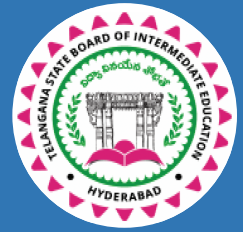
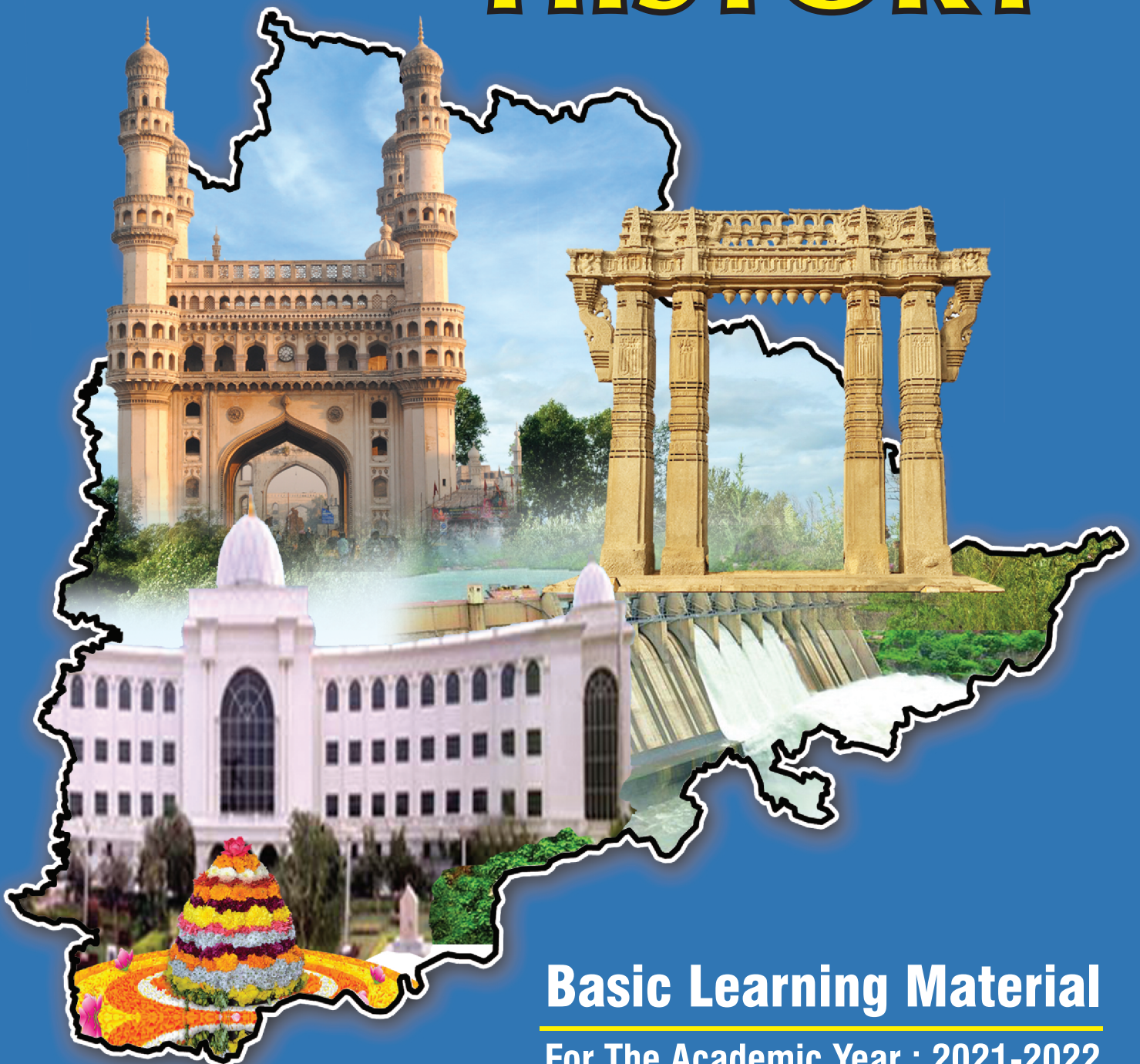


Telangana State Board of  
**INTERMEDIATE** Education  
**SECOND YEAR**



# HISTORY



**Basic Learning Material**

**For The Academic Year : 2021-2022**



**TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF  
INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION**

**HISTORY**  
**SECOND YEAR**  
(English Medium)

**BASIC LEARNING MATERIAL**

**ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**2021-2022**

## **Coordinating Committee**

**Sri Syed Omer Jaleel, IAS**

Commissioner, Intermediate Education &  
Secretary, Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education  
Hyderabad

**Dr. Md. Abdul Khaliq**

Controller of Examinations  
Telangana State Board of Intermediate Education

### **Educational Research and Training Wing**

**Ramana Rao Vudithyala**

Reader

**Mahendar Kumar Taduri**

Assistant Professor

**Vasundhara Devi Kanjarla**

Assistant Professor

### **Learning Material Contributors**

**GUDIPATI LAKSHMAIAH**

M.A., M.Phil., B.Ed., (Ph.D)

JL.In History

Govt. Junior College,

Neruducherla,

Suryapet Dist.

**B. VIJAYA NIRMALA**

M.A., (M.Phil.)

JL In History

Govt. Junior College,

Hanumakonda,

Hanumakonda Dist.

**MADDEMADUGU. SAIDULU**

M.A., B.Ed., SLET (Ph.D)

JL.In History

Govt. Junior College,

Suryapet,

Suryapet Dist.

**P. ANAND KUMAR**

M.A., B.Ed (Ph.D)

JL In History

S.V.G.R Govt. Junior College,

Ramachandrapuram,

Sangareddy Dist.

## **PREFACE**

The ongoing Global Pandemic Covid-19 that has engulfed the entire world has changed every sphere of our life. Education, of course is not an exception. In the absence and disruption of Physical Classroom Teaching, Department of Intermediate Education Telangana has successfully engaged the students and imparted education through TV lessons. In the back drop of the unprecedented situation due to the pandemic TSBIE has reduced the burden of curriculum load by considering only 70% syllabus for class room instruction as well as for the forthcoming Intermediate Examinations. It has also increased the choice of questions in the examination pattern for the convenience of the students.

To cope up with exam fear and stress and to prepare the students for annual exams in such a short span of time , TSBIE has prepared “Basic Learning Material” that serves as a primer for the students to face the examinations confidently. It must be noted here that, the Learning Material is not comprehensive and can never substitute the Textbook. At most it gives guidance as to how the students should include the essential steps in their answers and build upon them. I wish you to utilize the Basic Learning Material after you have thoroughly gone through the Text Book so that it may enable you to reinforce the concepts that you have learnt from the Textbook and Teachers. I appreciate ERTW Team, Subject Experts, who have involved day in and out to come out with the Basic Learning Material in such a short span of time.

I would appreciate the feedback from all the stake holders for enriching the learning material and making it cent percent error free in all aspects.

The material can also be accessed through our website [www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in](http://www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in).

**Commissioner & Secretary**  
Intermediate Education, Telangana.

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## Geography, Sources and Pre-History

### ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

**1. Trace the geographical features of Telangana.**

Ans. Telangana is situated between  $15^{\circ} 46'$  and  $19^{\circ} 47'$  N latitude and  $77^{\circ} 16'$  and  $81^{\circ} 43'$  E longitudes on the Deccan plateau, which is more than 70 million years old. It has highly eroded flat hillocks. It is a long belt Gneissic Rock formations of peneplains mainly developed over gneissic rocks. It has an average altitude between 300 metres and 600 metres with general slope towards the east. Its north and north eastern side is occupied by the Godavari valley. The rocks, namely granites, metamorphic and sedimentary, distributed throughout the state are rich in minerals.

- 1. Boundaries and extent:** Spatially Telangana is land locked state. The state shares its borders with Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh to the North, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south, east and north east. Telangana is separated from Andhra Pradesh by the Krishna River, which acts as a geographical divider between the two states. The State comprises of 33 districts covering an area of 1,12,077 sq. km. Telangana state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Mahabubnagar, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Khammam.
- 2. Topography :** Telangana is mostly hilly region. The Sahyadri range of the Western Ghats splits from the Ajanta Range and spreads north-east into Adilabad district. These are called Nirmal Hills in Adilabad district, Rakhee Hill in Karimnagar district, and Kandikal Hills in Warangal and Khammam districts. The hills in Telangana region are famous for Hill Forts like Medak, Bhuvanagiri, Devarakonda, Khammamettu, Warangal forts are of great historic popularity.
- 3. Climate of Telangana:** Telangana is semi-arid and has hot and dry climate. Summers start in March and reach peak in May with average temperature of  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $108^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The normal rainfall in the state is 906 mm as against the national level of 1083 mm. Most of this rainfall is delivered by the South - West Monsoon (79%) from June to September. A dry, mild winter starts in November and lasts until early February with average temperature in the  $22\text{-}23^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

4. **Rivers :** Telangana is drained by two major perennial rivers, namely Godavari and Krishna. The Godavari river originates in the Nashik district of Maharashtra and enters Telangana near Basar in the Adilabad district. The tributaries of Godavari are Manjira, Maner, Pranahita and Indravati. The catchment area of the river includes Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Northern part of Warangal and Khammam. The river Krishna rising in the Western Ghats in Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra enters Telangana in the Narayanpet district. It is joined by tributaries like Bhima, Dindi, Peddavagu, Halia, Musi and Munneru.

2. **Write about the archaeological sources for writing Telangana History.**

Ans. Writing about the past is a difficult task. One can never get an exact picture of what actually happened in the past, because the past like the present is complex and analytical way requires a careful study of sources of information. Since the history of Telangana region is dated back to prehistoric times, it requires a careful study of different sources. These can be categorized into (a) Archaeological sources (b) Literary sources.

**Archaeological sources:** Archaeological sources refer to all the tangible material remains. The earliest available material remains include the prehistoric stone bones, plants and animal fossils, pottery pieces, iron tools etc. Inscriptions, coins, paintings, monuments are also included as part of archaeological sources. These sources

**Prehistoric material remains:** There are many prehistoric source material available for the study of ancient Telangana. They tell us about life of stone age man, his subsistence patterns, religious beliefs. The technological advancements he made with regard to the usage of stone and metal etc. Plenty of old stone age habitations are found in Asifabad and Lakshettipeta of Adilabad district, at Amrabad in Mahabubnagar (Dist) and at Yeleshwaram, Ramagiri, Narketpalli and Valigonda in Nalgonda district.

**Inscriptions:** One of the most important and archaeological sources are inscriptions. The study of inscriptions is known as Epigraphy. Inscriptions are mostly dated documents and hence are considered to be authentic. In Telangana, the earliest inscriptions belong to the Satavahana period. The inscriptions of Satavahana's are found at Kotilingala, Naneghat, Nasik, Karle, Bhattiprolu, Amaravati etc.

**Coins or Numismatics:** Coins are another important source of historical information. The study of coins is known as Numismatics. It includes an analysis of material out of which coins were made. The composition of metals weight of coins, techniques of manufacture and the content on the coins. The last great ruler of Satavahana dynasty, Yajnasri Satakarni issued coins with symbol of a ship. Similarly Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Qutubshahis and Asafjahi dynasties issued different type of coins.

**Monuments:** The next important archaeological sources are monuments. These include both religious and secular constructions. Royal palaces, forts, memorial buildings comes

under secular category. Warangal, Golkonda, Medak, Elgandal, Bhuvanagiri forts buildings of Samsthanas of Domakonda, Gadwal, Wanaparthi and Kollapur, Charminar, Arts College building of Osmania University. Osmania General Hospital, Assembly building stand as some prominent structures of this secular category in Telangana.

**Paintings:** The dynasties ruled Telangana region also patronized the art of painting. The best example of Satavahana paintings are found at Ajanta cave number nine and ten are classical examples of their contribution. The Kakatiyas also contributed for the growth of painting. The paintings of their period are seen in Tripurantakam. Pillalamarri and Nagulapadu. During the times of Qutubshahi's and Asafjahi's painting skill is very well developed as remarkable feature of Deccan.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

#### 1. Write about the Rivers of Telangana.

Ans. Telangana is drained by two major perennial rivers, namely Godavari and Krishna. The Godavari river originates in the Nashik district of Maharashtra and enters Telangana near Basar in the Adilabad district. The tributaries of Godavari are Manjira, Maner, Pranahita and Indravati. The catchment-area of the river includes Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Northern part of Warangal and Khammam. The river Krishna rising in the Western Ghats in Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra enters Telangana in the Narayanpet district. It is joined by tributaries like Bhima, Dindi, Peddavagu, Halia, Musi and Munneru. The catchment area of the river lies in Mahabubnagar, Rangareddy, Nalgonda and south western parts of Warangal and Khammam districts. Despite the presence of these major rivers, Telangana experiences mostly dry and semi-arid climate.

#### 2. Write about the Soils of Telangana.

Ans. The soils of Telangana are mainly red, black and lateritic. Most of the part in Telangana state is covered by Red soils which is about 48%. These soils formed due to weathering of ancient metamorphic rocks. Red color is due to presence of iron oxides. Red soils are mostly found in Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Khammam, Ranga Reddy, Nizamabad districts and very less in Adilabad district. These soils are suitable for raising groundnut crop.

Black soils accounts for 25% of total area of Telangana. These are made up of volcanic rocks and lava flow. These are also called as *regur soils*. These soils are very much suitable for Cotton and dry crops. The black color is due to Ferrous(Fe) and Magnesium(Mg) oxides. Water holding capacity of these soils is high. We can find, most of the parts in Adilabad, Ranga Reddy, Nizamabad districts and less parts of Karimnagar, Warangal, Medak, and Mahabubnagar districts. Laterite soils Covers 170 of the area.

**3. Write about the Forests in Telangana.**

Ans. In Telangana, Thorny vegetation covers the scattered hills of the plateau areas, dense woodlands are found in the northeast along and near the Godavari natural vegetation of Telangana consists of dry deciduous and scrub forests mostly found in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts, while scrub forests are found in Nalgonda and northern parts of Mahbubnagar districts. Teak, rosewood, wild fruit trees, Beedi Leaves and bamboo are plentiful. The forests play a major role in supporting the livelihood activities of rural poor and other tribal communities. Further, they are also useful to mitigate the threat of global warming, and help in conserving the fertile soil and vulnerable wildlife. .

The total forest area covered in the Telangana state is 26,969.48 sq. km. which is equal to 24 per cent of the total geographical area.

The State is implementing 'Telangana Ku Haritha Haram' (TKHH), a flagship programme which envisages to increase the tree cover of the State from present 24% to 33% of the total geographical area of the State.

**4. Write about the Historical Monuments of Telangana.**

Ans. The next important archaeological sources are monuments. These include both religious and secular constructions. Royal palaces, forts, memorial buildings comes under secular category. Warangal, Golkonda, Medak, Elgandal, Bhuvanagiri forts; Buildings of samsthanas of Domakonda, Gadwal, Wanaparathi and Kollapur; Charminar, Arts college building of Osmania University, Osmania General Hospital, Assembly building stand as some prominent structures of this secular category in Telangana. Monuments like the Buddhist stupas, chaityas, viharas, Jaina basadis, Vaishnavite and Saivite temples, Mosques, tombs etc were in religious nature. Ramappa Temple, Nava Brahma temple of Alampur, Orugallu gateway, Kolanupaka Jain temple and stupas at Phanigiri, Dhulikatta, Peddabankur were stand as outstanding architecture. The sculptural panels on some of these buildings give us information about the religious ideas, social and cultural life of the people.

**5. Write about the Foreign Literary Sources.**

Ans. From very ancient times, foreigners visited India. Some of them left valuable accounts of their travels or visits. Among the foreign writings the Greek sources directly or indirectly reveals the details of Telangana. For Instance, the 'Periplus of the eritheian sea' authored by unknown writer indirectly mentions trade activities of Telangana, Similarly Indica of Megasthenese describes the socio economic conditions of the Satavahana period, their army, forts etc. Foreign travelers like Marcopolo, Tavernier and others visited Telangana during the reign of the Kakatiyas and the Qutub Shahis and left detailed accounts. All these foreign accounts prove useful for Telangana history.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Write about the Climate of Telangana.**

Ans. Telangana is semi-arid and has hot and dry climate. Summers start in March and reach peak in May with average temperature of 42°C (108° F). The normal rainfall in the state is 906 mm as against the national level of 1083 mm. Most of this rainfall is delivered by the South - West Monsoon (79%) from June to September. A dry, mild winter starts in November and lasts until early February with average temperature in the 22-23°C.

**2. Write about the Telanganaku Haritaharam.**

Ans. The State is implementing Telangana Ku Haritha Haram (TKHH), a flagship programme which envisages to increase the tree cover of the State from present 24% to 33% of the total geographical area of the State.

**3. Write about the Kotilingala.**

Ans. Kotilingala (Karimnagar) was the mint centre of Satavahanas. The last great ruler of Satavahana dynasty, Yajnasri Satakarni issued coins with symbol of a ship, which denotes maritime activities of the period.

**4. Soils**

Ans. The soils of Telangana mainly red, black, lateritic most of the part in Telangana state covered by red soils, which about 48%. Red soils mostly found in Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Khamma.

**5. Minerals**

Ans. Telangana has rich mineral sources. Adilabad, Singareni, Kothagudem, Khamma have abundant coal deposits. Asbestos, Bairates, Limestones, Slab stone also available in Nalgonda, Rangareddy, Adilabad, Khammam etc.

## The Age of Satavahanas

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Write an essay on Administration of Satavahanas.**

Ans. In this chapter a brief survey of the political, social and economic conditions prevailed during pre - Satavahana and Satavahana periods in Andhra Desa will be made. During the Nanda and Mauryan period that preceded the Satavahana rule, applied a single unified administrative system and provided congenial atmosphere for a systematic social structure in the region.

**Administration :**

1. The Satavahana kings enjoyed supreme authority in administration. Their polity was simple and was carried on the lines of the Mauryan administration. Succession to the throne was hereditary. An important practice of the Satavahana kings was to undertake royal tours and keep in touch with the public opinion and to improve the efficiency in administration. The king was assisted by the Rajamatyas who constituted the advisory body of the king. The Mahamatra (in charge of religious affairs), Bhandagarika (superintendent of stores), Mahasenapati (commander of forces), Nibandhakara (in-charge of drafting state records) and Lekhaka (officer in-charge of registering documents) were some of the officials who assisted the king in the smooth functioning of the government.
2. The Satavahana kingdom was divided into rashtras and aharas. The rashtras were governed by the princes of royal blood or officers called amatyas and other subordinate chieftains like the Maharathis and Mahabhojas.
3. They enjoyed extensive powers. Their posts were hereditary. They made grants of lands and villages without the consent of the king. The Rashtras were subdivided into Aharas. They were kept under the control of Amatyas. They were not allowed to make grants of lands and villages without the permission of the king. The village was the smallest and basic administrative unit. It was under the control of gramani. It appears that there was considerable autonomy in managing the affairs of the villages and towns.

4. A part from the central and provincial administration, epigraphical evidence reveals the existence of several towns like, Sopara, Broach, Kanheri, Paithan, Kotilingala, in the Satavahana kingdom. These cities were administered by nigama sabha - an assembly of citizens. This was the forum through which the citizens of the town acted and voiced their grievance and feelings.
5. Although the Satavahanas followed patriarchy, some of the later Satavahana king's names bore the traces of matriarchal lineage. But these metronymic titles had nothing to do with any practice of tracing descent through the matriarchal line. The Satavahanas king, like the Mauryan emperors under took tours. These tours enabled the kings to know the problems of the people.

## 2. Discuss the socio-economic conditions of the Satavahanas.

Ans. The prosperity of the Satavahana kingdom depended upon agriculture, industry and trade. The rich arid aristocrats made grants of lands, cows and sometimes the entire agricultural land in a village to Brahmins and other needy people. The king had his own private landed property called rajakheta. Gutmaka was the term used for the land in the outlying provinces held by the subordinate chiefs. The landlords looked to the needs of agriculture.

1. The Nasik inscription refers to *odayantrakas* which may refer to a guild of wage workers or water machines. These were used to draw water from wells and tanks. Sometimes, buffaloes and donkeys were also used for drawing ploughs. The state collected 1/6 of the land's income as revenue. This was in accordance with the recommendations of the ancient law-givers.
2. Industry and commerce occupied a place of importance in the state's economy. The contemporary records at Nasik and Junnar mentioned many types of traders and industrial workers. To quote few are the Kularikas or potters, Odayantrikas or makers of hydraulic engines, Tilapisakas or oil pressers, Dhannikas or corn dealers, Kolikas or weavers and Vasakaras or bamboo workers.
3. Agriculture and industry stimulated the growth of internal and external trade. Ptolemy's Guide to Geography, local inscriptions and coins discovered in the Indian Peninsula throw considerable light on the commercial activities during the Satavahana period. These sources show that the eastern and western parts of the Satavahana kingdom were in a prosperous state.
4. Hala's Gathasapiasati and the sculptures of Amaravati provide a glimpse of the social life of the Satavahana period. The social set up of the Satavahana age was of a mixed pattern. The basis of social divisions was economic as well as hereditary castes. Thus the society was divided into four castes. However, on the basis of professions, it was divided into four sections. In the first section were the officers of the central, provincial and districts like

Mahasenapati, Mahabhoja-Maharathikas and so on. The second class included Amatyas, Mahapatras and Sresthin (businessmen).

5. The unit of the society was the family. The joint family system was the normal feature of the society of that period. In the family, the male members had prece dence over the female members. The eldest male member of the family was called Grahapati. Thus, the society under Satavahanas was a reflection of the Alyan patriarchal system.
6. Women occupied an honoured place in the society. This is clear from the fact that Satavahana rules used metonymics, i.e. the names of their mothers along with their names like Gautamiputra, Vasisthiputra etc. Women also participated in the administration. The widow of Gautamiputra Satakarni looked after the adminis tration of the state as the guardian of her sons Naganika.

### 3. Write achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Ans. The next illustrious king of the family was Gautamiputra Satakarni. He was the twentythird ruler who ascended the throne in 62 CE. The Nasik and Karle grants men tion that he regained the lost territories of Maharashtra region from the successors of Nahapana. The Nasik inscription issued by his mother Gautamibalasri, gives a long eulogy about the achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni. This inscription speaks Gautamiputra as ‘king of kings’ and ruler of Assika, Asmaka, Mulaka, Surashtra, Kukura, Aparanta, Anupa, Vidarbha, Akara and Avanti. It also styled her son Gautamiputra Satakarni as “Kshaharata vamsa niravasesaka” (Nirmulaka) (Destroyer of the Kshaharata family). He was also referred to as the protector of varnasramadhrama and considered as an abode of learning.

For all his acts he was given the epithets Satavahanakula-Yasa-Puthapanakara, Ekabrahmana, Agama Nitaya, Kshatriya Darpamana and Trisamudratoyapithavahana, etc. He was described as having performed Asvamedha and Rajasuya sacrifices.

### 4. Discuss the religious conditions during the Sataavahana period.

Ans. The rise of Satavahana coincided with the progress of Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism into the Deccan. Each of these religious sects compromised with focal cults and also contended with each other to gain popularity.

The inscriptions of Satavahana kings refer to them as the followers of brahmanical religion. This is known to us from the performance of various vedic sacrifices and pleasing Brahmins by rich gifts, including villages, cattle, gold vessels, and thousands of karsapanas (Nanaghat Inscription). Brahmanism itself was undergoing change incorporating the local cults. The new system of religion is characterized by belief in purusharthas caste system, good acts like vraata, dana and tirtha and devotion to personal god. Gautamiputra Satakarni followed these aspects of neo-Brahmanism. Jainism could not make headway in Telangana during this time.

**5. Enumerate the salient features of Satavahana Art and Architecture.**

Ans. The Satavahanas opened a new chapter in the history of Deccan architecture. The monuments raised under the patronage of the Satavahanas are distributed throughout the length and breadth of Western Deccan and Telangana. They are found at Phanigiri (Nalgonda), Nelakondapalli (Khammam) Kotilingala (Karimnagar), Dhulikatta, Peddabankur, Kadambapur, Kondapur (Medak), Nagarjuna Konda etc. The monuments of the Satavahana period are primarily Buddhist monuments, They are the stupas, viharas and chaityas.

The stupas are dome like structures erected by the Buddhist over the mortal remains of the Buddha or some other great teacher. The chaitya or chaityalaya was the Buddhist temple and had a stupa as the object of worship. It is also a place of meditation for the Buddhist monks. Vihara is a place where the Buddhist monks and nuns used to live.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Write about the Simuka.**

Ans. The rule of the early Satavahanas begins from the time of Simuka, the founder of the Satavahana kingdom. He unified various Andhra principalities and became its ruler in 271 BCE. He accepted the suzerainty of the Mauryas. He made Kotilingala in Karimnagar as his capital first but later shifted to Pratishthanapura.

**2. Write about the Naneghat inscription**

Ans. The achievements of Satakarni I are known from the 'Naneghat' inscription of Naganika, the wife of Satakarni and daughter of Maharathi Tranakayiro. He has conquered western Malwa region which was under the control of Mauryas and the Vidarbha region in the Narmada valley and obtained the title "Samrajyadhipati".

**3. Write about the Yagna Sri Satakarni.**

Ans. Yagna Sri Satakarni managed to rule from the rest of his dominions. He was considered to be the last great known king of the Satavahanas. Yagnasri Satakarni was a staunch supporter of Buddhism. He patronized the famous Buddhist scholar Acharya Nagarjuna.

**4. Write about a note on poet Gunadya.**

Ans. Gunadhya wrote Brihatkatha in local Paisaci Prakrit. He was the first poet from Telangana who hailed from Medak District. It was the earliest collection which deals with the adventures of a hero, Naravahanadatta.

**5. Write about the Acharya Naagarjuna.**

Ans. Yagnasri Satakarni was a staunch supporter of Buddhism. He patronized the famous Buddhist scholar Acharya Nagarjuna. According to Tibet and Chinese historians

he had constructed a Mahachaitya at Sriparvata (Nagarjunakonda) in honour of his guru Nagarjuna.

**6. Write about the Peddabankur.**

Ans. The recent archeological excavations at Dhulikatta, Peddabankur, and Kotilingala have thrown ample light on history of Satavahanas in the region. Further Karimnagar region is marked by a number of early historical sites almost in every alternate village.

**7. Write about the Hala.**

Ans. Hala's Gathasaptasati, also gives some account of the Satavahana kings. Apart from these, there are hoards of coins discovered at places like Tarahala.

**8. Write about the Nasik'inscription.**

Ans. The Nasik inscription issued by his mother Gautamibalasri, gives a long eulogy about the achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni.

## The Post Satavahana Kingdoms

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Vemulavada Chalukyans contribution to Telangana.**

Ans. The Chalukyan lineage at Vemulavada or Lemulavada (presently in Karimnagar district) first came into political prominence during the first half of the eighth century C.E. Though the early members of this family can be traced from the time of the Vemulavada (also known as Lembulavada/ Lembulavataka). Chalukyas were in the service of Pulakesi-11, who impressed by the valour of Satyasraya Ranavikrama, the earliest known member of this family gave him 'Sapadalaksha territory' (Sapadalaksha means a kingdom of one lakh twenty five thousand rupees yielding villages territory) corresponding to the present day Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts of Telangana and administer it with Bodhan as centre. The successors of Ranavikrama namely Prithvipati and Rajaditya Prithuvikrama supported to Badami rulers. After the decline of the Badami Chalukyas, the Vemulavada Chalukyas owed their allegiance to Rashtrakutas, and remained as subordinate rulers with semi - independent status for a span of two centuries of their rule.

**2. Administrative features of Post-Satavahana Age.**

Ans. Administration of Telangana during the rule of above discussed ruling families was not uniform but underwent significant changes from time to time. The administration under the Ikshvakus and Vishnukundins was largely based on the lines of the Satavahanas. The king was the head and supreme authority of the kingdom. He administered the kingdom according to the rules laid down in the Dharmasastras and Brahmanical laws. The kingship was generally hereditary. Kings authority consisted of seven items viz., king, minister, kingdom, treasury, army, friend and fort, The kings court was full of ostentation and splendor, remained as the symbol of kings power and supremacy. Feudatories, foreign ambassadors, poets, doctors, astrologers, higher civil, military and government officials and representatives of the Sreni's or guilds used to attend the king's court. In running the administration of the kingdom, the king was assisted by the Yuvaraja or Uparaja. Generally

the king's son occupy this post. In case of no issues to the king, his brothers or brother's sons or daughter sons used to appoint in this post.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

**1. Write about Vishnukundins contribution to Telangana.**

Ans. Another important family that ruled over the Telangana from 4th to 6th centuries was the Vishnukunds. Prior to this, they were the feudatories of Vakatakas. Archaeological and epigraphical data found at Keesaragutta (Ranga Reddy district), Yelleswaram (Nalgonda district), Gollathagudi and Gummadam (Mahabubnagar district).

**2. Write about Mudigonda Chalukyas.**

Ans. The Mudigonda Chalukyas ruled the areas around Mudigonda and Koravi, Corresponding to the present parts of Khammam and Warangal districts of Telangana. The history of this family is known to us from the Mogalicheruvula grant of Kusumayudha IV, Kukunuru plates (Kriv vaka grant) of Kusumaditya and Nattarameswaram records.

**3. Brief about Kalyani Chalukyas.**

Ans. The Kalyani Chalukyas also came to known as Western Chalukyas claim their descent from the main line of the Chalukyas of Badami, after the decline of the Badami Chalukyas the scions of this family remained in obscurity for about two centuries.

**4. Madhavavarma-II**

Ans. Madhavavarma-II was greatest ruler of Vishnukundin Dynasty. He performed Ashwamedha, Agnistoma, Hiranyagarbha yagas. In memory of his victories he installed Shivalingas where he won the battles.

**5. Contribution of Konduru Chodas**

Ans. Konduru chodas were ruled Nalgonda, Mahaboobnagar, Khammam districts. Their capital cities Panagallu and Kolanupaka and also Kanduru, Koduru, Vardhamanapuram are their other capital cities.

## The Age of Kakatiyas

### ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Estimate the greatness of Kakatiya Ganapatideva.

Ans. **Ganapatideva (1199-1262 CE)**

Ganapatideva was the greatest ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty. The glory of the Kakatiya kingdom can be said to have reached its zenith during the reign of Ganapatideva. He accompanied his father Mahadeva in the battle against Yadava king Jaitrapala, was made captive. It is evident from the Palampet inscription (Ramappa temple) that many feudatories rose in revolt in the Kakatiya kingdom. Recharla Rudra, the loyal general of the Kakatiyas put down the revolts and assumed the title “Kakatiya rajya sthapanacharya” (The founder of the Kakatiya Kingdom). After eleven months of captive in Devagiri Ganapatideva was released by the Yadavas.

#### **Conquest of Velanadu :**

1. After consolidating his position in the capital Ganapatideva sent an expedition towards coastal Andhra. His generals Malyala Chaunda and Kata led armies to the island of Diviseema against Pinna Choda of Ayya family, who was a subordinate of Velanadu king Prithvisvara, ‘The Kakatiya armies captured the island fortress and defeated Pinnachoda. He sued peace and gave his two daughters. Naramba and Peramba in marriage to Ganapatideva.
2. Ganapatideva did not annex the Divi region to his kingdom but allowed Pinnachoda to rule. He brought Jayapa, son of Pinnachoda to the capital and appointed him as the ‘gajrasahini’. (The commander of the elephant forces). Ganapatideva deputed his general Malyala Kata to lead Kakatiya armies against Velanadu king Prithvisvara, when tried to occupy Divi was killed in the battle field. Later Velanadu was annexed to the Kakatiya kingdom.
3. According to the Draksharamam inscription of Malyala Hemadri Reddi, of Ganapatidev, the Kakatiya armies marched against Kolanu chief and annexed the Vengi region.

4. Manumasiddi I, the Telugu - Choda ruler of Nellore was overthrown by his step brothers Nallasiddi and Tammusiddi. Ganapatideva marched against Nellore and defeated the combined forces of Cholas, Sevahas and Karnatas. Tikkabhupati, the son of Manumasiddi I was placed on the throne of Nellore. Tikkabhupati ceded Marjavadi (Kadapa dist.) region to the Kakatiyas. Ganapatideva appointed Kayasta Gangaya Sahini as his governor there.
5. Manumasiddi-II (Viraganda Gopala) ascended the throne of Nellore after the death of his father Tikkabhupati in 1248 CE. But he was dethroned by his step brother Vijayaganda Gopala, with the support of Cholas and Hoyasalas. Therefore Manumasiddi-II appealed to Ganapatideva for help through his court poet, Tikkana Somayaji. Ganapatideve sent Kakatiya forces under the command of Samantha Bhoja, who captured Nellore.
6. The Kakatiya armies marched further up to Kanchi and defeated Cholas. Manunasiddi-II was placed on the throne of Nellore. The intervention of the Kakatiyas in Nellore kingdom led to clash with the Pandyas of Madhurai. Jatayarna Sundara Pandya first marched against Vijayaganda Gopala of Kanchi and Kadava chief Kopperajinga. Both of them surrendered to the Pandyas and also joined with Pandyan armies against Nellore and Kakatiyas.
7. Ganapatideva made matrimonial alliances with his contemporary chief, Virabhadra of Nidadavolu and his second daughter, Ganapamba to the Kota chief Beta of Dhanyakataka. The construction of Warangal fort was laid by Rudardeva was completed by the Ganapatideva with two forts one within the other with mud and stone. He shifted his capital from Hanamkonda to Warangal.
8. It was also called 'Ekasilangara' in Sanskrit and "Ontikonda" in Telugu. Vidyanatha in his work Prataparudrayashobhushanam called it as "Andhranagara" Ganapatideva issued Motupalli charter offering protection to the overseas marchants that they will not be harassed by the local officials. Ganapatideva also paid great attention to the development of agriculture and irrigation. The notable tanks of Palampet, Laknavaram, Ghanpur, Bayyaram and Dharmasagar were built during the reign of Ganapatideva.

**2. Describe the administrative system of Kakatiyas.**

Ans. **Administration** : The Kakatiya government had been a monarchy. It was of hereditary nature. The king was the supreme head of the state and all powers vested in his hands, However, he was not an autocrat. The Kakatiya administration was a decentralised. The king was bound to obey the laws of the Dharmasastras and the accepted customs and practices of the society. The council of Ministers assisted the king in discharging his duties.

The Kakatiyas divided the kingdom into nadus, sthalas and gramas for the sake of administrative convenience. Kammanadu, Pakanadu, Sabinadu, Venginadu, Velanadu etc.

were some of the important nadus. The sthala being a unit of about 20 villages. The village was administered by twelve village servants called Ayagars. They are Reddi, talari, karanam, Purohita etc. All these village ayagars are granted some hereditary lands for their services. These lands were exempted from taxes, they also collected some grain (meras) from the cultivators.

**Military organisation :** According to Pratapacharitra, Kakatiyas maintained a huge army consisting of elephants, horses and foot soldiers and their commanders were called “Gajasahini”. ‘Asvasahini’ and ‘Senadhipati’ respectively. They were called three limbs of the army. Marco Polo stated that the kings had a band of bodyguards known as lenkas who were sworn to defend the kings even at the cost of their lives. The Kakatiya rulers built forts at different places. The most important fort of the Kakatiyas is their capital Warangal fort.

**Nayankara System:** The Nayankara system was an important feature of the Kakatiya military organisation. They were drawn from the different castes like, Brahmin, Reddi, Velama, Kamma, Kayastha etc. Loyalty to the throne was its essence. The Nayakas or generals were granted fixed number of villages in lieu of their salaries. **Judicial Administration:** The Judicial administration was in a fair and itable man ner. Marcopolo describes that the kings are very strict in executing justice upon criminals. King was assisted by Pradvivakas in judicial administration. The court was called the ‘dharmasthana’ or the ‘dharmaasana’. The Reddi was entrusted with the duties of a magistrate in the village. The village sabha has been an accepted popular court of justice.

**Revenue Administration:** The land revenue was the main source of income to the state. Land was surveyed and measured. The cultivable land was classified into two types namely wet and dry. The tax on lands was generally levied in two forms are called Panga (kind) and Pannu (cash). It was also mentioned as “Siddayam’ in inscriptions. The land tax was levied on the basis of the fertility of the soil.

It was a source of rich income to the state. The tax on exports and imports known as “Revu Sunkam” was levied. The Taxes on industries, crafts, property, goods sold at markets, cattle etc. were the other source of income to the state.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 marks)

#### 1. Estimate the greatness of Rudradeva.

Ans. **Rudradeva (1158-1195 CE):** Rudradeva, the eldest son of Prola-II succeeded to the throne. He was a great warrior. He had the title ‘Dayagaja kesari’ and issued coins bring this title. He was the first king of the Kakatiya dynasty to declare independence from the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The victories of Rudradeva are described in length in his Hanamkonda inscription (1163CE), written by poet Atchitendra. He defeated the neighbouring local

chiefs, Dommaraju of Nagunur (Karimnagar dist), Medaraja II of Polavasa (Jagtial dist) and Mailagadeva of Kalachuri dynasty, Rudradeva appointed his able general and minister Vellaki Gangadhara as the governor of the entire Sabbinada region with head quarters at Nagunur. In the south he defeated the Telugu Choda Kings Bhima, Gokarna, Chododaya and Chalukya Tailapa-III. His general Ivangula Brahmireddi led the Kakatiya armies against Velanadu Chola ruler (Vengi) Gonkaraja-III and occupied up to Draksharamam. Rudradeva also defeated the rulers of Vardhamanapura Criolas. He helped Nalagama raju in the battle of Palnadu (1176-1182), which was a civil war in Haihaya dynasty and annexed Dhammikota and Kondapadumatiseema.

## 2. Discuss the greatness of Rudramadevi.

Ans. **Rudramadevi (1262-1289 CE):** Ganapati was succeeded by his elder daughter Rudramba and assumed the title “Rudramadeva Maharaja” Rudramba was one of the greatest rulers of Kakatiya dynasty. The Venetian traveller Marco Polo was deeply impressed by her active and wise administration of the Kingdom. She took active part in the governing of the kingdom. She used to dress herself as a prince and acquired mastery in horse-riding, archery, sword-play, military science as required for the ruler of a vast empire.

According to Pratapacharitra of Ekamranatha, two important events happened during the reign of Rudramadevi. The first being the revolt of Harihara and Murarideva, the step brothers of the throne. They sieged the capital, Warangal fort when Rudramba was away from the capital

## 3. Write a short note on Art and Architecture of the Kakatiyas.

Ans. **Art and Architecture:** The Kakatiya rulers were the great patrons of art and architecture. They built forts, temples and irrigational tanks. The most important fort of the Kakatiyas is their capital, Warangal. It has two walls, the inner one being made of stone and outer one is a mud wall. The inner stone fort has 45 bastions. It signifies the essence of Kakatiyas defence architecture. The Kakatiyas adopted the architectural styles of the Western Chalukyas Le Vesars, while they have some distinguished characteristics of regional nature. The main characteristic features of Kakatiya architecture are raised platforms, Keerthi Tornas, high level Shikharas (Vimana), Mandapas, highly decorated pillars and small parapet walls around the mandapas.

## 4. Explain the Delhi Sultanate invasions on Warangal.

Ans. **Invasions of Delhi Sultans on Warangal :** During the reign of Prataparudra there were many invasions of Delhi Sultans from 1303CE to 1323 CE on Warangal. The earliest invasion took place in 1303 CE under Alauddin Khilji’s generals Malik Fakruddin Jauna and Chhajju on Telingana (Telangana), but the invaders were badly defeated by the Prataparudra’s army at Upparapalli (present Warangal dist). Alauddin sent second expedition

to Warangal in 1309 CE under the command of Malik Kafur. Amir Khusru, the contemporary historian gave an account of the siege of fort Warangal by the Sultan armies and surrender of Prataparudra. Prataparudra gave elephants, horses and all his accumulated treasuries and promised to pay an annual tribute.

Amir Khusru described that Prataparudra gave away the jewel was unparalleled in the whole world; and this was possibly the Koh-i-noor diamond. Malik Kafur set out on his return journey with too heavy for a thousand camels to bear. Qutb-uddin Mubarak Shah, the son of Alauddin Khilji sent his armies to Warangal under the command of Khusru khan, Prataparudra without offering any resistance sued for peace and paid the annual tribute with arrears.

Giyasuddin Tughlaq became the Sultan of Delhi in 1320 CE, who sent an expedition to Telangana under the command of his son Ulugh Khan also known as Juna Khan. Isami stated that the first attack on Warangal was repulsed and the Delhi forces suffered heavy losses, following a rumour of the death of his father came on his way, Ulugh Khan made another attack on Warangal in 1323.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

**1. Write about the Chandupatla Inscription.**

Ans. The recently found inscription from Chandupatla village (Nov 27, 1289 CE, Yadadri district) which records some gifts to the local god, Somanatha by a soldier named Puvvula Mummadi for the merit of Kakati Rudramadevi and her general Mallikarjuna Nayaka who lost their lives.

**2. Write about the Marco Polo.**

Ans. The Venetian traveler Marco Polo was deeply impressed by her active and wise administration of the Kingdom. She took active part in the governing of the kingdom.

**3. Write about the Nayankara System.**

Ans. The Nayankara system was an important feature of the Kakatiya military organisation. They were drawn from the different castes like, Brahmin, Reddi, Velama, Kamma, Kavastha etc. Loyalty to the throne was its essence. The Nayakas or generals were granted fixed number of villages in lieu of their salaries.

**4. Write about the Ramappa temple.**

Ans. Ganapatideva at Palampet in 1213 CE. It is a Ekakuta (one shrine) temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple stands on six feet height - star shaped platform. There are 32 sculptured pillars and a set of 12 great madanikas or Naginis (dancers) in different postures.

**5. Write about the Irrigation system of Kakatiyas.**

Ans. Among the notable water works during the Kakatiyas are Chaunda Samudram (by Malyala Chaunda), Nama samudram (by Namireddi) Kesari Samudram (by Prola I), Rudra samudram (by Rudradeva), Pakala tank (by Jagadala Mummadi), Laknavaram and Ghanpur tanks (by Ganapatideva), Bayyaram and Dharma Sagar (by Mailamba), Kunda Samudram (by Kundamamba) etc. With these tanks the entire Kakatiya kingdom flourished with agriculture.

**6. Write about the Vira Saiva movement.**

Ans. There were a number of popular religious movements in south India at this time. One of the most important of these was that of the Lingayatas or Virasaivas (heroes of Shiva) whose founder, Basava, lived in the twelfth century. They opposed the caste system and questioned the supremacy of the brahmins.

**7. Write about the Warangal fort.**

Ans. Svayambu temple at Warangal fort, the group of temples at Ghanpur (kotagullu), the Nameshwara temple at Pillalamarri.

**8. Write about the Malik Kafur.**

Ans. Alluddin sent second expedition to Warangal in 1309 CE under the command of Malik Kafur. Amir Khusru, the contemporary historian gave an account of the siege of fort Warangal.

**9. Write about the Battle of Muthukuru.**

Ans. The Pandyan armies captured Nellore and killed Manumasiddi-II. The Kakatiya armies came in support of Manumasiddi-II, were also defeated at Muthukuru in 1262 CE. As a mark to his victory Jatavarma Sundara Pandya celebrated Virabhisheka.

## Qutb Shahi Dynasty

### ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. **Describe the salient features of the Qutb Shahi administration system.**

Ans. The Qutb Shahi sultans provided sound and popular administration to the people. Mirza Ibrahim Zubari's work *Basatin-us-Salatin* (*Dastur-ul-Amal*) contains very useful information about the nature of administration in Deccan, particularly in Adilshahi and Qutb Shahi Kingdoms. The Qutb Shahi administration was framed on the model of Safawid rulers of Iran.

- 1. Central Government:** The Sultan or the king was the head of the Government. They considered themselves. It's the first servants of public. They believed in theory of divinity. The sultan was assisted by *Majlis-t-Diwandari* in the management of state affairs Minister Peshwa and Meer-Jumla or (prime minister) was the highest administrative officers at Central Government. The institutions of Peshwa and Mir Jumla were the highest administrative officers.
- 2. Provincial Administration :** The kingdom was divided into Tarafs or provinces. Tarafdar was the head of Taraf. There were six Tarafs during the reign of Abul Hasan in which Telangana was one of them. During the reign of Abul-Hasan Tana Shah, the entire Golconda kingdom was divided into 37 Sarkars and 517 Paragans.
- 3. Sarkars:** The sarkars (districts) were called simi, the plural of sima like Bellamkonda, Venukonda, Nizampatnam, Kondapalli, Machilipatnam, Eluru, Rajamundry etc. A number of local official's petty revenue farmers with their titles have been mentioned in the Farmans and Sanads of the Qutb Shahis age. Deshpande, Thanedar (an officer in charge of a thana, formerly an officer under the Faujadar) Desmukh, Majumdar; Thalkurni (Sthala karnam), etc.
- 4. Villages :** The muqaddam was the headman of the village and the kulkarni the accountant. The deshpande was the accountant of pargana.
- 5. Revenue Administration :** During the age of Qutbshahis the chief source of income to the state was land revenue. Sarkar was taken as a unit to fix the land revenue. The right of

collecting land revenue was granted to the highest bidder through the method of auction. The contractors collected land revenue from Peasants through their own men. As a result the direct contact between peasant and sultan was disconnected. Consequently the tax burden on farmers had increased.

6. **Military System :** The Qutb Shahis, who formed the center of the Golconda in the Deccan on the ruins of the Bahmani kingdom, practiced the Bahmani military system with minor modifications. Contemporary historians and foreign travelers claim that they maintained huge armies. The standing army was in the capital under the direct control of the Sultan. The states had Special Forces. The power of the Qutb Shahi army, which fought against the contemporary Deccan sultans, the Vijayanagara kings, and the armies of the Mughal emperors was immense.
7. **Justice :** The Qutb Shahi Sultans practiced justice by taking the advice and suggestions of local Hindu Dharma Sastras and Jurists (Hindu scholars) in the administration of justice. Arrangements have been made to resolve civil and criminal disputes from the village level. Muslim elders, Khazis, Maulvis and scholars also played a key role in the administration of justice. Courts were set up. Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah established the Dad Mahal and Abdullah Qutb Shah 'Aman Mahal. Tavernier, a French traveler said that once a week the sultan would meet in these specially built courts to hear various cases.

## 2. Discuss the achievements of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah?

Ans. Eminent historian Haroon Khan Sherwani in his classical work History of the Qutb Shahi Dynasty (1974) described the reign of Ibrahim-Quli-Qutb Shah as the kingdom at its height is true because the three decades of his rule had enhanced the glory of Golconda in every field. Ibrahim Quli-Qutb Shah was the youngest son of Sultan-Quli Qutb, the founder of the Golconda Kingdom. He escaped to Vijayanagar during the political turmoil of his brother Subhan Quli.

1. He received asylum at Vijayanagara court under Aliya Rama Raya. After the death of Jamsheed he reached Golconda in July 1550 C.E and ascended the throne. He was the contemporary of Akbar the great, ruler of Mughal dynasty. He developed diplomatic relationships with the Mughal emperor.
2. During his long thirty years rule, he made elaborate arrangements to lead series of wars with Deccani sultans and Vijayanagara rulers. He played significant role in the unification of Deccan sultans against Vijayanagara army in the battle of Rakshasi-Tangdi (1565 C.E.) that changed the fortunes of Golconda, Ahmednagar Bijapur sultanates. Ibrahim's minister of War Mustafa Khan and officials Amir Shah Muhammad Anju and Hussain-baig played a key role in strengthening the army.

3. Golconda fort was strengthened with high walls during his time. He also built many lakes and tanks. Hussain Sagar Lake, Ibrahimpatnam tank are his works.
4. Trade and commerce made great progress under him. Ibrahim-Quli-Qutbshah's general Mustafa Khan suppressed the revolt of Jagadeva Rao.
5. The rebel escaped to Vijayanagara and secured protection under Ramanaya. During his period Golconda kingdom made all round progress. He was an excellent scholar in Persian and Urdu. He patronized Telugu poets and scholars. He was praised by scholars as Malikipuram. He died in the year 1580 C.E.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

#### 1. Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah?

Ans. **Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah (1612-1626 C.E.)** : He was the nephew of Muhammad Quli and became his son-in-law later. Sultan Muhammad was a scholar with a deeply religious temperament and a connoisseur of good books. He laid the foundation of the principal mosque Mecca Masjid in 1617 and the building of Sultan Nagar which were not completed in his life-time.

#### 2. Assess the merits of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah?

Ans. **Muhammad Quli-Qutbshah (1580-1612 C.E.)** : Muhammad Quli-Qutb Shah was the son of Ibrahim Quli-Qutub Sha. He ascended the throne of Golconda at the young age of fifteen years. He was chiefly remembered in the history of medieval Deccan for his grand works. The Hyderabad, Charminar, Jama Masjid Chandra Mahal. His peshwa Mir-Momin-Astarabadi played a key role in his administration. Muhammad-Quli-Qutb Shah maintained friendly relationship with Mughal emperor Akbar. He made all possible attempts to protect his Kingdom from internal revolts and external attacks. His officer at Kondavidu spoiled the attack of Vijayanagara forces led by Venkatapati Rayalu. He made matrimonial alliance with Adilshahi sultan Ibrahim-Adil Shah. He gave his younger sister Chand Sultana (Malik-e-Jahan) to Ibrahim-Adil Shahi.

#### 3. Development of Telugu language under the patronage of Qutb Shahis.

Ans. **Development of Telugu Literature** : Addanki Gangadhara kavi was in the court of Ibrahim-Quli-Qutbshah. He dedicated his work Thapathi-Sanvaranophakyanam to the sultan. Ibrahim Quli-Qutbshah was praised by Telugu poets as Malkibha Rama', Kandukuri Rudrakavi was another great Telugu poet and the author of Nirankushopakvanam' was also patronized by Ibrahim-Quli. The sultan donated Chintalapalem Village to Rudrakavi. "Amin-khan', the subordinate of Ibrahim Quli and incharge of Patancheru was also influenced by the literary services of his master. Ponnaganti Telaganarya gave his work in pure Telugu during this age. Telugu poets wrote many Chatu Verses praising the great qualities and scholarship of Ibrahim-Quli. Yayati Charitham was the first work written in Telugu and dedicated to

Amin-khan who patronized ponnaganti Telaganarya.

During the period of Abul-Hasan-Tana Shah, the rulers of Jataprole and Gadwal samasthanas also patronized Telugu poets. Kancharla Gopanna, the Revenue of Khammam under Abul-Hasan Tanashad had constructed a temple at Bhadrachalam to Lord Sri Rama. He was arrested and imprisoned for using public money structing a temple. Gopanna sung many Keerthanas on Lord Sri Rama which were very popular in those days. He became popularly known as Bhakta Ramadas.

#### 4. Religious conditions of Qutub Shahis.

Ans. The Qutub Shahi's realized their rule and strength is always the support of majority local Hindu subjects. They followed the policy of complete religious tolerance. The Qubut Shahi's Sultans are extended literal support to Hindu Temples and scholars. Abul hasan Tanisha donated Sankasragiri, Poloncha.

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

##### 1. Write about the Golconda.

Ans. Golconda stood as an imperial capital of Qutb Shahi sovereign power. It is located 10 km distance of the new city Hyderabad, which was founded by Muhammad-Quli Qutbshah. According to one version is old name was Mankal. It was built on a hill during the age of Kakatiya in the year 1143 C.E. It pass in to the control of Bahmani sultan in the year 1363 C.E. after the defeat of Musunuri Kapaya Nayaka.

##### 2. Write about the Char Minar.

Ans. Charminar the grand edifice of the four minarets is the legendary master piece of the Deccan and Qutb Shahi age. The wonderful rectangular structure was built upon four grand arches by Muhammad Quli-Qutb Shah in 1590-91 C.E. Mir Momin was the architect of Charminar.

##### 3. Write about the Mecca Masjid.

Ans. During the period of Qutb Shahi rule the Telangana region became centre for many Muslim religious institutions like Mosque, Darga, Ashurkhana, Khanqa etc. The historic Mecca Masjid which stands as one of the biggest and wonderful Mosques of Medieval Deccan stands just 100 yards.

##### 4. Write about the Hayyat Bhakshi Bhegam.

Ans. In the entire history of Qutbshahi royal family women, Haya-Baksh-Begum, the only daughter of Muhammad Quli-Qutb Shah, accrues a unique place. She was known for her knowledge in public service and state affairs. She Married to Muhammad-Qutb Shah (nephew of her father). She was popularly known as masaheba (reverent mother) and shown keen interest in building activity.

## Asaf Jahis

### ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

**1. Enumerate the importance of Salar Jung reform**

Ans. **Reforms of Salar Jung (1853-1883 CE)** : Sir Mir Turab Ali Khan, popularly known as Salar Jung I, assumed the office of Diwan (Prime Minister) under the Nizam IV on 31st May, 1853. He has served as the Prime Minister to three Nizams Nasir-ud-Daula, Afzal-ud-Daula and Mir Mahboob Ali Khan for 30 years (1853-83). Before he became Diwan he worked as Medak Talukdar. The death of Nizam Afzal-ud-Daula in 1869 favoured Salar Jung to a great extent. When Salarjung took over the Diwan ship of Hyderabad state, it was in a severe financial crisis.

- 1. Administrative Reforms** : To improve administrative standards Salarjung introduced many reforms. In 1855 he appointed paid Talukdars (Collector) in place of contract revenue farmers. In 1865 'Zilabandi' was introduced. Under this, the state was divided into fourteen Zillas or districts. The fourteen districts were grouped into five regional divisions. Each Zilla was headed by an Awwal Talukkar or District Collector who was assisted by Doyum Talukdars or sub-collectors. The third category of officers were known as Soyum Talukdars or Tahasildars.
- 2. Financial Reforms** : Salar Jung's main Intention in this connection was to give economic stability to the state. He abolished the tax farming system. Under this system the tax farmers or daftardars paid only a fixed amount to the state whereas collected more from the peasants. This was a loss to the state. This defect was recognised by Salarjung. Hence in the first instance he removed the tax farmers and appointed Talukdars. They were paid by the state. Their duty was to collect land revenue from the peasants. Thus the peasant was brought in direct touch with the state and relieved from the exploitation of the daftardars. This also enabled Salar Jung to know the exact income of the state.
- 3. Educational Reforms** : Salarjung introduced a number of reforms in the field of education. Western education was introduced in the state by establishing Darui-ul Ulum High school established in 1855. The city High School and Chadarghat High school were established

in 1870 and 1872 respectively. A School of Engineering was established in 1870 to produce the required technical staff to Public Work Department. Madarasa-e-Alrya was established in 1873 for the children of nobles.

4. **Judicial Reforms :** Salarjung established the Judicial Institution most effective. Judiciary was given autonomy. A number of judicial officers called Munsifs and Mir Adrs were appointed. These officers were controlled by High Court at Hyderabad called Mahakama-i-Sadar. Above the High Court was a Court of Appeal called Majlis-1-Murata. In the city of Hyderabad the civil courts called Buzung (senior), Diwani Adalath or Khurd (Junior) were established. A criminal court called Fauzdari Adalath was also established
  5. **Police Reforms:** Salarjung brought key reforms in the Police department. He abolished the private military troops or Rohillas and Pathans. He created Police Department called Mahakama-i-Kotwali. A Police force called Nizamath was created. Superintendents of Police were called Muhatamins and the Inspectors Amins. The Police Stations were called Chaukies.
  6. **Military Reforms:** Salarjung alre organized the Military of the Nizam kingdom. He built a separate office in 1864 and appointed a secretary for the supervision of Nizam army. In 1875, the Government established the Daftar-e-Najam Jamiyat (the Military office), in 1876 Military Secretary post was created and he was given the functions of military appointments. The military personnel were made to training on European lines.
  7. **Transport Facilities and Public works :** Salarjung made efforts to improve the transpost facilities. In 1870 an agreement was made between the British and Nizam for the Railway line between wadi and Hydeabad on Madras-Bombay railway route. It was opened to traffic in 1874. Chanda Railway scheme was also first approved during his tenure.
  8. **Public Services :** To improve administrative standards Salar Jung recruited talented people from all over the country. Syed Hussaini, Syed Bilgrami, Manib Hussain, Syed Mehdi Ali, Mohin-ul-Mulk were able administrators. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya was a famous educationalist. Mirza Asha Baig was invited to Hyderabad to give education for Prince Mahboob Ali Khan. Salar Jung introduced an automatic promotion system based on talent and hardwork for government employees.
2. **Estimate the greatness of Mir Osman Ali Khan.**

Ans. **Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911-1948 CE):** Mir Osman Ali Khan son of Mahboob Ali Khan was born on 6th April 1886. He ascended the throne as the seventh Nizam in 1911. From the very beginning Osman Ali Khan ruled the provinces with strong deter mination and introduced many reforms to improve the administration. Both rich and poor were expected to offer a Nazar' to the Nizam which was made compulsory. He abolished the Devadasi

system and bonded labour from the province and issued an order to all officials to wear Cap and Dastar.

- 1. Administrative Reforms :** In 1914, Mir Osman Ali Khan took over the administration of the State without the assistance of the Prime Minister. During his reign, state administration had many achievements to its credit. The major features of Mir Osman Ali Khan's administration were the reorganisation of finances in state, re-classification of the heads of revenue and expenditure. In 1938, he introduced a Unicameral Legislature with eighty five members. For the first time, he gave chance to Harijans in this Council.
- 2. Education :** Education reached its peaks during his period, number of schools were established in vernacular languages and in English. Mr Osman Ali Khan issued a Farman on 28th August 1918 for the establishment of the Osmania University in 1400 acres of he present premises. Its architect was Nawab Zain Yar Jung. Women education was also developed during this period. Primary schools and high schools were started. Besides Osmania University, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary colleges, three Science Colleges and a Fine Arts college were established in Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad. Nizam also gave donations to various educational institutions like Benaras University, Aligarh University and Ravindranath Tagore Shantiniketan.
- 3. Development of Irrigation Facilities :** Mir Osman Ali Khan realized the importance of water sources. He appointed an able Engineer Nawab Ali Nawaz Zung Bahadur as Chief Engineer of Nizam Kingdom. He prepared a comprehensive water resources development plan for the optimal utilization of water available in the major river basins of Krishna and Godavari. He has undertaken for construction of some new projects and Tanks and got repaired old lakes and canal projects
- 4. Industrialisation :** There was rapid industrialisation in Hyderabad during the periodic of the seventh Nizam. Number of Industries like Singareni Collieries, Nizam Sugar factory, Alwyn Metal Works, Praga Tools, Sir Silk, Hyderabad Asbestos, Vazir Sultan Tobacco factory, Charminar Cigarette factory, Karkhana Zinda Tilasmat factory, Cottage industries, Paper industries, Textile industries, Diwan Bahadur Raogopal Mills (DBR Mills), Azamjahi Mills, were established.
- 5. Monuments :** Mir Osman Ali Khan took keen interest in architecture. Osmania University, Osmania General Hospital were built in Mughal and Indo-Saracenic style. The High Court was built in Indo-Saracenic style. The Legislative Assembly building is Saracenic Raiastani style and other buildings and Public Gardens, Unani Hospital, Asafia Library Hyderabad and Secunderabad railway stations, Town Hall. Eden Bagh, Jubilee Hall, Judi Masjid all built with Hindu-Muslim and Western style.
- 6. Police Action :** In 1947, when the British left India, they gave the princely states the choice to either join India Pakistan or remain independent. In 1947, Home Minister Sardar

Vallabhai Patel requested the last Nizam Osman Ali Khan, to join August 15, 1947. The idea of Hyderabad arming itself aided by Pakistan did not go down well with the Indian Government. Sardar Patel described the idea of an independent Hyderabad as “an ulcer in the heart of India which needed to be removed surgically.” Ultimately, Sardar Vallabhai Patel initiated the action on Hyderabad, with its technical name was “Operation Polo”, commonly referred to as “Police Action”. Though it was only a five-day operation that began in September 13, 1948 and lasted till September 17, 1948. It was significant as the Indian Army took over a powerful state and Hyderabad was merged into India Union.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Write about the Nizam-ul-Mulk.**

Ans. **Nizam-ul-Mulk (1724-1748 C.E):** Mir Qamuruddin, was also known as Nizam-ul-Mulk was the founder of Hyderabad state. Initially he was appointed as Mansabdar at the age of six under Mughul emperor Aurangzeb. He was also honoured with the title Chin-Oitich-Khan meaning a ‘boy swords man by the emperor Aurangzeb. After the death of Aurangzeb, Mir Qamuruddin became viceroy of Award under Farukh Siyar who conferred on Mir Qamuruddin the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk Fateh Jung, Mohammed Shah to defeat Sayyed brothers and to conquer the throne. As a result Chin Qilich Khan was appointed as his Prime Minister for a short time. Later Mubariz Khan who was appointed as governor of the Deccan by Mughal Emperor Mohammed Shah was de feated by Nizam in the battle of ‘Shekkar Kheda’ in 1724 C.E. at Berar and conquered Deccan Subah. In recognition to this victory Mughal Emperor honoured him with the title ‘Asaf Jah’ and recognition his independence

**2. Write about the Nizam Ali Khan.**

Ans. **Nizam Ali Khan (1762-1803 CE):** Nizam Ali Khan was the fourth son of Nizam-ul Mulk. He deposed his recognizing the importance of strategic location, Hyderabad. Recognizing the importance of strategic location, Hyderaabad in 1763, He concluded a treaty with British in 1766 by which Northern Circars Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Lulu, Mustafah Nagar, including Guntur came under British control, Nizam Ali khan was defeated by the Marathas in the war of Kharda in 1767. In 1790 the Marathas, the Nizam and the East India Company formed a Triple Alliance against Tippu Sultan Mysore. This Alliance defeated Tipu in the third Mysore War in 1790-92. As a Share Nizam got Gutty, Cuddapah and an amount of one crore rupees. In return, the case India Company agreed to keep a permanent force at Hyderabad which was to be paid by the Nizam.

**3. Write about the Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan.**

Ans. **Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan (1869-1911 CE) :** At the time of Nizam Afzal-ud-Daula’s death his son Mahboob Ali Khan was two and a half years old. He was born on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1866.

A Council of Regency was setup with SalarJung, Amir-e-Kabir, Salar Jung II (Mir Layak Ali) and Raja Narendra Bahdur as guardians of the Prince. Mirza Asha Beg (Grand son of Mirza Galib) was appointed as tutor to Mir Mahboob Ali Khan. In the year 1884, at the age of eighteen he took charge of his government. The remarkable features of his administration was the formation of a Council of States or Cabinet Council. The Constitution of Cabinet Council is known as Quanuncha-e Mubarak which briefly indicate the powers of the Prime Minister, departmental ministers and also the duties of the secretaries. For the purpose of framing laws, the legislative council was formed in 1893 with 19 members and the Prime Minister as president.

**4. Write about the Police Action.**

Ans. In 1947, when the British left India, they gave the princely states the choice to either join India Pakistan or remain independent. In 1947, Home Minister Sardar Vallabhai Patel requested the last Nizam Osman Ali Khan, to join India, but he refused. Instead, he declared Hyderabad as an independent nation on August 15, 1947. The idea of Hyderabad arming itself aided by Pakistan did not go down well with the Indian Government. Sardar Patel described the idea of an independent Hyderabad as “an ulcer in the heart of India which needed to be removed surgically.” Ultimately, Sardar Vallabhai Patel initiated the action on Hyderabad, with its technical name was “Operation Polo” commonly referred to as “Police Action”. Though it was only a five-day operation that began in September 13, 1948 and lasted till September 17, 1948. It was significant as the Indian Army took over a powerful state and Hyderabad was merged into India Union.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)**

**1. Write about the Second Karnatak War.**

Ans. French used this internal rivalry among the successors of Nizam-ul-Mulk as an opportunity for their colonial expansion. As a result of such rivalries Second Carnatic war (1748-56) took place.

**2. Write about the Ceded Districts.**

Ans. For the maintenance of British forces, the Nizam ceded to the East India Company Kadapa, Kurnool, Annapur and Bellari areas came to be known as the ceded districts. Nizam Ali Khan died in 1803 and was succeeded by his son Sikandar Jah.

**3. Write about the Russel Brigade.**

Ans. In 1811 C.E. Henry Russel came as Resident and he reorganised the administration. He introduced the Military reforms, and suppressed the revolts of Pindaris, Bhils and the Zamindars. Due to his reforms a new army was formed in 1811 C.E. which is called the Russel Brigade or Hyderabad Contingent.

**4. Write about the Cession of Berar.**

Ans. Nizam was forced to sign the treaty of Berar on 21st May 1853, ceding the provinces of Berar districts of Dharashiy (Osmanabad) and Raichur Doab to the East India Company, as he could not pay the maintenance of Hyderabad contingent.

**5. Write about the Osmania University.**

Ans. Besides Osmania University, Medical, Agricultural, Veterinary colleges, three Science Colleges and a Fine Arts college were established in Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad. Nizam also gave donations to various educational institutions like Benaras University, Aligarh University and Ravindranath Tagore Shantiniketan.

**6. Write about the Subsidiary Alliance.**

Ans. After the end of the fourth Mysore war the Nizam entered into a new treaty with the East India Company in October 1800. This treaty of General Offensive and defensive Alliance is popularly known as the treaty of Subsidiary.

## Socio-Cultural and Political Awakening

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Give an account of the Library Movement in Telangana.

Ans. This Library Movement is considered as the first social movement in Telangana. Numerous Libraries were started in Hyderabad, which played a key role in increasing the literacy and knowledge of common people. Libraries are considered as knowledge centres. But Nizam Government and Government officials did not encourage the establishment of libraries, in return they used to imprison the people who started libraries. Even after facing so many hurdles and restrictions from the Government the libraries helped to aware the people.

The first library in Telangana was established by Somasundara Mudaliyar in Secundrabad. In 1872 Mudigonda Shankara Charya started Shankarananda Library in Shankar Math and 'Sarvajaneena' library in Secundrabad. The Asafia State Central library was started in 1892, by Mullah Abdul Khayyum.

Komarraju Lakshman Rao, the founding father of Library Movement in Hyderabad which spread all over Telangana. He established 'Sri Krishna Devarayandra Bhasha Nilayam' at Sultan Bazar with improving the Telugu language as its main motto. It gave encouragement for Library Movement and helped in rebuilding culture of Telangana.

2. Write a short note on Social reform movement led by Bhagya Reddy Varma in Nizam State.

Ans. **Bhagya Reddy Varma (1888-1939)**: Bhagya Reddy Varma was born in 1888 in Hyderabad to Ranganamba and Madari Venkaiah. His teacher changed his birth name Madari Bhagaiah to Bhagya Reddy. While Baji Krishna Rao (Arya Samaj activist) gave him "Varma" title in respect. Bhagya Reddy Varma came out of home at very young age and joined as tennis ball boy in a Catholic church, later worked as Electrician. He spent most of his life working for upliftment of backward class in this process he joined Brahma Samaj and Aryasamaj. He promoted that these backward class people should be referred as "Adi Hindus" in National level and "Adhi Andhras" in state level. He started "Jagan Mitra Mandali" in

1906 along with his friends and fought against Untouchability by conducting cultural activities and “Harikathas” with “Malajangas” and Haridasas. Bhagyareddy Varma criticised caste system and followed the principles of Buddha. The people from Jagan Mitra Mandali used to celebrate Buddhas birthday on “Vaishaka Pournami” along with other events like “Nandasar Chock Mela” etc.,

**3. Describe the activities of the Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana Sangham.**

Ans. Nizam Rashtrandra Jana Sangam was started in 1921. During a Nizam state conference which was held in 11th November 1921 in Vivekavardhini Hall. In that meeting all the speakers were gave speeches in Hindi, Urdu, English and Marathi languages. But when Alampally Venkat Rao, a Lawyer started talking in Telugu all the people laugh ing and criticized him. Being Insulted he left the hall without giving speech along with other Telugu people in the hall. Later that night all these people along with Madapati Hanumantha Rao, Burgula Rama Krishna Rao, Mandumula Narsinga Rao, Adiraju Veerabhadra Rao met at Tekmal Ranga Rao’s place and formed the Andhra Maha Jana Sangam with 12 people in it. The first meeting of Andhra Maha Jana Sangam was held on 14th February under the leadership of Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy, where they changed as Nizam Rashtrandra Jana Sangam. “Andhra Parishodaka Mandali” a sister organisation to this was started whos main activity was to collect the Manuscript, Inscriptions and help in re-writing the History. It’s 1<sup>st</sup> meeting was held in Hanmakonda 1st April 1924. This organisation encouraged the development of Telugu Language and brought Telugu into Limelight by encouraging Research activities.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)**

**1. Write about the Suravaram Pratap Reddy.**

Ans. The “Golconda” news paper started by Suravaram Prathapa Reddy in 1926, become the famous news paper in Telangana. It published the schedule and works of Andhra Maha Sabha and ‘Grandalayodhyamam’. The Golconda paper played a key role to create political, cultural awareness among the people. In the year of 1966 Golconda patrika was stopped.

**2. Discuss the Andhra Mahila Sabha.**

Ans. The Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana sangham formed in 1922, has changed its name as Andhra Maha Sabhajn 1930 at its first session at Jogipet. Along with the name, the activities of this organisation has also changed. It started looking deeply into factors influencing social and cultural activities.

**3. Write about the Chanda Railway Scheme.**

Ans. “Chanda Railway Scheme” is considered as one of the first political movement in the history of Telangana. The first Railway line in Hyderabad was proposed from Wadi to Secunderabad,

but in 1883 the Nizam Government decided to extend this line till Chanda (Maharashtra) and gave this responsibility to British Company,

**4. Write about the Andhra Yuvathi Mandli.**

Ans. It was established in 1935 at Barkathpura, in Hyderabad by a group of workers like Dr. Lakshmi Narsamma, Yellapragada Seetha Kumari, Illendula Saraswathi Devi Sangam Lakshmi Bai. Sangem Lakshmi Bai was known as “Telangana Jhansi Lakshmi” Due to her involvement in the anti-Nizam struggle, was imprisoned. Scanned with CamScanner

**5. Write about the B.S. Venkat Rao.**

Ans. B.S Venkat Rao born in 1896 in Hyderabad. His real name was Battula Ashaiah. Being fluent in English, Telugu, Urdu, Persian and Marathi, he worked in Nizam Government Engineering College. Later he got settled as a P.W.D officer in the Government office. Being inspired by the principles of Jotibaphule he started the “Adi Dravida Sagham” to fight for Dalit rights and to oppose the Devadasi system.

**6. Describe the Arege Rama Swamy.**

Ans. Rama Swamy played a key role in fighting against the caste system. He born in Rangareddy district and completed his education in Secunderabad. He worked as office boy, carpenter and ticket collector for Nizam Railways. Being inspired by the principles of Brahma Samaj, he started the “Sunitha Bala Samaj” and fought against animal sacrifice, Jogini child marriages, alcohol consumption.

## Tribal and Peasant Movements

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Write about the revolt of Ramji Gond.**

Ans. **The Revolt of Ramji Gond (1853-1860):** The Viceroy of Deccan acquired the administration of Berar along with the five subahs from the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. In 1769 C.E. Hyderabad was made the capital of Hyderabad Subah (Deccan), the earlier capital was Aurangabad. Since then, the Kingdom came to be known as the Hyderabad State and the rulers were the Asaf Jahis (the Nizams). The Berar state included the district of Adilabad. These political changes enabled the Gonds to capture the fort of Manikgarh. This was the first success of the Gonds. Consequently, Sirpur, the ancient seat of Gond Rajas, passed on to the hands of Asaf Jahi rulers. Similarly, the British acquired Berar in 1853 by virtue of the treaty of Berar signed between the Nizam and the East India Company. The treaty was not liked by the people. Between 1853 and 1860 C.E. the Gond tribes and the Rohillas revolted against the British government. This revolt synchronized with events in North India during the revolt of 1857, The Rohillas were disbanded from military in North India, infiltrated into the Deccan. They revolted in Nirmal, Utnoor, Chennur, Asifabad and Adilabad under their leaders Ramji Gond and Haji Rohilla.

**2. Write about the emergence of Hyderabad state communist party.**

Ans. The political awareness in Hyderabad State has begun in 1920s. The urban middle class intellectuals organised themselves into the Andhra Maha Sabha in 1930 at Jogipet. The first session was presided over by Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, started as liberal organisation to promote cultural, social, political interests of the masses. Its main object was to secure a proper place for Telugu language and culture in Hyderabad state. The Andhra Maha Sabha in the beginning demanded the administrative reforms, more educational institutions, civil liberties and concessions from landed gentry, abolition of vetti.

In 1938, "the Hyderabad state congress" was established by Swami Ramananda Tirtha. The government declared that state congress as unlawful organisation. On the advice of Ramananda Tirtha, Ravi Narayan Reddy, Baddam Yella Reddy. Kaloji Narayan Rao offered

Satyagraha to force the government to lift the ban. After that they were attracted towards socialist ideas. These leaders were joined by Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao, Sarvadevapatla Ramanadham and Chirravuri Lakshmi Narsaiah, Arutla Ramchandra Reddy, who were expelled by Osmania University for their participation in Vandemataram movement in 1938.

**3. Examine the main events of the Peasant Armed struggle in Telangana.**

Ans. Telangana Peasant struggle was unparalleled in the 20th century history of India in militancy, chivalry and dedication. It was the second biggest agrarian revolt in Asia only after the Chinese revolution. The movement initially directed against forced labour, illegal exactions by landlords. Later the movement was transformed into an anti-Nizam and anti-feudal struggle as well. The Movement took place between 1946-51 in the Telangana region of the erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad.

- 1. The great Leaders :** The great leaders of the heroic struggle were Ravi Narayan Reddy, Baddam Yella Reddy, Arutla Ramchandra Reddy, Makdum Mohiuddin, Bheemreddy Narsimha Reddy, Nalla Narsimhulu, Dharma Bhiksham so on. The women did not lagged behind men in the struggle, Chityala Ailamma, Mallu Swarajyam, Arutla Kamala Devi, Ravi Sita, Brijurani Goud, Viplava Kumari, Sarju Behan and many others were also participated.
- 2. Socios of Nizam State :** The Hyderabad state was one of the largest princely states in India. Mir Osman Ali Khan Asaf Jah, Nizam VII ruled the State from 1911 to 1948. He was one of the wealthiest rulers of the world. The Hyderabad State consisted of three linguistic areas, the eight Telugu speaking districts of Telangana, the five Marathi speaking districts of Marathwad and three Kannada speaking districts.
- 3. Economic of Nizam State :** Since the Nizam was a Muslim, Urdu was made the language of the courts and the administration at all levels and also the medium of instruction from the primary stage. About 94 percent of the people were illiterates. The political scenario of the state was autocratic. There was no elected bodies at any level. Nizam had his own nominated advisory council and executive council. He appointed Nazims (city coordinators), departmental secretaries.

**4. Describe the Police Action (1948) by Indian Union.**

Ans. The Indian government decided to intervene with twin objectives to force the Nizam to accede to the Indian Union and to suppress the Telangana peasant struggle led by communists. Indian army marched on Hyderabad State from four sides on September 13, 1948, the Nizam surrendered within five days, on 17th September. The Hyderabad state was integrated with Indian Union.

**Continuation of Struggle against Indian government** : The communists were divided over the future of Telangana struggle after the Police Action, whether to continue or to be withdrawn completely. However the Central committee of the communist party of India adopted a resolution in December 1950 for the continuation of the struggle to defend the gains of the Telangana peasantry against the landlords.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

**1. Write about the Sarf-e-Khans.**

Ans. Sarf-e-khas was a jagir assigned to the Nizam himself covering 10,000 square miles, constituted 10 percent of the total area of Nizam dominion. Sarf-e-khas is an Arabic word means personal and private expenditure. The Dar-ul-shifa was the head quarters of Sarf-e-khas during the reign of Nizam Ali Khan.

**2. Write about the Vetti System.**

Ans. The Vetti or forced labour without any payment was common feature in the Nizam state. In rural areas, the feudal lords, patels, patwaris and government officials exploited the people in a number of ways. Various occupational castes such as washermen, Barbers, potters, carpenters, Goldsmiths and other castes were forced to do free service.

**3. Write about the Paigahs.**

Ans. Paigah is a Persian word meaning 'Foot' or stable. The term came to be applied to those who supplied cavalry. These Jagirs were granted to one of the nobility or gentry of the state in lieu of remuneration for the supply of the armed forces to the state. There were three major Paigah estates.

**4. Write about the Martyrdom of Doddi Komuraiah.**

Ans. The members of Sangam in Kadavendi village in old Jangoam Taluq took out a procession against the Visnur Deshmukh. The goons of Deshmukh fired on the procession from Deshmukh gadhi, in which Doddi Kumuraiah was killed and many others were injured on 4th July 1946.

**5. Write about the Levy System.**

Ans. Land alienation increased considerably between 1910 and 1940, particularly during the great depression (1929-33). Many lands were previously owned by peasants transferred into the hands of non-cultivating urban people, mostly Brahmins, Marwadis, Sahukars and Muslims.

**6. Write about the Chityala Ailamma.**

Ans. Telangana Movement became popular during the struggle for Ailamma's land (1940-44). Chityala Ailamma, a washer woman of Palakurthi village was an active member of Sangham.

She took four acres of land on lease from Maktedar, Uttamaraju Raghava Rao. Visnur Deshmukh tried to take over the land and sent his goons to siege the harvest of Ailamma.

**7. Write about the Land alienation of tribals.**

Ans. The large scale immigration of greedy non-tribals such as Marattas, Kumchis, Sahukars and Banjaras from the districts of Nanded and Parbani into old Adilabad district has started with the improvement of communication links such as roads and railways.

**8. Write about the Baghela or Bonded labour.**

Ans. The lower castes like Malas, Madigas, who would be obliged to offer their labour as security for debts and work for the creditors till the debt was paid. The wages for this work would be deducted as loan. They were called Bhagelas.

## Freedom Movement in Hyderabad : 1857-1947

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Explain about the Swadeshi movement in Hyderabad State.**

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

An effort was made to divert the people towards the political movement by unifying the entire Hindu community with the help of Bhajan groups. But Bhajan mandali of Mahabubnagar was forcefully closed by the Nizam government. On November 20, 1910, the government had issued orders to officers with special instructions against them. Even though huge pressure is there the movement was spreading in Hyderabad.

**2. Explain about the Khilafat movement in Hyderabad.**

Ans. After First world war, the Muslims all over the world started Khilafat movement to support Khalifa. In India it was led by Ali brothers. In Hyderabad also some movements were held in favour of this movement.

A series of meetings were conducted in Vivekavardini High School in Hyderabad. Hindus and Muslims attended by keeping aside their religious differences. Hyderabad Mullah Abdul Basid played an important role in the "Red Crescent Society". The paper "Al Hilal" edited by Moulana Azad became very popular in Hyderabad. In the first phase First World War of 1914, Britishers were defeated in the hands of Germans and this made the Hyderabad people happy. Muslims of Hyderabad thought that Nizam could put some pressure on British.

But it did not take place. Viceroy Chelmsford wrote a letter to Nizam which sounded like a warning asking him to not co-operate with movement. Asking him to see the Khilafat issue as a religious matter but behave with political diplomacy. After this, the Nizam discussed the situation with his Prime Minister All Imam, after taking all the factors into consideration decided to British only, Mir Osman Ali Khan reacted that relation with British is very important. He don't want to take his people's titles like "Protector of Religion" and 'Guardian of Islam Nation'.

### 3. Write about the National Awakening in Telangana.

Ans. Hyderabad freedom struggle as part of Indian National Movement was also inspired by many local newspapers and magazines. "Hyderabad Record", "Deccan Times", "Imroz brought tremendous changes among people. Newspapers like 'Hitabhodini by Srinivasa Rao, 'Sujatha' by P.N. Sharma and Deshabandu' magazine by Narasimhacharyulu published articles on Nationalism. Shabnaveesu Venkata Rama Narsimha Rao started a weekly named 'Neelagiri'. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy started 'Golconda'. Mundumula Narasinga Rao published "Rayyat". To run this paper Shoebulla Khan assisted a lot. But Nizam government banned this paper. Shoebulla Khan started 'Imroz' daily. He inculcated nationalism through his articles. Freedom, fighter Katam Laxminarayana published a paper named "Janata". These papers propagated nationalism, highlighted Nizam's autocratic rule in Hyderabad.

In 1891 CE the Nizam Government issued Gasti Nishan 53' against the freedom of press, speech and expression, this denied fundamental rights at all levels. Publication of newspapers and books was an arduous task. Even circulation of newspapers was not at all allowed.

### 4. Write about the INA leaders from Hyderabad.

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

Between 1901 and 1908, Arya Samaj conducted many activities in Hyderabad. Damodar Satyalekar toured entire Telangana and encouraged people to participate Swadeshi in movement. Komarraju Venkatalaxmana Rao's "Library Movement" played a key role. "Red Crescent society enlightened the educated Muslims during the Khilafat movement". Hyderabad State Reforms Association was founded for took interest in constitutional reforms. It played an important role in the freedom struggle of Hyderabad by passing many resolutions on issues like freedom of press, responsible government and so on. Vandemataram movement in 1938 can be called as an important incident. In way many organizations, newspapers, leaders played their respective roles for the beginning of freedom movement in Hyderabad.

**5. Explain about the Women role in Hyderabad freedom struggle.**

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

In Telangana region Vimala bhai Melkote, Padmaja Naidu, Yellapragada Seethakumari, Sangam Laxmi Bhai, Kalvakuntla Saraswathi devi, Sumithra bhai, Vidyadevi Omprakash, Jnana kumari heda, Arutla Kamaladevi, Chaturvedi Lajjavati, Yashoda Bhai etc., all are fought with great courage. This fight not only for national cause but also for social cause. They brought many social reforms also. Eventhough huge pressure of Nizam. Wearing Khadi and weaving of charakas at all homes was everywhere in Telangana.

**6. Write about the Quit India movement in Hyderabad State.**

Ans. The Quit India movement had its repercussions in the Hyderabad State also. As it was done in the British India, in the same way during the quit India movement, destruction of government property, Rail roko etc., took place in Telangana also. Swami Ramananda Tirta met Mahatma Gandhi a day before the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee, who explained to him and his colleagues the implications of the Quit India Movement Swami Ramananda Tirtha obtained from Gandhiji the necessary permission for Hyderabad people to participate in the Quit India movement. Though it might not be as spectacular as in the other parts of India.

The decision to participate in the Quit India Struggle was adopted not only by the state congress in Hyderabad but by the various Praja Mandals in the princely states. Swami Ramananda Thirta left Bombay via Sholapur for Hydrabad and anticipating that he might be arrested, sent a letter to Dr. Melkote envisaging the demands of the Hyderabad State congress, so that it could be signed and sent to the Nizam. As anticipated, he was arrested as soon as he got down at the Nampalli station.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Write about the Turrebhj Khan**

Ans. Jamedar Turrebaz Khan led this group. The Arab guards set firing on this group. Rohillas escaped into darkness having nothing else to do. Militant leaders Turrebaz Khan and Maulvi Allauddin were declared offenders and rewarded on them Rs. 5000. Turrebaz Khan was arrested and produced in criminal court.

**2. Write about the Gasti Nishan**

Ans. In 1891 CE the Nizam Government issued 'Gasti Nishan 53' against the freedom of press, speech and expression, This denied fundamental rights at all levels. Publication of newspapers and books was an arduous task. Even circulation of newspapers was not at all allowed.

**3. Write about the Padmaj Naidu**

Ans. Padmaja Naidu collected amount in Hyderabad for Tilak swaraj fund. She started a branch of Indian National Congress. She was arrested for active participation in Quit India movement. She was a made a report on Razakars assaults and submitted it to the Mahatma Gandhi.

**4. Write about the Aghoranath Chatopadhyaya**

Ans. Aghoranatha Chatopadhyayaa was a great intellectual. He met Salarjung in England. On the invitation of Salarjung he got good opportunity to start social reform movement in Hyderabad. He developed relations with many social organisations in Hyderabad. He retired as principal from Nizam college in 1907.

**5. Write about the Keshav Rao Koratker**

Ans. This movement was started by Tilak in Maharashtra region. This movement had its effect in Hyderabad. Keshav Rao Koratkar having the intimate relations with the lead ers of Maharashtra, many meetings were conducted about Swadeshi movement and is relevance.

**6. Explain about the Operation Polo**

Ans. As like India, Hyderabad State did not get Independence on August, 15th 1947. On 9th September 1948 the Nehru's government took the decision to resort to "Police Action" remove the ulcer of Hyderabad in the belly of India. Thus the Home Minister Sardar Patel had launched Police Action on 13 September, 1948.

**Telangana State Movement Early Phase 1952-1970****SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)****1. Write about the Burgula Rama Krishna Rao.**

Ans. The copy of resolutions was sent to the Chief Minister on 6 August, 1952. After a few days on 22nd August, 1952 the Chief Minister came to Warangal and discussed the above with the students. He has given a promise that he would fulfill the demands compulsorily. Then Chief Minister Burgula Rama Krishna Rao did the same and had given the press notes through the Collectors of various districts. But it was delayed. With the delay and the lack of information of the Collector's notice, the JAC of the Warangal students organized another grand rally on 27th August, 1952 and another letter was sent to the Chief Minister.

In this sequence on 30th August, 1952 at Hanmakonda about 200 students boycotted the classes and organized a rally. Then, the police force entered and many students were severely injured due to the lathi charge. They went again for the full time agitation by hartals in Khammam, Karimnagar, Yellandu, Nalgonda, Miryalaguda, Bhuvanagiri, etc., long with the Warangal District.

The Mulki movement which was started in Warangal spread all over the state and had great impact in Hyderabad City. The students had organized a strike in Hyderabad and went in a large rally from Saifabad College to Abids on 31st August, 1952 opposing the un-lawful lathi charge on the students on 30th August, 1952. On 2nd September, 1952 the Commissioner of Hyderabad city Shivakumarlal passed an order asking the parents to take care of their children and see that they do not indulge.

**2. Discuss about the Telangana Praja Samiti.**

Ans. Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) or Telangana Peoples convention was an Indian Political Party, which fought for separate statehood for Telangana. TPS was founded in 1969. The founder president was Ananthula Madan Mohan. TPS organized a series of strikes and demonstrations throughout the Telangana region to push their demands for a separate state. In June 1969 General Strike in Hyderabad were organized by the TPS led to widespread

violence as TPS supporters clashed with supporters of a unified Andhra State and with police. Women also played an important role in the first phase Telangana Movement. Their protests were intensified and Government activities came to stand-still. Women and students participated in the protests. All age group women actively joined struggle. Eswari Bai, Sangam Laxmi Bai, C.K. Kanaka Rathnamma, Shantabai, Mayor Kumud Nayak, SulochanaNarotham Reddy, Sharmishta Reddy, Amrutha Reddy, Venkateswara Yadav, Arutla Kamaladevi and others participated in the movement. On 1 st May 1969, Women's conference was conducted at Hanamkonda. Marri Chenna Reddy was unanimously elected as President of Telangana Praja Samithi in the place of Madhan Mohan on 23rd May 1969. The students strongly protested entry of politicians into the Telangana Movement resulted split in the Movement. The parallel Telangana Praja Samithi was formed.

### 3. Write about the State Re-organization Commission -1953

Ans. In accordance with Gentlemen's Agreement Regional Council for Telangana, was to be constituted. The presidential order under 371(1) constituted AP Regional committee order, 1958 was issued on February, 1958. Word Telangana was omitted and council has been changed to Committee. It was wide powers on subjects like local self Governments, public health, primary and secondary education, regulation of admissions in Telangana educational institutions, prohibition of liquors, sale of agricultural lands, Cottage and small scale industries, agriculture, markets, development and economic planning. All the legislatures and MPs were members of this committee, the chairmen was given Cabinet Rank. Telangana Regional Committee made volumes of reports on Telangana problems. This committee has used its powers to report but it has no powers to implement and administer.

This Regional Committee from the beginning worked hard for the implementation of Gentlemen's Agreement. State Governments never shown sympathy towards the issues raised by the Regional Committee. In the year 1968 Regional Committee chairman Chokka Rao brought pressure over state and Central Governments to stop illegal shifting of Telangana funds to Andhra, for the implementation of Mulki Rules and against rules that helping Andhra employee's promotions in getting promotions illegally.

Telangana Movement politicians entered. Hence it is false that, the politicians developed Telangana Movement. But Telangana Movement was a result of exploitation of Telangana people's land, resources and employment by the Andhra dominant class. The movement which was started for the implementation of safeguards given to Telangana, converted in to the formation of Telangana Separate state because of their attitude towards Telangana people.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Write about the Kaloji Narayana Rao**

Ans. Raguvir Narayana Laxmikanth Srinivas Rao Ram Raja Kaloji Narayana Rao popularly known as Kaloji was on 9th September 1914 at Rattihali of Bijapur district. His family migrated to Warangal and Settled there. He got his law degree in 1939. He was proficient in Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Urdu and English. He dedicated his life to social service. He wrote several books such as Ana Kathalu 1941, Kaloji Kathalu 1943, Pardhiva Vyayam 1946, Naa Godava-1953.

**2. Write about the Justice Jagan Mohan Reddy Committee.**

Ans. The State Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy to investigate on the police firing up on the people in the Mulki agitation on 3rd and 4th September, 1952 in Hyderabad. This committee visited the areas of High Court, City College Pattarghat and Afzalgunz.

**3. Write about the Marri Chenna Reddy.**

Ans. Marri Chenna Reddy, the congress leader entered the scene showing solidarity with the cause of separate Telangana. The movement was being carried out by youth and student leaders without the involvement of political leaders till the end of April.

**4. Write about the 1952 Mulki Movement.**

Ans. The Mulki movement which was started in Warangal spread all over the state and had great impact in Hyderabad City. The students had organized a strike in Hyderabad and went in a large rally from Saifabad College to Abids on 31st August, 1952 opposing the un-lawful lathi charge on the students on 30th August, 1952. On 2nd September, 1952 the Commissioner of Hyderabad city Shivakumarlal passed an order asking the parents to take care of their children and see that they do not indulge.

## Telangana State Movement: 1971-2014

### ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

**1. Discuss the important of mass protests in the Late Telangana Movement.**

Ans. Ever since the formation of Andhra Pradesh state, several struggles and movements for separate Telangana took place directly or indirectly. Especially the protests that emerged out of 1969 movement turned the entire Telangana into a military camp. Though started as students protest, the struggle for Telangana slowly engulfed the nine districts of Telangana leading all students, educated persons and employees to the path of the movement.

1. The Naxalite Movement first started in West Bengal. In Andhra Pradesh, the Naxal movement had begun in late 1960s in the north-eastern parts of the state especially in Srikakulam and Vijayanagaram districts and then spread over to rest of the state through Godavari Valley forest region to Nallamalla forest region. In Telangana, many activities had been undertaken by Naxalite leaders. After the failure of 1969 separate Telangana State Movement, disappointed Telangana youth and students had chosen the path of Naxalism.
2. Telangana youth were dejected as people from Andhra were appointed in jobs violating Mulki Rules. Employees and Students called for strike. Schools and Colleges were closed down. Telangana NGO's also joined the movement. Government resorted to impose PD act and other repressive measures. In this context noting the gravity of situation, Central Government propounded Eight Point Formula to solve the Telangana problems and announced the same in the Parliament, Eight Point Formula could not give any solution to Mulki Rule issue. For these reasons, the movement got intensified.
3. The major reason for the discontentment among Telangana youth was that injustice was done to Telangana in allocation of funds or employment though it constituted 40 percent in terms of population and geographical area. In education sector too it was discriminated. It was the main reason for the inequalities between the two regions.
4. In the year 1972, On February 14th the Five Judge full bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court gave a verdict that Mulki rules are not constitutional. The Mulki Rules for local

reservations were implemented before Indian independence in the Nizam State. At the time of the formation of the united AP state assurance was given that Mulki Rules would be continued but afterwards they were not implemented.

5. To subside the discontentment of Telangana people, in a public meeting held at Ajam Jahi Mills grounds at Warangal on 17th February 1972, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared that any injustice to Telangana shall not be allowed. As per Indira Gandhi directions PV Narasimha Rao Government moved Supreme Court challenging the verdict of High court.
6. Meanwhile P.V. Narasimha Rao took some key constructive decisions on the Central Government Land Reforms Act. Accordingly, Andhra Pradesh Government issued all land dealings as per the ordinance on May 2, 1972. In the same year on 15 September state legislature passed Land Ceiling Act. All these measures antagonized the land lords who distanced themselves from PV Narasimha Rao. During this time only Supreme Court gave a historical verdict on 3rd October 1972 stating Mulki rules are constitutional and upheld the rules.

## 2. Write an essay on 610 GO.

Ans. The rulers are consistently making efforts through different policies, facts and GO's to subsume the demand of separatism. In 1983, the then Chief Minister N.T. Rama appointed three-member committee to examine the Telangana peoples demand of allocating jobs in Telangana region to the unemployed Telangana youth. This committee recommended that there were about 60,000 Andhra people appointed against the posts allocated to Telangana people. They should be immediately vacated and appoint Telangana people. Keeping in view of the recommendations, NTR issued GO No: 610 in December 1985 and stated but it will be put into effect from 31st March 1986. He also promised that the removed people will be sent back to Andhra by creating super-numery posts. However, till the end of his tenure in 1989, this was not implemented. The successive Governments of congress and Chandrababu Naidu also did not bother to implement it. Owing to the later pressure phase of the Telangana movement and the demand of the Telangana leaders to implement GO No; 610, Chandrababu Naidu Government constituted single man committee of Girglani. Later one more committee was constituted under Prakash Reddy. The committee in its mid-term report stated that there were very few Andhra People working currently in Telangana posts. With this report again the demand for separate state issue came in forefront.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

#### 1. Discuss about the Sri Krishna Committee

Ans. **Shri Krishna Committee Report:** On 3rd February, 2010 the central Government constituted the five member Shri Krishna committee under the leadership of Justice B N

Shri Krishna, to look into Telangana issue. This committee toured Telangana extensively and gathered information from different sections of people. They have collected nearly one Lakh Memorandum's. On 30th December 2011, they have submitted 505 pages report in two Volumes to the Home Minister. They have suggested six solutions pages re to the Telangana committee.

They are:

1. To keep the slate united
2. To divide state and make Hyderabad as Union Territory and keep combined capital city for both the states
3. To Constitute Rayala Telangana clubbing both Rayalaseema & Telangana and make Coastal Andhra as separate state. Hyderabad to be made a part of Rayala Telangana.
4. To divide state into Seemandhra and Telangana and make Hyderabad a Union Territory.
5. To divide state into Seemandhra and Telangana and making Hyderabad as the Capital city of Telangana and look for new capital for Seemandhra.
6. To keep state unified and suggested measure for socio-economic development and political empowerment of Telangana region through statutorily empowered Telangana regional council.

## 2. Write about the Bhuvanagiri Declaration.

Ans. In 1997 a meeting was conveyed at Bnuvanagiri demanding separate state of Telangana. Resolving judicious share in resources for Telangana and other rights, the conference played a constructive role in the movement. Some resolutions were made during the meeting: To lift the Electricity cuts in Telangana, to distribute the Government Surplus and BanJara Lands to the Poor, strictly implemented 1/70 Act and re-allocated confiscated forest lands to Adivasis, to stop oppression on Telangana people. And to ensure the congenial and free atmosphere to conduct meetings and conferences, to critically oppose the insult of Telangana language in print, Electronic Media and Movies etc.. This meeting also condemned the leaders who sabotaged the Telangana movement earlier. These issues were discussed at length in the meeting at Suryapet also. They resolved to restart and to build the new united movement and bring aware the people about discrimination meted to Telangana.

## 3. Write about the Warangal Declaration.

Ans. Warangal meeting which took place in the year 1997 discussed several other issues along with the need of separate state or Telangana. It demanded the change in the center state relations, Major portion of funds allocation to the states and to implement directions of Sarkaria Commission which was in favor of states interest. It also demanded the grass root development using local resources not merely succumbing to the interests of World Bank.

It aspired for evolving the development model for the welfare of the people of all districts of Telangana and the fruits of the development should be distributed among all social groups. They demanded the Telangana state which ensures the right to life and inclusive Governance.

The Warangal declaration gave call that all the demands of the Telangana organizations etc, can be met with the formation of separate democratic Telangana state. Intellectuals like Prof. Jayashanker, Prof. Janardhan Rao continuously interact with Telangana people living in America by conducting seminars and conferences. Telangana People who were living in abroad involved in the movement in one form or the other.

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

**1. Write about the TJAC.**

Ans. Telangana Joint Action Committee was formed with the aim of bringing all organizations and associations who are fighting for Telangana under single platform. Prof. Kodanda Ram was elected as chairmen. Majority political parties joined JAC. Along with Student's JAC, Employees JAC's Caste JAC's, Professor's JAC were also formed. These JAC's continued the movement with diversified protests.

**2. Discuss about the Role of Media in Movement.**

Ans. Though all Caste Associations, Employees, Students, Intellectuals, Lawyers, Journalists, Women and all groups of people participated actively in Telangana Movement, the contemporary press has not covered this in their newspapers, the reason is that the News Papers published from Telangana are largely under Andhra Managements and Andhra Journalists, Editors are in decision making bodies.

**3. Write about the Role of Students in Movement.**

Ans. The role of the students in sustaining later phase of Telangana Movement will remain forever in history. The birth place of movement, Osmania University Arts College acted as the Centre. All student Unions united together and formed as Joint Action Committees and formulated militant struggle. This struggle enabled the inevitable situation to form Telangana State. Along with Osmania University, Kakatiya University, Satavahana University, Telangana University, Mahathama Gandhi University, Palamuru University students staged their protests against Governments during the time of KCR's fast and during other phases of the movements.

**4. Write about the Million March.**

Ans. Million march was organized by Telangana JAC in Hyderabad on 30th September, 2012 on the lines of Dandi March. This march was against the delay in formation of the state by the centre. Telangana Ministers and Various parties supported the march. The Police did not give permission apprehending the violence on the assets of Andhra People.

## Fairs and Festivals of Telngana

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

**1. Explain the uniqueness of Nagoba Jatara.**

Ans. Nagoba tribal festival is very popular. The Mesaram class Gonds of 'Adilabad, celebrates this festival for 10 days. Keslapur village, (Indravelly Mandal) Adilabad district attracts huge tribal crowds from Maharastra, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. It takes place in the Pushyamasam' every year tribal priests performs Abhisekham to the idol of Nagoba located at Keslapur with water brought from Godavari. The elders cleans the temple with the water brought from Hastina Madugu where Nagoba is believed to have quenched his thirst. The Raj Gonds of Adilabad follow a ceremony called 'bheting' (incorporation new brides into the class). The women clad in white saris are the Bhetikoriad or daughters-in-law to be introduced to Goddess Jangubai. The Guidance of Gond tribe stands as star of attraction at Nagoba festival. In the night of last day of Nagoba jatara the Gonds performs Mahapooja of Nagoba. This is also known as "Persa-pen". Dances, music entertains the audience. They offers mahanaivedyam in the bamboo baskets. They cook freshly harvested food grain to offer the deity. Now Urban people are attending Nagoba Carnival from various parts of India.

**2. Write about the Kondagattu Jatara.**

Ans. Kondagattu Anjanna jatara' is one of the important festival of Telangana. Kondagattu village is situated 16 K.M. from Jagityal and 40 K.M. from Karimnagar. According to tradition this temple is more than five hundred years old. The presiding deity Anjaneya is believed as "Sanjeeva" for the diseased, mentally retarded and for childless for pregnancy. The temple was constructed by Singam Balaiah and Ashamma of Kodimyal village. Every year thousands of devotees are taking 41 days 'Dheeksha' and visiting Kondagattu to offer their mokku in the month of April. The tourism department of Telangana is making all efforts to develop Kondagattu into a popular tourist centre.

### 3. Main features of Peddagattu jatara.

Ans. 'Peddagattu' Jatara or Lingamathula Swamy jatara is one of the popular festival of telangana. It takes place in the month of February. It is located in the outskirts of Dhurajpalli village of present Suryapet district. According to local tradition it is nearly 200 years old festival. It is primarily the festival of Yadava Community people. But all castes takes active part. Lingamathula Swamy is the family deity of Yadavas. It takes place once in two years, it runs for five days. Piligrims from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu attends this Jatara Women offers bonalu. Carrying a big basket on their head, they keep turmeric, flowers, kumkum, toys in the basket. Male members wear red neckers. The piligrims offers vegetarian Naivedyam to Lingamathula wanyone offers 'Ram as Bali to other deities the temple complex. Since Qutbshani mene non-telugus started migration to Telangana region. As the result, the Kannadigas introduced Raghavendra Swamy cult arid annual Carnivals at Barkatpura and Lingampally. The Maratas built a jungle Vitobha temple near CBS Gowliguda.

Ugadi celebrations on Veerannagutta by the pujari Shivakumar of Veerabhadra Swamy temple are known in twin-cities for his 'Dandakam' glorifying Veerabhadra's valour. The Marais at Marati Mandal Ramkote, the Bengalies at Bharat Sevashram, Charkaman, Malayalies at Key's high school, the Sikhs at Secunderabad, Gowliguda Gurudwar, as the Parsis at Parsi fire temple (located Rustumji Pastonji temple) and jains at Kolanupaka, Sultan bazar, the Christmas celebrations at Bollaram Secunderabad, Abids, Medak etc.

### 4. Write about the Bonalu festivals.

Ans. Since ancient period worshipping of various types of female village deities was a common feature. Yellamma, Pochamma, Mother Goddesses, (Ammatalli) worship is known to village people. In Telangana region, clinching specifically the 'Ashadam Bonalu' festival became very popular. There is no specific evidence to establish, how and when the Bonalu festival first started. The medieval telugu or sanskrit literary works are not containing references about 'Bonalu'. But the works of modern scholars like Rev. Henry white head, Narendra Luther, M. Andamma, Yadagiri Sarma and recent one 'Bonalu Mahankali jatara Lashkar' by B. Narsing Rao are providing some information about the origin of Lashkar Bonalu.

'Bonam' literally mean Bojanam or meals. This festival is well known to Telangana villages. In the year 1815 CE, Suriti Appayya' an employee in the army of Nizam, visited Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh on duty. He was originally a doli bearer in army. At that time he came to know that his village or Lashkar was seriously hit by epidemic. He visited Ujjain Mahankali Temple and prayed mother Goddess to save his people. He also took a vow to built a temple at his native place.

**5. Write about the Bathukamma festival.**

Ans. 'Bathukamma' festival is another popular folk-festival of Telangana. There is no historic reference about this festival. But it became very popular since 1948 onwards. After the formation of Telangana State, the Government declared it as 'State festival'. It generally starts nine days before the Vijayadashami or Dassera festival in the month of 'Ashvijam'. This is mainly the festival of flowers.

Thangedu, Gummadi, Gunugu, Banthi, Chamanti, Ally, Katla. It is 9 splash of colour through floral arrangement in a conical shape. The women sing songs in praise of goddess Gouri Devi, revolving around the Bathukamma, while clapping their hands and walking in synchronized steps. The ninth day festival begins with engilipula Bathukamma and ends with 'Saddula Bathukamma or pedda Bathukamma. The last day, the goddess is immersed in rivers or tanks after completion of ritual.

Since the establishment of 'Telangana Jaagruthi (in June, 2008), a cultural organisation by Smt. Kalwakuntla Kavitha, daughter of Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao the Bathukamma festival gained enormous support from all corners of Telangana. Even the Telugu NRI's in U.S.A., U.K., Malasia, Australia, Newzland, Dubai, Japan, started celebrations of Bathukamma. The historic temples of Telangana villages, cities became centres for this nine days festival.

**6. Write about the Sammakka and Saralamma Jatara or Medaram Jatara.**

Ans. India is known for different groups of tribes. In Telangana Yerukalas, Lambadas, Yanadis, Gonds are in majority. They celebrates different types of festivals according to seasons and their calendar. Some of the very significant tribal festivals of Telangana were Nagoba Jatara, Sammakka-Sarakka jatara.

According to tradition, Sammakka and Sarakka are mother and daughter. They were tribals. Kakatiya Prataparudra II was ruling Andhradesa during the period between 1289-1323 CE. His soldiers, revenue officials were against tribal people. So Sammakka and Sarakka revolted against Kakatiya king. But they died in their heroic fight. The tribals of Medaram (Warangal), Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra and Karnataka attends this world famous tribal festival. Offering 'Bellam' jaggery is the main attraction of this jatara. The Government of Telangana made all elaborate arrangements to conduct this jatara this year in a peaceful and healthy conditions. The devotees takes holy bath in the Jampanna Vagu or stream before going to Gaddelu. The festival starts on Magasudda pournami Tribals worships Sammakka and Sarakka in the forms of bamboo sticks, which are smeared with vermilion and turmeric. They installs on special raised Gaddelu under a big tree. It takes place once in two years. It became popularly known as Telangana Kumbhamela. Besides the above mentioned festivals the Telangana tribals are also celebrating Shivaji Jayanthi and Komaram Bheem Jayanthi in a grand way.

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)****1. Write about the URS festivals.**

Ans. The Dargas constructed over the Khabar or gori (burial ground) of Sufi saints or head of the Darga became holy pilgrim place to Muslims and Hindus. According to the information given in Abdul Jabbarkhan Malkapuri's Urdu work Mahbubu-i-dhil-manam Tadhkira-Auliya-e-Deccan, the First Darga in Telangana region was built at Barkas Hilltop in the year 1287 CE, by the followers of Baba sharfuddin.

**2. Write about the Komaravelli Jatara.**

Ans. 'Komaravalli' Mallanna Jatara is another famous festival of Telangana. According to local tradition during the period of Kakatiya rule, Ayyannadeva built a 108 pillared Shiva temple at Komaravelli. Every year during the month of January, large number of people gather here to celebrate Mallanna Jatara.

**3. Write about the Edupaayala Jatara.**

Ans. 'Edupaayala' Durga Jatara takes place at Nagasanapally Village, in Papannapet Mandal of Medak district. Every year it takes place on the day of Shivaratri. The Chief deity here is Vanadurga Bhavani. People belonging to all castes attends this jatara and offers prayers.

**4. Write about the Teej festival.**

Ans. The Teej festival is an important festival of young girls and married women. It is celebrated during monsoon season. Shravan and Bhadrapad the women of Rajasthan, Haryana and from other parts of India celebrates it. Jaipur city in Rajasthan attracts large number of Tourists during the Teej festival.