The chief minister directed the Director-General of Police at a high-level review meeting not to use even rubber bullets in their efforts and observe utmost restraint in maintaining law and order. Amid fear of violence by Naxalites after an open letter claimed to have been written by them on the rally, police sounded a high alert across the state and almost sealed all the arterial roads leading to the Assembly. Over 25,000 policemen belonging to both central and state security forces were deployed. The TJAC leaders alleged that the government used repressive measures to prevent them from representing the aspirations of Telangana people in a peaceful manner. Educational institutions declared a holiday and public transport went off the roads and shops and establishments shut as a precautionary measure.

On the day of the event in spite of the restrictions placed, police could not totally prevent Telangana activists from sneaking into prime locations and making a vain bid to rush towards the Assembly.

Hundreds of people including state legislators, JAC Chairman and other leaders were arrested across the city. Osmania University campus witnessed pitched battles as police closed the campus gate to stop students leaving campus in a rally then resorted to tear gas shelling when students started stone pelting. After the march, the T-JAC Chairman remarked that their goal to reach Assembly complex and highlight their demand was fulfilled.

Internal Survey

According to an internal survey reportedly done for the state government, the Congress party will get around 35-40 seats out of 294 MLA seats in the state, with TRS ahead in Telangana region while YSRCP in the Seema-Andhra region. This survey was reportedly being considered to arrive at a decision on the statehood issue.

One lakh support

On June 30, Congress leaders belonging to Telangana region organised a public meeting in Hyderabad with a turn out of over 100,000 to show their support to Telangana state. It was attended by Damodara Raja Narasimha, Deputy Chief minister of the state, central ministers, state ministers, MPs and MLAs who expressed the confidence that their party leadership would create the separate state soon and said that Congress would perform well in next elections in such a situation.

Final stage of decision

On July 1, Congress party's in-charge of the state, Digvijay Singh said that their party is at the final stages of taking decision on Telangana issue. He also directed state chief minister, deputy chief minister and state party president (they represent assembly constituencies in Rayalaseema, Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions respectively) to furnish a roadmap,

keeping both options open, that could help lead to a decision. On July 11 the three leaders presented their views in the Congress core committee meeting, post which it was announced that a decision will be taken by the Congress Working Committee.

The Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy met several MPs, MLAs and MLCs on 29 July in a bid to resolve the issue being taken up by the central Congress government.

Telangana History CWC resolution on bifurcation

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CWC resolution on bifurcation

The Congress Working Committee (CWC) unanimously passed a resolution On 30 July to create the State of Telangana. The committee also assured that the concerns of people from the remaining regions regarding sharing of water and power resources will be addressed.

KCR hails the decision

TRS welcomed the decision and its chief K. Chadrashekhhar Rao said that his party was fine with Hyderabad being the joint capital for ten years. This was seen as an attempt by the INC to merge TRS into itself for the general and provincial elections after being marginalised in the Rayalaseema and coastal regions by the YSR Congress.

Many parties and politicians including the Chief Minister who hails from Rayalaseema protested the bill. Some even termed it as "undemocratic". The congress and YSRCP were wiped out in the following elections, however in all three regions of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh.

The decision sparked protests by the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) in the form of an indefinite strike for Gorkha land. GJM President Bimal Gurung also resigned from the Gorkha land Territorial Administration in demand for Gorkhaland, citing West Bengal government's interference with its autonomy. It was even speculated by the media that more such moves could gain steam, such as that by the Bundelkhand Mukti Morcha for Bundelkhand.

The next steps towards the re-formation of Telangana, expected by early 2014, are: The national cabinet sharing its plans with the President of India and the Andhra Pradesh legislature. The Prime Minister would then organise a committee to negotiate a consensus between the leaders from the three regions for issues such as sharing revenue and water. Both national houses of parliament would then pass a resolution to create Telangana.

Cabinet approval of Telangana state

October 3, 2013, the Union Cabinet approved the creation of the new State of Telangana. A Group of Ministers (GoM) was created to settle issues concerning the new state and the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hyderabad will be the shared capital for 10 years, after which it will belong to Telangana, said the Home Minister.

Govt of India set up the "Group of Ministers"(GOM) headed by union home minister Susheel kumar Shindey to address all the issues that need resolution at the central and state government levels during the formation of Telangana state. GOM met on October 11 for the first time and released its terms of reference on 16 Oct. GOM met for the second time on October 19 and considered the background notes which had been prepared by the Home Ministry regarding the various issues pertaining to the bifurcation. It also asked feedback from public to send their suggestions pertaining to the specific terms of reference before 5 November.

On 30 October, Union Home Minister Susheel Kumar Shindey called for an all-party meeting, to be attended by representatives of national and regional parties of the state, to discuss the issues related to bifurcation. In a letter to eight major political parties in the state, home ministry asked the parties to submit their suggestions to the GoM by November 5, following which an all-party meeting will be held.

On November 13-14 GOM met the representatives of all parties of the state to discuss. TDP boycotted the meeting. The GOM had meetings including some with CM, Deputy CM, cabinet ministers from the state and other state leaders while finalizing the Telangana draft bill.

On 3 December, Talk of including two Rayalaseema districts – Ananthapur and Kurnool

districts, in Telangana state was criticized by pro Telangana groups. TRS and JAC called for Telangana wide bandh on December 5, 2013 which had a good response.

On the evening of December 5 2013, cabinet approved the Telangana draft bill prepared by Group of Ministers (GoM). The bill has to be approved by Parliament before it becomes the 29th state of the union

Legislative Proceedings

December 6, 2013: India's Union Home Ministry sends the Telangana draft bill to The President of India.

11 December, 2013: The President of India reviews the bill and passes it on to the Andhra Pradesh State Assembly to elicit its views, giving it time until 23 January to respond with its views. The bill was urgently hand-delivered the following day, to Assembly Secretariat by the Joint Secretary of Union Home Ministry.

December 16 2013: The Telangana draft bill was introduced in Andhra Pradesh state assembly by deputy speaker Mallu Bhatti Vikramarka in speakers absence. This was met by protests and chaos created by the Seemandhra MLAs.

December 2013 17: Assembly's proceedings remain disrupted. The Business Advisory Committee (BAC) of the State Assembly decides to discuss the Bill starting the following day. This evokes mixed reactions including allegations on Seemandhra leaders' attempt to derail the bill by delaying the process.

December 18,19 2013: Assembly proceedings continue to be disrupted. The situation forces the speaker, Nadendla Manohar to adjourn the house until 3 January. This was met with protests from the Telangana MLAs.

A Meet with The President

Telangana and Seemaandhra leaders meet The President Pranab Mukherjee vying with each other to complain about the way the Telangana bill was being handled.

January 1 2014: Two days before the start of the next assembly session, the Chief Minister replaces D. Sridhar Babu with S. Sailajanath. This move was criticized as the former hails from Telangana and the latter was actively involved with Samaikyandhra Movement. Sridhar Babu resigns from the cabinet in protest.

January 3,4 2014: Situation fails to improve as Assembly sessions remain disrupted.

January 6 2014: Unable to continue Assembly sessions amid chaos, the speaker requests members to submit written amendments, if any, to the clauses of the Bill by 10 January.

January 8 2014: The bill is finally taken up for debate. However, this lasts for only a few minutes with the YSR Congress Party MLAs resuming protests.

January 9: The debate continues only after YSRCP MLAs were suspended. While there was polarization on regional lines, debate more or less turned into a blame game over the state bifurcation issue as every party indulged in a game of political one-upmanship. Congress leader from Seemandhra and minister Vatti Vasanth Kumar spoke opposing the Telangana bill and said bifurcation was against Seemandhra interests.

On January 10, debate started after YSRCP members staged walk out. Among others, TRS floor leader, E Rajender spoke in length supporting Telangana bill while highlighting the grievances of Telangana people and the history of the movement.

CPI floor leader G Malleth, Congress leader from Telangana and government chief whip Gandra Venkataramana Reddy spoke supporting Telangana bill. House was adjourned until 17th January.

After January 17, debate had less disruptions. Chief Minister requested the President 4week additional time for the debate, a move opposed by Telangana leaders. On 23 January, President gave 7days extension, until January 30, for assembly to give its views on Telangana

draft bill.

Jan 23-25 2014: The Chief Minister presents his analysis on how the bifurcation is detrimental to both regions, the highlights being the effect on current irrigation projects in Telangana and better subsidized electricity given to farmers of Telangana. Telangana MLAs ridicule the Chief Minister and prevent the proceedings citing no opportunity to make a counter argument. The Chief Minister later expresses his opinion as the AP Reorganization Bill- 2013 being defective. Other members view this as an unduly delayed reaction.

Jan 27 2014: Chief Minister Kirankumar Reddy, gave notice to assembly speaker requesting to move resolution rejecting the Telangana bill. The move was criticized by Telangana MLAs including the ministers and deputy chief minister saying that cabinet was not consulted on the subject. They said this "amounts to defying the Union Cabinet, Constitution and President". After this, no debate was possible in the assembly as Telangana members insisted that speaker reject the Chief minister's notice.

On 30 January 2014, Andhra Pradesh assembly speaker declares that assembly completed the debate and all the members gave their views. He said, he would send to the President of India a compilation of 9,072 suggestions and amendments he received in writing from members, including 87 members who had spoken on the Bill in the house. Further he accepted the Chief minister's notice of resolution to reject the AP Reorganization Bill and declared that resolution passed by voice vote without even waiting for the MLAs in the house to say 'aye', amidst pandemonium and protests from Telangana MLAs. Earlier in the day Seemandhra members rushed to the well of the House demanding that the resolution moved by the CM, without cabinet approval, be put to vote, those from the Telangana region, including the ministers and deputy chief minister, did the same with the demand that there should be no voting. At 11.30 pm, in what appears to be a coordinated strategy between the speaker, the chief minister and the Seemandhra legislators, all the members from that region converged at the well of the House and formed a wall around the speaker even as Manohar read out the resolution, put it to voice vote and declared it as having been passed. The bill will now be sent back to President Pranab Mukherjee after which it is slated to be tabled in Parliament. The resolution was placed in the house and was declared passed within 15 seconds.

Analysts say "rejection of Telangana bill" is not valid. Union cabinet minister Jaipal Reddy said that the resolution to reject the Telangana bill was passed in the assembly by cheating and it has no statutory and political sanctity. General secretary of Congress Party and party's in-charge for Andhra Pradesh, Digvijay Singh said that the bill that the President sent to the Assembly was never meant to be put to vote and said that the Congress high command and the Center would go ahead with its plans to introduce and pass the Telangana Bill in Parliament during the forthcoming session.

On February 4, GOM cleared the Telangana bill after making few amendments to it based upon the inputs from state assembly.

On February 7, Union cabinet cleared the Telangana bill and plans to introduce it in upper house of Parliament with 32 amendments. Amendments include the details of financial package to Seemaandhra to address their concerns.

On February 13, Telangana bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha, by Union home minister, Sushilkumar Shinde despite protests from Seemaandhra MPs. In an unprecedented incidence, the use of pepper spray by Seemandhra MP, Lagadapati Rajagopal in the Lok Sabha during the introduction of the bill caused all the members to leave the house and some members to be hospitalized.

18, February 2014: The Telangana Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha with support from the BJP and Congress.

20, February 2014: The Telangana bill is passed by Rajya Sabha with the support of the BJP. The bill receives the assent of the President and published in the gazette on 1 March, 2014. On March 2014 the Government of India declares 2nd June 2014 the Telangana Formation Day. Telangana is the 29th state of the Union of India with Hyderabad as its capital. Both states will

share the capital for 10 years until Seemandhra can establish its own. However, the revenues of Hyderabad will go only to Telangana. No special status was accorded to Seemandhra, though it was hinted in the Telangana Bill.

Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) chief K.Chandrasekhar Rao on 2 June, 2014 took over as the first chief minister of Telangana as the stroke of midnight hour heralded its birth as the 29th state of the Union, ending decades of turbulent struggle for the region in Andhra Pradesh. It is for the first time since 2000 – when three new states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were carved out of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively during NDA's rule at the Centre – that a new state has been created. It is also the first outside the Hindi belt.

KCR, who quit the Telugu Desam Party and floated TRS in 2001 to champion the cause of separate statehood, was sworn in as the CM by governor ESL Narasimhan.

His son KT Rama Rao, nephew T.Harish Rao and nine others were also sworn in.

The nine other cabinet ministers were sworn in the new state are Mohammed Mahmood Ali, T.Rajaiah, Nayini Narasimha Reddy, Etela Rajender, Pocharam Srinivasa Reddy, T.Padma Rao, P.Mahender Reddy, Jogu Ramanna and G.Jagadish Reddy.

Earlier in the day Narasimhan, who was appointed as governor of both states, was administered the oath of office by Andhra Pradesh high court Chief Justice Kalyan Jyoti Sengupta.

Soon after taking oath, 60-year-old KCR, vowed to root out "political corruption" and establish transparency in governance.

Often dubbed as a "rabble rouser" by his detractors, KCR, who steered his party to triumph in the recently concluded Legislative assembly elections, winning 63 of the 119 seats in Telangana region, started off on a populist note by promising to waive farm loans up to Rs. 1 lakh.

"In the next five years, the TRS government will spend Rs. 1 lakh crore for the welfare of the people of the new born state.

President Rule Revoked

President's Rule imposed in Andhra Pradesh was revoked partially early on 2 June, 2014 to facilitate the swearing in of the government in the newly-created state.

The central rule will, however, continue in the residual state of Andhra Pradesh till TDP chief N.Chandrababu Naidu, whose party has emerged victorious in the region, takes oath.

President's rule was imposed in Andhra Pradesh on March 1 after N Kiran Kumar Reddy resigned as chief minister following Parliament's nod for bifurcation of the state to create separate Telangana.

Welcoming the formation of Telangana, Prime Minister Narendra Modi promised complete central support to the new state.

"India gets a new state! We welcome Telangana as our 29th state. Telangana will add strength to our development journey in the coming years," Modi tweeted.

"Hyderabad: The Group of Ministers looking into issues arising out of the division of the state is contemplating allocating some share of the revenue of Hyderabad city to the residual state of Seemaandhra.

Share of Revenue

According to sources, the GoM is of the opinion that both the states should get equal revenue after bifurcation. This arrangement will continue as long as Hyderabad remains the joint capital.

The state's revenue in 2012-13 was Rs 70,548.27 crore. Hyderabad city contributed the lion's share of Rs 34,100.73 crore; Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema put together contributed Rs 21,538.94 crore, and Telangana Rs 13,506.83 crore.

The state's annual budget has crossed Rs 1 lakh crore. After the division, the Seemandhra budget will be around Rs 30,000 crore and Telangana state budget will be around Rs 50,000 crore.

According to sources, between 30 and 40 per cent of revenue share will be given to the residuary AP state

Telangana History A.P, Re-organisation Bill-2014

A.P, Re-organisation Bill-2014 in a nutshell

The bill was introduced on 5th December 2013, the first day of the winter session in AP assembly. The Union cabinet approved the Telangana with ten districts. Hyderabad will remain as the common capital under the Governor's supervision for not more than ten years. The Bill was drafted based on the boundaries of the proposed Telangana State as approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting on 3 October, 2013. The new state of Telangana would have 119 elected MLAs, 40 MLCs, 17 MPs of Lok Sabha and 7 MPs of Rajya Sabha. The residuary state of Andhra Pradesh would have 175 elected MLAs, 50 MLCs, 25 MPs of Lok Sabha and 11 MPs of Rajya Sabha. There would be a common High Court and its expenditure would be apportioned between the

two successor states based on population ratio until a separate High Court is set up under Article 214 for the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. The existing Public Service Commission would be the Public Service Commission for the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh and the Union Public Service Commission would, with the approval of President, act as the Public Service Commission for Telangana.

Meanwhile, the new born state of Telangana appointed its own state public service commission (TSPSC) with Ghanta Chakrapani as its head.

The ministry of water resources of the Government of India would constitute a Krishna River Management Board and a Godavari River Management Board within a period of 60 days from the date of coming into force of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Bill. The Boards would be responsible for the administration, regulation and maintenance of the head works of the dams, reservoirs or head works of canals, as notified by the Government of India on Krishna and Godavari rivers, to implement all the awards made by the Tribunals. The Boards would be responsible for making an appraisal of proposals for construction of new projects on Krishna and Godavari rivers and give technical clearance.

The Governor shall have special responsibility to the security of life, liberty and property of all those who reside in the common capital of Hyderabad. The Governor's responsibility shall extend to matters such as law and order, internal security and safety of all vital installations in the discharge of these functions. This transitory provision shall cease to have effect after a period not exceeding 10 years.

The Bill provides for the creation of separate cadres of All India Services in respect of the two states from the appointed day. Advisory Committee(s) would be constituted to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all employees.

The Government of India shall help the successor states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in raising additional police forces for maintenance of public order and shall also deploy one additional unit of the force in Hyderabad for a period of five years.

The Greyhound training centre in Hyderabad shall function as common training centre for the successor states for three years. In this period of three years, the Govt shall assist the successor state of Andhra Pradesh in setting up a similar training centre for Greyhounds. The existing Greyhound and OCTOPUS forces shall be distributed between the two states.

Of the total equity of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), 51 per cent shall be with Government of Telangana and 49 per cent with Government of India. Existing coal linkages of SCCL shall continue without any change. New linkages shall be allotted to the successor States as per the new coal distribution policy by the Government of India.

Allocation of natural gas will continue to be done as per the policies and guidelines issued by the Government of India. The royalties payable on domestic on-shore production of oil and gas shall accrue to the state in which such production takes place. Allocation of power from Central generating stations shall be allocated to the successor states in the ratio of the average of the actual energy consumption of last five years of the relevant Discoms. For a period of 10 years, the successor state that has a deficit of electricity shall have the first right of refusal for the purchase of surplus power from the other state.

Later Polavaram ordinance merging the project-affected villages in the residuary Andhra Pradesh state was accepted by the Parliament in July, 2014.



Telangana History Prominent Persons of Telangana

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Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

Ramakrishna rao was born at Burgula Village of Kalvakurty Taluq in Mahaboobnagar district on 13 March 1899. The name of his village later on became his family name. He studied B.A. at Fergusson college of Pune and later on earned a degree in Law in Mumbai. He practiced law in Hyderabad and had become quite famous in a short time. He was proficient in Telugu, English, Sanskrit, Maratha, Urdu and Persian languages. He had written two books in Telugu, namely – 'Krishnasatakam' and 'Saraswatha vyasa muktavali'.

Burgula was influenced by the National Movement even while he was a student. He played an active role in establishing the 'Youngmen's Association of Hyderabad'. He became a member of the 'Andhra Central Janasangham' in 1921. He worked hard for the development of Sri Krishnadevaraya – Andhra Bhasha Nilayam as an executive member.

The Andhra Janasangham had become the Andhra Mahasabha in 1930 in order to work more efficiently for the social, cultural and political development of Telangana. Burgula presided over the second conference of the Andhra Mahasabha at DevaraKonda in 1931. He gave speeches against the Nizam Government between 1942-47 and was arrested. He played an active part in the 'Join India' movement' in 1947 and was arrested. After the 'Police action' in Hyderabad state, Burgula worked as the minister of Revenue, Education and Excise in the M.K. Vellodi ministry. After the general elections of 1952, he became the first popular chief minister of Hyderabad state. After the formation of Andhra pradesh, Burgula worked as the Governor of Kerala from 1957 to 1960 and the Governor of U.P. from 1960 to 1962 and as a member of Rajyasabha from 1962 to 1966. He died on 15 September, 1967 at Hyderabad.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha

Ramananda Tirtha was born at Sindgi Village of Gulbarga district in October 1903. His name was Venkatarao Khedgekar. At his 28th year, he had taken up 'Sanyasa' or monkhood and had become Swami Ramananda Tirtha. He was proficient in Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, Hindi and English languages. He took an oath in 1920 to remain a bachelor for life and serve his country. He took his post graduate degree in M.A. He was influenced by the ideals of Gandhiji very much. He published a weekly magazine called 'Vision'. He went to jail several times during the National movement – in 1941 during the individual satyagraha and during Quit India movement in 1942.

Ramananda Tirtha was the main force behind the formation of the Hyderabad State Congress in 1938, which fought against the autocratic rule of Nizam. This organisation was banned even before it came into existence officially. The Swami worked hard to inspire people in fighting against the Nizam rule. As the ban on state Congress was lifted in 1946, Ramananda Tirtha became its President and attracted many educated, young people to join it. He took an active role in conducting the join India movement, fought against the Razakars and the Nizam government, led the people in the Independence movement (against the Nizam) until the state got independence. After the Hyderabad joined the Indian union, Tirtha again fought for the formation of Visalandhra.

He led the 'Bhoodhaan' movement of Vinobha Bhave in Hyderabad, helped set up a khadi society, Harijan Service Centre, South Indian Hindi Prachar Sabha and Gram Swaraj movement. He also conducted constructive activities in Maharashtra. He was elected to the Loksabha in 1951 and 1956 and distanced himself from politics in 1962. He breathed his last on 22 January 1972.

Maqbool Ahmed

Maqbool Ahmed was born on 28 May, 1902 in Punjab. As he settled in Hyderabad later, he was considered as a Hyderabadi. While studying at oriental college in Aligarh, he was influenced by the National movement and joined it. He went to jail several times during that period. The Nizam Government ordered him to leave Hyderabad in 1938 for his active role in the Independence movement. He toured Kerala later and had given speeches criticising religious politics. Later Ahmed played an active part in the 'Join India' movement against the Nizam Government. He opposed the partition of India vehemently. Ahmed worked as a member of Hyderabad Vidhan Sabha between 1952-56 and as a Congress leader in the sabha between 1956-60. He was proficient in several languages and helped set up many social and literary organisations in Hyderabad, he worked for many newspapers like 'Daily Saltayat, Paisa Akbar, Mujir-e-Deccan and Amar Bharat. He died on 14 July 1963.

DR. C.Narayana Reddy

Narayana Reddy was born on 29 July 1931 at Hanumaji peta of Karimnagar district. He rendered valuable services to the Telugu literary field and is continuing to do so. He received the Jnanapith award for his book 'Viswambhara' in 1988 and became one of the few Andhras who had that distinction. He received his Doctorate in Telugu from Osmania University and worked as a professor there for many years. He received (and receiving) many awards and rewards during his long career. He is a scholar not only in Telugu but in Urdu also. He worked as a member of the Rajyasabha. He wrote many songs in Telugu films. He received 'Padmasri' in 1992. Some of his books are-'Bhoogolamanta Manishi 'Kalam Sakshiga', Karpura vasantarayalu', 'Matti- Manishi', 'Parinitavani', Viswambhara and 'the moving spirit'. Gazals in Telugu are his speciality.

Sarojini Naidu

Sarojini Naidu is famous not only as a poetess and singer but also as a social reformer and freedom fighter. She was born at Hyderabad on 17 February 1879. Her father was the famous Bengali scholar Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya and her mother was a famous singer, Varada Sundari. Sarojini was also a beautiful singer and was called as the "Nightingale of India". She passed her matric exam very early, in her 12th year and had written her first book 'The lady of the lake' in just 6 days in her 13th year. She married Mutyala Govinda Raju Naidu and had become Sarojini Naidu. Some of her famous books are 'The Golden Threshold', 'The bird of Time', 'The broken wing', and 'The father of women'. Her poetry had gotten high praise in England also. Sarojini was influenced by the ideals of Gandhiji and joined the National movement. She attended the Lucknow National Congress conference in 1916 and presided over the Kanchi state Congress meeting in 1918. She went to England as a member of the Home rule delegation in 1919, she visited Kenya and South Africa between 1924-25 and America in 1928 as an ambassador of the Indian National Congress. She was elected as the president of the National Congress conference at Kanpur in 1925 and participated in the Salt Satyagraha with Gandhiji in 1930. She attended the second 'All party conference' at London in 1931. Sarojini went to jail several times during her work in the National movement. She never wanted any political power or posts. After India became independent, she was appointed as Governor of U.P. but died soon after that on 22 March 1949.

Durgabai Deshmukh

One of the famous freedom fighters of India was Durgabai Deshmukh. She founded the 'Andhra Mahila Sabha' at Hyderabad and worked for the upliftment of Women and weaker sections of the society. She was freedom fighter, patriot, social reformer, social worker, writer and orator and was a great ideal for the women of later generations. Durgabai was born on 15 July 1909 in Rajahmundry. She was influenced by the ideals of Gandhiji at a very early age of 12 years and joined the National movement. She became proficient in Hindi language and translated the speeches of Gandhiji into Telugu during his tour of Andhra. She took her B.A. degree from Andhra university in 1939 and later graduated in Law in 1942 with five medals and started working as a lawyer. In between, she worked actively in the national movement and participated in the salt satyagraha in 1930 and Quit India movement in 1942. She went to jail several times. She was the only woman who was appointed as a member of the steering committee of Rajyanga Parishat. She was elected as a member of Parliament between 1947-52 and worked as a member of The Planning board between 1953 and 54. She advised the setting up of the Central social welfare board and worked as its president from 1953 to 62. She was the chairperson of Delhi Andhra educational society, Nariniketan and the editor of the 'Social welfare of India' magazine, published by Indian Government. Durgabai was the first president of the National Educational council. She married the famous economist C.D. Deshmukh in 1952. She founded the 'Andhra Mahila Sabha' at Madras in 1939 for the welfare of women. A nursing home, women's hostel and orthopedic centre were also set up side by side with it. She extended it to Hyderabad after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, and established an industrial education centre, Sishuvihar, Women's college, a special dispensary for the handicapped and a centre for family welfare. She dedicated her life for the upliftment of women and the backward sections of the society. She was awarded an honorary doctorate for her services by the Andhra university in 1963 and the Nehru award in 1971 and Padmavibhushan in 1975. She was called as the 'Andhra Mahila' by prominent persons of her day. She breathed her last on a May 1981.

Madapati Hanumantha Rao

Hanumantha Rao awakened the people of Telangana against the atrocities. Worked for the social, cultural and political development of the region endlessly.

For his services and dedication, he was called as the 'Telangana Vaitalikudu'

Madapati was born on 22 January 1885 at Pokunuru village of Nandigama Taluq in Krishna district. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, Jamalapuram Venkata Rao and started working as the 'Mirmunshi' in the District educational office in Hanumakonda. Later he was appointed as a 'sir-sadar' in the Hyderabad office and there he studied Law privately. He started practicing as an advocate of Law in 1917, He was influenced by the social reform movement of Kandukuri, Library movement of Komarraju and by the speeches of Bipin Chandrapaul during the National movement. He worked as the Secretary of Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam between 1914-15 and later founded the Bala Saraswati library and Vemana Andhra Bhasha nilayam in Gowliguda and Nampally in Hyderabad respectively.

To awaken the literary minds in the Hyderabad state, he founded the 'Nizam state Andhra Janasangham' in 1923 and became its first secretary. The first meeting of the sabha was held at Jogipet of Medak district in 1930. Madapati Presided over its 4th conference at Siricilla of Karimnagar district. He founded a school for girls in Hyderabad which later on became the Andhra Girls High school (Narayanaguda).

He had written many books also. Some of his famous books are – 'Nizam Rashtra Andhrula', 'Vartaka Swatantryamu', 'Granthalayamulu', 'Vettichakiri', 'Nizam Rashtramlo Rajyanga Samskaranalu' and others. He had become the first mayor of Hyderabad after the state joined the Indian union (1951-54). He set up a 'Grievances committee' to study the problem of the citizens. He was presented with 'Padma Bhushan' by the government of India. He worked as the Chairman of A.P. legislative council. He breathed his last on 11 November 1970.

Ravi Narayana Reddy

Narayana Reddy was born on 4 June, 1908 at pochampadu Village of Nalgonda district.

While studying in the Nizam college he was attracted to the National movement and participated in the Salt satyagraha in 1930. He joined the Andhra Mahasabha and presided over its conferences at Chilkur in 1941 and at Bhuvanagiri in 1944 and worked for the awakening of Telangana people. He joined the Communist party in 1930. When the Andhra Mahasabha split into two factions in 1944, he led the extremist (communist) faction. He was one of the founders of the Hyderabad State Congress. In fact, he played an important role in almost each and every movement of Telangana at that period and tried to help the people in opposing the Nizam rule. He wrote a book on Telangana namely-'Veera Telangana Naa Anubhavalu Jnapakalu'.

Though Narayana Reddy was born in a well-to-do family, he led a simple life. He always worried about the welfare of the down trodden of the society. He distributed 400 acres of his own land to the poor and needy of Telangana, He was the leader, of the Telangana armed struggle which fought against the atrocities of land lords and Nizam government. When the Communist party was banned by the government, He went underground. He also participated actively in the 'Visalandhra' movement. He was elected as the Nalgonda M.P. in the 1952 general elections. He founded an organisation called the 'Telangana Martyrs memorial trust'. He died on 7 September 1991.

In memory of Narayana Reddy, national level, awards are being given to an administrator, economist and social worker annually from 1991.

DR. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya

Chattopadhyaya was a great educationist, scholar, nationalist and poet, who though a Bengali settled down in Hyderabad and served the Andhras. He was also the father of Sarojini Naidu.

He was proficient in Bengali, Urdu, English, Sanskrit, Hebrew, French, German and Russian languages and was called as a 'Walking Encyclopedia'.

Chattopadhyaya had received a doctoral degree in chemistry in 1887 from the Edinburgh University and had become the first Indian scientist with a doctoral degree. He worked as a professor and principal in the Nizam college of Hyderabad and gave support to education of women. He joined the Brahmasamai first and later on took an active part in establishing the Aryasamaj in Hyderabad. He opposed casteism and child marriages vehemently, Chattopadhyaya, with some other leaders, started the 'Chanda Railway Agitation' as far back as 1883 and was arrested and expelled from Hyderabad. This agitation started political awakening of the Hyderabad state. He also began the 'Swadeshi movement' in 1905 from his house, for the first time in the Hyderabad state. He was very courageous in opposing the Nizam even as early as 1905.

Maqdam Mohiyuddin

Mohiyuddin was a famous poet and one of the founders of the Communist movement in the Hyderabad state. He was born at Andhol Village of Medak district on 4 february 1908 and studied M.A. in Osmania University. He started working as a lecturer in the city college of Hyderabad, but left his job Telangana History & Culture to join the Communist movement in 1940-41 with the strike of the labourers of Vazir sultan company. Later, he became the president of many labour welfare organisations.

Mohiyuddin was a famous, poet, who tried to awaken the people of Telangana through his writings. As a Communist, he visited China, Soviet union, Eastern European, and African countries. He was a member of the National Council of Communist party. He worked for the development of the A.P. Sahitya Academy, when he was member in it. Some of his famous books are-'Guletar and Sulkhsavera'. His poetry was translated into English, Russian, Hindi and Telugu languages. Mohiyuddin was elected as a an MLA from Huzurnagar in 1952.

He was the opposition leader in the A.P- legislative council from 1956 to 1969. He died on 24 August 1969.

Komuram Bhim

Komuram Bhim was born in 1942 at Sunkarapalli tribal village of Adilabad district. He dedicated his life to the welfare of his native tribals- Gonds, Koyas and Chenchus. He led his people against atrocities of landlords on tribals. He was influenced by the battles of Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose and Alluri Sitaramaraju. He made the Village of Babajhari as his centre of activities. He killed a land lord called Siddique, who had been harassing his fellow Gonds at Sunkarapalli and was arrested by the Nizam Government and was hanged to death later on. His sacrifice laid the foundation stone for the Telangana armed struggle.

Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy

K.V. Rangareddy, who is called as the 'Father of Telangana' was born on 12 December 1890 in the Mangalaram Village of Hyderabad district (now Rangareddy district). He entered the political arena of Telangana through his 'Guru' Madapati Hanu mantha rao. He was a representative of lawyers in the region and worked hard towards solving the numerous problems of Telangana farmers.

He worked for the development of 'Golconda Patrika'. He participated in almost all the movements of Telangana at that period, especially the Andhra Mahasabha.

He later on became the first deputy chief minister of Andhra pradesh. When Hyderabad district was divided in 1953, the region surrounding the Hyderabad city was formed into a separate district and was named after him which is now called as the Rangareddy district.

Shoyabullah Khan

Shoyabullah Khan was the young Editor of an Urdu Journal called 'Imroz'. He condemned the atrocities of the Razakars on the Hindus fearlessly and criticised Qasim Razvi for his fanaticism. He issued statements in his paper, urging the Nizam to accede to India after the Indian independence. Razvi, who was a fanatic, warned Shoyabullah Khan that 'The hand that rises against the Muslim should either drop down or would be cut off. With in two days the warning was put into action when Shoyabullah Khan was shot down and his hands were cut on 21 August 1948. Thus he became a martyr and one of the bravest journalists the country had produced.

Dasarathi Krishnama Charyulu

Dasarathi Krishnamacharyulu was born on 22 July, 1925 at Chinagudur near Mahaboobabad of Warangal district. He graduated from the Osmania University and was a member of Communist party for some time during the farmers' movement under the Nizam rule. He participated in several peoples' movements under the Hyderabad state Congress. He was a great poet of Telangana. His poems condemned the Nizam rule and awakened the people of Telangana. His 'Agnidhaara' was a famous poem in this regard, some of his other books are 'Rudraveena', 'Mahandhrodayam', 'Amritabhishekam', 'Maha- bodhi, Timiramto Samaram' and 'Kavita Pushpakam'. He criticised the atrocities of Nizam vehemently. His famous phrase – "Na Telangana Koti Ratanala Veena" – is used even today by the people of Andhra Pradesh. Dasarathi later on became a producer in the All India Radio. He had written stories, songs and screenplay for many Telugu movies. He achieved Doctorates from Agra and Venkateswara Universities and 'Kalaprapoorna' from Andhra University and many more awards and rewards. He founded the 'Telangana writers Association' and conducted a literary movement. He was proficient in Urdu and Persian languages also. His 'Gaalib Geetalu' book is very famous. He breathed his last on 5 November, 1987.

Suravaram Pratapa reddy

Born on May 28, 1896, Suravaram Pratapa Reddy was an eminent social historian who dedicated his life for the development and advancement of Telangana Region and Literature. His early life began in Boravelli village where he was born. His parents Rangamma and Narayana reddy belonged to Itikalapadu of the Mahabubnagar district. Suravaram did his higher education in Nizam College of Hyderabad. Later he began his career as a lawyer having completed his BA and BL degrees from the portals of the Presidency College, Madras (the present day Chennai). However, the rampant illiteracy among the Telugu speaking people distressed him. His angst was further aggravated when he witnessed the gradual degradation of the Telugu language caused by the hegemony of the Urdu speaking elite. He realised the need to use his knowledge to help his mother tongue move out of this ignominy.

Suravaram's portfolio is abundant with literary works that upholds the sanctity and purity of the Telangana Telugu language. His first endeavour to awaken a pride amongst the Telugu speaking people of Telangana for their language and history was through the publication of the Golconda Patrika in 1926. The journal was published twice a week and strived to reinstate the popularity of the Telugu language. It was also intended to help in the development of the Telangana Telugu people irrespective of tribe or caste. Several articles published in the Golconda Patrika were republished in other noted journals like Shobha, Sujata and Bharati thus ensuring a wider reach and helping spread the greater cause.

During that time, there were no proof readers, sub editors, editors, etc. in Telugu language. He alone did everything – writing content, proof reading, editor work, designing, etc. He used

different names like Bhava Kavi, Chitra Gupta, Verri Vengalappa, etc. for different kinds of articles in his publications. In the span of 10 years, he wrote close to 1500 articles in Telangana's first press media 'Golconda Patrika'.

Suravaram was a scholar in four languages namely, Sanskrit, Telugu, Urdu and English. However, his love for Telugu and Telangana led him to publish works primarily in that language. The Andhrula Saanghika Charitra, the social history of the Andhras was first published in 1949. It highlights the rich history and culture of the Telangana people, the origin of the various castes living within the Telangana community and their subsequent intermingling which has led to the evolution of the rich Telugu culture.

'The Andhrula Saanghika Charitra' earned Suravaram the Kendra Sahitya Academy Puraskaram (national book award in 1995). The popularity and relevance of the book in understanding the Telugu history and culture were profound. It has been republished several times and has also been translated into Hindi by Yarlagadda Laxmi Prasad. From 1970 onwards this became the official textbook for the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services Commission as well as for the Indian Administrative Services and the Indian Police Services.

Suravaram Pratapa Reddy's most celebrated attempt at reinstating the glory of the rich Telangana Telugu literature was the publication of Golkonda Kavula Sanchika. An Andhra poet Venkata Raghavacharya criticised that there are no poets in Telangana region and these words made Suravaram very angry. He did a great research on finding all the poets from different villages of Telangana and made them write poems. With more than 350 poets contributions and compilations, he published the book 'Golkonda Kavula Sanchika' in the year 1936 and is considered a milestone in establishing the richness and versatility of Telangana Telugu literature. In this process, Suravaram also brought many Telangana poets to limelight and published their great work in his publications also.

Some of his other works include 'Nizam rash- tra Palanam, Mogalayi kathalu, Sanghoddharana, Uchchala Vishaadamu, Grandhalayamu, Hinduvula Pandugalu, Haindava Dharmaveerulu, Yuvajana Vijnanam'. Writer, poet, novelist, literary critic, social historian Suravaram Pratapa Reddy found various channels by which he could uplift the fast decaying Telangana population. His passion for his roots made him realise the need to keep nurturing them in order to foster the right environment for the proper growth and development of the future generation. He realised the deep peril of the Telugu speaking population owing to the increasing dominance of the Urdu language and worked towards addressing that need. He also started 'Andhra jana Sangham' organisation in the year 1921.

Suravaram Pratapa Reddy got elected to Hyderabad Assembly from Vanaparty constituency of Mahaboobnagar district in the year 1952. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy died on 25- Aug-1953 leaving behind a generation of conscious and proud Telanganas who are carrying forward his legacy with the same momentum.

There is a statue of Suravaram pratapa Reddy on Tank Band, Secunderabad for his contribution to literature. In Jan 2012, Suravaram State is Unveiled in Mahaboobnagar town many Andhra poets birthdays were celebrated in the united AP State but never gave any importance to this literature figure of Telangana.

Suravaram was first person to raise his voice for self-respect. He is the one who started press in Telangana region. His service and dedication to Telangana literature for 4 decades cannot be described in words. He treated culture as body where language is our breathe. Telangana is certainly missing the great giant of Telangana literature.

Kotwal Venkatrama Reddy

Raja Bahadur Venkatrama of the erstwhile Asafjahi regime, had a vision of the rights conferred by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and recognised them much earlier

than their enunciation, the Lokayukta B. Subhashan Reddy observed.

Though serving under a monarch, he respected people's rights to life, liberty, dignity and education, Justice Reddy noted, and lauded his efforts in aiding the education of masses. Speaking as the chief guest after inaugurating the two-day seminar on Thursday to mark the 60th death anniversary of the last Kotwal of the Nizam's rule, he wished for the revival of 'Golconda Patrika' journal established by Mr.Reddy. The seminar was organised at the Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University by the Telangana Language and Cultural Council.

Renowned journalist-columnist K. Srinivas said Mr. Reddy's was the foundational effort which led to the formation of modern Telangana civil society and inspired many political movements. Mr. Reddy also convinced the Nizam about the need for community organisation among Dalits, Mr. Srinivas said.

"He had been an observer of the Telangana armed struggle, and was pained by the split between nationalist and left forces. He laid the foundation for the Telangana cultural and social movements, and developed the modern middle class in this region, all the while serving a government which was considered largely alien," Mr. Srinivas noted.

He remains a model for the leaders carrying people's mandate, and what the region requires now is a personality like him, he asserted.

A compilation of poetry on late Mr. Reddy, 'Kotwal Keerti Pathaka' was launched by Justice Reddy on the occasion, Vice-Chancellor of the Telugu University, Elluri Siva Reddy, and journalist-columnist Allam Narayana also spoke.

Raja Bahaddur Venkatarama Reddy was the Kotwal (police commissioner) of Hyderabad city between 1920 and 1934, and widely popular among people for his progressive and educational initiatives. He was the force behind many educational institutions not only in the city, but outside too. He established hostels for men and women, and strove for girls' education by starting the Reddy Women's School which later graduated to the well-known Reddy Women's College in Narayanaguda

Veerabhadkarao Adiraju (1890-1973)

Veerabhadrarao Adiraju was one of the few people who worked very hard for the renaissance of Telugu language in Telangana when there was no respect for it during the autocratic rule of Nizam. He was born in 1890 A.D, in Dendukuru village in Madhira taluq of Khammam district in a Brahmin family. His father was Lingayya and mother was Vengamamba. He lost his father at a very young age. So, he was educated at his .^uncle Rangarao Ravichettu's place in Hyderabad. He finished his schooling at Chadarghat High School. He was one of the few that attended the foundation function of Srikrishnadevarayaandhra Bhasha nilayam in Hyderabad, when he was still in High School, Later, he served the Bhasha nilayam as a member of the working committee and secretary.

When Lakshmana rao Komarraju's Vijnana Chandrika Mandali (Mandali) was forced to move from Hyderabad to Chennai, he moved to Chennai at the request of Lakshmana rao to work for the Mandali in 1908. While working at Mandali, he met many reputed writers, researchers and pandits. He was influenced by Lakshmana rao. Under the mentorship of Lakshmana rao, he was trained to be a very good researcher and a responsible writer.

He moved to Hyderabad in 1914 from Chennai and was appointed as a Telugu Pundit at Mahabub College. Later, he worked as a Telugu Pundit at Chadarghat High School and at Girls High School in Narayanaguda.

He was a very good writer and a historian. His writings include Jeevita charitraavali, Chitaab khan charitra, praacheenaandhra nagaramu- lu, mana telangaanamu, greeku puraana kathalu, lalita kathaavali, etc. He passed away in 1973. He was one of the few who greatly helped discover many details of ancient Telugu history.

He was serviced as secretary for Andhra Jana sangham in 1921. He wrote so many historical

stories, 'Greek Mythological stories'. His greatest book was Kakateeyaandhra Darsini.

Baddham Ella Reddy

Baddham Ella Reddy was an Indian communist politician from Telangana. He was one of the prominent leaders in Telangana armed struggle against the Nizam regime. Ella Reddy became influenced by the socialist ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru. He belonged to the more militant sector in the Andhra Maha Sabha, that deplored the non-cooperational policies of the leadership of the organisation. This tendency became increasingly attracted to communism in the late 1930s. Ella Reddy took part in the 1938 satyagrah. He was amongst those jailed during the protest campaign. In 1939 the Communist Party of India established its organisation in the Hyderabad State, Baddham Ella Reddy worked closely with D.V. Rao and Raavi Narayana Reddy in building grassroots networks of the party in the region

From 1941 Ella Reddy's communist group came to dominate the Andhra Maha Sabha. Ella Reddy became the general secretary of the Andhra Maha Sabha. Under Ella Reddy's leadership the Andhra Maha Sabha moved from being a liberal organisation into a militant anti-Nizam united front. Ella Reddy was one of the key leaders of the Telangana armed struggle. As the Nizam declared Hyderabad as an independent state in September 1947 Baddham Ella Reddy was one of the signatories of a joint declaration of the Communist Party, Andhra Maha Sabha and the All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress calling for armed struggle against the Nizam's rule for the integration of Hyderabad in the Indian Union (Ella Reddy signed on behalf of the Andhra Maha Sabha). The Telangana rebellion was one of the largest armed peasant uprisings in modern India, which lasted until 1951. Ella Reddy also served as secretary of the Telangana Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of India and was a member of the secretariat of the Visalandhra Provincial Committee of the CPI. In the first parliamentary elections in independent India Ella Reddy was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1951 from Karimnagar as a People's Democratic Front candidate, defeating the Indian National Congress candidate P.V. Narasimha Rao (who later became the Prime Minister of India). In 1956 he became a Central Committee member of CPI. In 1958 he won a by-election to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the Buggaaram constituency. As CPI went through a major split in 1964, Baddham Ella Reddy joined the dissident Communist Party of India (Marxist). He was the sole prominent CPI leader in Karimnagar district to do so. However, he only stayed in the CPI(M) for three months before returning to CPI. In 1972 he won the Indurthy seat in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly election

In 2006, in connection with Ella Reddy's birth centenary celebrations the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy inaugurated a bronze statue of Ella Reddy in Karimnagar. At the ceremony the Chief Minister also vowed to realise the provision of additional ayacut through the completion of irrigation projects in the Karimnagar district, a longstanding dream of Ella Reddy

Chityala Ailamma

Chityala Ailamma or Chakali Ailamma was an Indian revolutionary leader during the Telangana Rebellion. She revolted against the feudal lord, Zamindar Ramachandra Reddy, known as Visunuru Deshmukh, to save her four acres of land when he tried to occupy it. She became an inspiration for many during the rebellion against the feudal lords of the Telangana region.

Chityala Ailamma was born at Krishnapuram village in Rayaparthi mandal Warangal district, Telangana State, India. She belongs to Rajaka caste. Chityala Ailamma was married with chityala narsaiah and had four sons and one daughter

Dasarathi Rangacharya

Rangacharya Dasarathi born in August 24th, 1928 in a small village Warangal district in Telangana region of Hyderabad state ruled by the Nizam. From the beginning, he professed a great impatience with the autocratic rule of Nizam. Participated actively in the fight against the Nizam and once even was arrested and severely beaten by a police officer. He later went underground and continued their struggle.

Aside from Chillara Devullu (minor deities, 1969), at least one other novel of his Modugu Poolu (Flower of Fire, 1971) has the history of Telangana during the reign of Nizam of your fund. Both novels are firmly rooted in the history of Telangana, registered and unregistered. Given the feudal background and negligible literacy rate and Chillara Devullu, Modugu Poolu are two of the rarest big novels have come from Telangana.

Rangacharya these novels written in the dialect of Telangana Telugu against the opinion of the traditionalists. He wanted his novels to be easily understood by people and there was no other way to do that, except in writing in the language of the people. He did not become a novelist by accident. He wanted to be a novelist and carefully trained to be one. That perhaps explains why his style has a rare refinement and structure of his novels is almost perfect. According to an admission Rangacharya has seen life in all its nakedness and not a particularism. He looked at the man as man, with their strengths and weaknesses. May be that's why some of his characters in perfect condition often show signs of weakness and some of his most villains have an element of nobility and humanity lurking somewhere in his mental constitution.

As indicated above, Chillara Devullu was written in the context of rural life in Telangana during the last decade of the Nizam's government. During the two hundred years or so of the rule of Asaf Jahi (Nizam) and the dynasty of the four hundred years of Muslim rule before the Telugu language and culture were very distorted and deformed in the region of Telangana. The Nizam had its representatives in all feudal villages. He died on 8 June, 2015.

Bommagani Pharma Bhiksham

Bommagani Dharma Bhiksham Goud Veteran freedom fighter, Communist from Goud Community was Suryapet, Nalgonda,

Telangana. Dharma Bhiksham good orator, worked journalist during freedom struggle contributing to Meejan, Rayyat,

Golconda newspapers. Dharma Bhiksham as student boycotted silver jubilee celebrations of the then Nizam's coronation, As a student Dharma Bhiksham Goud ran a students hostel in Suryapet, which was a training centre for students to inculcate patriotism and also to fight against the social evils of those days. Dharma Biksham Goud was an active member in rebellion that took place in Telangana, against the Nizam of Hyderabad for which he was imprisoned for more than five years. Dharma Biksham was named as most dangerous political prisoner, was imprisoned alone in dark cell and in to various jails like Nalgonda, Chenchalguda, Aurangabad, Jalna etc. Dharma Biksham was the convener of the jail inmates and organised strike in prisons demanding rights for prisoners.

Dharma Bhiksham victories in the elections are historical. In 1952, first general elections to Hyderabad State Assembly, he got the highest majority. In 1957, he elected to from Nakrekal constituency and in 1962, elected from Nalgonda to Andhra Pradesh Assembly. Dharma Bhiksham achieved a rare feat of hat trick victories from three different constituencies consecutively. Also, he is one of the very few, who got elected to two state assemblies, i.e., Hyderabad State(1952), Andhra Pradesh(1957 & 1962).

In 1991, Dharma Bhiksham was the only M.P representing CPI from South India. In 1996 he won the election by defeating 480 contestants with a margin well above 76,000 votes. This huge number of contestants in the fray are not against the Bhiksham, but contested by the call given

by Jala Sadhana Samithi to draw the attention of nation on the neglect attitude of the Government towards Nalgonda district, which was suffering with heavy fluoride. This election brought the change in the election system in India by enhancing the nomination deposit amount drastically to avoid number of non serious contestants. Dharma Bhiksham was the only M.P. got elected twice consecutively from Nalgonda parliamentary constituency.

Dharma Bhiksham is well known for upliftment of toddy tappers community. He organised toddy tappers under A.P. Geeta Panivaarala sangham, which is a premier and first union for toddy tappers with more than 50 years of history. He advocated for upgrading the toddy tapping profession scientifically and also to develop it as a rural industry by making sugar, jaggery, chocolates, and cool drinks etc. from toddy. He is the instrumental for achieving ex-gratia to the toddy tappers, who fell from toddy palm trees while tapping. He helped in the formation of co-operative societies for toddy tappers. For this he was specially felicitate on the occasion of hundred years of Co-operative movement by the then chief minister Y.S.Rajasekhara Reddy. He died on 26 March, 2011.

Profesor Jayashankar

Kothapalli Jayashankar popularly known as 'Professor Jayashankar' (6 August, 1934 – 21 June, 2011) was an Indian academic and Social Activist.

He was the ideologue of Telangana Movement. He has been fighting for a separate state since 1952. He often stated that unequal distribution of river water was the root cause of separate Telangana movement. He was the former Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University and an activist in the Separate Telangana Movement. Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) named in honour and memory of Professor Jayashankar, is the only Farm University of Telangana state which came into being in the event of the bifurcation from Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University. K. Jayashankar was born in Akkampet village, Atmakur mandal, Warangal in erstwhile Hyderabad state to Lakshmikantha Rao and Mahalakshmi of the Vishwakarma community. He did his schooling in Hanumakonda, Warangal and his M.A. in Economics at Banaras Hindu University, M.A. in Economics at Aligarh University and Ph.D in Economics at Osmania University, and BEd at Osmania University. During the Nizam rule in Hyderabad state, it was mandatory for all schools to sing a song praising the Nizam, when the headmaster of the Markaji High School in Hanumakonda asked his students to sing the song, K. Jayashankar, then a Class VI student, defied the rule and sang Vandemataram. His biography "Voduvani Muchchata" written by Kompelli Venkat Goud was released by KCR and other prominent personalities. As a young student of intermediate, he walked out of his class in protest against state Re-organisation in 1952. He also started in a bus to participate in 1952 Mulki Agitation. Then, in 1962, he was part of a campaign which rocked the region. He joined the movement for a separate Telangana state in 1952, when he was a student leader.

As a lecturer, in 1968, he participated in the revived the agitation. He carried out his struggle for Telangana through research and academic studies, and by educating people on the cause. He is known as the original Telangana ideologue. He led several agitations since 1962, transforming into a mass movement after 1969 agitation.

He was associated with the Telangana movement efforts to obtain statehood for Telangana since 1952, stating with Non-Mulki go back and Idli Sambar go back movement. In 1969 Jayashankar formed a team with ten members to fight for Telangana. He was the only survivor while the others were killed in police firing. He then started 'Telangana Janasabha'. It was banned by the Indian government. He authored a large number of articles and research papers, in English and Telugu, on various aspects of the Telangana Problem.

He was instrumental in forming the Telangana Development Forum (TDF, USA) in 1999. He was invited by the American Telugu Association (ATA) USA, to speak about the Problems of regional disparities in Andhra Pradesh in July 2000 and July 2002. He was invited by the Telangana

Development Forum (TDF) USA to give a series of lectures on various facets of the Telangana Movement in ten major cities of the United States during July/August 2000.

At the time of his death, he was the Chairman of Centre for Telangana Studies which is engaged in research and publication relating to problems of Telangana. He is the founder member of Telangana Aikya Vedika and was on its Executive Committee.

It was Jayashankar who offered lime juice to the TRS president when the latter broke his famous fast for Telangana in December 2009. Professor Jayashankar was The Registrar of the then Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) before being appointed Vice-chancellor of Kakatiya University in 1991.

(i) Taught Economics and supervised research at Doctoral Level.

(ii) Made in-depth studies on the problems emanating from regional disparities in the levels of development with special reference to A.P.

(iii) Has to his credit a large number of papers published in the areas of Economic Development and Educational Economics.

The Telangana Government provides Padma bhushan soon. He died on 21 June, 2011 at 11.15 AM after battling stomach cancer. He did not marry and remained a bachelor throughout all his life.

Prof. Kodandaram

Muddasani Kodanda Rama Reddy known as M. Kodandaram is an educator and political activist. He is also the chairman of all-party Telangana Political Joint Action Committee (T-JAC), which is formed for fighting for separate Telangana state. He is a professor in Political Science from Osmania University. Kodandaram was born to M. Janardhan Reddy, a farmer from Manchiryal in Adilabad district. He did his major part of education in Warangal. After completing his degree from Warangal government college, he joined Osmania University in 1975 to pursue his post-graduation in political science. He completed his M. Phil in political science in 1980 at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.

M. Kodandaram in 1980 joined Hyderabad Central University as a research scholar. After a few months, he returned to Osmania University to join as a lecturer in political science. He obtained his doctorate from Osmania University in 2003. He worked as a civil liberties activist in the 1980s. From 1996, he started organising seminars on the Telangana issue and after joining Telangana Vidya Vanthula Vedika, was elected its president in 2003. He is also an activist on Polavaram displacement issues in the Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, India.

He started teaching in Osmania University Post Graduate College at Secunderabad and this is the last year of his service. He has been working as TJAC chairman, which played an active role in Telangana formation world peace festival Award 2014 (Shanti Dootha Award).

Kalvakuntla Chandra Shekhar Rao

Kalvakuntla Chandrashekhar Rao (KCR) is an Indian politician and the first Chief Minister of Telangana state. He is also the founder of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) party formed for the cause of a separate state of Telangana. He has been the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) from different constituencies. He has also been a Member of Parliament and has also held the position of a Cabinet Minister for Labour and Employment. KCR played an important role in the formation of a separate Telangana state. Besides forming a separate political party, he also spear-headed the movement demanding a separate state. He began a fast-unto-death strike, just a few months after the death of YS Reddy, the then CM of Andhra Pradesh, on November 29th, 2009. The strike ended 11 days later on December 9, 2009 when the Government of India declared the process for formation of the state of Telangana.

He was born on 17 February 1954 in Siddipet, Medak district of Hyderabad state Apart from Politics: Social Activist .Positions held by Kalvakuntla Chandrashekhar Rao KCR has been the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) from Siddipet constituency consecutively for four times between the years 1985 and 1999. He also held the position of the Deputy Speaker of the Andhra Assembly

He has also served as a Member of Parliament from Mahabubnagar constituency from 2009 to 2014.

He is the MLA of Gajwel constituency of Medak District, Telangana

On 2 June 2014, he sworn in as the first Chief Minister of Telangana.

Kalvakuntla Chandrashekhar Rao

Age : 61 yrs

DOB : Feb 17, 1954

Place of Birth : Chintamadaka, Andhra Pradesh

Political Party : Telangana Rashtra Samithi

Nationality : Indian

Education : Post Graduate [graduated with a law degree from Osmania University) Masters in Telugu Literature]

Spouse name : Shohha

Children : 1 Son and 1 Daughter

Important positions held: He is the first Chief Minister of the new state of Telangana and the president of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), a Regional Party in India. He is a Member of the Legislative Assembly from the Gajwel constituency of Medak District, Telangana. He was the cabinet Minister for Labour and Employment. He was a member of the Telugu Desam Party and served as Deputy Speaker until he resigned from the party.

Achievements: Rao began a hunger strike on November 29, 2009, demanding a separate Telangana state. Eleven days later, on December 9, 2009, the Indian government announced that the "process of formation of the state of Telangana would be initiated".

Tanguturi Anjaiah

Tanguturi Anjaiah was born in Hyderabad. Anjaiah rose from a being worker at Hyderabad Aalwyn Limited in Hyderabad to become a trade union leader and later Union Labour Minister. As the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he was known for his accommodat-ing politics; his ministry was 72 member strong and the biggest in the history of Andhra Pradesh.

He was insulted in public by Rajiv Gandhi, son of the then prime minister of India Indira Gandhi, at the Hyderabad Airport. This was one of the incidents adverted to by N. T. Rama Rao, when he start-ed the Telugu Desam Party whose objective was to restore the self-respect (Aatma Gauravam) of Telugus. When Indira Gandhi replaced Anjaiah from the position of Chief Minister, he is believed to have remarked "I came by the grace of Madam and I am going under her orders; I don't know why I came... and why I am going."

Lumbini Park in Hyderabad was renamed as Anjaiah Lumbini park on his memory in 2006.

Anjaiah was married to T. Manemma. She served as a Secunderabad MP and as the Member of the Legislative Assembly for Musheerabad. They have a son name T.Srinivas Reddy and four daughters. He died on 27 November, 1989.

M.S.- Rajalingam

He was among the distinguished freedom fight-ers facilitated during the Congress Foundation Day celebrations last month.

Chairman of the Gandhi Bhavan Trust, he worked in Wardha Ashram during the Independence

movement and authored the book 'Bapu-Nenu' detailing his experiences there. A veteran of Vandemataram, Quit India and Hyderabad Liberation movements, Rajalingam was a Gandhian to the core which was evident from his contribution to the Khadi institutions as chairman of the Hyderabad Khadi Samiti.

He worked as a Minister in the Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Cabinet for two years in the erst-while Hyderabad State and served the State in various capacities.

He rendered yeoman services for the develop-ment of WTarangal district which he represented in the Assembly. He died on 24 January, 2012.

Vattikota Alwar Swamy

Vattikota Alwar Swamy (1915-1961) was a Telugu writer, human rights activist, communist leader, journalist and publisher.

He was born in Madaram kalan (shaligouraram mandal) village of Nalgonda district on November 1, 1915. His parents were Machavaram Simhadamma and Ramachandra Charyulu. As his father died when he was young, he completed his education while working as cook for his teacher Seetharama Rao. .

He was active in the library movement and the communist movement, and he fought against Nizam government. His activities angered Nizam and he was jailed. His book about his experience in Vattikota jail, Jailu Lopala (Inside Jail), was published. His other works include novels Prajala Manishi (People's Man) (1952) and Gangu (1940-45). He was also president of the Nalgonda district unit of Andhra Mahasabha for some time.

To inspire and educate Telangana, he established Deshoddaraka Granthamala and published 35 books. He also published a newspaper called Telangana. He died on February 5, 1961.

Marri Chenna Reddy

Marri Chenna Reddy was born to Marri Lakshma Reddy and Buchamma on 13 January, 1919 in Siripuram village (presently in Moinabad man- dal), Asraf-i-Balda, Hyderabad State. He took his MBBS degree in 1941. He was the founder of Andhra Yuvajana Samiti and Students Congress, with several student, youth, social, educational, lit-erary and cultural organisations. He edited a week-ly for about two years and contributed articles to leading dailies and Journals. In the case of Jai Telangana movement, once Congress Union Steel Minister, Marri Chenna Reddy hijacked the Telangana Praja Samiti (TPS) movement of students and employees of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh and led it to its successful end. Chenna Reddy replaced its first president A.Madanmohan so as to politicalise the movement. Accordingly, this movement-turned party, that secured the popular mandate in terms of winning 11 Loksabha seats (out of 14 seats), swimming across all the currents against the entrenched Congress and the Communists, from the region. Failed to take on the Durga-Indira Gandhi, the Chenna reddy leadership had to yield to the pressures and favours of the Prime Minister. Thus he had to surrender all the TPS's MPs to Indira Gandhi for few crumbs and there by sabotaged the movement once for all. However, there was not much noise raised against the act of betrayal, from any quarter including the followers of the TPS. What is discernible from this instance is that the leadership is like a double-edged sword, which can ensure success of a movement, or else it can water down the movements as and when they choose to do so. Thus, the leadership is very crucial in any democratic movement. Although the Telangana movement has always been a democratic one, as the popular mandate was recorded on couple of occasions, the leadership played a dubious role. Unless the leaders are exemplary, one cannot expect them to perform better.

He took active part in the political struggle in the erstwhile Hyderabad State and in 1942 was the General Secretary of Andhra Mahasabha (which was a precursor of the State Congress). In 1946, he became a member of the Standing Committee of the State Congress and General

Secretary of Hyderabad City Congress. He was one of the founders and as well General Secretary of the Ideological K.M.P. Group in the Congress. He was General Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for several years and a member of the P.C.C Working Committee for 30 years. He sworn in as chief minister of Andhra Pradesh in 1978 and 1989. He also worked as a Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Narayan Rao Pawar

Narayan Rao Pawar (1925–12 December, 2010) was an Indian independence activist and member of Arya Samaj. He became popular after plotting to kill the Last Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan. The Bhagat Singh of Telangana Liberation Struggle, an Arya Samaj activist, Sri Narayan Rao Pawar, Who threw Bomb on fanatic Nizam convoy has passed away last night . He was of 84 years. He came into light when he dared the Nizam Army and threw bomb at Nizam's car. Nizam escaped from the attempt, eventually Sri Narayan pawar was arrested and sentenced to Death. He was released when Nizam was dethroned and HYD state merged with India.

Sanghem Laxmi Bai

Sanghem Laxmi Bai B.A. (27 July, 1911-2 June, 1979) is an Indian social worker and Parliamentarian. She was born at Ghatkesar, Telangana in 1911. Her father was D.Ramaiah. She was educated at Karvey University, Sharada Niketan and College of Arts, Madras. She was a full-time social and public worker. She entered politics by boycotting Simon Commission during student life. She took active part in Salt Satyagraha and imprisoned for one year in 1930-31. At that time period she was written a book 'Naa Jailu Gnapakalu Anubhavalu'. She was founder-member and Honourary secretary, Indira Seva Sadan (Orphanage), Radhika Maternity Home, Vasu Shishu Vihar and Masetti Hanumanthu Gupta High School in Hyderabad. She worked as in-charge, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's first Paada Yatra in Telangana and President of Hyderabad Yadava Mahajana Samaajam and Vice-President of All India Students Conference, Hyderabad Food-Council and Andhra Yuvati Mandali. She was treasurer of State Social Welfare Advisory Board of Andhra Pradesh and Convener of Women's Congress in Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee. She was member of Andhra Vidya Mahila Sangham for 18 years; executive of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee for a few years and All India Congress Committee. She was elected to the Hyderabad State Legislative Assembly in 1952. She held the position of Deputy Minister of Education in Government of Andhra Pradesh from February, 1954 to October, 1956. She was elected to the 2nd Lok Sabha in 1957 and 3rd Lok Sabha in 1962. She got elected for 4th Lok Sabha in 1967, as a member of Indian National Congress from Medak constituency.

BHAGYA REDDY Varma

Bhagya Reddy Varma or Madari Bhagaiah (May 22, 1888-July 2, 1950) was an Indian leader of the Adi Hindu Movement. He was known as the "Father of Dalit Movement in Andhra Pradesh". Bhagya Reddy Varma founded around 26 schools in around Hyderabad region for dalits. He established Dalit panchayat courts to settle disputes among dalits. He chaired All India conference of Schedules castes held at Lucknow on 27, 28 December 1930, to support send delegation to Round Table conference. Babasaheb Ambedkar was present in this meeting. In 1906, he started 'Jagan Mitra Mandali' to educate dalits through popular folklore Bhagyareddy had launched a movement against devadasi pratha, forcing the Nizam to declare it a crime.

P.V. Narasimha Rao

P.V. Narasimha Rao, in full Pamulaparty Venkata Narasimha Rao (born on June 28, 1921, Karimnagar,

Andhra Pradesh, India. Died Dec. 23, 2004, New Delhi), leader of the Congress (I) Party and prime minister of India from 1991 to 1996.

Rao studied at Osmania University in Hyderabad and at Bombay and Nagpur Universities, eventually receiving a law degree from the latter institution. He entered politics as a Congress Party activist working for independence from Britain. He served in the Andhra Pradesh legislative assembly from 1957 to 1977, supporting Indira Gandhi in her split from the Congress Party organisation in 1969. He held various ministerial positions in the Andhra Pradesh government from 1962 to 1973, including that of chief minister, or governor, from 1971. In this latter post he implemented a revolutionary land-reform policy and secured political participation for the lower castes. He was elected to represent Andhra Pradesh districts in the Lok Sabha (lower house of parliament) in 1972 and, under Gandhi and her son and successor, Rajiv Gandhi, served in various ministries, notably as foreign minister (1980-84, 1988-89). Besides his political career, Rao was known as a distinguished scholar-intellectual who once was chairman of the Telugu Academy in Andhra Pradesh (1968-74). He was fluent in six languages, translated Hindi verses and books, and wrote fiction in Hindi, Marathi, and Telugu. After Rajiv Gandhi's assassination in May 1991, the Congress (I) Party chose Rao as its leader, and he became India's ninth prime minister after the general elections held in June. Rao almost immediately began efforts to restructure India's economy by converting the inefficient quasi-socialist structure left by Jawaharlal Nehru and the Gandhi into a free-market system. His programme involved cutting government regulations and red tape, abandoning subsidies and fixed prices, and privatising state-run industries. These efforts to liberalise the economy spurred industrial growth and foreign investment, but they also resulted in rising budget and trade deficits and heightened inflation. During Rao's tenure, Hindu fundamentalism became a significant force in national politics for the first time, as manifested in the growing electoral strength of the Bharatiya Janata Party and other right-wing political groupings. In 1992 Hindu nationalists destroyed a mosque, leading to sectarian violence between Hindus and Muslims that persisted throughout Rao's presidency. Corruption scandals rocked the Congress (I) Party, which continued its long decline in popularity and lost control of several major state governments to opposition parties in 1995.

Rao stepped down as prime minister in May 1996 after the Congress (I) Party was soundly defeated in parliamentary elections in which it garnered an all-time low share of the popular vote. Rao resigned as party chief that September, and the following year he was charged with corruption and bribery in an alleged vote-buying scheme dating from 1993. Rao, the first Indian prime minister (in or out of office) to face trial on criminal charges, was found guilty in 2000, but his conviction was later overturned.

Zakir Hussain

Dr Zakir Hussain is best known for his two year stint at the office of the President of India spanning from May 13,

1967 to May 3, 1969. He was the third President of independent India. However, it is ' not only his career in the President's office which makes him one of the greatest heroes that India has seen. Dr. Zakir Hussain was one of the biggest exponents of education in India and it was under his leadership that the National Muslim University was founded. Till today, the National Muslim University exists under the name of Jamia Milia Islamia, a Central University in New Delhi, and continues to flourish, producing some of the best students each year. Dr Zakir Hussain had served as the Governor of Bihar and had also taken oath as the Vice President of the country before ending his political career as the third President of India.

Gaddar

Gaddar (born as and also known as Gummadi Vittal Rao) (born 1949) is a pseudo-nym of a revolutionary Telugu balladeer and vocal Naxalite activist from the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. The name Gaddar was adopted as a tribute to the pre-independence Gadar party which opposed British colonial rule in Punjab during 1910s. Due to a spelling error, Gadar became Gaddar. And the name stuck. Gaddar in a meeting in Nizam College Grounds- 2005.

Gaddar was born to Sessaiah and Lachumamma in the Tuphran village of the Medak district in a poor dalit mala family. His parents worked as labourers to earn a living. He attended his early schooling in Bodhan of the Nizamabad district. After completing Pre University Course (then equivalent of 12th class) from junior college in Hyderabad, he joined RECW to pursue Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering. It is also said he has a bachelor's degree in LAW as well. The Art Lovers Association was renamed the Jana Natya Mandali in 1972. Even while he was singing of revolution in the villages, Gaddar took a banking recruitment exam and got the post of a clerk at Canara Bank in 1975. He quit his bank job in 1984 and concentrated on Jana Natya Mandali. After he voiced his protest against the killing of several Dalits by upper caste landlords in Karamchedu village in Prakasam district in July 1985, the police raided Gaddar's house. He went underground. B. Narsinga Rao, film director and founder of a forum called 'Art Lovers Association' noticed Gaddar and was impressed by his performance. He invited him to perform at a program on Bhagat Singh's anniversary. After this program, Gaddar began attending the weekly meetings of Art Lovers Forum on Sundays. B. Narsinga Rao also asked him to write and bring something along. At the next weekly meet, Gaddar brought his first song – "Apuro Rickshaw (stop rickshaw)". Narsinga Rao suggested changes to link the song to their lives and their labour. This became the famous song:

"Stop Rickshaw-walla; I am coming; You work from morning to night, but your stomach cannot be filled; So much blood and sweat, yet you earn hardly anything..."

This song, written in about 1971, became a massive hit, specifically amongst rickshaw drivers. Then Gaddar came regularly to the Sunday meets. Numerous songs were written, mostly by Vittal. They printed their first songbook. It was entitled "GADDAR"; after the famous Gadar Party of Punjab. Soon, whenever they went to perform on streets, the people began to say that the "Gaddar people have come". The name stuck, and from then on Vittalrao is known as Gaddar. Meanwhile Gaddar came to know that B Narsinga Rao was linked to the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). Slowly Gaddar also came close to the Party. Recently he wrote famous songs 'Podustunna Poddu meedha' in Jaibolo Telangana film & Amma Telangana Akali Kekala Rajyam" were well known popular his songs.

Chukka Ramaiah

Ramaiah was born in Gudur village of Warangal district in Telangana to Narasamma and Anantharamaiah in Brahmin Family. His father died when he was only 14. He studied at his village school until the third grade, with his mother's insistence to pursue his education,. He obtained his bachelors degree at Osmania University and went on to do his M.Sc.

Chukka Ramaiah fought the feudal system in Hyderabad State that was prevalent in rural hinterland of Telangana region. He actively participated in helping the poor, and was banished by his Brahmin community for helping the dalits and the downtrodden. He joined the Mahatma Gandhi's untouchability movement and tried to reform backward sections in his village. He actively participated in the rebellion against the Nizam, Razakar Movement and was jailed for several years. Chukka Ramaiah, after retiring in 1983, could not get his pension and other benefits approved by the government. This made him to look for means for livelihood. He went to Basar's Saraswati temple and stayed there for a week to contemplate his future. There he decided to start teaching again privately. He owes much of his success in his post-retirement life to Basar saraswati temple. He moved to Hyderabad and settled in

Nallakunta. Some students who were appearing for the IIT JEE entrance exam asked his help in mathematics. That batch was very successful in clearing the test. He became very popular and now an entrance exam is conducted for admission into the institute, Ramaiah Institute, which is called as Entrance exam for the entrance exam and over 20,000 students take the exam and the intake is 175 for every batch. Over 2,000 students got into IITs since its launching in 1985.

Chukka Ramaiah won as MLC in 2007. Chukka Ramaiah authored over 16 books in Telugu mainly focusing on education like Chinna Paatam, Desadesallo Vidya etc.

HAREESH ACADEMY

Telangana History State Information

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State Symbols

| SL No. | Symbols | Ordinary Name | Telgu Name | Scientific Name |
|--------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | The State Animal | deer | Jinka | Axis axis |
| 2. | The State Bird | Indian Roller | Palapitta | Goracias benghalensis |
| 3. | The State Tree | Jammi | Jammi Chettu | Prosopis Cineraria |
| 4 | The State Flower | Tanner's Cassia | Tangedu | Cassia Auriculata |

State Information

| Items | Quantity |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Capital (City) | Hyderabad |
| Area | 114,840 Sq. Kms. |
| Districts | 10 |
| Revenue Divisions | 42 |
| Towns (as per Census, 2011) | ^58 |
| Municipal Corporations | 6 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Municipalities | 38 |
| Nagara Panchayaths | 25 |
| Zilla Praja Parishads | |
| Mandal Praja Parishads | 443 |
| Gram Panchayaths | 8778 |
| Revenue Mandals | 464 |
| Revenue Villages | -10,761 |
| Inhabited Villages | 10,128 |
| Un-inhabited Villages | 633 |
| Households | 83.58 Lakhs |
| Household, size | 4 |
| Population^ " | •351.94 Lakhs . |
| Male | 177.04 Lakhs |
| Female | 174.90 Lakhs |
| Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males) | 988 |
| Density of Population | 307 per Sq. Km |
| Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011) | 13.58% |
| Rural Population | 215.85 Lakhs |
| Rural Population Male | 107.97 Lakhs |
| Rural Population Female Rural Population Sex Ratio | 107.88 Lakhs |
| (Female per 1000 Males) | 999 |
| Rural to Tbtal Population | 61.33 % |
| Urban Population | 136.09 Lakhs |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Urban Population Male | 69.07 Lakhs |
| Urban Population Female | 67.02 Lakhs |
| Urban Population Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males) | 970 |
| Urban to Total Population | 38.64 % |
| SC Population | 54.33 Lakhs |
| SC Population Male | 27.05 Lakhs |
| SC Population Female | 27.28 Lakhs |
| ST Population | 32.87 Lakhs |
| ST Population Male | 16.60 Lakhs |
| ST Population Female | 16.27 Lakhs |
| Child Population (0-6 years) | 39.20 Lakhs |
| Child Population (0-6 years) Male | 20.28 Lakhs |
| Child Population (0-6 years) Female | 18.92 Lakhs |
| Child to Total Population | 11.14 % |
| Child Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males) | 933 |
| Literates | 207.84 Lakhs |
| Literates Male | 117.49 Lakhs |
| Literates Female | 90.35 Lakhs |
| literacy Rate | 66.46 % |
| Literacy Rate Male | 74.95 % |
| literacy Rate Female | 57.92 % |
| Total Workers | 164.53 Lakhs |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Main Workers | 138.06 Lakhs |
| Marginal Workers | 26.47 Lakhs |
| Members of Loksabha (MPs) | 17 |
| Members of Rajya sabha | 7 |
| Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) | 119+1=120 |
| Members of Legislative | |
| Council (MLCs) | 40 |
| Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituency Members (ZPTCs) | 443 |
| Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency Members (MPTCs) | 6497 |

HAREESH ACADEMY

Telangana History Telangana State First Cabinet Ministers

| NO | OFFICE | NAME | AGE | PHOTO | CONSTITUENCY |
|----|--|----------------------|-----|---|----------------------|
| 1 | 1.Chief Minister 2.SC and Minorities Welfare 3.Coal 4.GAD and 5.All other portfolios not allotted. | K. Chandrashekar Rao | 61 |  | Gajwel, Medak |
| 2 | 1.Deputy Chief Minister 2.Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation 3.Urban land ceiling 4. Stamps & Registration. | Md. Mohamood Ali | |  | MLC |
| 3 | 1.Deputy Chief Minister 2.Education. | Kadiyam Srihari | 63 |  | MLC |
| 4 | 1.Irrigation 2.Mining & Geology 3.Marketing & 4.Legislative Affairs. | T. Harish Rao | 42 |  | Siddipet, Medak |
| 5 | 1.Panchayat Raj 2.Information Technology. 3.Non-Resident Indian Empowerment & Relations 4.Municipal Administration 5.Urban Development | K. T. Rama Rao | 38 |  | Sircilla, Karimnagar |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----------------------------|----|---|----------------|
| 6 | 1.Health 2. Medical Education 3. Family Welfare | C. Laxma Reddy | |  | JadcherlaMBNR |
| 7 | 1.Home, Prisons, Fire Services, Sainik Welfare, 2.Labour & Employment. | Naini Narshimha Reddy | 81 |  | MLCHyderabad |
| 8 | 1. Transport. | P. Mahender Reddy | |  | TandurR.R.DIST |
| 9 | 1.Agriculture 2.Horticulture 3.Sericulture 4.Animal Husbandry 5.Fisheries 6.Dairy Development Corp 7.Seeds Corporation. | Pocharam Srinivas Reddy | |  | BanswadaNZZ |
| 10 | 1.Power. | G.Jagadish Reddy | |  | Suryapet NLG |
| 11 | 1.Handlooms and Textiles 2.Industries 3.Sugar departments. | J.Krishna Rao | 59 |  | KollapurMBNR |
| 12 | 1.Housing 2.Law 3.Endowments. | A. Indrakaran Reddy | | | Nirmal ADB |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 13 | 1.Small Savings,State Lotteries 2.Consumer Affairs 3.Legal Metrology 4.Finance. | Etela Rajendra |  | Huzurabad KRMR |
| 14 | 1.Forest & Environment 2.BC Welfare. | Jogu Ramanna |  | Adilabad |
| 15 | 1.Excise & Prohibition 2.Sports and Youth Welfare. | T. Padma Rao Goud |  | Secunderabad HYD |
| 16 | 1.Roads and Buildings 2.Women and Child Welfare. | Thummala Nageswara Rao |  | MLC KMM |
| 17 | 1.Commercial Taxes 2.Cinematography. | T. Srinivas Yadav |  | Sanath Nagar HYD |
| 18 | 1.Tribal Welfare 2.Tourism and Culture. | A. Chandulal |  | Mulugu WGL |