Chapter - 6

POLICE ACTION

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I. FACTORS FOR THE POLICE ACTION:

The Police Action was a historic event in the history of independence of Hyderabad State in particular and in the story of integration of Indian States in general. With the enforcement of the police action in Nizam State, an era of tyranny, Comunalism, the menace of communists, suppression, chaos and confusion was ended. An era of tranquility in day to day life, religion and politics was opened with the new rays of freedom for the progress of the people on secular principles. The political actions of the Nizam and his henchmen compelled the Government of India to order the troops to march on the State of Hyderabad on 13th September, 1948 to maintain the solidarity and integrity of the nation.

A. Azad Hyderabad

Encouraged by the doctrine of two theory nation of Jinna, the father of Pakistan, the Nizam and his hordes by their moves had given the clear impression ever since the beginning of 1946 that they wanted to create an independent sovereign Muslim State in the Deccan. Accordingly he issued a Firman on 27th August, 1947 and proclaimed that he had assumed the status of independent sovereign on 15th August, 1947. But the overwhelming majority of the people in Hyderabad State opposed this Firman and under the directions
of Swami Ramananda Tirth of State Congress, Vianayaka Rao Vidyalankar of Arya Samaj and Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao of Hindu mahasabha launched the Accession Movement to press the Nizam to join Indian union and grant the responsible government. The selfless, restless and sacrificing struggle of the patriots in the Border Movement made the Government of India to order the police Action to accomplish the will of the people.

B. The Speeches of Kasim Razvi

The Nizam patronized the para-military force called the Razakars to fight for the cause of Azad Hyderabad. The leader of the Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen - Kasim Razvi led the armed Razakars in towns and villages of the State and Committed all sorts of atrocities on innocent peace loving Hindus and nationalist Muslims.

He insisted on the right of Muslims to enslave the Hindus who according to him were mere 'Kafirs' and 'Cow urine worshipers'. He instigated the Muslims to ruin the very fabric of Hinduism.

Further while addressing the rally of Razakars on 26th January, 1948, on the day of "Yuge Yalasangi" (village in Gulbarga district) he asserted that "It is against the will of Alla-Hazarat to grant freedom to Hindus. If the Indian Union Ventures to enter Hyderabad, it will find nothing but
the bones and ashes of one and half crores of Hindus". While speaking at the rally organised by the Razakars at Kamalapura and at Bidar in February, 1948 Kasim Razvi, who had the ambition to unfurl the 'Asfia Jha' flag on the Red-Fort at New-Delhi, openly instructed the Razakars to shoot the nationalists at sight to establish an Islamic State. Further he emotionally he acclaimed that the Muslims of Hyderabad State will not allow even the clouds of Indian Union to blow into the border of Nizam State.

Kasim Razvi and the Nizam mixed religion and politics to supress the popular agitation for self rule. The speeches of Kasim Razvi paved the way for the communal turmoil in the State. This was a challenge to the nationalists who desired that Hyderabad State should become an integral or eternal part of India. Therefore the nationalists preferred the 'Civil War' against the fanatic forces of Hyderabad State to integrate the dominion of Nizam into the union of India. This necessiated the police Action by the Government of India.

C. Stand Still Agreement

The Indian Union continued to believe in the efficacy of the Gandhian dictum and the national leaders preferred negotiations despite Nizam's continued belligerency. It was hoped that good sense may prevail upon the Nizam to follow
the foot-steps of the other native states to concede to the national urge of becoming an indivisible part of our country. Thus began a spate of conferences between the representatives of the Government of India and the Nizam. The government of India was represented by Lord Mount-batten, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and his secretary - V.P. Menon.

Nawab of Chhattari, the Prime Minister of Nizam, Sir Walter Mockton, the constitutional advisor of the Nizam, Sir Sultan Ahamad and Nawab Ali-Yar Jung were appointed by the Nizam to conduct the negotiations on his behalf to settle the future of Hyderabad. The negotiations started at Delhi in July 1947 to November 1947.

The Nawab of Chhattari was Statesman and philosopher. He showed interest to evolve an agreement called 'Stand Still Agreement' between the Nizam and Government of India with a view to gain time. The agreement was signed by Nizam for Hyderabad and Lord Mount-batten for Indian Union on 29th November 1947. Soon after the signing of the agreement, the deputy Prime Minister-Vallabhai Patel made a statement in the Constituent Assembly that 'the agreement would be paved for permanent accession through negotiations with Nizam'.

Contents of the Agreement

The one year stand still Agreement contains only five articles. The preamble emphasised that it was the aim and
policy of the dominion of India and of the Nizam to work together in close association and amity for the mutual benefit of both.

The article 1 permitted continuance of all agreements and administrative arrangements on matters of common concern including defence, external affairs and communications which existed between the British and the Nizam before 15th August 1947. Now they would be continued between the Government of India and Hyderabad. The article 3 ensured that nothing contained in it shall include or introduce paramountcy functions or create any paramountcy relationship. By article 5 of the agreement the Nizam got one year breathing space to take final course of action on the future of Hyderabad State.

Violation of Stand Still Agreement

The Government of Hyderabad made only a show of negotiations with union of India, because the Nizam was caught between the stiff attitude adopted by the Government of India of complete accession and of Ittehad’s demand of Muslim State with all privilages to the Muslims of Hyderabad State. The Nizam was just puppet in the hands of Kasim Razvi and his men-Laik Ali, the newly appointed Prime Minister of Nizam and Nawab Moin Jung, the minister for Home and Police. They did not allow the Nizam to sign the instrument of
accession. Hence the most annoying aspect of the negotiations was that they have all along sovoured of 'Jinnahism' and the Nizam used the stand-still Agreement to gain the time for warlike preparations and also an opportunity to gain international publicity to protect his independence. Even before the ink was dry, the Nizam Government had effected breaches in the Stand still Agreement. Whereas, as per the agreement, the Government of India withdrew their troops from Nizam’s territory including the regiment kept at Bolarum by the British Government before India became free.

The Laik Ali cabinet 1) advanced a loan of rupees twenty crores to Pakistan. 2) Promulgated two ordinances in quick succession ie on 20th and 23rd December 1947. The first one imposed restrictions on the export of all precious metals from Hyderabad. The second one declared that Indian currency as not legal tender in the State. 3) Appointed public relation officer at Karachi and Syria with the intention to win the Muslim support for his cause. 4) Refused to ban the organisation of the Razakars, their processions and meetings. 5) Failed to release the imprisoned congress workers and start negotiations with them on granting responsible government.

These actions of the Nizam Government were against to the spirit of the Stand still Agreement and they were great threat to the unity, integrity and sovereignty of India. Even
Lord Mount batten, who signed the agreement on behalf of India was shocked by these actions of the Nizam. It was obvious fact to every one conversant with current Hyderabad politics that the Laik Ali Government, under the control of the Razakars would agree neither for accession nor for the responsible government. The minority community which was holding a virtual monopoly of all officers under the State Government could not view with equanimity and granting of the responsible government for that would spell the end of their privileged position. Thus police Action became imperative\textsuperscript{12}.

D. Smuggling of Arms and Ammunitions

Not satisfying with these breaches, the Nizam government involved in smuggling of the arms and ammunitions on large scale into the Hyderabad State from Australia, America, England, Syria and Pakistan. Sydney Cotton was reported to be engaged in aerial gun running (ever since January, 1948) with Karachi as his base. The supplies were made at night and Bidar and Warrangal were the receiving airfields. It was difficult to check these flights or quantity of arms supplied. It was estimated that the huge sum of money say about 22 crores was spent by Nizam in 1948 to smuggle the arms. He also increased the strength of the State force without intimation to government of India to fight for the supremacy of Muslims.\textsuperscript{13} Around 'Dakshina Sadana', the residential headquarter of k.M. Munshi, skilled
spices had been posted to note as to who called on him and what transpired in it with the nationalists. In view of this, K.M. Munshi could not collect and report the relevant particulars relating to the forces of the Nizam to the government of India. Thus Hyderabad was fast developing into cancerous growth in the very abdomen of India. To operate this ulcer, the Police Action was ordered.\textsuperscript{14}

E. Hyderabad Weapons Week

The Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen observed Hyderabad Weapons Week on 31st March, 1948 with the object of collecting arms and ammunitions and money with which to buy them on the plea that the government of India had failed to supply arms and ammunitions to Hyderabad State.

While inaugurating Hyderabad Weapons Day, Kasim Razvi exhorted the Razakars to march forward with the \textit{Qoran} in one hand and the sword in the other to hound out the enemy. Hundreds of nationalists were brutally slaughtered by Razakars on the day of observing the Hyderabad Weapons Week.\textsuperscript{15} To curb these violent activities by lawless elements the government of India had to go for the Police Action.

F. Attempt to Secure Loyalty of Backward Classes

The Nizam next turned an effective propaganda campaign to buy the loyalty of the Hindus particularly the
SC/ST population to snub the nationalist movement. The leaders of the backward community Viz. B.S. Venkata Rao and Shyam Sunder were engaged to win over the Harijans. They created an impression that the end of Asif Jhah dynasty will introduce the era of Brahaminism and will sound the death knell to the interest of the backward classes. Crores of rupees were spent on this project'. The Nizam also patronised Deendar Movement under the leadership of Siddique to convert the Hindus into Muslims. To arrest this conversion policy of Nizam, uphold the entity of Hindu culture and to support the noble cause of nationalists, the Police Action on Hyderabad State became necessary evil on the part of Indian union.

G. Atrocities of Razakars and Communists

The period from 15th August, 1947 to 7th September, 1948 was marked by the reign of terror in the history of Hyderabad State. The atrocities of Razakars increased to an intolerable extent. As a result of this, lawlessness of an unprecedented nature prevailed in the State. Repeated requests to the government of Hyderabad for the disbandment of Razakars had failed to evoke any response. The tempo of their spoilations holding of the trains and looting the goods of the passengers gave no peace and protection to the lives and property of the Hindus even in the border areas of Madras and Bombay presidencies. "The Razakars did not spare the
missionaries and nuns". At this juncture, Razakars had allied with the Communists and they were supplied with explosive weapons to fight for the Azad Hyderabad. It was the fundamental duty on the part of the government of India to protect the valuable life of Hindus from the menace of Razakars and Communists.

H. Incursions of Indian Territory

With the help of Hyderabad army, the Razakars and Deendars started making incursions into the Indian territory. By the end of 7th September, 1948, about 150 incursions were made inflicting greater casualties upon Hindus living in the border places of Indian territory.

I. Impact of Border Movement

The freedom fighters under the directions of the State Action Committee organised more than 100 border camps all along the border areas of Madras and Bombay presidencies to carry out the armed struggle to confront with the menace of Razakars to liberate the villages from the clutches of the Nizam and to integrate the State into the union of India. The armed struggle between the nationalists and Razakars created complete anarchy in the State. The law abiding population of all communities in the State were living in the state of terror, turbulence and helplessness from all angles of life. So there was a complete break down of the law and
order situation in the various parts of the State. The government of India could not look on helplessly. 20

II. PRELIMINARY ACTIONS ON HYDERABAD:

In the A.I.C.C. session held at Bombay on 20th May, 1948, the State Action Committee members, Chief Minister of Bombay, B.G. Kher K.P.C.C. president - S.Nijalingappa, the leaders of Hyderabad Karnataka - Swami Ramananda Tirth, Dr. G.S. Melkote and Janardhana Rao Desai spoke on the grave political situation prevailed in the Nizam State and urged the then Prime Minister - Pandit Nehru and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabai Patel to resolve the political deadlock in Hyderabad immediately. 21 At last, Vallabhbhai Patel putforth the proposal that plebicite be conducted to decide the problem of Hyderabad. 22 When the Nizam turned down this proposal, on 26th May, 1948, Sardar Patel ordered deployment of Indian troops on the frontiers of Hyderabad State on 9th June, 1948 to assist the nationalists working at border camps in protecting the lives and properties of the non-Muslims. On 2nd July, 1948, the State owned Deccan Air Ways were asked to stop its service. Steps were also taken to stop the flights of the international arms smuggler - Sydney Cotton into the State by registering the protest to the government of U.K., Australia, Syria and Pakistan. On 3rd July, 1948, the Governor General of India - Rajagopalachari promulgated an ordinance restricting the
transfer of (India) government securities held by the Nizam, his government and State Bank of Hyderabad. A day after this promulgation, ban was imposed on the export of Jewellery, precious stones and Indian currency, coins and foreign exchange to Hyderabad. On 11th July, Reserve Bank of India imposed 'Economic blockade' on Hyderabad State.23

Delegation to U.N.O.

The steps taken by Government of India unnerved the Nizam. He had a second thought now and accordingly, he picked up a delegation consisting of Nawab Moin Nawab Jung and Shyam Sunder Sab to plead the Hyderabad cause before the U.N.O. and seek its intervention to safeguard the independence of Hyderabad. When Government of India refused to give passport to the delegation of Hyderabad on the ground that 'the Nizam had no right to convert the domestic issue into an international one'. The Nizam sent cable on 10-9-'48 to Sir Alexander Kadagan, the president of the security council to come immediately for the rescue of Hyderabad.24

III. POLICE ACTION, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1948:

In the mean while, day by day tension mounted. The charges of border raids and breaches of the Stand Still Agreement were made on both sides. The freedom fighters at the risk of their life had intensified the border movement. During the course of our investigation, it is noticed that
some of the agitators at border camps for Swarajya, after having disgusted with the passive attitude of the union government resolving the political issues in the State of Hyderabad; were said to have instigated the Razakars to commit more and more depredations even on Hindu women. This unfortunate action, as some freedom fighters advocate was necessary evil to display the fact that there was complete anarchy in the State of Hyderabad and to create the needed political atmosphere for the union government to resort to Police Action to integrate the Nizam’s dominions into the Indian Union.25

At this juncture, the then Prime Minister Pandit Nehru paid visit to London on 9th September to attend the Commonwealth session.26 Sardar Patil determined to go with sword to punish the wicked. The set of circumstances which prevailed in the Hyderabad State compelled and convinced the daring Vallabha Bhai Patel, inspite of the passive and oscillating attitudes of Pandit Nehru, to order the long awaited Police Action on Monday 13th September, 1948. The Indian troops were commanded by Major General J.N. Chaudari under the directions of Lt. General Maharaja Sri. Rajendra Sinhaji, who was then the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command.27

Indian forces attacked the State of Hyderabad from twelve angles of neighbouring presidencies. Of which the
attacks made via Manmad (Railway Junction) from Aurangabad side, via Nanj and Naladurga from Sholapur side, via Suryapet from Telangana side, via Nagpur from Maharasthra side, via Hospet - Munirabad from Madras presidency side and via Gadag from Bombay presidency angle were more effective and forceful. 28 At Munirabad (near Hospet) there took place a terrific fight on 14th and 15th September, 1948 between the forces of Indian union and the Nizam. The Razakars set up their military camp called "Chota Pakistan" at Munirabad and stored in heavy amount of arms and ammunitions. On 16th September, they were blasted by the regiment of Gorkhhas. 29 The Nizam forces were made to run helter and skelter in search of their safety. On 17th September, 1948, the Laik Ali cabinet tendered its resignation. All the imprisoned nationalists were released. On 18th September, the Hyderabad force under the command of Major General El. Edroos surrendered to the Indian Union and at 5.00 p.m., Nizam signed the proclamation, incorporating the former Hyderabad State into the union of India. Gallant Indian troops accomplished a work with lightening speed and liberated the enslaved population. Kasim Razvi was arrested on 19th September and after seven years of imprisonment fled to Pakistan. On 23rd September, 1948 the Nizam sent a cable to the security council withdrawing the Hyderabad case and put at rest all elements of disintegration. Soon, Government of India appointed Major General J.N. Chudari as Military
Governor of new Hyderabad State to restore law and order and to provide an opportunity for the people to form the "Responsible Government". Sardar Patel, who played a key role in liberating the Hyderabad State through Police Action is no more. But he is best remembered by the people with great respect and reverence in this part of the country as a great saviour and chief architect in the story of integration of Indian States.

An Unique Event

But for the unabated selfless struggle carried out by the nationalists against the Nizam and timely Police Action ordered by the Government of India, the emergence of one more foreign country within the heart of India like Pakistan would have emerged ever troubling the nation like an incurable ulcer. If Hyderabad had remained unintegrated with rest of India, the country would have felt outraged. The communalism of Ittehad would have developed into a civil war between the two major communities. The Muslims in India who had been accepted as an integral part of our democratic society would have come to be looked upon as hostile. So the Police Action averted this calamity.

IV. ACCOMPANYING MILITARY FORCE:

Colonel Bhatia was incharge of military wing stationed at Sholapur. The Collector of Sholapur - Mr. Ghatage, a
great patriot suggested the officials of Indian army to take
the direction and help of Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar, the
Sibiradhipati of Sindigi border camp, Dattatreya Rao Avaradi,
the border camps inspector for Gulbarga district, Alavandi
Sivamurthy Swami, the Sibiradhipati of Mundarigi border camp,
A.V.Patil the Sibiradhipati of Wagdhari border camp Appa Rao
Patil, the active worker of Goudagaon camp and Chandrasekhar
Patil, the fearless fighter of Mahagaon against the Razakars
in arresting the Razakars in the area of Hyderabad
Karnataka.  

Hyderabad State was easily occupied as
everybody knows, but the Razakars who were roaming in the
country side committing depredations had to be rounded up.
This was more difficult than marching Indian army into
Hyderabad State. It was a game of hide and seek between the
desperadoes and the military, but more a game in which no
quarter was given by either of the parties.

**Arrest of Razakars**

Immediately these patriots obliged the military men in
under taking this risky job. They accompanied the Indian
military force to guide them in indentifying and arresting
the Razakars from their hide-outs in different corners of the
villages in Hyderabad Karnataka area, overwhich the above
mentioned leaders know the people and were conversant with
local conditions. In spite of adverse weather conditions,
social schisms, worst means of transport and communication,
A photo of nationalists of Gulbarga district who participated in the border movement. The picture shows the camp incharge Sardar Sharana Goud Inamdar accompanying the Indian military to attest the Razakars from their hide-outs in Hyderabad Karnataka.
they went ahead to the spots of Razakars. Thus they had the distinction of becoming first persons to enter the State with the military. Sardar Sarana Goud Inamdar led the Indian military, sitting on the Tank from Sholapur to Gulbarga and Dattatreya Rao Avaradi guided military men from Sholapur to Jewargi via Osmanbad and Bijapur\textsuperscript{35}.

At Duttargi, Gorta, Ambalaga, Machalamba, Heroli, Sarasamba, Mudol, Mahagaon, Kurkota, Hebbal, Kalagi, Dogibana, Alavandi, Bannikoppa and Munirabad, there was little resistance from the Razakars. The Indian army entered the village - Tiruka - Chincholi on 10.10.1948. The Razakars, who dominated this place, did not come out to surrender to Indian army. At first, they fired in the air. Then it paved the way for the opening of attacks and counter attacks between the Indian police force and the Razakars. On the fourth day, when Chandrasekhar Patil and Apparao Patil of Mahagaon were directing the Indian Police to fire at a specific spot, by chance, one bullet fired by the Razakar leader - Afis Khan hit Apparao Patil, who succumbed to serious injuries. He was brought to Government hospital, Gulbarga, for treatment where he became martyr on the day of \textit{Vijaya Dasmi}, in 1948\textsuperscript{36}.

Fortunately Chandrasekhar Patil escaped from the fire, though he was very close, to his close friend Apparao Patil. Unable to face the Indian Police, the Razakars at
Tirukachincholi surrendered on 13.10.1948 ie one month after Police Action. So their help to the military search party proved of great value in the work of liquidating the Razakars.\(^{37}\)

V) **REACTIONS OF TOLIS**

On account of fire and counterfire, actions and reactions during and just after the Police Action, thousands of Razakars were shot dead. The Hindus who were in the State of overwhelming spirit of joy and emotion on attaining the Independence in the State, recollected the humiliation that they had experienced in past at the hands of the police and Razakars. Now the Hindus involved in the vindictive actions on Razakar Muslims. The Hindus, who started taking retaliating steps on Muslims were called "Tolis". In some parts of Hyderabad Karnataka, there was naked dance of death and destruction of Razakars. The dead bodies of Razakars floated on the rivers - Gandodari and Bennitora in Gulbarga district and the river Musi near Hyderabad.\(^{38}\) This shocked the sentiments of democrats.

Therefore the freedom fighters of Hyderabad Karnataka warned the Tolis to give up revengeful attitudes and called upon the people to love each other. Swamiji issued a statement requesting the people to forget the evil past and work for the communal harmony. The Razakar Muslims who were
injured owing to the acts of retribution by the Hindus were hospitalised by the workers of the State Congress and Arya Samajists. When atmosphere was tense and difficult to control the revengeful activities of the emotional Hindus over Muslims, Chandrasekhar Patil, Sankara Setty Patil of Kamalapura, Channabasava Pattada devaru of Bhalki, Bhimanna Kandre and others of Gulbarga and Bidar districts made sincere attempts to protect the lives and honour of the Muslims by extending shelter and hospitality to the deprived Muslims. Some of them did not hesitate to tide "Lingas" and "sacred threads" to create an impression that they were non-Muslims so as to seek protection from the attacks of Tolis\textsuperscript{39}.

No sooner the Police Action was over than, the Hindus who suffered the atrocities at the hands of the ruthless Razakars, started retaliating against Muslims. The atrocities caused by the Hindus against the Muslims were no less cruel. During these hectic days, reasonable minded Hindus, did show generosity in protecting the life and honour of the Muslims by extending them the needed shelter and hospitality. To conceal the Islamic religion, the Muslim women started having crimson and Kumkum on their foreheads and also wearing ear-rings to show that they were non-Muslims so as to protect themselves from the atrocities of Tolis\textsuperscript{40}. 
In this connection, it is appropriate to remember the fact that when the atrocities of the Razakars were at their height, the several sofisticated and national minded Muslims did not hesitate to give shelter to the highly scared Hindus and rescued them from the onslaught of the iconoclasts. Several Hindus disguised themselves as Muslims bearing long beard, moustaches and wearing the dress of the Muslims. As long as the reign of terror was on, the Hindus thus resorted to the Muslims’ customs and practices to protect themselves in the unscrupulous acts of Razakars.  

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE COMMITTEES:

It was the inner urge of the State Congress and other nationalists that the Hindus as in the past, should set up good precedent in the history of their glorious culture. Along with the officials, the leaders of Hyderabad Karnataka led by Swami Ramanand Tirth and others toured almost all the villages of Hyderabad Karnataka and established ‘Peace committees’ representing all sections of the society in every village. They convinced the people on the need to forget the past tyrannical acts of the Nizam in the newly established democratic set up based on the principles of equality, liberty, universal brotherhood and requested the countrymen to work for the building of strong and secular nation.
Apart from this, during the days of the movement against the Razakars and those of Tolis after Police Action, the Hindu Muslim hooligans confiscated the property of the innocent people on both sides of the community by means of force and forgery. In this back ground, the state Congress workers and Arya Samajists worked together to convince both Hindus and Muslims to give back the confiscated property, mostly at their free will to the original possessors. Where situation demanded, the leaders of the peace committees suggested the officials (District collectors and superintendent of police) to use pressure and force to ensure justice to Hindus and Muslims, who were exploited and victimised by the anti-social elements. Particularly in Gulbarga district, the great organiser of the Congress - Chandrasekhara Patil of Mahagaon played a vital role in ensuring the communal harmony and self confidence among villagers in leading a new life. It is to note that the services of the nationalists in this connection were commended by the delegates of the U.N.O., who visited the then Hyderabad State to study the situation and report on the conditions that followed the Police Action in September 1948.
Notes and References

1. Munshi, K.M., The End of An Era, P.58. The Nizam was afraid that signing of the instrument of accession would lead to disturbance and bloodshed in Hyderabad.


5. Ghatge, Raghunathana Rao., op.cit. P.90. Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramaiah describes the theory of ’Jinnahism’, in the following words: start talking, push bargaining, commit the opponent to a concession or two, invoke the intersession of the principles and break the negotiations altogether; then wait a while, press intermediaries into service, pursue talks, gain another point or two, repeat the previous, strategy, break and pass.


7. Ibid., P.334.

8. Ibid., PP. 334-335. Nawab of Chattari, the prime minister of Nizam could not continue for long as he was upset with the brutal acts of Razakars. But before he resigned, he had managed to see government of India agrees for the Stand Still Agreement. Kasim Razvi was an astute of criminal lawyer of Lathur. He led the Razakars to attack the ‘Shahi Manjil’, the official building of Nawab of Chattari and manhandled him on 30.11.1947, for having made the Nizam to sign the Stand Still Agreement with Union of India. Kasim told the Nizam that Chattari who held Jagir in U.P., which was under congress rule could not be believed or be dependent upon. He was of the opinion that ‘If Allah Azarat’ Signs the agreement, it will mean the end of Hyderabad State. As per the article II of the Stand Still Agreement, provision was made for the appointment of India Agent General (K.M. Munshi) at Hyderabad and Hyderabad Agent General (Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur - S.M. Razvi) at Delhi to work out the terms of the Agreement for mutual benefit.
13. Ibid. P.370.
15. Menon, V.P., op.cit. PP.350-351.
16. Avaradi, D.R., S.D.R., P.5. The Deendars were band of robbers working under the garb of mendicant fairs. Their Chief-Siddique was publicised as Dharmaguru, an Avatara of Lord Channabasaveswara, Lingayat Diety.
17. Menon, V.P., op.cit., P.374.
18. "Deccan Chronicle"., An English daily from Secunderabad Dt. 11.9.88 PP.1-4. Please see article entitled "was the Nizam unwilling to give in?" by Gopal Rao Ekbote, a retired Chief justice of Andhra Pradesh. Also vide another article entitled "Some Communists Fought for Azad Hyderabad". By K.V. Narasinga Rao, Camp-in-charge of Chand border camp.
19. Government of India., Extracts from White Paper on Hyderabad. The Communist movement aimed to break the feudalism and indirectly the Nizam’s despotism. The Communist leaders such as Ravi Narayana Reddy, Mugdam Moinuddin Raj Bahadur and C. Rajeshwar Rao, established Kisan Sabha to fight against the feudal lords in Telangana Area.
24. Ibid., P.373. Please vide "Samyukta Karnataka", dt. 15.9.1948. P.3. It is to be noted the fact that Jinnha of Pakistan and Mr. Churchill of England supported the
cause of 'Azad Hyderabad'. On 30th July, 1948, Mr. Churchill indulged in some acrobatics in the House of Commons in favour of the Nizam's sovereignty.

25. Avaradi, D.R., Tape Sound. The author refused to reveal the sources of information and the places where the Razakars were encouraged to commit more and more atrocities on Hindu women in the interest of the public and communal harmony.


27. Menon, V.P., op.cit. P.376.

28. Nijalingappa, H., S.D.O.C.P. PP.1-10. Also vide "Samyukta Karnatak", dt. 15.9.1948. P.1. Colms. 3,4 and 5. The Sholapur regiment was led by Major General Chawdari. The military from Bijawada was commanded by Major General Rudra. The Bombay regiment was led by General B. Sivadatta Singh and the aerial attack on the state of Hyderabad was made under the leadership of Air-Vice Marshal Mukharjee, 800 soldiers of the Nizam lost their lives in the Police Action in barely 108 hours.

29. "Shiast" and "Arya Bhanu" ) a Urdu and Hindi dailies from Hyderabad) dt. 18.9.1948 and 17th, September, 1948, respectively.

30. Veerendra Patil., Tape Sound. The Nizam had no other way but to accept the terms and conditions of merger by the government of India. The Nizam was no more the king of Hyderabad state but contended himself to become Rajapramukha.


32. Menon, V.P., op.cit. P. 389.


39. Kulakarani, M.L., Prabhu Rao Kamble Wale., P. 74. Sankarasetty Patil of Kamalapur (Gulbarga dist.) informs that the Hindus protected the Muslims from the attacks of Tolis by tiding Lingas on the neck of the Muslims to create an impression that they were Lingayats. Tolis: They were the gangs of Hindu gundas who involved in taking the retaliating steps against the Muslims after the Police Action.


41. Extracts from S.D.R.s. Also vide Kulakarni, M.L., op.cit. P.75.


43. "The Times of India", An English daily from Bombay, dt. 10.11.1948, P.3. Colms.2,3. Mr. Gatge, K. Ayyar and Rebello were the district collectors of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar respectively. They extended all support to the peace committees. In maintaining the law and order after Police Action, the S.Ps. of Gulbarga and Bidar districts viz. Kolekar and Naik worked round the clock.

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