

Group-,I,II,III,IV,S.I,P.S,P.C,VRO

Quick Revision Notes

Indian Modren History

(English Medium)

By

DATTU METHRE Sir



DATTU METHRE Sir
Chairman



DATTU METHRE'S

DBS

IAS
INSTITUTE


DESIRE BELIEVE SUCCESS

Near labour office, 2nd Floor, Mallepally Towers, Ashoknagar

9542045185, 9550318679

Topics

Modern History

- 1) Advent of European Union
 - 2) Rise of Britishness
 - 3) British Governance — Political, ~~const~~ Economical, social, Religious.
 - 4) Renaissance Movement
 - 4) Sepoy Mutiny
 - 6) Tribal Movements
 - 7) Peasant Movements / Riot Movements
 - 8) National Movement
- 

8/8/18
Wednesday.

ADVENT OF EUROPEAN UNION

- In 1452, Trade was done b/w India & Europe through
+
1453 Land route
- Later it was closed.
- Portuguese travellers tried to find sea route to India
- Portuguese king - Henry - The Navigator sent the travellers to India
- In 1487, 1st Personality } - Miyadiaz.
tried to find }
sea route }
- Miyadiaz went to southern tip of South Africa.
- He named the southern tip as Cape of Good Hope.
↓
It treated as Danger zone.
- So, 1st Trial was failed.
- 2nd Trial was done by Columbus.
- Columbus discovered West Indies Islands.
- Columbus also discovered North America & South America
but the name of America was given by Amerigo Vespucci.
- In 1497, Vascodagama followed Miyadiaz route.
↓
Portuguese traveller

→ after crossing Madagascar Island, he met an Indian
traveller - Kanji Mamal → also known as Razak.

↓
He was a Gujarati Navigator

→ On 1498, May 17, VascodaGama finally visited to Calicut

Portuguese 1st trade centre - Calicut

→ Calicut king - Jamesron.

→ VascodaGama met Jamesron & returned to Portuguese.

→ Jamesron gifted Spices to VascodaGama

→ Spices was the major reason for the European to visit India.

→ In 1500, Portuguese travellers with 1200 members came
AD
to Calicut region.

→ In 1502, Cochin was the trade centre

↓
1st Trop trade centre of Portuguese
[Capital]

2nd Capital of Portuguese - Goa.

→ Ninhadi Kanha shifted capital from Cochin to Goa.

↓
Portuguese Governor

→ Portuguese did the wars mainly in water.

→ Water wars introduced by Francis - D - Almeida.

also called as Blue water Policy.

→ Blue water policy abolished by Albuquerque.

→ One of the governors who campaigned christianity in India was → Albuquerque.

→ He campaigned "Christian Men should marry Hindu Women."

→ Next generations of Christian Men & Hindu Women,
↓
They called as "Goans".

→ Francis - D - Xavier came to India during Achyutha deva Raya period & Nihadi Kanha as governor in this period.
↓
Vijayanagara ruler.

→ Francis - D - Xavier started Catholic Missionaries.

→ He also started Goa Church [Bom Jesus Basilica]

→ He impacted about 7 lakhs members Hindu & converted themselves as christians in Nagapathnam.

→ Goa Churches recognised as UNESCO heritage sites.

→ [In 2018, UNESCO recognised heritage sites as Victoria construction Architecture in Bombay.]

[In India, There are 37 heritage sites of UNESCO].

→ Portuguese implemented

- 1) Tobacco
- 2) Tamota
- 3) Maize
- 4) Opium
- 5) Indigo
- 6) Potato
- 7) Tea

- Portuguese introduced Printing Machines.
- They given major priority for Commercial crops.
- Portuguese was the 1st country who visited the India & left the India at last in 1961.
- Goa, Daman & Diu were the last trade centres of Portuguese.
- Through Operation Vijay → Goa, Daman & Diu were merged in India & sent Portuguese from India.
- [Through Operation Polo → Hyd merged in Indian Union].

DUTCH & Operation Catechpillar

- 2nd European Country visited to India — Dutch.
- In 1602, Dutch East India company was started in ^{land} Nether [Dutch].
- In 1605, This company came to India.
- And made 1st trade centre at ^[Capital] Machilipatnam in 1605.
- [All companies were private except French East India Company]
- Dutch taken permission from MD. Quli Qutubshah
- [West coast regions headed by Delhi Sultans]
[East coast regions headed by Native Rulers]

→ Dutch majorly exported spices.

→ In 1610, Trade centre was Pulicat [Nellore].

↓^{1st}
Dutch 1st Imp trade centre [Capital]

[1610-1759] Dutch 2nd Imp trade centre & Capital - Nagapatnam.

→ Dutch was the 1st East India Co. got permission of
Coin Minting in South India in 1620 by Sultan Qutubshah.

→ Dutch constructed a fort in Pulicat was Fort Grolmaki.

→ Through Baderi war, Dutch left from India in 1759.

↓
War b/w Dutch Vs Britishers.

Baderi in Calcutta.

→ Dutch was only Europeans became relatives to Andhra.

→ BRITISHERS :-

→ 3rd European country came to India.

→ British East India Co. was started in 1600 AD with the
permissions of Queen Elizabeth in London.

→ It came to India in 1608.

→ William Hawkins taken permission from Jahangir for making
trade centres in India.

- They tried to make 1st trade centre as Surat. → 1st trial
- They failed because Portuguese were ^{already} settled in Surat.
- They 2nd trial in 1611 to make trade centre as Machilipatnam.
- 1st trade centre - Machilipatnam. In 1611 taken ^{from} permission
MD. Quli Qutubshah by the officer - Cap Hippan
- Portuguese were removed by Britishers & occupied Surat
in 1612.
- In 1620, Pulicat → It was also failure trial.
- In 1636, Britishers got 1st Golden Farmana ^{given} by
↓
Abdulla Qutubshah to the [Free trade policy/permission]
- British officer - Thomas Joy's.
- In 1639, Britishers got Madras. Given by the Vijayanagara
Chennapatnam
ruler - III Venkatapathi Rayalu.
- Damodarula Venkatadri Naidu gave the suggestion to give
Madras.
- British officer - Francis Day got Chennapatnam
- St. George Fort can be seen in Chennapatnam.
- Damodarula Venkatadri Naidu's father's name - Chennappa Naidu.
- On his ~~own~~ name Madras also called as Chennapatnam.

→ 1st Municipality in India - Madras.

→ In 1658-59, Girald Anjees, ^{started construction of} developed Bombay.

Madras developed by Francis day.

→ Britishers got Bombay as dowry by from Portuguese

→ In 1689, Aurangzeb given

1) Kalicutta	} to Britishers.
2) Satnatha	
3) Govindpur	

→ From Kalicutta, Co. Calcutta was existed.

British officer - Job Charnak developed Calcutta.

→ DENS / DENMARK :-

→ 4th European country visited India → Dens / Denmark in 1615

→ 1st Capital ^{site} of Dens - Frankpura.

→ 1st Imp ^{site} Capital - Serumpur [Bengal]

→ FRENCH :-

→ Last European country visited India - French.

→ One & only company existed under the surveillance of

Govt was French East India Co. in 1664.

→ In 1665, French came to India.

→ 1st site of French - Surat.

→ Taken trade permission from Aurangzeb.

→ In 1669, French came to Machilipatnam.

[In west Coast Machilipatnam was imp trade for exporting diamonds & cloths]. developed by Francois Martin

→ In 1672, French get Pondicherry from Vijayanagara rulers.

1st imp trade centre of French - Pondicherry.

→ Trade Competition paved the way, ~~blw~~ for the way
blw French & Britishers.

→ Francois Karan taken permission from Abdulla Qutubshah
& made Machilipatnam as trade centre.

→ 1st wars were started blw French & British in India.

↓
Anglo French Wars.

→ ANGILO-FRENCH WARS :-

→ Anglo-French Wars were 3.

I War → 1746 - 48

II War → 1749 - 54

III War → 1756 - 63

} These wars done in Carnatic.
So, these wars are also known as Carnatic Wars.

→ Carnatic Nawab - Anwaruddin.

His Capital - Arcat.

→ In 17th Reasons - 1) Trade competition

→ 2) Hostility wars b/w Austria & Prussia
↓ ↓
Supported by British By French.

→ British & French wars in Europe impacted India.

→ In 1746, French officer - Duplay occupied Madras.

→ - 3) Immediate reason - Occupation of Madras.

↓
For I Anglo-French War.

→ British officer - Nicholas Moss went to Anwaruddin.

→ Anwaruddin given oath to Nicholas to reoccupy Madras from French.

→ Anwaruddin attacked on Duplay at Shandam.

↓
also known as Adyar.

- Anwaruddin bought 25000 army but Dupleix bought 750 army.
- "Shandon War" exposed the Indians rulers were the Incapable rulers.
- Indians became the slaves to Britishers throo this Shandon War.
- In Europe, Britishers defeated French. In India, French defeated British.
- In 1748, "X-law shappel pact" happened b/w British & French.
- Acc. to X-law shappel pact, Britishers got Madras

Reasons for the defeat of Indians :-

- Lack of Modern weapons.
- Lack of Leadership.
- Lack of discipline.
- In 1748, Chanda Saheb was son-in-law of Anwaruddin.
 - ↓
 - Went to Dupleix for occupation of Karimatic throne.
- Chanda Saheb ordered to Dupleix to kill Anwaruddin & occupy the throne.
- So, In 1749, Dupleix announced the war on Anwaruddin at Ambur.

→ With the Ambusai War,

II Karnatic War was started in 1749.

→ In the Ambusai War, Duplay killed Anwaruddin & made Chandasaheb as King.

→ MD. Ali saw the Anwaruddin's death & escaped to Trichunapally.

↓
S/o Anwaruddin

→ Contemporarily, In 1749, Heredation war's started b/w

Nazari Jung & Muzaffar Jung in Hyd.

↓
Took help of

↓
Took help of 1) Duplay,

2) Kurnool Nawab - Himmath Bahadur Khan

3) Kadapa Nawab - Abdul Nabi Khan.

→ Muzaffar Jung killed Nazari Jung by Duplay.

→ But Duplay took help of Kurnool & Kadapa Nawab.

→ Actually Kurnool & Kadapa Nawab killed Muzaffar Jung but gift was given to Duplay.

→ Machilipatnam, Yanam, Karaikal was given to Duplay by

Muzaffar Jung.

→ Duplay recognised as Native ruler by Muzaffar Jung

and given title as "Jaffar Jung" to Duplay.

→ In 1751, Robert Clive became British officer & arrested

Duplay & ended his political life.

→ Bussy was in Hyd & Karnatic regions.

↓

Head of army of Duplay.

→ Duplay replaced by Gadyu & appointed in Hyd.

→ Gadyu got support of Bussy.

→ Robert clive was not defeated by any of French officers.

→ Robert clive killed Chandasaheb & replaced by MD. Ali in 1751.

→ MD. Ali given title - Asrat Veerudu to Robert clive.

→ Local rulers thought to kill Muzzafar Jung.

→ Kurnool & Kadapa & Nawabi called Muzzafar Jung to
Lakkireddy pally.

→ Muzzafar Jung was killed by Kurnool & Kadapa Nawabi.

→ Bussy appointed Salabath Jung as ruler in 1751
↓
son-in-law of Muzzafar Jung.

→ Salabath Jung given Northern Circars to French in 1751
↓

[Chikakul, Rajamundry, Eluru, Musthafanagar]
Muthazanagar]

→ From French, Britishers get Northern Circars through

Bobbili & Chandwithy wars.

↓
1757

↓
1758

→ Finally, Northern circars given by Nizam - Ali Khan to Britishers

in 1765-66.

→ Mediator b/w Britishers & Nizam Ali Khan was
Kandregula Jegu Parthulu.
↓
He was a Dubasi [Translator]

→ In 1754, II Karnatic War ended with Pondicherry pact.

→ British officers signed on Pondicherry pact - Robert Clive
French officers signed - Gradyu.

→ III Karnatic War was started with Thummalapalem
in 1756.

→ In part of Karnatic War, Bobbili War & Chandurthy war
was happened.

→ British & French directly participated in Vandavasi War.
↓ ↓
Derkunte Court-d-Lali
→ Participated in War.

→ Indirectly, French started expelling from India through
Vandavasi war.

→ In 1763, III Karnatic War was stopped with Pact of Paris.

→ Reasons for French defeat :-

1) 1 Major reason was → it was started under surveillance of govt.

2) Lack of Display

3) Rising of Robert Clive

→ Through Karnatic War, Andhra merged in Madras.

- For Occupation of Andhra — ~~A~~ Karnatic Wars.
- For Occupation of Rayalaseema → Anglo-Mysore Wars.
- For Occupation of Bengal → Anglo-Maratta Wars.
- Ceded districts — Kurnool, Kadapa, Ananthapur, Ballari, Rayalaseema.
- ↓
Its Capital — Ananthapur

ANGLO-MYSORE WARS

- Britishers attacked on Mysore.
- Mysore rulers called as Nawabs.
- Hyder Ali came for ruling Mysore.
- ↓
He was supporter of French.
- Hyder Ali participated in Wars of British & French.
- I Anglo-Mysore War → 1766-69.
- II Anglo-Mysore War → 1780-84
- III Anglo-Mysore War → 1790-92
- IV Anglo-Mysore War → 1799
- 1761-1782 → Ruler was Hyder Ali
- 1782-1799 → Ruler was Tipu Sultan.
- In 1766-69, Hyder Ali fought with Lord Mearns.
- The war was stand still. So, the pact was happened b/w them was Stand still Pact at Madras.
- I Anglo-Mysore War stopped with stand still Pact / Madras Pact.

→ Capital of Mysore - Sri Ranga Patnam.

II Anglo - Mysore War :-

- Britishers occupied Mahe city of French without permission of Hyder Ali.
- French took support of Hyder Ali.
- Through occupation of Mahe, II Anglo - Mysore was started in 1780.
- In 1782, Hyder Ali died due to Cancer.
- So, Tipu Sultan became Ruler.
- War happened b/w Tipu Sultan & Warren Hastings.
- This war ended with Mangalore pac.
- Tipu Sultan - "Mysore ka Sheer."
 - ↓
 - In India, he maintained Largest Frangi.
 - ↓
 - With Lion symbol / Lion shaped gun.
- French got Mahe city.

III Anglo - Mysore War :- In 1790.

- Tipu Sultan thought Mangalore pact was insulted pact.
- So, Tipu Sultan announced III Anglo - Mysore War on Lord Cornwallis.
- In this war, Nizam Ali Khan, Marata & Britishers participate.
- Tipu Sultan wrote a letter to Napoleon
 - ↓
 - French Hero.

→ French revolution happened. In ——— & In that revolution

Tippu Sultan helped Napoleon. So, Tippu thought to take Napoleon's help.

→ Napoleon didn't help Tippu Sultan.

→ Tippu wrote other letters to Jangsha. But didn't get support.
↓
Persian rules

→ So, III Tippu defeated in III Anglo-Mysore War.

→ Through Srirangapatnam pact, war was ended.

Results :-

→ 50% of ceded districts land was given to Britishers.
↓
[Kurnool & Kadapa]

→ 2 crores tax was paid to Britishers by Tippu.

Greatness of Tippu Sultan :-

→ He printed the Calendars.

→ The New Measurements were introduced.

→ He developed Mangalore port.

→ He printed MD. Gajini & MD. Bin Tuglaq coins.

→ He also printed Shiva Parvathi coins.
↓

1st Printed by Hyder Ali.

→ Sringeri Math was revived.
↓
In Karnataka

celebrations of

→ He conducted a French Revolution.

With the symbols of celebrations, he planted freedom tree.

→ In 1798, Lord Wellesly - Governor general.

↓
Introduced Subsidiary Treaty Alliance.

↓
Mutual understanding in Alliance.

→ This Alliance happens b/w Britishers & Native rulers.

→ 1st Ruler signed on Subsidiary Treaty Alliance - Nizam Ali Khan.

→ 1st Ruler opposed Alliance - Tipu Sultan.

→ For opposing of Subsidiary Treaty Alliance, IV Anglo-Mysore war was happened.

IV Anglo - Mysore War.

→ ^{b/w} Tipu & Wellesly.

→ Tipu was killed by British of Wellesly.

→ Britishers got all the control of the districts.

→ Britishers & Native rulers supported each other.

→ Land Occupation theory was started by Lord Wellesly.

→ 2nd Ruler signed on Subsidiary Treaty Alliance - III Krishna Raju Adayari in 1799.

→ after death of Tipu, Adayari Ruler ruled Mysore.

→ 3rd Rules signed in 1802 was II Baji Rao.

Bengal Occupation &

→ Mughals were the superior rulers in North India.

→ Farruk Shiraz given 2nd Golden Farmana to Britishers.
↓
Mughal rulers.

→ In 1717, Bengal was started dividing from Mughals.
↓
By Murshid Quli Khan.

→ Bengal founder Murshid Quli Khan.
↓
Brahmin but converted ^{to} Islam.

→ Ali Vardi Khan's Grand son Siraj-ud-dowla.
↓
Started ruling Bengal in 1756

→ Siraj-ud-dowla hated Britishers because they used Free Dastakhs
useless.

Local trading permissions
given through ~~these~~ Dastakhs.

→ He cancelled Dastakhs.

→ Britishers campaigned Christianity. So, Siraj-ud-dowla hated Britishers.

→ Britishers established small colonies.

→ In 1756, Siraj-ud-dowla imprisoned Britishers in
a dark room.

→ About 123 British officers were died.

- The death of 123 Britishers called as Black Hole Tragedy.
- It paved the way for Battle of Plassey.

→ Battle of Plassey - 1757

- Robert Clive participated in Plassey War.
- Sa'aj-ud-dowla's head of Army - Mir Jaffar supported to Robert Clive.
- So, Sa'aj-ud-dowla was defeated.
- Mir Jaffar came from Murshidabad with 50,000 Army.
- Sa'aj-ud-dowla escaped from Battle field.
- He killed by Foaders.

↓
 Manichand Aminchand

Results :-

- Mir Jaffar appointed as Ruler.
- He given 24 Parganas to Britishers.
 - ↓
 - Taluk's
- In 1759, Mir Jaffar supported to Britishers against Dutch in Baderi War.
- Chinsura fort was occupied by Britishers.
 - ↓
 - Dutch side

→ In 1760, Mir Jaffar refused to pay taxes. So,

Mir Jaffar replaced by Mir Kasim.

→ Midnapur, Chittagang & Bardhan was given to Britishers by Mir Kasim.

→ * Free Internal trade Permissions was given to Britishers by "Mir Kasim".
[Free Dasthaki]

→ In 1763, Without permission of Britishers, Mir Kasim shifted capital from Murshidabad to Mangr.

→ So, Mir Kasim replaced by Mir Jaffar.

→ Mir Kasim went to Avadh Ruler → Suja-ud-dowla.

→ Avadh region divided from Mughal.

→ They took support of Mughal Ruler → II Shah Alam.

→ II Shah Alam, Mir Kasim, Suja-ud-dowla became the Alliance.

→ In 1764, Battle of Buxar between
Britishers Vs II Shah Alam Alliance ↑ get defeated.

Results of Battle of Buxar was ended with Allahabad Pact in 1765. ↓

→ * 1st time diarchy was implemented in India through this pact by
↓
dual govt. Robert Clive.

→ Robert Clive Recognised as 1) Nawab.
2) Jagirdhar

→ 1st time British governance was reformed.

→ * Through Allahabad pact, II Shah Alam was made as Pensioner
from Mughals. ↓ Tax collector
1st Pensioner.

→ Varanasi, Allahabad was given to II Shah Alam.

→ Awadh region was given to Saifa-ud-daula.

→ Mir Kasim was removed.

→ Finally, Britishers got Bengal.

BOMBAY OCCUPATION :-

→ For occupation of Bombay, Anglo-Maratha wars were happened.

→ Peshwas were the de facto officers of Bombay.
[PM]

→ Founder of Peshwa dynasty — Balaji Vishwanath Peshwa.

→ In 1761, III Panipat war was happened b/w Marathas & Afghans.

→ Afghan Ruler — Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marathas.

→ Decline of Marathas was started from III Panipat war.

→ Small families also ruled Maratha region.

1) Borsley family → Capital — Nagpur.

2) Holkar family → Capital — Indore

3) Gyawad family → Capital — Baroda

4) Sindhia family → Capital — Gwalior.

- 1761 - 1772 → Ruler - I Madhav Rao Peshwa.
- after the death of I Madhav Rao, Marata's became weak.
- Heredation wars were started.
 - ↓
 - B/w II Madhav Rao Vs Narayan Rao & Ragooba Peshwa.
- Ragooba killed Narayan Rao.
- Now, the war b/w Ragooba Vs II Madhav Rao
 - ↓
 - Went to Britishers
- Ragooba made pact with Britishers in 1775 at Surat.
- Acc. to Surat pact, Salte/Salsetti & Basins were given to Britishers by Ragooba.
- East India Co.'s Board of Control didn't accept Surat pact.
- II Madhav Rao's head of Army - Nana Fadnavis.
- Board of Control sent Lord Wellesley ^{Wellesley's} ~~wellessy~~ to II Madhav Rao.
- Britishers made Purandhar Pact with Nana Fadnavis.
 - ↓
 - officer - Wellesley's.
- So, Ragooba went to Supreme court for Justice.
- Supreme Court ordered to ratify Ragooba's pact.
- So, I Anglo-Marata War was started in 1775.

I Anglo - Marata War :- [1775-1782]

↓
B/w Warrier Hastings & Nana Fadnavis.

- War happened at stand still.
- I Anglo - Marata War ended with Sate pact.
- Acc. to Sate pact, Britishers got Salsetti & Basin.
- II. Madhav Rao committed suicide in 1796.
- edgains heredation wars were started.
- II Baji Rao became Peshwa.
- In 1799, Nana Fadnavis died.
- after death of Nana Fadnavis, heredation wars increased.
- Jeshwanth Rao Holkar & Dowlath Rao Sindhiya fought with each other.
- Jeshwanth Rao Holkar defeated by Sindhiya.
- Dowlath Rao Sindhiya became head of army in court of

II Baji Rao.

- Jeshwanth Rao Holkar announced war on II Baji Rao in 1802
- Jeshwanth Rao defeated II Baji Rao & Sindhiya.
- II Baji Rao went to Britishers.

- In 1802, II Baji Rao did pact with Britishers & signed on Subsidiary Treaty Alliance.
- II Anglo-Marata War in Dec, 1802 b/w Britishers vs Holkari Alliance [4 families]
- Borsley defeated in 1803 & made a pact - Devgaro pact. Britishers got Revenue powers at Nagpur through Devgaro pact.
- In 1804, Sindhya defeated & made a pact - Anjan Devgaro pact. Gwalior was totally occupied through Anjan Devgaro pact.
- Gykwade supported Britishers.
- In 1806, Holkari's defeated & made pact - Indore pact
- Through Indore pact, II Anglo-Marata war was stopped.
- Sir George Barlo signed on Indore pact.
- In 1817, III Anglo Marata War was started.
- II Baji Rao was appointed as ruler by Britishers.
- But II Baji Rao didn't pay taxes. So, War-III was started.
- II Baji Rao sent Pindaris on Britishers.
↓
Robber's group
- II Hastings suppressed & killed Pindaris.

→ During II Baji Rao period, In Koregao, we can see Dalit Movement & Mahari Movement.

→ *II Baji Rao constructed Koregao memorial symbols in 1818 Jan.

→ Peshwa designation was totally abolished.

Results :-

I Anglo-Maratha War :-

→ II Madhav Rao recognised as Peshwa by Britishers.

→ Rajeoba made as Pensioner.

→ Salsetti & Basra was given to Britishers.

all wars Results :- after 1818.

→ Peshwa designation was abolished.

→ final peshwa designation removed in 1857.

→ after 1818, Peshwa's became as Pensioners. [1818-1857].

→ Last Peshwa - Nanasahab. 1818

→ II Baji Rao sent to Kanpur as Pensioner.

→ PUNJAB OCCUPATION :-

For Punjab occupation, Anglo-Sikh wars were happened.

→ In Punjab, there were 12 small kingdoms called as Misls.

Capital of Misli - Lahore.

→ Ranjith Singh died in 1839.

His wife Rani Jindal. Their son - Dalith Singh [5' yrs].

→ At the age of 5 yrs, Dalith Singh was ruler.

→ Rani Jindal started governance.

→ Kalsa Sikh Army tried to occupy Punjab region.

↓
Headed by Gulab Singh.

→ Rani Jindal loved Lal Singh & made him as Prime Minister.

→ Rani Jindal said Britishers that Sikh Army is going to
& attack on
occupy the Britishers.

→ So, the war happened b/w I Harding & Gulab Singh
↓ ↓
Britishers Sikh Army

I Anglo-Sikh War.

→ Lahore pact happened b/w Sikhs & Britishers in 1846 March.

→ Acc. to Lahore pact, Gulab Singh got Kashmir with 1 crore.

→ Lawrence was appointed in the governance of Sikh.

→ In 1846, Dec, Barrowal Pact was happened.

→ Under^{leader}ship of Lawrence, a committee was appointed for ^{sikh,} till Dalith Singh become Major, governance leaded by Lawrence. This was announced by British.

→ Jalandar, Doab, Kashmir were lost by Sikhs.

→ & Acc. to I war, ^{British} Sikhs got Revenue powers on Lahore.

→ In 1849, Lord Dalhousie announced

II Anglo-Sikh War to occupy total ^{punjab} ~~sikh~~ region

→ Through this war total punjab was occupied.

Results :-

→ Dalith Singh & Rani Jindal became Prisoners & sent to London.

→ Dalith Singh converted as Christian.

DOCTRINE OF LAPSE :- 1848



→ acc. to this, If the rulers don't have ^{own} children, the kingdom should be handed over to Britishers.

→ Adopted children are eligible for ruling.

→ Introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

→ Through Doctrine of lapse, 1st kingdom got ^{Sathara} by Britishers ↗

- 1) Satwara → 1st Kingdom.
- 2) Jagadkeshwarpur.
- 3) Jalmathpur.
- 4) Sarthal.
- 5) Jhansi.
- 6) Nagpur.
- 7) Avadh → last kingdom occupied under Doctrine of Lapse.

→ Governance of Britishers :-

By Robert Clive.

→ Through Allahabad Pact, Britishers implemented Diarchy in 1765.

- Diarchy
- 1) Nizamiyath → Taken care about defence / Military Regiments.
 - 2) Diwaniyath → Taken care about Revenue dept.

→ Head of Diwaniyath were Britishers.

→ Head of Nizamiyath were Native rulers.

→ In 1772, Diarchy was abolished by Warren Hastings.

→ Warren Hastings implemented Collector
↓
To collect taxes.

→ In 1773, Britishers governance was regularised.

- I Regulating Act → 1773
 - II Act → 1793
 - III Act → 1813
 - IV Act → 1833
 - V Act → 1853
- } for Regularisation of govt.

→ In 1793, the ^{1st} Charter Act was implemented.

If Private person/makes pact with govt.
co.

2nd Charter Act - 1813

3rd Charter Act - 1833

4th Charter Act - 1853

Chronology ↓

1st Governor general of Bengal

1773 - 1784 → Warren Hastings [Suppressed Taggar]

1785 - 1793 → Cornwallis [Father of civil services]

1793 - 1798 → Sir John Shore

1798 - 1805 → Lord Wellesly [Introduced Subsidiary Treaty Alliance]

1805 - 1807 → George Barro

1807 - 1813 → I Minsto

1813 - 1823 → II Hastings [Official Raitanga system introduced]

1823 - 1828 → Ahmarest last governor general of Bengal. Introduced

1828 - 1835 → William Bentick [abolished sati] [official Mahalwari system]

* 1835 - 1837 → Charles Metcalf [Freedom of Press was given]

1837 - 1842 → Akland [R. Ganga canals were constructed]

1842 - 1846 → Elambo

1846 - 1848 → I Haarding

1848 - 1856 → Dalhousie [Doctrine of Lapse]

1856 - 1857 → Lord Canning [Sepoy Mutiny]

[Father of Indian Civil Services - Sardar Vallabhai Patel]

- 1st Governor general of India - William Bentick.
- Last Governor general of India - Lord Canning.
- 1st Viceroy of India - Lord Canning.
- In 1773, Governor general of India was introduced [G.G.I] according to I Regulation Act - 1773
- Acc. to 1883 Act, G.G.I was introduced.
- After 1857, East India Co. was totally abolished.
- In 1784, Pitt's India Act was introduced by Warren Hastings.
 ↓
 Acc. to Pitt's India Act, again diarchy was implemented.

→ Revenue Governance :-

- Mediators were appointed for Tax collection by Britishers.
- Robert Clive revived Revenue system through Alahabad pact in 1765.
- Robert Clive given lands to Village head men through

Auction.

- Auction lands called as Sarbastha lands.
- In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Land Tax system, with recommendation of Sir John Shore.
- Acc. to this land tax system, lands given to Zamindars by Britishers.

→ Zamindari System

→ Zamindars collected taxes from farmers.

→ Zamindars can collect as they wish taxes.

→ But British govt decided that how much tax should be collected from Zamindars - $\frac{10}{11}$ part (i.e) 89%.

→ Zamindars were allowed to use $\frac{1}{11}$ part.

→ 1st time it was introduced in Bengal.

- 1) Bengal
- 2) Bihar
- 3) Northeast Provinces.

→ Raitanga System

→ 1st time Britisher - Sir Thomas Munro introduced ~~the~~ Raitanga system in India in 1792 at Basa Mahal / Selum → Chittoor

→ Sir Thomas Munro took help of Colonel Read to introduce Raitanga system.

→ In 1820, it was officially revived in India by II Hastings, with the help of Thomas Munro & Colonel Read

- Raitanga System introduced in → Madras
 - Ceded districts
 - Bombay
 - Sikkim

→ In this system, there were no mediators.

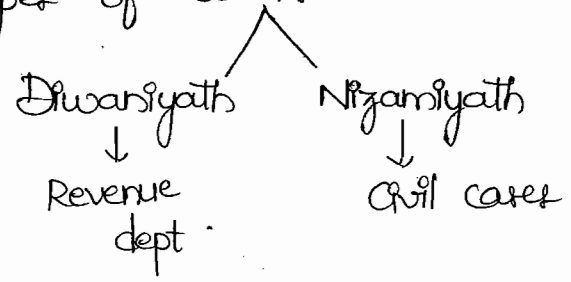
→ About 50% to 60% tax was collected.

Mahalwari system ^{↑ estate} :-

- Introduced by William Bentick with the help of B.M. Brod.
- Village treated as estates.
- Mahalwari system also called as Goramwari system.
- From total village, Taxes were collected.
- This system introduced in
 - 1) Agra
 - 2) Punjab
 - 3) Avadh
 - 4) Nellore
 - 5) Chittoor.
- Out of these 3 systems, Mahalwari system was successful.
- British East India Co.'s total Economy's, Land tax - 40%.
- From Opium, tax was 17%.

→ Judiciary Governance :-

- In ancient ^{& Medieval}, there were Divine tests.
- Warren Hastings abolished Divine tests.
- Jury system was introduced Warren Hastings.
- Two types of courts were introduced.



→ Britishers courts called as "Adalaths."

→ Cornwallis introduced "Mobile courts".

→ ^{on} Judiciary system, Lord Metcalfe committee appointed.

→ acc. to this committee, "Equality Before law", by Britishers.

→ Lord Metcalfe was father of Indian Penal Code in 1860

Civil Procedural Court - 1861.

Criminal Procedural Court - 1859

→ ^{acc. to} 1861 - High Court Act, 1st High Court - Calcutta
2nd - Madras
3rd - Bombay.

→ Acc. to 1871 1773 Act, Supreme Court started in 1774.

→ ECONOMY &

→ Britishers gives highest priority for commercial crops.

→ Majorly exported Opium, Indigo, Tobacco, Cotton.

→ Britishers sent Opium, Indigo & Cotton to Europe.

→ Opium was exported to China.

→ Tea was imported from China.

→ Acc. to 1813 Act, ^{London} Govt gives Free trade Permissions to

↳ Except Opium & Tobacco. Tea.

↓
Free trade Act

Britishers for
all products/
crops,

→ These powers also abolished Acc. to 1833 Act.

→ Water Disputes :-

→ R. Yamuna & Sutlej canals constructions started by

II Hastings. [1st Personality in Britishers]

[1st Personality - Ferozshah Tuglaq]

→ R. Ganga canal constructed by Akbar.

→ Sir Arthur Cotton was appointed by Dalhousie for constructing canals on R. Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra.

→ He constructed Dawaleshwaram Barrage on R. Godavari
Prakasham Barrage on R. Krishna.

→ after 1900's, Captain Colvin Scott was appointed on Water Irrigation by Vice Roy - Lord Curzon.

→ Industries :-

→ Britishers first introduced Coffee & Tea in Assam.

→ all Industries developed after 1833 Act.

→ Cotton Industry/ was biggest Industry in Bombay by
Cloth Industry

Parsi.
↓
Zoroastrians.

→ Narabhai Dawar started/ Cotton Industries in India introduced.

- Handcrafts were totally declined with impacts of Industry.
- Rubber Industries developed in Kerala.
 - ↓
 - for Rubber bullets.
- Rubber Industries developed during I World War.
- Jute Industry was developed during World War-I in Bengal
 - ↓
 - Bullet proof Jackets made up of Jute. on silver banks of Hooghly.
- Cement Industries developed at Tamilnadu / Madras.
- Chemical Industries developed at Bengal.
 - ↓
 - for making Chappals.
- Sugar Industries were developed in Bengal after 1880's.
- Before 1880's, Britishers imported sugar from Malaysia, Singapore
- after 1905's, Sugar industry developed in UP.
 - ↓
 - Now "Sugar bowl of India".
- Iron & Steel Industries developed in Sakri by Jamshadji Tata
 - ↓
 - started in 1908.
- Later Sakri was converted as Jamshadpur.
 - ↓
 - steel city.
- Indian Iron & Steel co. competed with Germany.
- Valuable cloths of India - "Muslin". Pure - Dacca Muslin
 - ↓
 - Pure cotton.

Bangladesh
↑

- Britishers said ~~Dacca~~ ^{Bangladesh} Muslim as "Shadow of the cloth".
- Indian clothes competed with Lanka Shaw clothes in London.

Education :-

- Warren Hastings encouraged Persian Education & English Eduⁿ.
- ↓
- He constructed Madarasa in Calcutta.
- Dandkar started Sanskrit college in Varanasi.
- ↓
- British officers.

→ Acc. to 1833 Act, Melale Committee was appointed on Education.

→ ^{This} Committee researched on Anglo syst & Orientalist.

→ In 1835, Persia was totally removed & introduced English as Empire language with recommendation of Melale.

→ On Education, th Many Committees appointed.

→ In 1854, Charles woods & Dispatch committee was appointed by Lord Dalhousie.

- Recommendations :-
- 1) Primary Eduⁿ should be in Orientalist
 - 2) ~~the~~ Higher Eduⁿ should be in Anglo syst.
 - 3) Encouraged Women Eduⁿ
 - 4) Encouraged vocational Eduⁿ.
 - 5) Discussed about Universities.

→ With recommendation Charles Woods & Dispatch committee, University Act was introduced in 1857.

- Universities started in
 - 1) Madras
 - 2) Calcutta
 - 3) Bombay.

Education

→ ~~Ed~~ Woods & Dispatch committee called as "Magna Carta".

→ Acc. to Woods & Dispatch committee, District level high schools & Village level high schools should start.

9/8/18
Thursday.

→ 2) W.W. Hunter Committee by Rippon in 1882.

→ Recommendation of Rippon was Education development should be done ^{under} by Local governance.

→ 3) Thomas Rally committee by Lord Curzon in 1903.

Given report in 1905

Recommendation - Food allowances should be created in Universities.

4) Slater's committee by Chemsford in 1917

Report in 1919

Recommendation - Indian Universities should be developed like London universities.

→ Three years degree should be implemented.

This Report called as "London University Report / Oxford University Report".

5) Haithong Committee by Jowin in 1929.

Recommendation :- Education allowances should be increased.

6) Shan Sasfert Committee by Vevel in 1944.

Recommendation :- Cultural Education should be revived.

Oriental Education should be encouraged.

7) Zakir Hussain Committee by Indian National Congress in 1927.



Report in 1929

→ Report made at Vardha. So, This Report called as "Vardha Report".

Recommendation :- Vocational Education should be encouraged.

→ Women Education should be developed.

→ If encouraged Cultural Education.

→ Acc. to 1813 Act, British East India Co. decided to spend ₹ 1 lakh on Education for every year.

→ This Act was abolished in 1833.

→ Civil Services Employment was discussed in 1833 Act.

→ Raja Ram Mohan Roy encouraged Civil Services Employment.

[Father of Civil services - Cornwallis]

→ Acc. to 1853 Act, Greek & Latin Languages were became as Eligibility languages for civil services.

→ Civil Services Recruitment should be done at the same time in London & India, Acc. to 1853 Act.

→ Civil services Eligibility age ↓

1859 — 23 yrs

1860 — 22 yrs

1861 — 21 yrs

1869 — 19 yrs

→ * 1st ICS officer of India — Satyendranath Tagore
↓
Brother of Rabindranath Tagore.

→ [Subashchandra Bose at young age appointed as Civil servant].
[19 yrs]

→ Committees were appointed on Civil services.

→ In 1886, Acheson Commission was appointed by Lord Dufferin.

Recommendations :- 1) Not only Civil Services recruitment, all services exams should be conducted at a time in London and India.
^{recruitment}

2) Civil Services Eligibility age should be increased to 23 yrs.

→ In 1924, Lee Commission was appointed by Lord Reading.

Recommendations :- 1) A Public Service Commission should be established for the service commission exams.

* So, UPSC was started in Delhi.

→ Transportation Development :-

→ Britishers started Railway development because to distribute raw materials from villages.

→ Coal was also exported from one place to other places

→ 1st Railway line started in 1853 by Dalhousie from "Mumbai to Thane" with 34 kms

→ 2nd Railway line → "Calcutta to Rani Gurnj" to develop Coal mines.

Coal can be majorly seen in Rani Gurnj.

→ Dalhousie started Telegraph system from Calcutta to Agra

↓
1st telegraph system.

1st telegraph system in Hyd → Bombay to Hyd.

→ 1st Postal Bill pointed at Karachi during Dalhousie period in 1854.

[Father of Postal system - "Shershah"]

→ Before postal system, Information passed through Horses in British

→ National Highways / Grand Trunk Road started by Dalhousie.

[In India, Grand Trunk Road started by Shershah

In India 1st Road started by Chandragupta Mowrya]

In India

- Steam Engine was introduced by Dalhousie.
Invented by James Watt.

Society &

- Britishers tried to abolish evil practices.
- In 1802, Lord Wellesly did Infant Mortality Abolition Act.
- In 1829, William Bentick abolished Sati by Abolition of Sati Act, with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- In 1833, Abolition of Slavery Act was done. But, it was implemented only in London by William Bentick.
- In 1843, In India Abolition of Slavery Act was implemented by Elmhurst.
- In 1846, Abolition of Human Sacrifices Act was implemented by J. Hardinge.
- In 1850, Abolition of Caste Disabilities Act by Dalhousie.
- In 1856, Abolition of Religion Disabilities Act & Widow Re-marriage Act implemented by W with the impact of Eshwara Chandra Vidya sagar.
- Christian Missionaries also started.
- 1st Christian Missionary started in Bengal, Calcutta for
 - development of English Education
 - Campaigning Christianity.

- Acc. to 1813 Act, Christian Missionaries were ^{officially} statified.
- 1813 Act also called as "Religion Act".
- Catholic Missionaries, Protestant Missionaries & Christian Missionaries,
 - ↓ By Portuguese
 - ↓ By Denmark
 - ↓ By British
 are the three Missionaries.
- In Before 1857, Britishers and Muslims fought with each.
- In 1820, Wahabi Movement was started by Sir Syed Raf Basweli.
 - ↓
 - for abolition of British & Sikh authority on Islam.
- Centres for Wahabi Movement → Lahore, Peshawar.
- Nizam Ruler → Nasir-ud-dowla helped economically to the Wahabi Movement.
- Mubasiff-ud-dowla did Wahabi Movement in Hyd.
 - ↓
 - Brother of Nasir-ud-dowla.
- In Andhra, Gulam Rasool did Wahabi Movement.
- The Enfield & Riffield Bullets were introduced in Sepoy's.
- British Army consisted with Indian soldiers - Hindus & Muslims
 - ↓
 - called as Sepoy's.
- These Bullets were made with Cow & Pig fats.

→ These bullets should be used by ~~using~~ Mouths

→ Indians refused to use Enfield & Riffled Bullets.
[34 members]

→ So, In Bharatpur, ^{sepoys} Indians started revolted against British in 1857 January.
[34]

This revolt headed by "Mangal Pandey".

→ Mangal Pandey attacked on British & killed Colonel Halse & Leftnerst Baigh.
SEPOY MUTINY - 1857

→ So, In May 1857, Mangal Pandey was executed:

* [1st Execution in Sepoy Mutiny]

→ after the death of Mangal Pandey Real Mutiny was started.

→ On May 10th, 1857, Bahadur Khan was appointed for Mutiny by Mughal Ruler - II Bahadurshah at Delhi - Meerut.

→ So, Sepoy Mutiny called as Meerut Sepoy Mutiny.

→ All Indians were participated in Sepoy Mutiny.

→ Zamindars participated because high taxes were collected by Britishers

→ Because of Doctrine of Lapse, Kings participated.

→ V.D. Savarkar said ^{1st Indian} National Movement was

"Sepoy Mutiny".

→ * [1817 - Puka Movement was ^{1st Indian} National Movement by Indian Govt] In Orissa.

- Malleon called Sepoy ^{Revolt} ~~Revolt~~ as "Mutiny"
- Mutiny → Higher officials opposed by lower workers
- Bakth Khan came from Delhi, Meerut.
- From Kanpur - Nanasahab, ^{Last Peshwa} Thantiyatope → head of army of Nanasahab.
- From Jhansi - Jhansi Laxmi Bhai
- From Lucknow - Hazariath Mahal [Widow]
- From Bihar - Kanwar Singh [Landlord]
- Lord Canning suppressed Revolt by sending different members to all places.
↓
Viceroy

→ General Hudson killed Bakth Khan &

II. Bhaer Bahadur Shah was imprisoned at Rangoon Jail.

- At Kanpur, Hurose was appointed.
- To suppress Jhansi, Cambell was appointed.
- Jhansi & Thantiyatope were doing Guerrilla wars at Chambal.
- Cambell killed Jhansi Laxmi Bhai.
- Hurose was arrested Thantiyatope. So, Nanasahab escaped to Nepal.
- To suppress Hazariath Mahal, Cambell was appointed.
- Cambell defeated Hazariath Mahal. So, she escaped to Nepal.

→ Colonel Winsant Hare, William Taylor was appointed to suppress Kanwar Singh & killed him.

↓
"Bihar ka Sher"

→ 1857 Sepoy Mutiny was suppressed in 1858 Nov 1.

→ On Nov 1, 1858, Sepoy Mutiny was stopped with the announcement of Victoria.

→ Victoria Announcement read by Lord Canning at Allahabad.

↓
also called as Allahabad Announcement.

→ Allahabad Announcement contains

— From now Doctrine of Lapse will be abolished.

— Forceful Religious conversions should not be done.

— Freedom of Religion was given.

→ after 1857, Changes of Indian Society :-

→ Board of Control & Court of directors were abolished.

→ British East India Co. ^{governance} abolished in India. Directly, queen/king ruling was started.

→ Viceroy was appointed for head of India. Governor general of India designation was abolished.

→ Mediator can be seen b/w Viceroy & Queen called as Secretary of India.

→ 1st Secretary of India - Charles Woods.

→ In 1859, Criminal Procedural Court

1860, Indian Penal code

1861, Indian Civil Services Act

1861, Indian Police Act

1861, Indian Highcourt Act

1861 1st Indian Council Act

→ Before 1857, Acts called as Charter Act.

→ Viceroy council consisted with 15 Ministers.

→ These 15 Ministers did Acts called as Council Act.

→ 1891 → 1st Council Act

1892 → 2nd Council Act

1909 → 3rd Council Act - [↑] Minto Morley Act

→ Montague Chemsford ^{Act} 1919
↓ |
Secretary Viceroy

→ 1935 → Indian govt. Act

→ 1947 → Mount Batten Act also called as Indian Independence Act.

→ Britishers started giving priority to Islam after 1857.

→ Before 1857, For Every 6 ^{Indian} Sepoys headed by 1 British head.

after 1857, Every 2 Sepoys headed by 1 British head in Bengal

In Madras, Every 3 Sepoys headed by British.

→ Indian Employees removed & Britishers were appointed.

Failures of Sepoy Mutiny :-

→ Lack of Unity.

→ Lack of Leadership.

→ Sepoy Revolt didn't start at a time in all places.

→ Lack of Modernised weapons.

→ Britishers were used Transportation & Communication system in a proper way.

→ RENAISSANCE MOVEMENT :-

- They were tried to abolish evil Practices.
- Brahma Samaj was the 1st Samaj started in the Renaissance of the India.
 - ↓
 - Started by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy belongs to Brahmin caste & born in Bengal - Calcutta.
- Though he was a Brahmin, he tried for abolition of Sati.
- For abolition of Sati, he started Atmiya Sabha in 1815.
- In 1817, he started Hindi college in Calcutta.
 - ↓
 - For campaigning Cultural Education.
- He was totally dedicated his life to abolish Sati.
- In 1821, he started "Samvadha Karmudhi papers" for abolition of Sati.
 - ↓
 - * 1st Indian started Paper in India - Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- [1st Paper started in India Bengal Gazette in 1770
 - ↓
 - by V.V. Auguston Pikki]
- [In 1835, 1st Telugu Paper - Satya Duth Paper by Ballaari Christian Missionary.]

→ Misath-ul-Akbar ^{was} paper started in Persia Language
↓
started for Fraternity.

→ Brahmana Sevadi paper was started for Revival of Brahmanism.

→ He started Brahma Sabha in 1828.

→ On the name of Brahma Sabha, Brahma Samaj was started.

Brahma Samaj :-

Philosophies :- 1) Monotheism.

2) Campaigning of Fraternity.

3) Cultural revival of Upanishadi.

4) Abolition of Child Marriages.

5) It opposed Caste disparities.

→ In 1833, Ram Mohan Roy got title as "Raja" by II Akbar.

→ Ram Mohan Roy was sent to London as Pensioner.

→ Due to health issues, Ram Mohan Roy died in Bristol.

§ His tomb was at London.

→ After the death of Ram Mohan Roy, Brahma Samaj

philosophies campaigned by 1) Devendranath Tagore &

2) Keshava Chandra Sen.

→ Tagore gave priority to Brahmins.

→ Keshava Chandra Sen came out of Brahma Samaj & started "Nava Vidhana ~~Bha~~ Brahma Samaj" also called as "Bharatiya Brahma Samaj".

→ Devendranath Tagore started "Adi Brahma Samaj".
↓
Led - "Tatwa Bodini Sabha".

→ Brahma Samaj philosophies compiled in "Brahmodasimam" scripture.
↓
Written in Bengali language.

[In Telugu, Brahmodasimam written by Sridharla Naidu].

↓
South India Brahma Samaj - 1st President.

→ Founders of "South India Brahma Samaj" -

- 1) Keshava Chandra Sen
- 2) Sridharla Naidu
- 3) Subbanyan Shetty
- 4) Raja Gopal.

→ "Indian Mirror" Paper led by Keshava Chandra Sen.
Editor - Shivanadha Shastri.

→ Conflict b/w Keshava & Shivanadha Shastri.
came out of

→ So, Shivanadha Shastri started "Sadarana Brahma Samaj".

→ Later Indian Mirror Paper led by ↗

Arya Samaj :-

Started by Dayananda Saraswathi

Real Name - Moola Shankara.

- Indian Lothes King - Dayananda Saraswathi.
- His philosophy was Revival of Aryan Culture.
- Acc. to Dayananda Saraswathi, We are not Hindu's, we are Aryan's.
- Acc. to Dayananda, Hindu's were slaves.
- [We are not ~~the~~ Aryan's, we are Dravidians said by Periyar Ramaswamy Nayakar.
- Arya Samaj was started for 1) Revival of Vedic Culture.
 - ↓
 - Started in 1875 at Gujarath.
 - 2) Revival of Local Language.
 - 3) He opposed Dual god Worshipping.
 - 4) He opposed Caste system.
 - 5) He opposed Animal Sacrificing.
 - 6) He campaigned Swadeshi.
- 3's formula - Swabhasha, Swadeshi, Swarajya.
- 1st time Swarajya feeling by Dayananda Saraswathi.

→ He did Shud "Govada / Go Samrakshana" Movement for abolition of Cow slaughterings.

→ He did "Shuddhi Movement" for revival of Aryan culture

→ Philosophies of Arya Samaj written in "Satyarth Prakashika"

↓
Written in Sanskrit & Hindi.

[Satyarth Prakashika written in Telugu by Adipudi Somanatha Rao].

→ Arya Samaj Philosophies campaigned by "Satyaprakash" paper.

→ After death of Dayanandha Saraswathi, Arya Samaj got split as

- 1) Patashala Arya Samaj & 2) Kalashala Arya Samaj.

↓
also called as Gurukul Arya Samaj by Swamy Shradha Nandha.

→ All persons of Patashala Arya Samaj were Moderates
↓
Pure Vegetarians.

→ Its Centre is in Haridwar.

- 2) Kalashala Arya Samaj
↓
By Lala Hans Raj.

Centre - Lahore.

→ These were extremists.

→ Lala Lajpathi Roy joined in Kalashala Arya Samaj.

→ Veda's are my mother, Aarya Samaj is my father
said by Lala Lajapathi Roy.

→ Veda Prasithana Samaj b-

↓
Started by Athmasiam Pandu Ranga in 1867 at Bombay

→ It opposed Varna System.

→ It tried for abolition of Caste system.

→ Evening Educations were encouraged.

→ Women Education was Encouraged.

→ He started "Subodha" paper.

→ Prasithana Samaj campaigned by 1) M.G. Ranade

2) R.G. Bhandarkar

3) Rama bhai Saraswathi.

4) G.G. Adarkar

→ "M.G. Ranade" - "Father of Maharashtra Renaissance Movement."

→ Father of Indian Renaissance Movement - Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

→ Father of Gujarathi Renaissance Movement - Dayanand Saraswath

→ Father of Andhra Renaissance Movement - Kandukuri Vireswalingam

→ M.G. Ranade was lawyer, supported for Women Empowerment.

↓
He started Sarvajanik Sabha paper.

- He was one of the founders of Congress.
- R.G. Bhandarkar also supported for Woman Empowerment.
- Rama Bhai Saraswathi started "Mahila Arogya Samaj".
 - ↓
 - She started 1) Puna Seva Sadan.
 - 2) Shasthadha Sadan
 - ↓
 - for abolition of Child marriages.
- G.G. Agarkar started Deccan Chronicle Society.
On this, a Deccan Chronicle paper was started.
- He also supported Women Empowerment.
- Eshwara Chandra Vidya Sagar started 1st Women college in India in Calcutta.
with the help of Bethun
↓
British officers.
- College Name — Bethun College.
- Eshwara Chandra Vidya Sagar dedicated his life to do widow re-marriage Act.
- Widow re-marriage Act — 1856 by Dalhousie.
- "D.K. Karve" started 1st Women University in Bombay.
 - ↓
 - Dandi Keshav
 - [1915-16]
- Indian govt given Bharath Ratna to D.K. Karve.

- Bahadurji Malabari campaigned abolition of child marriages.
- Times of India society started by Bahadurji. Later it changed as Times of India paper.

→ 1891, Indian Consent Act was did by Britishers with the impact of Bahadurji.

→ Acc. to this act, Girl marriage age was 14 yrs.

→ Bahadurji's wife Eshwarai Rukhmabhai.

↓
1st Women doctor

→ Dr. Subramanyam Iyer encouraged Women empowerment.
↓
Grand Oldman of South India.

[Grand Oldman of India - Dadhabhai Nauroji]

→ Iyer tried for abolition of Women related evil practices.

→ In 1878, Hindu Society was started. Later it was

Converted as Hindu Paper in 1878.

→ Swadeshi Mitroan paper was started.

↓
In Tamil.

→ Druya Ginana Samaj / Theosophical Society →



Started at New York in 1875.

to know about

→ Started for 1) Superstitious beliefs.

2) For the origination of human & Atma & Paramathma.

↓
soul

↓
God.

→ In India, it was started in 1878 at Madras by Colonel Alkat & Madam Blavotski.

1st President — Colonel Alkat

2nd President — Annie Besant.

→ Later it was converted as Renaissance Society during Annie Besant period.

→ She ↓ encouraged evening education.

→ She encouraged english education.

→ English & Oriental education were also done.

→ "Benares college" started by "Annie Besant" in 1888.

It was converted as "Benares University" by Madan Mohan Malavya.

→ Madan Mohan Malavya started Hindu Maha Sabha a party.

→ Annie Besant started B.T. College at Chittoor.



Besant Theosophical.

She started

→ During Home Rule Movement, "New India, Common Wheel" paper.

→ Madan Mohan Malaviya started 1) Leader paper

2) Agyudaya paper

3) Hindusthan paper.

→ Divya Gnanan Samaj philosopher written in "The Secret Doctrine" scripture.

By "Madam Blavatski"

→ Secret Doctrine translated in Telugu by Talla Pragada Subbarao.

Young Bengal Movement

↓
also known as Young India Movement.

→ It encouraged the youngsters.

→ It also tried to abolish evil practices

→ Led by ^{"Henry"} Duro Jio.

→ He settled as Humanitarian Lecturer at the age of 17
he came lecturer.

→ He started "Spectator" Paper.

→ He started "Hindu College" in Calcutta.

Dalit | Orbal
Movement - Anti Brahmin Movement.

also known as Self Respect Movement.

By Pesiyasi Ramaswamy Nayakasi.

He did Dravida Udyamam.

→ He belongs to Tamilnadu Erode.

→ Pesiyasi participated in "Vaikom Movement" in 1924.

Done for the temple entry to Dalits.

→ This Movement was done in Kerala by Narayana Guru.

→ Gandhi also participated in Vaikom Movement

↓
He was the National leader participated Vaikom Movement.

→ Pesiyasi Ramaswamy joined in Justice Party ~~bx~~ Brahmanism

→ feelings increased in congress.

→ "Justice Party" started in 1917.

also known as "South India Liberal Party".

Founders - P. Thyagaraya Shetty.

C.N. Modalige

T.M. Nair.

[Indian Liberal Party started by "S.N. Banerjee"].

→ In 1937, Periyar became President to Justice Party.

→ Kudi Arasu & Vidu Thurai, ^{Tamil} papers started by Periyar.

→ Father of Self Respect Movement - "Periyar".

→ In 1944, he abolished Justice party & in place of it he started a party - Dravida Kaffagam.

→ Later Anna Dorai made it as Dravida Munnetra Kaffagam.

↓
Disciple - Kasiunankhi

M.G.R → AIADMK

↓
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kaffagam

→ Sathya Shodak Samaj

↓
started by "Jyothi Bapule" in 1873

↓
He started "Deena Bandhu" Paper

↓
for Dalith Empowerment.

→ "Saiva Janik" Meeting was conducted by him.

→ "Saiva Janik" Paper started by M.G. Ranade.

→ Jyothi Bapule encouraged "Backward castes".

→ * His wife Savitri Bhai Pule started 1st Dalith School in Pune.

↓
1st Dalith woman teacher.

→ For empowerment of Dalits Jyothi Bapule ~~the~~ writer
many scriptures → 1) "Eshwari" scripture

→ For abolition of Slavery | 2) Sarvajank satyodhasima pustak
he written Gulam Gisi | 3) Purohithula Bandaram Battabayalu.

→ A "Seva Sadan" started in Pune.

→ Saiman Narayana Dhasima Udyamalu.

↓
done by "Narayanguru" from Kerala.
↓ → Eruva / Eruva family
Born in Travancore.

→ He started Temple Entry Movements in Aravaipuram.

→ He constructed a temple in Aravaipuram - Saiman Narayana temple.

- Kerala Vaikom Movement done by Narayana Gurusu.

→ He started "Saiman Narayana Dhasima Palaka Mandali"

→ Mahar Movement :-

↓
Started by Gopal Baba.

→ Later it was leaded by Ambal Kasi → Mahar family.

↓
Belongs to MP. Desh

→ He leaded this Movement by Papers.

- He started "Bahishkroth Sabha" paper.
- He started "Mukhnayak" paper
- He started Samatha Sangam / Samatha Samaj.
- "All India Schedule Caste Federation" started by Ambedkar.

→ Islam Religious Renaissance Movement :-

1st Movement - Wahabi Movement
 ↓
 By Sir Syed Roy Barvel

↓
 He said "Go back to Quran".

2nd Movement - Aligarh Movement
 ↓
 By Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

→ Ahmed Khan encouraged English Education, taken support of Britishers.

→ He started Anglo-oriental college with help of Bake.
 ↓
 started in Aligarh. British officer.

→ Salajung-I ^{helped} economically to this college.

→ Anglo-oriental college later converted as Aligarh University.

→ Aga Khan & Salim-ulla Khan started Muslim League party

- Muslim league party campaigned Racism.
- Due to this reason, Father of Dual Racism was "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
- He opposed the Parda system & thought for empowerment of Women.

- Dip-Bandhu Movement & Anti-Aligarh Movement.
Started by "MD. Kasim".

- It ~~concern~~ encouraged Quranic Education & Quranic culture.
- This culture/ ^{Education} campaigned by "Madariya".
Islam religious Edu' centres.

- In UP [Sharanpur], this movement was done.

- Parshi Movement & Done for the Revival of Persian culture.

- Parshi's follows Zorastrianism.
Worshipping of fire god.

- This movement done for abolition of evil practices in Zorastrianism.

- It encouraged Women Empowerment.

→ Dadabhai Naoroji, Shahuji Soroaji Bengali & Nauronji Ferozi, Baharaji Malwasi started "Rahamati Majdayan Sabha".

→ "Stori Bodha" & "Rasguphatai" papers were started.

Sikh Movements :-

↓
Founder - Guru Nanak.

Kalsa Sikh founder - Guru Govind Singh.

→ Sikh Religion opposed Idol worshipping.

→ It campaigned Monothism - God is one.

Kuka Movement :- Done by Dadu Dayal Singh.
Bhagath Jawad

↓
We should shout god name.

→ In part of Kuka Movement, Namkari Movement was done.

↓
They should shout Gurusanak name.

→ Bhai Ram Singh done this Movement.

Namkari Movement :-

↓
By Dadu Dayal Singh.

- Ramakrishna Mission f-
- With the name of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Ramakrishna Mission is started by Vivekananda.
- It campaigned spirituality.
- It tried to abolish sorrows of human.
- It was started in Calcutta [Belur] in 1897.
- He opened it in 19.
- Later it was leaded by "Sister Nivedita".
- He started "Udbhodana paper" & "Prabuddha Bhaskari" Paper.
- Vivekananda given a speech in Chicago in 1893.
- Sarva ^{Manava} Sammelana → Campaigned Brotherhood. //

Peasant Movements :-

→ 1st Revolt - Neel Indigo Revolt :-

Started by Vishnu Bishwak & Digambar Bishwak in 1859.

→ It was started for abolition of Indigo plants.

→ Neel Daspan - The drama was played by "Deena Bandu Mishra".

→ Hindu Patriot paper was supported for abolition of Indigo plants.

↓
Editor - Hindu lock Yagnik.

→ In 1860's, Indigo plants were abolished.

Pabna Revolt - "Only case prosecuted by court."

↓
done against Zamindars from 1872-75.

→ In 1879, ^{this} case was prosecuted.

Champaran Movement :- 1917.

→ Mahatma Gandhi's 1st Satyagraham - Champaran in Bihar.

↓
Done for abolition of Three Kathiya System.

↓
Among total land, commercial crops should be cultivated about 3/20 part.

→ Babu Rajendra Prasad supported Gandhi.

Gujarath

→ Khedda Satyagraham - Jn. 1918.

↓
Done for abolition of land tax [about 25%].

→ Sardar Vallabhai Patel supported for Gandhiji.

→ ^{***} Mopla Revolt - Done ^{for} about 100 years.

↓
Seen at Kerala.

→ Mopla's - Farmers did revolt against Jinnah's - Zamindars.

This Revolt was
→ Only one movement done in Moderate path & Extreme path.

→ Moderate path led by Gopal & Mahadev Nair

→ Extreme path led by Khoon MD. Haji.

→ British officers killed 10,000 Rote.

→ Mopla Revolt supported by Gandhiji.

→ Basidoli Revolt -

↓
Done by Vallabhai Patel.

→ Gandhiji supported P Vallabhai Patel.

→ Women majorly participated in Basidoli Satyagraham.

→ Vallabhai Patel got ^{title} as "Sardar" in this revolt.

→ Girijan Revolts :-

→ *Santhal Revolts :- 1857 in Bengal & Bihar.

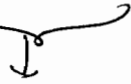
→ Santhal Revolts indirectly supported Sepoy Mutiny.



Done for 1) abolition of British authority.

2) Re-occupation of Girijan lands.

→ Done by Kanhu Musimu & Siddu Musimu.



They announced themselves as gods.

→ Britishers killed Kanhu Musimu & Siddu Musimu.

→ Munda Revolts :- In Jharkhand in 1899.



Leader - Bissa Munda.

Done

→ "For abolition of christianity impacts on Girijans.

→ "Shakti - The goddess sent him as Mediator", Announced by Bissa.

→ Britishers arrested Bissa.

→ Kuki & Naga Revolts :- In Manipur [1914 - 1932].

→ Britishers collected higher taxes on Girijans.

→ So, to abolish tax this Revolt was done.

→ Jodo Nang & Rani Gadan done this Movement.

→ It was "successful" tribal Movement.

→ Indian govt given "Padma Shree" to Rani Gadan.

→ National Movement f-

→ Divided into 3 phases.

1) Moderate Phase [1885 - 1905]

2) Extremist Phase [1905 - 1920]

3) Gandhian Phase [1920 - 1947]

Reasons behind National Movement f-

→ For uniting Indians.

→ For abolition of British authority in India.

→ 1st Association - Landholders Associations in 1837.

↓
Started by Dwarkanath Tagore.

→ In 1852, Madras Native Association was started

↓
By Gajula Lasmi Narasay Shetty.

↓
He started "Gesent" paper.

→ In 1866, Dhoda Bhai Narsoji started East India Organisation in London.

↓
For uniting Indians.

→ In 1881, Madras Maha Sabha was started.

↓
Founder - G. Subramanyam Iyer.

→ Meetings conducted in 1884

President - Raghavachariyer

Secretary - Anandha Charylu

↓
started "Vijayanthi" Paper.

Members :- 1) Nyapathi Subba Rao

2) Parthasarathi Naidu.

↓
started "Andhra Prakashika" paper.

→ In 1874, Kolkata (Bharatiya) Association.

Meetings conducted in 1876
↓
Ratified.

By S.N. Banerji &
Ananda Mohan Bose.

→ This association gives ^{speeches} about parliamentary system.

→ Dadabhai Nauroji impacted S.N. Banerji & Ananda Mohan Bose

→ "Amrit Bazar" paper pointed about this association.

↓
Founder - Sheshu Kumar Ghosh.

→ In 1885, Bombay association by Ferozshah Mehta &

M.G. Ranade, Badrudin
Tabji.

→ "Sarvajanik" paper founder M.G. Ranade.

Indian National Congress :-

Started by A.O. Hume in Dec 25, 1885 at Mumbai.

↓
British officer.

on Dec 28, 29, 30 these 3 days annual Meetings conducted every year.

→ I Meeting of INC - 1885 Bombay.

President - W.C. Banerjee.

→ II INC in 1886 Kolkata by Dadabhai Nauroji.

→ III INC, 1887 in Madras by

Daffin ratified Madras INC.

→ 1891, Nagpur INC → President - Ananda Charily.

↓
First Andhraudu

→ 1896, Calcutta INC → Dadabhai Nauroji.

1st time Vande Mataram song sung in 1896 INC.

→ 1905, Banaras INC → Gopala Krishna Gokule.

1st time Swadeshi was ratified in 1905 INC.

→ 1906, Calcutta INC → Dadabhai Nauroji.

Swaraj ratified in 1906 INC.

→ 1907, INC Surat → Raj Bihari Ghosh.

Moderates & Extremists were got the split.

So, it is called as "Surat Split".

→ 1911, Calcutta INC → B.N. Dhasi.

↓
Bishari Narayan

1st time Jana gana Mana sung at 1911 INC

→ 1916, Lucknow INC → A.C. Majumdhari.

Moderates & Extremists were united.

→ 1917, Calcutta INC → Annie Besant.

1st time Woman became President to INC.

→ 1921, National Congress Meeting in Vijayawada → Motilal Nehru

1st time Indian National 3 coloured flag was ratified.

→ 1923, National Congress Meeting at Delhi → Moulana Azad.

↓
Youngest President to the INC.

→ 1924, INC Belgor → Mahatma Gandhi.

→ 1925, Kanpur INC → Sarojini Naidu.

↓
1st Women became President to INC from India.

→ 1929, Lahore INC → Jawaharlal Nehru.

1st INC ratified Sampoorna Swaraj.

→ 1931, Karachi Congress Meeting → Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

This Meeting ratified Poindexter pact.

→ [1927, ^{Madrass} INC → M.A. Ansari.

This INC given a slogan - Simon Go back.

→ 1938 Haripur Congress - Subhash Chandra Bose.

→ 1939, Poipuria INC, → Subash Chandra Bose

1st time elections conducted b/w ↓

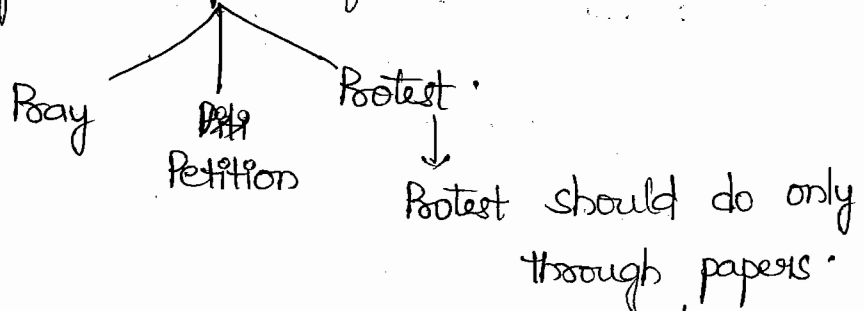
Pattabi Sitharamaiah & Subash Chandra Bose

↓
got support of Gandhi, even though he got defeated.

→ We couldn't see Swaraj & Swadeshi feel in Moderate phase.

→ In Moderate phase, Implementation of Council Act was done.

→ Moderate phase depends 3P's formula.



→ "Sudharakh" Paper started by Gopala Krishna Gokhale.

→ "Voice of India" Paper — Dadabhai Nauroji.

→ Bengal Times — S.N. Banerjee.

→ Bombay Chronicle — Ferozshah Mehta.

→ Andhra Prakashika — Paritha Sasathi Naidu.

→ Vijayanthi paper — Ananda Charayulu.

→ By seeing 3P's philosophy, extremists called it as

"Political Stupidity" Paper formula.

→ In 1900, Lord Curzon tried to abolish Congress but he failed.

→ * In 1903, Risley suggested Bengal Partition.

↓
Secretary.

→ So, Lord Curzon announced Bengal Partition in 1903.

10/8/18
Friday.

Swadeshi Movement :-

↓
With the partition of Bengal Swadeshi Movement was started.

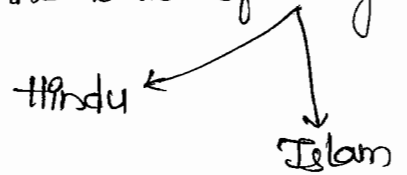
→ Bengal partition announced in 1903.

→ Lord Curzon announced on Oct 16, 1905, Bengal partition will be completed.

→ On Oct 16, 1905 Bengal was divided on the basis of Religion.

Hindu — West Bengal

Islam — East Bengal.



→ Ravindranath Tagore conducted Raksha Bandhan.

↓
for uniting the Indians.

→ S.N. Banerjee, first person opposed Bengal Partition.

→ * In 1905, Madras Beach Meeting was conducted by "Subramanyam Iyer".

→ ^{Mad} Vandemataram word used in Swadeshi Movement.

↓
1st time this word used in Revolts of Saints [1770-1800]

→ Vandemataram is compiled in Ananda Math by
"Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya"

→ So, Swadeshi Movement also known as
"Vandemataram Movement"

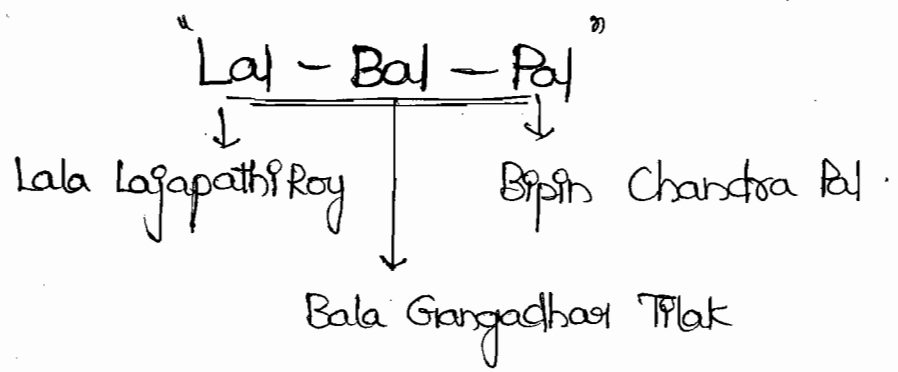
- Many Vandemataram scriptures were compiled.
- Vandemataram paper in Urdu — Lala Lajpathi Roy.
- Vandemataram paper in Bengali — Bipin Chandra Pal with the help of Aravinda Ghosh.

- Vandemataram paper started in foreign also.
- Lala Haridyal started Vandemataram paper in America.

This paper done in extreme path.

- In Moderate path, Vandemataram paper started ^{in London} by Madam Bikaji Kama.

→ Vandemataram Movement done majorly by



for Campaigning of Swaraj.

→ Bala Gangadhar Tilak campaigned Swaraj & said

"Swaraj is my Birth Right, I shall have it."

→ Tilak started many papers & started Ganesh & Shivaji celebrations.

→ Tilak was impacted by Vedas.

→ On the commentary of Vedas, he written a scripture known as "Geetha Rahasyam".

→ He ^{started} written Marathi & English papers.

→ "Maharashtra" ^{paper} started by Tilak.

↓
In English & Marathi

→ "Kesari" Paper was started

↓
In Marathi

→ "Massata" Paper was started

↓
In English & Marathi.

→ Lala Lajapathi Roy &

↓
Follower of Gurukul Arya Samaj.

→ Lala Led Agriculture Movement

→ He written "Unhappy India" scripture for problems of Indians.

→ Bipin Chandra Pal :-



↳ Father of terrorist Movements in VandeMataram Revolt.

2nd Priority — Bala Gangadhar Tilak

3rd Priority — Aravinda Ghosh.

→ Pal also campaigned Swaraj.

→ Pal started "Swaraj" Paper in Bengali.

[In Telugu, Swaraj Paper by Gadicherla Hanumanthamma Rao]

[In English, Swaraj Paper — Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu]

→ Tribune & Bengal Public Opinion papers also started by Pal.

→ Aravinda Ghosh :-



He also did revolt against British in Bengal.

With the help of

→ Basindra Kumar Ghosh, & Aravinda Ghosh started a

[Brother of Aravinda Ghosh] Terrorist association — "Anusheelan Association".

→ "Nishkalyatmak Pradigatan" Association was also started.

→ Aravinda Ghosh started cultural Papers — 1) Savitri

2) The Old lamps for new.

→ In Foreign, VandeMataram Movement led by

"Lala Haridyal" with the help of "Sohan Singh Bagnani"

1) America & 2) Germany.

→ In 1913, "Graddasi party" was started by Lala Haridayal & Sahar Singh Bagra.

→ Graddasi word taken from Graddasi paper.

Motto of Graddasi party — Freedom & Equality.

This party started in America — Ugardasi Ashram.

→ In Japan, VandeMataram Movement led by "MD. Barkathulla"

→ "Islam Fraternity" paper started in Japan by [↑].

^{later} he went to Germany.

→ In Germany he started "Naya Islam" for uniting Indians.

→ In he started Temporary govt in Afghanistan.

→ MD. Barkathulla took support of Lala Haridayal & Sahar Singh.

→ He started Indian Independence League in Germany.

→ Madam Bikaji Kama —

↓
She settled ~~from~~ in London. She is from Bombay.

→ She was the 1st person hoisted National flag in London.

[1st time National flag made by Sister Nivedita — 1905

2nd → Madam Bikaji Kama —

3rd → Pingali Venkayya — 1921]

→ She started Vandemataram paper in London with the help of "Vishwanath Chatopadhyaya"

↓
Leader in Bengal.

He started "Talwar" paper in Bengali language.

→ Champakam Rajan Pillai led Movement in Germany.

→ Piditha Sang & Swarachanda Seva Sang associations started by him in Germany.

Started for 1) Migrations
2) Victims of I World War.

→ Jathin Mukarjee :-

↓
He was from Bengal.

→ He joined Graddasi Party in America [San Francisco]

→ He later came to India.

→ He started "Graddasi Party" in Bengal in 1914. So,

Britishers killed Jathin Mukarjee.

⇒ [Darshi Chenchayya was the only Andhraudu joined in Graddasi party].

↓
His Auto Biography - "Nenu Na desham".

In 1910.

→ Lord Curzon & Lord Minto → ~~it~~ abolished Freedom of Press
thought
^ to suppress VandeMataram Movement.

→ Lala arrested through Agricultural Movement.

→ Plak was arrested through Treason.

↓
[अस [असू]

→ Aravinda Ghosh was arrested through Alipuri Bomb case

↓
This case happened in 1908-09.

→ V.D. Savarkar was ^{also} arrested.

→ VandeMataram Movement led in Moderate & Extreme paths.

Terrorist Movements :-



This Movement called as Bhayankar Revolt.

In 1879

→ "Vasudev Balvanth Patil" was father of Terrorist Movement in India.

→ Chapekar Brothers led Terrorist Revolt in 1897.



They started "Hindu Dharma Samrakshini" Association.

→ Plague officer - "Rand" was killed by Chapekar Brothers.

→ They taken help of Shanji Krishna Muzhy to kill Rand.

→ Britishers announced execution on Chapekar Brothers & Shanji Krishna Muzhy.

→ These execution done in London. On the way to London Shanji escaped, Chapekar Brothers were executed.

→ Shariff Kofshna Muwihy Auto Biography -
"Bandi Jeevana Viplavam".

→ Savarkar brothers also did the Revolt.
↓

They exported Bombs from London.

"V.D. Savarkar" started "Mithra mela" in 1899

→ Later Mithra Mela converted as "Abhinava Bhariath" in 1904.

→ Disciple of Savarkar was Madan Lal Dingsra.

→ With the help of Madan Lal, Savarkar tried to kill
Crozon Will. But it was failed.

→ Finally, V.D. Savarkar was arrested in Crozon Will case.

→ They decided to keep Savarkar in jail for 50 yrs.

→ But in 1924, Savarkar was released.

→ From 1924, Savarkar joined in Hindu Maha Sabha.

↓
Started in Amritsar in 1908

by Madan Mohan Malavya

→ Anu Sheela Samithi started by

- 1) Aravinda Ghosh
- 2) Basindra kumar Ghosh.
- 3) Kudsam Ghosh.

↓
Motto - If you want to lay down your ^{first} life, you should take other life.

→ It was a Terrorist association started in Bengal.

→ all these 3 arrested in Alipuri bomb case. But Basindra gosh escaped.

→ ^{***} In Vande Mataram Movement, 1st execution was "Kudiram Gosh".

→ V.V. Wanchi Jyer leded Vande Mataram Movement in South India.

↓
He started Bhaspath Matha Association. With this association he leded Terrorist Movement.

[Bhaspath Matha society started by Ajit Singh]

→ In Pounalveli region, Ashe was killed by Wanchi Jyer.
↓
Megistrate

For that, Britishers announced execution sentence on Wanchi Jyer.

→ He sacrificed his life for Vande Mataram Movement.

→ In the Vande Mataram Movement Talak was sent to Rangoon jail.

→ This Movement leded ~~from~~ ^{to} 1911.

→ II Harding was Viceroy. He announced abolition of Bengal Partition was going to be ~~done~~ ^{cancelled}.

→ But it was a read by George-V → came to India & stayed in Delhi.

→ So, Capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi by Harding.

→ On the basis of Religion, Bengal Partition was cancelled.

→ On the basis of linguistic,

→ Before 1947, Acc. to 1935 Act - Orissa was formed.

→ Raj Bihari Ghosh was attacked on II Hardinge for abolition of Bengal Partition. But II Hardinge was escaped from death.

→ Raj Bihari Ghosh escaped to Japan & started Indian National Army.

Home - Rule Movement

Started in 1916 by Tilak & Annie Besant in India.

→ Indian Home Rule League started by Tilak at Bombay.

Secy President - Joseph Baghel

Secretary - N.C. Kelkar

→ Home Rule League started by Annie Besant at Madras.

President

[In London], Home Rule Movement by Changan Krishna Murthy

Secretary - Rama Swamy Iyer.

Treasurer - B.P. Vaidya.

→ Under Home Rule League, Chittoor Madanpalli B.T college was started.

→ Annie Besant started 1) New India
2) Common Wheel Papers } for Home Rule Movement.

→ Tilak & Annie Besant thought to unite Moderates & Extremists so, they conducted 1916, INC Lucknow meeting.

Preceded by A.C. Majumdar.

[In 1905, Surat INC, Moderates & Extremists were divided]

- Muslim league was attended.
- Muslim league asked Separate ^{Communal} Electorates.
- * INC ^{Lucknow} accepted Separate Communal for Muslim league.
- "Awake Mother" - song sung by Sarojini Naidu.
 - ↓
 - Translated in Telugu by Gadicherla Hasi Sannothama Rao.
- In 1917 Aug, Montague announced ^{that} "If Indians get support to Britishers then India will get Dominion status".
- In 1917 Aug, Home Rule Movement was stopped.

This announcement called as Montague announcement/
August announcement.

- In 1917, Gandhi started "Champaran" Movement
1918 - "Kheda Sathyagrah".
- Gandhi came to India on Jan 9th 1915
Jan 8 & 9 → "Ravab Gandhi Bharatiya Diwas".
- Gandhi's 1st Sathyagrah done in South Africa. [Natal]
 - ↓
 - 1st Paper - Indian Opinion in South Africa
- "Natal Congress" founder - Gandhi
- Gandhi met Nehru in 1916 INC Lucknow.
- I World War - [1914-18]
 - ↓
 - British Vs Germany

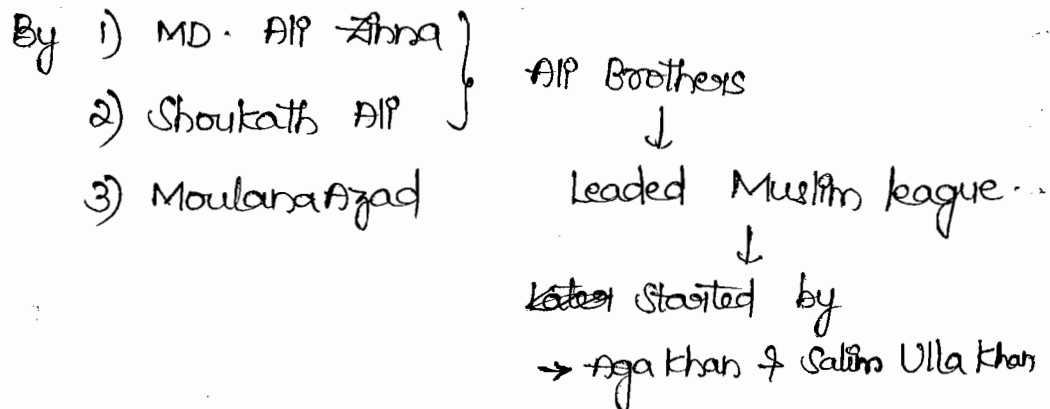
→ Grandhi supported British in I world War. So, he got title as "honer-a-tind."

→ Turkey Khalifa supported Germany.

→ Turkey was part of Britain. So, Turkey Khalifa was arrested.

→ For Turkey Khalifa arrest, a Movement was started in Turkey in 1918 was "Khilafath Movement"

→ Came to India in 1919.



→ The Khilafat Movement supported by Grandhi.

→ They announced Oct 17 as Khilafat day. But the meeting was conducted at Calcutta on Nov 23 by Grandhi.

→ Montague & Chemsford Reforms were also announced on another hand in 1919.

→ Dharochy was implemented in states.
↓
opposed by Grandhi.

→ 1914-1918 I World War, Emergencies were released,
↓

→ any one can be arrested under Martial law.

→ On Martial law, Rowlat committee was appointed.

→ This committee given report. This Report called as

Rowlat Act - 1919.

→ This Act supported to Martial law [British arrests].

→ So, Gandhi conducted Meeting at Bombay on Apr 6, 1919.

→ This Meeting was impact (1) Self-uddin Kuchly
(2) Sathyapal

These 2 conducted meetings at Amritsar for writing Indians.

→ On Apr 11, they announced to conduct meeting on Apr 13.
Martial law on

→ General-Dyer announced, Amritsar meeting & arrested
Self uddin & Sathyapal.

→ Common people conducted meeting on Apr 13.

→ General-Dyer killed about 1000 members in

Jallianwala Bagh ground.

→ Jallianwala Bagh, ^{Tragedy} called as "Massacre".

↓
opposed by Gandhi.

→ Anti Cooperation Movement - 1920

↓
Started by Gandhi for '4' reasons.

- 1) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- 2) Montague, Chemsford reforms
- 3) Rowlat report
- 4) Khilafat Movement

→ Many of the Leaders sacrificed their law degrees.

- ↓
- 1) C. Rajaji
 - 2) Sardar Vallabhai
 - 3) Chitta Ranjan Das [C.R. Das]
 - 4) Motilal Nehru.

→ During this Movement, Local goods were encouraged & Foreign goods were abolished.

→ They distributed Charkas for encouragement of local goods.
↓
Weaving Wheels.

→ For this 1 crore fund was started by INC.
↓
distributed Charkas.

→ The Historical Congress Meeting was done at Vijayawada.
↓
President - Motilal Nehru.

→ Gandhi, Nehru, MD. Ali Jinnah were attended.

→ In Vijayawada Meeting, Gandhi sacrificed Pingali Venkayya National flag by putting Charkra in 3rd coloured National flag.

→ Gandhi speeches translated by Jyadevasra Kaleshwar Rao, Durgabhai Deshmukh, Sarojini Naidu.

→ One of the Devadasi of Andhra - Yamini puema Tlakam donated total property to Tlak 1 crore fund.

→ During Anticooperation, Gandhi sacrificed "Kharizari - a - third" title, Rabindranath Tagore sacrifice "Night hood" title.

In 1921
→ Prince of Wales came to India during this period, Labour sevotte conducted against Prince of Wales.

→ AITUC did the sevotte against Prince of Wales.

All India Trade Union Congress

↓
Started by J.P. Joshi

President - Gopala Krishna Gokule.

→ Sikh did "Akali" Movements.
[sepo]

→ ~~xxx~~ Pedanaandipadu Movement → Imp Movement in Anti-cooperation.
↓
by Pasuvathaneni Veeraiyah Chowdary.

Acc. to Wellington, this Movement treated as

British govt basement shaker Movement

→ "Kanngarshi Hansyamarshi" leded Palnatti Pulleeri Movement.

→ In 1922, Feb 5, At Chowra Chowri India mob decided destroyed Police Station.

→ With Chowra Chowri Incident, Gandhi stopped Anti-Cooperation Movement.

→ He ^{officially} stopped this Movement by Basidoli Meeting.

[Started by Calcutta meeting].

→ C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru came out of Congress & started "Congress Khilafat Party" in 1922.

↓
also known as Swaraj Party

→ Official paper of Swaraj Party - "The Forward".

→ Congress expelled the elections in 1922. But Swaraj party participated in elections.

→ Indian people gave priority to Swaraj Party.

→ In 1922, Gandhi was arrested through Foreasans.

→ In 1924, Gandhi was released due to Appendix & started "Belgav INC".

→ So, again Gandhi was arrested till 1928.

→ Hindusthan Republic Association started in 1924 by
 ↓
Terrorist Association.
 [HRA] 1) Chandra Shekari Azad

2) Satyendranath Sanyal at

→ Bagath Singh → Disciple of Chandra Shekari Azad. Kanpur.

↓
 started Bharath Naujawan - Terrorist association at
 ↓
 Lahore.

Merged in HRA & finally HRA changed as

HSRA → "Hindusthan Socialist Republic Association".

→ II stage of Terrorist Movements led under HSRA by
 Bagath Singh.

→ In 1927, Simon Commission was appointed on Montague
 ↓ [1+6 members] Chemsford reforms.

Didn't give priority to Indians. So, In 1927, INC Madras
 gives a slogan - "Simon Go Back".

→ In 1927, Simon Go Back movements were started.

→ Lala Lajpathi Roy did Simon Go Back Movements at Lahore.

→ Sunderis stopped Lala Lajpathi Roy's satyagrah. Lala died -
 due to Sunderis. It was seen by Bagath Singh.

→ In 1928, Bagath Singh killed Sunderis & went to
 throw the bomb on Parliament.

- Bhagat Singh said "Inkilaab Zindabad."
- Bhagat Singh was arrested & Britishers announced execution sentence.
- Azad tried to release Bhagat Singh.
 - ↓
 - He met Russian agents
- At Azad conducted meeting in 1929 at Allahabad Alfred Park with Russians.
- This information known by Jowin.
- Jowin came to Alfred park & caught Azad.
- Azad killed himself for the "Azad" [Independence].
- On Mar 23, 1931 Bhagat Singh, Raju Guru, Sukh dev were executed.
- In 1931, Mar 21, Simon Go Back Movement led in Madras by Tanguturi & Parthasarathi Naidu.
- Britishers killed Parthasarathi Naidu.
- They did n't ^{even} give permission to touch Parthasarathi Naidu.
- Prakasham Panthulu got title as "Andhra Kesari".
- Simon came to India for twice.
- ^{In} ~~from~~ 1929, Simon given the report in London.
- From 1930, Round Table Conferences were started in London.

→ On other hand in 1928, Lord Birkins head said

"Indians are incapable for making their own Constitution."

→ Motilal Nehru made "Nehru Report" on Constitution in 1928.

→ Nehru Report didn't specify Dominion Status & Sampoorna Swaraj.

So, it was opposed by MD. Ali Jinnah & J. Nehru.



Made Jinnah Report.



Supported for Sampoorna Swaraj.

→ Due to this, in 1929 INC Lahore conducted a meeting.

Presided by J. Nehru.

1st time Sampoorna Swaraj was articulated in INC Lahore.

→ For the symbol of Sampoorna Swaraj, Indian National flag

hoisted on the river banks of Ravi.

→ On Jan 26 decided as "Sampoorna Swaraj day".

→ In 1930, Gandhi started Refusing "salt tax".

→ on 1930, Mar 12, Gandhi started March with 78 followers from Sabarmathi Ashram & reached Dandi on Apr 6th 1930.

→ He violated the salt tax at Dandi on Apr 6, 1930.

This March called as Dandi Salt March.

→ Civil-Disobedience Movement was started.



Word given by Henry David Thore.

→ In Dandi March, ^{one} British officer also supported.

→ "C.F. Aldouse" was given a name by Gandhi as "Dheena Bandu".

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT :-

[Desha Bandu - C.R. Das]

→ In Peshawar, "Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan" did Civil Disobedience Movement.

↓
called as "Frontier Gandhi".

Started Labour Party.

This party named as "Khuda - A - Kith - math - gari".

→ From Orissa - Sarojini Naidu

Madras - 1) Tanguturi

2) Konda Venkatappaiah

3) Durga Bhai Deshmukh.

} came to March

→ 1930 - 1st Round table Conference

1931 -

1932 -

→ Ambedkar & Jinnah attended for 3rd round table conference.

→ Congress didn't attend for 1st Round table conference.

→ Muslim League, Ambedkar, Hindu Maha Sabha & Liberal Party were attended.

→ I Round table conference cancelled by Ramsey Mc. Donald
↓
Britain officer
due to absence of Congress.

→ Jowin was sent to Gandhi.

→ Jowin pact happened on Mar 5th b/w Gandhi & Jowin.

↓
Sohsivasa Shastri & M.R. Jaykar helped for this pact

Discussed about 1) Salt tax.

2) Defence

3) Liquor Abolition.

In Jowin pact, we couldn't see Dominion status & Execution of Bhagath Singh.

→ In 1931, Gandhi went to London for II Round table conference

→ Even though, Jowin pact ratified by

→ Ambedkar & MD. Ali Jinnah asked Separate Communal. But it was opposed by Gandhi.

→ 1st time Pakistan feel was seen in II Round table conference.
↓
By Jinnah.

→ In 1932, II phase of Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi.

→ For the revival of Dalit conditions, this II phase was conducted.

→ Acc. to Gandhi, Dalits are part of Hindu's.

There are 2 types of Communal

Hindu

Islam

→ Ambedkar said separate communal for Dalits is ^{necessary} imp for revival & development of Dalits.

- Gandhi was imprisoned in Puna Esawada Jail.
- In Aug, 1932, Ramse McK Donald announced Separate Communal to Daliths.
- [In 1909, Minto Moxley announced Separate communal for Islam.
In 1919, for Sikhs
In 1932, for Daliths]
- Gandhi started fast at Puna Esawada Jail.
- Pact / Mediation done by 1) Raja ji &
2) Madan Mohan Malavya b/w
Ambedkar & Gandhi → Puna Pact, 1932.
- Gandhi participated in Daliths Movements.
- 18% Communal reservations for Daliths was given with
campaigning of Ambedkar & Gandhi.
- In 1934
→ Civil Disobedience Movement was stopped.
- Acc. to Indian Govt Act, 1935, Dictatorship was implemented in
Central & abolished in State.
- 1935 - Indian Govt Act made on Simmon Report.
- Simmon Report discussed about linguistic states.
- Congress made the govt in 1937.
- In 1939, II World War was started.

- II World War b/w British & Germany.
- British announced India will going to support British without the permission of Indians.
- MD. Ali Jinnah started Anti Cooperation in 1940.
- He conducted meeting at Lahore.
- He Campaigned Dual Racism.
 - Islam
 - Hindu.
- In 1942, Cripps was sent as Mediator to meet Gandhi.
- By seeing Cripps mediation, Gandhi criticized Britishers as "Cheque is drawn on Cashless Bank".
- Cripps Mediation was failure & lead to a Movement was Quit India Movement in Aug 8, 1942 by Gandhi.
- On 9th Aug, Gandhi was arrested.
- 1) Subhash Chandra Bose leded Quit India Movement
- 2) Jhansi Regiment [Women force]
- Banaras University students also done this Movement.
 - ↓
 - They leaded movement in Revolutionary path.
- Quit India Movement called as "August Revolution".

→ "Lakshmi Seghal" led the Jhansi Regiment.

→ Azad Hind Force brought by Bose.

[Indian National Army recognised in Singapore under the leadership of Mohan Singh].

→ Subash Chandra Bose brought National Army to India & led at Rangoon.

→ Indian National Army named as "Azad Hind the Force".

→ In 1944, he gave a slogan "Chalo Delhi".

He said, "If you give ^{me} your blood, I will give you freedom".

→ He did "Kohima Revolt" to support Japan against Britishers.

→ In 1945, Bose ~~was~~ on the way to Japan, he died at Taiwan due to helicopter crash.

→ It was announced by Japan. So, it was called as

Japan Announcement.

→ On the death of Bose, Mukarjee Committee was appointed.

→ In 1944, Rajaji made a separate plan ↓

→ Rajaji ~~said~~ tried to make pact b/w Muslim League &

Congress.

→ In this plan, MD. Jinnah & Congress didn't accept.

→ In 1945, Nevel did "Nevel Plan".

→ Acc. to Nevel plan, Among 14 departments, 13^{Ministry} departments will be given to Indians.

7 dept's to Congress

6 dept's to Muslim league.

→ ~~14~~ One department was Defence dept.

→ In 1945, Meeting conducted at Shimla.

INC & Muslim league attended Shimla Meeting.

→ INC asked 9 dept's. Muslim league didn't accept. So, Nevel plan also a failure.

→ In 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan was done.

→ Sir Pethick Lawrence committee was appointed on 1) Cabinet & 2) for making constitution to India.

3) Dividing of Pakistan is need or not.

→ Dividing of Pakistan is not necessary said by Lawrence.

→ On Aug 16th 1946 conducted as Direct Action Day by Muslim League.

→ About 10 lakh members were died on this day.

→ Cabinet was formed with 9 from INC
5 from Muslim league.

- Jawaharlal Nehru — PM
- Sardar Vallabhai Patel — Home Minister
- Babu Rajendra Prasad — Agror Minister
- C. Raja ji — Education Minister
- Baldev Singh — Defence Minister
- Homi Baba — Mines Minister
- Asaf Ali — Railway Minister
- John Mathaya — Industries Minister
- Babu Jag Jeevan Rao — Labour Minister
- Liyakath Ali — ~~PM~~ Finance Minister
↓
1st PM of Pakistan
- Rab Nishtar — Information dept
- Ali Khan — Health Minister
- T.T. Chandigarh — Trade & Commerce
- Jogendra Mandal — Judiciary dept

→ In 1947, Feb 20, Atli was Britain's PM, announced India will get Independence till July ~~30~~ 1948.

→ On June 3rd, Mount Batten decided to give Independence & made a plan. It became an Act called the Mount Batten Act.

→ Mount Batten Act called the "Indian Independence Act".

→ Acc. to Mount Batten Act, Pakistan got Independence on Aug 14th, 1947.

→ India got Independence on Aug 15th, 1947.

→ 1st Governor of India — Mount Batten.

→ J. Nehru took oath as PM in presence of Governor.

→ 1st Governor of India from India — Rajaji //

Group-,I,II,III,IV,S.I,P.S,P.C,VRO

Quick Revision Notes

Telangana History-Culture

(English Medium)

By

DATTU METHRE Sir



**DATTU METHRE Sir
Chairman**



DATTU METHRE'S

DBS

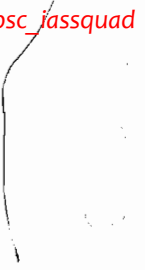
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TS HISTORY



TELANGANA HISTORY

→ The word Telangana was originated from "Talingana" by some historians.

→ Talinga word written in "Hemachi Vathrakhandam" scripture.

→ from Talinga → Tilinga → Tilingana / Telingana → Telangana word existed.

→ Telingana word 1st first written in Ptolemy "Geography" - scripture
By Ptolemy.

→ In the court of MD. Gajini, Pradous a poet can be seen.

→ Pradous - used the word Telingana in his scripture
↓
"Shanama".

→ Anis Kussy also used the word - Telingana.

It means 3' Lingas

- 1) Draksharamam
- 2) SriShailam
- 3) Kaleshwaram

→ In Mahabharatam, Telangana called as "Dandakaranya".

→ Life history of Gautama Buddha known from "Jathaka Kathalu".

→ Telivahaka - The River flows through Telangana described in Jathaka Kathalu.

→ R. Telivahaka called as Godavari.

→ Among 16 Maha Jana Padas, Only one Maha Jana Pada can be seen in South India was "Ashmaka Rajyam".

Its Capital - Pethananagaram → Now it is Bodhan.

acc. to also known as Bahudanya puram.

→ "Telangana historians, Bodhan Region was ruled by

Voushabha Nadha.

1st Jain Tirthanka [Guru]

→ Son of Voushabha Nadha - Gomateshwara.

also known as Bahubali.

→ Historians stated that during ancient period, Bahubali statue^{idol} found at Pethananagaram.

→ During 6th Century B.C, Bavasi also belongs to Pethananagaram
↓
Buddhist saint.

→ Bavasi was contemporary of Buddha.

→ *Bodhan City was 1st imp site for Jainism.
2nd - Buddhism.

→ Bavasi sent his 16 disciples to the Gautham Buddha Preaching.

→ Among 16, only one returned to Telangana & said to

Bavasi to campaign Angiya
↓
Buddhism.

→ These were written in "Sutta Peetika".

→ In South India, A dynasty was started during Mauryan Period. It was.

SATAVAHANA DYNASTY



Started in 3rd Century B.C

→ Satavahana History known from "Matsyapuram".

1st Ruler — Soi Mukha —

→ Acc. to Matsyapuram, Satavahana's started in around 225BC.

→ Soi Mukha ruled Kotilingalu.

→ Coins of Soi Mukha excavated at 1) Kotilingalu — KNR
2) Kondapur — MDK

→ Acc. to TS historians, Satavahana's Capital → 1) Kotilingalu
2) Kondapur.

→ In Kotilingalu, we get 8 coins
Kondapur, we get 2000 coins } in recent excavation.

→ In his period, Kotilingalu was a Jain site.

→ Soi Mukha was a follower of Jain but converted as Vedic follower.

→ Due to conversion, Jains started revolt against Soi Mukha.

→ In this Revolt, Soi Mukha died.

→ 2nd Rules — Kanha/Krishna :-

↓
He brought Bhagavath religion from North to South India.

→ He started constructing Nasik caves.

→ He Campaigned Vaishnavam.

→ He worshipped Vasudeva & Sankarshana.

→ 3rd Rules — I Shatakarni :-

↓
Greatness known from Nanaghat Inscription.

→ East India King — Kalinga Raju did war with I Satakarni.

↓
Known from Hatigumpha Inscription by Kastavela
↓
also called as "Kalingadhipathi".

→ His coin found in Ujjaini.

→ 1st time "Ashwamedayagam" started by I Shatakarni.
↓
Done for extension of kingdom.

→ He also did Rajasuyayagam.

→ He decided that Satavahana's were Vedic rulers.

→ 6th Rules — II Satakarni :-

↓
Greatness known from Sanchi Stupa South door Inscription.
↓
Longest period ruled Satavahana kingdom about 56 yrs.

→ 13th Rules — Kunstala Shatakarni :-

↓
He himself titled as "Vikramaditya". He also minted coins.

→ The only ruler followed "sanskrit" as Empire language.

But originally Satavahana's empire language was Pakrit.

→ 1st Telangana poet patronised in court of Kuntala Shatakarni was "Gunadya".

[In Telugu, TS Adhi Kavi [1st poet]- Palkuriki Somana.]

→ Gunadya taken birth in Medak, Acc. to TS historians.

→ Gunadya written "Brihathkatha".

↓
Written in Deshimandalikam / Deshi basha.

↓
It was treated as TS 1st language.

→ Brihathkatha contains Panchatantra stories also.

→ Kuntala Shatakarni changed Empire language from Pakuthi to Sanskrit.

↑
Sanskrit poet

→ Sharwahasima was appointed to teach Sanskrit to Kuntala Shatakarni.

↓
Written Kathanthoya Vyakaranam

→ Conflicts occurred b/w Gunadya and Sharwahasima.

↓
Known from "Somadevasusi - Katha Sanith sagaram".

→ Kuntala Shatakarni expert in Shringaravidalu.

→ He learned Sanskrit in 3 months & mastered "Malayavathi".

→ He killed Malayavathi in Karikkhaka, Shringara game.

↓
Known from "Vatsayana - Kamasutra Grandalu".

→ 15th Rules - I Pulomavi b

→ I Pulomavi conquered Pataliputra of North India.

→ about 10 yrs, he ruled Pataliputra.

↓
Written in Somadevasuri - Kathasarith sagaram.

→ 17th Rules - Hala b

His greatness known from Gada Saptha Shati.

↓
Combination of 700 poems.

↓
Shringara poetry scripture.

→ He titled as "Kavi Raja". [Kavi Raja titled kings were

- 1) Hala
- 2) Samudragupta.
- 3) Paramara Bhoja
- 4) Amoghavarsha]

→ Hala married on the river banks of "Saptarna Godavari".

↓
It was written in Leelavathi Paribhayan scripture.

↓
In Kasim-nagar.

↓
Written by Kuthubaludu in Prakrit language.

→ Hala called as "Kavi Vathealla".

↓
→ Women poets were patronised in the court of Hala.

→ Hala time period called as "Golden Era of Prakrit language".

23rd Rules :- Gautami Puthra Shatakarni :- [GIPS]

↓
Greatness known from "Nasik Inscription"

↓
By Gautami Bala :-
↓
Mother of GIPS.

→ 1st time Maternal symbols started by - Gautami Puthra Shatakarni

→ ~~Is~~ Eka Bramhana, Agama Nibhya, Dakshinapatheshwara,
Raja Raja Rama Keshava were titles of GIPS.

→ GIPS majorly defeated Nahapansi & destroyed "Ksheharata"
Kingdom.

→ So, he called as "Ksheharata Vamsha Nirava Sheshakara."

→ GIPS coins excavated at "Jogalthambi" [About 10,000 coins].

→ From his period, Rulers started protection of "Verna Sankasya"
↓
acc. to Vedas, 1) Same Verna people should Marry.
2) Brahmins should do their occupation -
Teaching

24th Rules :- Vashishta Putra Pulomavi :-

↓
also known as II Pulomavi.

→ He constructed Amravathi Stupa

→ From his time period, Amravathi School of Art was started.

↓
Written in James Ferguson - The Serpent & Worship.

→ * The largest Stupa in South India - "Amravathi Stupa".

→ * In TS, largest Stupa } was "Nelakondapalli Stupa".
The oldest Stupa }

25th Ruler :- Vashishtaputra Shiva or Shatakarni :-

He married Rudradamika

↓
D/o Rudradama.

Known from Rudradama - Junagadh Inscription.

↓
1st Sanskrit Inscription in India.

* [1st Sanskrit Inscription in TS - Nagasikona Inscription]
Inscribed by Ishwaka's.

26th Ruler :- Yagnashri Shatakarni :-

He called/ at 1st Samudrascharya in Banavasha-Chaitika

→ In court of Yagnashri Shatakarni, we can see Acharya
↓
Nagasikona

Campaigner of Buddhist Religion

→ He campaigned Middle path theory [Madyamikam]
→ Mahayanam was also campaigned. → Theories/philosophies
+ Mahayanam

→ He written 1) Madyamika - Karika
2) Shunya - Karika.

→ ** Imp scripture - "Suhwullekha" by Acharya Nagayjuna.

→ Ratnavali Rajapasi katha also written by

→ Acharya called as "Indian Einstein".

↳ "II Buddha".

↳ "II Thatagatha".

↳ Who came to know about Noble truths.

30th Rule of - III Pulomavi of -

[Last Rule]

↳ Inscribed "Myakadhoni" & Inscription.

Miscellaneous :-

→ For convenience of administration, Empire divided into Ahara's.

→ Ahara's system taken from Maurop's.

→ Ahara's divided as ↓

Nigama's → Municipalities / Trade councils.

↳ Known from Battipoolu Inscriptions.

→ Trade Centres known from Amravathi Inscriptions.

→ Villages / Grams are part of Nigama's.

→ ** Satavahana Ahara's Capital → Ballari.

Mamala Ahara's Capital → Pune.

Govaridana Ahara's Capital → Nasik.

Revenue :-

- The Revenue totally depended on Land tax.
- They collected Land tax as $\frac{1}{6}^{th}$ part of production.
- Land tax majorly collected in the form of coins.
- Coins Minting center was excavated at Nagarjuna Konda.
- Different types of taxes were collected, on handicrafts
 ↓
 Tax called as "Karya tax".
- For Maintenance of Rulers, separate lands were given to Kings. That lands are called as Rajakam Kheta.
- Raja Bhaga - Tax was collected on these lands.
 ↓
 Donation system.

Economy :-

- Jute used as fodder.
- Wells, Canals & Ponds can be seen.
 ↓
 [1st time constructed by Ikshvaka's]
 [1st Ponds were Nagarjuna Konda Ponds].
- Acc. to Satavahana Inscriptions,
 Wells called as "Upadana"
 Canals called as "Kulya"
 Ponds called as "Tadaga"
- For Irrigation developments, a special officer was appointed called as "Samsarin" or "Grahapathi" or "Grahapathi".

→ During this period, Banks called as "Shroenulu".

→ Kolika Shroeni can be seen at Nasik.



Bank related to clothes, which gives loans to cotton industries.

→ ^{Silver} Coins called as "Karshyapana's".

→ Diff^{nt} names of coins were minted.

1) Gropada coins.

2) Asakopada coins.

→ During Shatavahana period, All Religions were patronised.

1) Vedic Religion 2) Buddhism 3) Jainism.

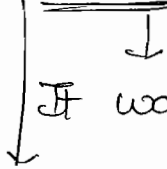
→ Hala - Gradasaptha Shati started with Shiva Pasuvathula prasithanaku.

→ During this period, Naga state campaigned Buddhism.



If we get the evidences of Gautama Buddha, ^{statue} with Nagula in Nelakondapalli.

→ Bahushrouthiya sect was important Buddhism sect.



If was also followed by Ikshvakas.

Imp Centre - Nagarjunakonda.

→ Maishasakam → Imp centre - Nagarjuna konda.

→ Mahasangikam → Imp centre - Nagarjuna konda.

→ Dulikatta region, Pashigav & Nelakondapalli are also Buddhist centres.

- Pashigav stupa constructed by "Chennapusa".
- Karley Charityam → Biggest Charityam in India.
[Mahastashira] ↓
Praying centres of Buddhist Monks
- Satavahana's constructed Ajantha caves.
- Kelanupaka, Kottalingalu, Bommalammagutta) are Jain centres.
Vaddemaru konda
- 14 coins started by Soimukha.
- ship & fish coins minted by Yagnasai Shatakama.
- Imp trade centre of Satavahana's - Arikamedu.
- They imported gold coins from Greek.
- Pleeny written Natural history.
Ptolemy written The Geography.
Magestanise written Indica.
Huen Tsang written C.U.K. //

IKSHWAKAS

→ Acc to Puranas, Ikshwaka's called as "Andhrabauthyulu".

[Shatavahana's called as Andhrabauthyulu] Bauthyulu - Servants.

→ Ikshwaka's Capital - Vijayapuri [Nagarjunakonda].

1st Ruler - Sri Shanthamuludu :-

↓
He inscribed Rentala & Kesalapalle inscription.

→ He constructed canals in Nagarjunakonda.

→ Palkuth language was patronised in his period.

→ He also did 1) Ashwamedha Yagam.

2) Vajpeya Yagam & got Sansat "Maharaja" title instead of Sansat title.

→ He worshipped Vishvaksha's son - "Skanda Kasthika".

↓
→ In Ikshwaka Period, Queen's followed Buddhism.

→ Shanthamula's son - Veerapurusha Datta.

↓
→ His time period called as "Golden Era of Buddhism".

2nd Ruler - Veerapurusha Datta :-



He Campaigned Mahayanam so titled as South India - Ashoka.

→ His Idols were excavated at Nagarjunakonda.

→ He footed on Shiva Linga - Idol was excavated at Nagarjuna Konda

↓
It was known from Mandathaka - Jathaka Kathalu.

→ Buddhism was highly patronised from his time period.

→ Buddhism Memorial Pillars were found by Veerapuskha Datta.

→ 3rd Rules - II Shantamuludy
(or)
Ehvula Shantamula.

→ Sanskrit language was patronised from his period.

→ 1st time grand father's name used by this dynasty.

→ In his period, 1st time temples were constructed.

1st temple - "Ashta Buja Swamy" temple.

↓
constructed by 1) Suna Shekara
2) Ehvula Shantamula } in Nagarjuna Konda.

→ Ehvula Shantamula's head of Army → Eli Shoi.

↓
On his name, Eleshwaram city was constructed.

↓
Treated as North door of Goichailam.

In Eleshwaram, 1st Sarovadeva temple was constructed.

→ These were 1st Hindu temples in TS.

① & ②

→ 4th Rules — Rudrapurusha Datta b-
(or)
Last Rules

→ During his period, "Karthikeya swamy" temple was constructed during death of
→ Ikshvaka's, the greeks were also stopped Bilateral relations with Indians.

→ Agriculture developed by Shasthamula.

→ Dweepa Museum / Island Museum can be seen in Nagajuna Konda.

→ 1st Stadium of TS constructed in Nagajunakonda.

→ Hisaram & Meyam are the taxes can be seen. //
in form of ↓ on food grains
or coins

VISHNUKUNDINAS

- Birth Place of Vishnukundinas was Amrabad [Mahabubnagar].
- "Vishnukundina" word taken from Vinukonda.
↓
Seen in Mahabubnagar.
- These were followers of Shaiva's religion.
- Their greatness known from "Indrapalapur" inscription.

1st Rules — Indra Varman :-

↓
Founder of Vishnukundinas.

- Greatest ruler among Vishnukundinas — II Madhava Varma.
- He started human sacrifices.
- He was the only one ruler did Pranyasaba Yagam to announce himself as King/Maharaja.
- He did {
 - 11 Ashwamedha Yagas
 - 16 Rajasuya Yagas
 - 1000 Koathu's
- He called as "Parama Bramhana".
- He titled himself as "Deva Deva".

→ Vikramendra Battaraka Varma :-

↓
He called as "Vishnukundina Vakata Dualankara"

↓
Son of Vishnukundina king & Vakata queen.

→ *He inscribed "Chikkula Inscription"

↓
1st Telugu line was described in this inscription.

విబాది వారికి సాక్షాత్తులు

↓
Recognised by Telugu Historians

Vedic Eduⁿ centres
↑
[Ghatikalu started by Vishnukundinais]

→ He called as "Parinamasaugatha & Mahakavi"

→ III Madhava Varma :-

↓
He written "Janashraya Chandovicchitti"

→ He had title as "Janashraya"

Art & Architecture :-

→ Vishnukundinais worshipped "Sri Parvatha Swamy" → Lord Shiva.
↓
in Nagasjunakonda.

→ In Nagasjunakonda, Bhoista Grahaka Swamy temple was constructed.
↓
By II Madhava Varma.

→ Dartha Mukha Swamy temple constructed in Nagasjunakonda by II Madhava Varma.

→ 1) Mughal Rajapuram Caves → 2) Bairavakona caves
↓ [5 caves] ↓ [8 caves]
in Vijayawada ↓
Sharvam in Asaksham & ↓
Nellore borders Sharvam

3) Undavalli Caves constructed by Vishnukundinais
[3 caves]
↓
Vishnavam → Temple - "Ananthashayana swamy" temple

→ Empire Sign of Vishnukundina's & Ikshwaka's } → Lion

→ Empire Sign of Satavahana's → Sun

→ Empire sign of Vemulavada Chalukya's } → Varaham
Mudigonda Chalukya's }
Kakatiya's }

Capital - Mudigonda
Founder - Kusumaditha

VEMULAWADA CHALUKYA'S [750 AD to 970 AD]

→ Their 1st Capital - Pothanagararam
2nd Capital - Vemulawada

Founder - Yuddamalla Vinayaditya

↓
He ruled Sapadalaksha region.
↓
[1,25,000 villages combination]
↓
Its capital Pothanagararam.

→ I Astikesari b
↓
Shifted capital from Pothanagararam to Vemulawada.

→ I Baddega b
↓
He did 42 wars & got "Solachaganda" title.

→ He constructed Baddageshwara temple
↓
also known as Vemulawada Bhimeshwara temple.

→ II Arikasari &

↓
Greatest ruler among all rulers.

→ "Pampa" Kavi patronised in his court.

↓
called as "Kannada Adi Kavi".

→ Pampa Kavi was expert in 3 languages

↓
He written "Kannada Mahabharatham".

→ In Kannada, he written "Vikramaditya Vijayam".

In II Arikasari treated as Ajuna in this book.

→ In Telugu, he written "Jinendra puranam".

→ In Kannada Kavithasayam, he was the 1st person.

→ II Arikasari donated Dharmapuri Agarabaram to Pampakavi

↓
Jaina follower.

→ Tomb of Pampakavi was in Bedhar.

↓
His Brother Jina Vallabha.

↓
Jaina follower.

→ In campaigning of Jaina religion, Jina Vallabha inscribed

Kuroikyala inscription.

↓
inscription.

1st Telugu poetry in TS.

About

→ Jain goddess - Chakreshwari discussed in this inscription.

- Jainism & Shaivism can be seen in Vemulawada Chalukyas
- Badami Chalukyas constructed Nava Bramha temples in Alampur.
↓
Lingeshwara temples

II Baddega :-

He constructed Yuddamalla Jainalayam in Vemulawada.

- He constructed Shubaddamma Jainalayam
- Sornadevasuri appointed ~~as~~ ^{for} Preaching in this temple
↓
Jain followers.

Written 1) Kathasanitha Sagaram

2) Neethi Kavymoutha

3) Yashasthika Champu also known as Yashodhara Charitra.
↓

written only for Jainism.

- Rapaka village was donated for Shubaddamma Jainalayam by III Arikasari & II Baddega

III Arikasari :-

↓
He also donated Rapaka village.

He inscribed "Pasibani copper inscriptions" / "Vemulawada Copper Inscriptions".

KAKATIYAS

→ Kakatiya word originated from Kakati - Jain goddess

↓
Means Pumpkin.

→ It was known from Danasinava - "Magally" Inscription.

↓
Kakatiya's discussion.

→ Kakatiya Originator - "Gundana".

→ Kakatiya's were feudatories of Pashtrakuta's. Due to this

reason, Kakatiya's 1st Empire sign - Gostuda

2nd Empire sign - Vakabam.

1st Rules - I Betha Raju [1000 AD - 1052 AD]

↓
Founder of Kakatiya dynasty.

With Capital

→ ~~from~~ Anumakonda, I Betha Raju started Ruling

[Granapathi deva shifted capital from Anumakonda to Orugally]

→ I Betharaju followed Digambara Jaina Religion.

[1st Kakatiya's followed Jainism]

[Independent Kakatiya's started from Rudradeva period followed Shiva ~~Relg~~ Religion.]

→ I Poola Raju [1052 AD - 1076 AD]

→ Varaha symbol coins were minted in his period.

[I Betha Raju treated as Kakathipuradhinetha]
[I Poola Raju treated as Kakathivallabha]

→ I Poola Raju also called as "Harji Gaja Kesari". So, he

→ constructed "Kesari Samudra Thatakam"
↓
Tank

→ II Betha Raju & }
→ Durga Raju & } → They developed Betheshwara temple,
near to Anumakonda.

→ In this temple, Rameshwara Pandita appointed as priest.

→ II Poola Raju & - [1116 AD to 1157 AD]

↓
Last feudatory Ruler.

He prescribed Anumakonda Inscription.

↓
Started with the pledge of Jinendra Poardhana.

→ He constructed Padmakshi temple.

↓
Contains 5 Sanctums [Panchakuta Alayam]
(or)
Diety places

→ He died in Doakesharama war in 1157 AD.

Independent Rulers :-

→ Rudra devudu :-

↓
1st Independent Kakatiya Ruler.

He constructed Thousand Pillars Temple for remembrance of Independence.

↓
Contains 3 Sanctums [Trikuta]

- ↓
- 1) Lord Shiva
- 2) Lord Vishnu
- 3) Lord Sun.

→ Thousand Pillar Temple architecture taken from Chola dynasty.

→ Basanna Keshava temple was constructed in Anumakonda.
↓
By Gangadhara.

→ Conflicts increased b/w Jaina & Shaiva during his period.

→ Shaiva Religion campaigning increased to destroy Jaina religion.

→ Jaina sites were destroyed.

↓
Petta chesuvu

→ Anumakonda was also a Jain site.

→ During Rudradeva period, Shaivism campaigned by 3 poets.

1) Palkuriki Somanath

2) Nanne choda

3) Mallikarjuna Panditha.

} → called as Shaiva Kavithrasayam belongs 12th century.

1) Palkuriki Somanab-

↓
He written 1) Pandhithasadhya Chasitra

2) Basavapuranam

↓
In Telugu, 1st Di Dwipada poetry

→ "Voushadeepa Shatakam" also written by him

↓
In Telugu, 1st Shatakam

2) Nanne Choda b-

↓
He written Kumara Sambavam.

He called as "Kavi Raja Shikamani".

3) Mallikarjuna Panditha b-

↓
He written 1) Saimukha darshanam in Sanskrit

2) Shivatpava sasam in Telugu.

→ He Rudradeva himself a poet.

↓
He written "Neethi sasam" in Sanskrit.

→ He called as "Vidhya Bhooshana".

[In Telugu, Neethi Sasra Mukthavali written by Baddega].

→ Rudradeva called as "Toilingadi pathi".

↓
killed by Yadava Raju Jattugi.

→ Mahadeva I - [1195 - 1199]

↓
Inscribed 1st Inscription - Kandavalli Copper Inscription.

→ Mahadeva's Shaiva matha Guru - Douveshwara Pandita.

→ Mahadeva also killed by Jaitugi in 1199.

→ From 1199 to 1202, No one ruled Kakatiya Kingdom.

→ Recherla Rudrudu ruled Kakatiya dynasty.
↓ [PM]

He protected Kakatiya's from death.

→ So, he called as "Kakati Raja Pathishtapanacharya".
he ^{also} called as "Kakati Raja Bhasa Barseya".

→ Ganapathi Deva I

↓
Greatest ruler among all the Kakatiya rulers.

His 1st Inscription - Manthana Inscription was copper inscription.

→ He called as 1) "Raja Raja Kesari".

2) "Andhra Deshadeeshwara".

→ He majorely developed Foreign trading.

→ He constructed "Motupally port" in Krishna dist.

↓
called as "Deshiya Konda pattanam".

- Granapathi deva shifted capital to Srugallu.
- Anumakonda fort started by I Beta Raju.
- It was completed by I Rudradeva.
- Srugallu fort started by II Poola Raju, Rudradeva.
- Completed by Granapathi deva.
- During Granapathi deva period, Ramappa temple & Ramappa Tatakam constructed by Recherla Rududu.
- Ramappa Temple → * 1st temple constructed with the name of Sculpture
- Shaiva temple
- Large no. of Shringara ~~statues~~ sculptures in IS *
- constructed with bricks which float on water.
- This temple architecture taken from Hoysala.
- Built Chennakeshava Temple - Belur.

Rudramadevi - [1263 - 89]

↓
Greatness known from "Malkajur" Inscription.

- She also had title - "Raya Gaja Kesari" acc. to ↑
- She married Chalukya Veera Bhadra - Nid'havolu Kingdom - King.
- Rudramadevi also went for Sati after the death of her husband.
- It was stopped by Shivadevayya
- Written in Kasuvayya - Siddeshwara Charitra.

→ Shivadevayya was also a poet.

↓
Guru of Rudramadevi

[Vishweswara Kavi — Guru of Granapathi deva].

→ In 1289, Rudramadevi was died.

↓
It was explained in Chandupatta Inscription.

↓
By "Puvvula Mummadi"

↓
Soldier of Rudramadevi.

→ II Prathapa Rudra / II Rudradeva → [1289 - 1323]

↓
Last Ruler of Kakatiya dynasty.

→ In his period, Reddy Rajulu & Padmanayakulu fought for

"Nayankara" designation / forces.

↓
Implemented By Rudramadevi.

→ Vidhyanatha — great poet patronised in his court.

↓
Written "Pratapa Rudra — Yashobhooshanam".

→ Agasthya — Written 1) Nalakeerthi Kaumudhi.

2) Bala Bharatham.

↓
about 74 sculptures written by him.

→ Ravipati Tripuranataka :-

Written 1) Poemabhinatakam
2) Madana Vijayam } Sanskrit scriptures

[Translated in Telugu by Vinukonda Vallabhamatya & named it as Kreedabhinayam]

→ Delhi Sultans started invading South India during his period.

1303 → 1st Invasion.

1309 → 2nd Invasion

1317-18 → 3rd Invasion

1321-22 → 4th Invasion.

* 1323 → 5th Invasion by Zyazuddin Tuglaq.

His head of the army - Juna Khan

→ Juna defeated II Pratapa Rudra & took him to Delhi.

→ While shifting, II Pratapa Rudra jumped into Narmada River.

↓ "Copper"
Written in Vilasa Thamasa Inscription.

→ Juna made Orugally as "Sulthanpuram" & appointed

Malik Magbul as Governor.

↓
He was a brahmin, converted Islam.

→ Miscellaneous :-

- Mallela Hemadoli was ^{PM} ~~PM~~ in court of Granapathi deva
- Vellanti Gangadhara was PM in Rudramadevi court.

Governance :-

→ Villages ruled by 12 Jyauwaris.

Imp :- Reddy - Village headmen.

Kararam - Accountant

Talari - Servant to Village headmen

Kumbakara - Potmakers

Takehaka - Carpenters

Jyaskadra - Black smiths

Napitha - Barbers

Dassak's - Fishermen

[Kayastha was a caste, they were document writers]

→ "Jyamu Lands" → - lands given to Jyauwaris.

→ among 12 members, Vetti worked for free
↓
Bounded labour.

→ Samudraitha - Judge.

→ kakatiya Penal code was Yagnavalka Penal code.

→ During kakatiya Period, Exports & Imports done through Motupalli port. "Marco Polo" visited to Motupalli port during Rudramadevi period.

RACHAKONDA DEVARAKONDA VELMAS

↓
also called as "Padmanayakulu"

↓
Veera Vishnava followers.

→ Empire Language - Sanskrit

→ Amanagallu [Nalgonda] → Birth place of Padmanayaka's

↓
1st Ruler - I Singama Nayaka [1325]

Capital - Amanagallu.

→ Sakalya Battu was patronised in his court.

↓
He written 1) Nityasta Ramayanam

2) Udara Raghaveeyam

→ I Anapotha Nayaka

↓
He shifted capital from Amanagallu to Rachakonda.

↓
He called as Andhra deshadeeshwara from Padmanayaka's.

→ II Singama Nayaka

↓
He was a poet. He called as Saevagnya.

↓
He written "Velugoti Varishavali [Completed]

→ His greatness known from Vishveshwara Shiva written "Chamatkara Chandrika"

→ II Madha Nayaka :-

↓
2nd Last Ruler.

→ He was a great follower of Lord Rama. So, he written "Raghaveeyam" & dedicated to Lord Rama

→ Nagambika - Wife of II Madha Nayaka.
↓
She constructed Naga Samudra Tank.

→ Saivagna Singha Bhupaludu :-

↓
Last Ruler.

→ He was a poet & scholar of Sanskrit language.

→ He wrote 1) Sangeetha Sudhakaram
2) Rasamava Sudhakaram

→ Pothana was patronised in his court.

↓
Belongs to Bannera Village - 15th Century.

→ Pothana was contemporary of Singha

↓
Written 1) Veerabhadra Vijayam
2) Bogini Dandakam. } dedicated to Singha Bhupala

→ Pothana wrote "Andhra Bhagavatam".

Pothana to dedicate.

→ Singha Bhupala asked, Andhra Bhagavatam to him. But

Pothana dedicated it to "Lord Rama".

→ Andhra Bhagavatam



Consists of 3 parts → 1) Girijendra Moksham
2) Prahallada Charitra
3) Rukhmini Kalyanam.

→ Andhra Bhagavatam completed by "Poosana".

→ Kosavi Gopa Raju also contemporary to Pothana.



Written Simhasana Dwathosimshika.

→ Jakkana was also contemporary.



Written Vikramanka Charitra.

- [Vikramanjuna Vijayam written by Pampakavi]
- [Vikramanka deva Charitra written by Bilhana]

→ With the Singhabhupala, ~~Kakata~~ Padmanayaka's were destroyed with the invasions of Bahuman's.

Miscellaneous :-

→ Telugu Literature :-

In 11th century, "Nannaya" treated as Telugu Adhi Kavi.



Written Mahabharatham

→ He written 2 1/2 Parvas in Mahabharatham.

[Palkuriki Somasath - 12th century - IS Telugu Adhi Kavi]

→ Tikkana written 15 Pasiva in Mahabharatam
↓
Belongs to 13th century.

→ Eerana written 1/2 Pasiva in Mahabharatam.
↓
Belongs to 14th century.

→ Nannaya written Grammar Book - Andhra Basha Chintamani
↓
He called as Adhi Kavi &
Vagana Shasana.
↓
in Sanskrit.

→ Eerana completed Aaranya Pasavam
↓
He written 1) Narasimhapustanam
2) Uttara Harivamsam.
3) Eerana Ramayanam.

[1st telugu Ramayana - Ranganatha Ramayana by Gona Budha Peddy]

→ Eerana called as Shambukhavada.

→ Tikkana called as Kavi Bramha.

→ Sri Natha :-

↓
He called as Kavi Saiva Brama.

- He written
- 1) Shringara Nyashidam
 - 2) Asadhya Charitra
 - 3) Bheema Kandam
 - 4) Kashi Kandam
 - 5) Shivarathri Mahotsavam
 - 6) Palnati Veera Charitra.

→ Somnatha worked as Education Minister.

↓
He patronised by Reddy Rulers.

Greatness of Vijayanagara Empire

VIJAYANAGARAM

→ Vijayanagara ruled by 4¹ Dynasty.

1) Sangama dynasty [1336 - 1485]

2) Saluva dynasty [1485 - 1505]

3) Tuluva dynasty [1505 - 1570]

4) Araveeti dynasty [1570 - 1680]

→ This Empire started by Harihara & Bukka Raya.

↓
1st Capital - Anegondi.

2nd Capital - Hampi → Capital of Sangama,
Saluva & Tuluva.

3rd Capital - Pisugonda

↓
Araveeti dynasty

→ Hampi recognised as UNESCO heritage site.



→ II Devaraya was the greatest ruler among Sangama dynasty.

→ He given title as "Kavi Sarvabouma" to Srinatha.

→ He himself a poet.

→ He written "Maharataka Sudharsidhi" in Sanskrit.

→ Amastagi Nadha: Dindima was patronised in court of II Devaraya.

He called as "Sanskrit Kavi Raju".

→ Sri Kolskha Deva Raya.

Greatest ruler among all Vijayanagara Rulers.

Belongs to Tuluva dynasty.

→ Kolskha Deva Raya called as Andhra Bhoja.

→ The place of Kolskha Deva Raya called as "Bhuvana Vijayam".

→ [The Palace of II Devaraya called as Mutyala Shala.
The Palace of Achyutha Devaraya — Venkata Vasa Mandapam]
↓
Tuluva dynasty

→ Kolskha Deva Raya patronised 8 poets

Called as "Ashta Diggajalu".

He himself a poet.

He written 1) Amuktamalyada in Telugu.

2) Jambavathi Parinayam in Sanskrit.

→ In Anukramalyada, written about Vaishnavam.

→ Sangama dynasty followed Shaivism.

Saluva, Tuluva, Araveeti dynasties followed Vaishnavam.

→ Krishna deva Raya follower of Vaishnavam.

↓
Worshipped "Vitalaswamy".

→ Among '8' poets, Allasani Peddana was 1st poet.

↓
He written "Manu Chasithsa" & dedicated to Krishna deva Raya.

↓
* 1st Prabandham in Telugu.

Allasani Peddana called as "Andhra bhasha Kavitha Pitamaha".

→ In Vijayanagara Empire, 1st telugu poet - Nachana Somana.

↓
Patronised by II Hari Hari Raya &

II Bukka Raya.

→ 2nd poet of Krishna Deva Raya - Pingali Surana.

↓
He written 1) Prabhavathi Pradyumnam
2) Kalapurnodayam.

→ 3rd poet - Nandhi Timmana.

↓
He written Pasipathapahanam & dedicated to Krishna deva Raya.

→ 4th poet - Vikatakavi - Tenali Ramalingadu



He written 1) Ramakrishna Vijayam

2) Panduranga Mahathyam.

→ Durjati, Battumuthy, Rama Raja Bhoshana, Madaya garfi Mallana were the remaining poets.

BAHUMAN EMPIRE [1347]

→ Albuddin Hasan Jung Bahamani started this Empire.

→ They made their capital at Gulberga.

→ Greatest Ruler among Bahamani's - Ferozshah Bahamani.

→ Vijayanagara ruler - Devapaya was defeated by Bahamani's.

→ Ferozshah ruled his empire on basis of Quran.



He written ~~earlier~~ commentary on Quran Sharifa.

→ Ahmed Shah Wali -



He had the spirituality.

→ He followed Sufi Religion, but Bahamani were Shiya's.

→ Sufi Religion was campaigned in South India ~~by~~ during his period.

→ Hazariath Gray Sudha Raj was a sufi campaigner.

So, he called "Father of South India Sufi Religion".

→ Ahmed Shah Vali shifted capital from Gulberga to Bedar.

→ Great PM - Mohammad Gavan → He was a Shiya came from Persia.
↓
Patronised in court of → He was a Non-Mulki.

→ From MD. Gavan period, Mulki & Non-Mulki conflicts were started.

→ Non-Mulki called as "Apakies".
Mulki called as "Deccanies".

→ Gavan constructed Madarasa in Bedar.
↓
Islam religious Education centre.

He also a poet.

→ He written 1) Riyazul Inshah in Persian
2) Majma'ul Inshah.

→ MD. Gavan was executed.

→ after the death of MD. Gavan, Bahamani Empire started

dividing as 1) Bejar → founder - Imad-ul-mulk [Imadshahi dynasty]

2) Bedar → founder - Kalim Basteed [Basteedshahi dynasty]

3) Bijapur → founder - Yousuf Adilshah [Adilshahi dynasty]

4) Golconda → founder - Sulthans Quli [Qutubshahi dynasty]

5) Ahmed Nagar → founder - Hussain Shah Nizamshah [Nizamshahi dynasty].

GOLCONDA EMPIRE —

- Telangana was ruled by ~~Qat~~ Golconda Empire.
- Started in 1518 by Sulthān Quli.
- 1st Capital — Kodangal.
- 2nd Capital — Golconda. Empire language — Persia.
- 3rd Capital — Hyderabad.

Founder — Sulthān Quli



Took birth in Persia.

- He belongs to Kalakuraal clave.
- He was feudatory at the court of Bahuman's.
- He completed Golconda fort & Compound wall.
- Golconda called as "Mangalavarām" during Chola period.
- During Kakatiya period, Golconda called as Gollakonda.
- During Qutubshahi period, Golconda called as MD. Pattanam.
- In MD. Pattanam, he constructed Masjid. So, it was called MD. Pattanam.

→ In a court of Sulthān Quli, we can see a great telugu poet — Shankara Kavi

Written 1) Satyavathi Charithra

2) Harishchandrapatanam.

→ Sulthān Quli killed by his son Jamsheed Quli in Baying centre with help of Mrs. MD. Handani in 1543

→ Jamsheed Quli was Next Ruler.

→ Ibrahim Quli b- [1550-1580].

He fought with Ali Rama Rayalu at "Rakshasa Tangadi" in 1565.

also known as "Talle kota war".

also called as "Banni Hutti war".

→ In this war, Ali Rama Rayalu killed by Hussain Shah Vale.

↓
Son-in-law of Ibrahim Quli.

→ Hussain sagari was constructed on Hussain Shah Vale's name.

→ Water comes from "River Esa".

→ Ibrahim Quli given priority ^{for} Telugu.

→ 1) Addanki Gangadhara can be seen in his court.

↓
Written Tapati Samhasanopakyanam & dedicated to Ibrahim Quli.

2) Kandukuri Rudra kavi.

↓
Written 1) Sugriva Vijayam.

↓
In * 1st Telugu Yakshaganam.

2) Janaidhana Shatakam.

3) Niranakusho pakyanam.

→ Ibrahim Quli donated Chintalapalem Agraharam to Kandukuri Rudrakavi.

3) Ponnagarsti Telagana charya patronised by Ibrahim Quli

↓
Written Yayathi Charithra

↓
* 1st Acharya Kavyam

↓
He was greatest poet among during Qutubshahi period.

→ He was actually poet in court of Amir Khan - Patancheru king.

→ Ibrahim Quli himself a poet.

↓
Written Pool Bagh in Udu.

→ Ibrahim Quli called as "Malkiba Rama" by Telugu poets.

↓
He constructed a Masjid in Golconda.

→ In Golconda, there are 8' doors & 87' Burj.

↓
constructed in Indo-Persian style.

→ MD. Quli Qutubshah [1580-1612]

↓
Son of Ibrahim Quli.

→ He constructed Hyderabad & Charminar
↓
for Plague victims.

→ Hyd Architecture taken from Jspahan - Persia
city.

→ Hyd constructed by a great engineer - Mir Momin Astrabadi.

→ Quli Qutubshah constructed 1) Jamma Masjid.

2) Darul Shifa → Hospital.

→ Yunani Medical Sciences were introduced by Quli Qutubshah.

→ During this period, Dutch & Britishers came to Machilipatnam.

→ Quli Qutubshah called as Udu-ka-Chasuri.

↓
Developer of Udu language.

→ Wajidi was patronised in his court
↓
Written Laila-Majnu in Udu.

→ Telugu poets also patronised in his court.

→ 1) Malla Reddy - Telugu poet

↓
written - 1) Shad Chakravasthy Charitra.
2) Shiva Dhasimottayam.

→ 2) Saranga Tammayab -

↓
written - Vyjayanthi Vilasam.

→ Quli Qutubshah's daughter - Hayath Bux Begum.
↓
also called as Masa Heba

→ Her husband - Sulthan Qutubshah.

↓
He was the next Ruler.

→ Sulthān Qutubshah :-

↓
He maintained relations with Persian rulers - Sapavidi dynasty.

→ With the help of Persians, Mecca Masjid's construction was started in 1614. It was completed by Aurangzeb.

→ On name of Hayath Buz Begum, Hayath Nagar city started construction.

→ This city was ~~not~~ completed during Abdulla Qutubshah's period.

→ Hayath Nagar compared with Paris by Traveller.

→ Traveller visited India for '6' times came from France.

→ ^{During} Sulthān Qutubshah period, Persian language & literature was developed.

→ 1) Mrs Memin Astrabadi ~~was~~ was a poet

↓
Written Risala Mikhdarifa Mikhdarifa in Persian.

↓
Written for measurements.

2) Hakim Takivuddin written Majmaathul Taiyyil in Persian language.

↓
Doctor

→ Abdulla Qutubshah [1626 - 1672] :-

↓
Highest / Longest period ruled King.

→ "MD. Giavasi" was patronised in his court.

↓
Written to "Thothanama" in Urdu language.

- Abdulla Qutubshah himself a poet.
↓
He written Udyu Grahal.
- His time period called as "Golden Era of Udyu".
- North Indian Rulers started invasions in South India.
↓
→ Shah Jahan looted/ Kohinoor diamond.
conquered
- De Traviesier discussed about Kohinoor diamond.
- Mecca Masjid construction was discussed by Traviesier.
- Traviesier Account's scripture - Name of his book
- Kshetraya :- A great Sankeerthanacharya patronised
↓
in Abdulla Qutubshah court
He created "Murva" words.
- He written 4000 Shringara Sankeerthanalu.
- But we get only 1000 sankeerthanalu.
- Vemana was contemporary of Kshetraya.
↓
Written Vemana Shatakam in Telugu.
[Translated Vemana Shatakam in English by C.P. Brown]
- Kancherla Gopanna was also contemporary of Kshetraya.
↓
belongs to 17th Century.
also called as "Ramadasya"
↓
Written Dashasathi Shatakam.

During

→ Abdulla Qutubshah period, Defacto officers - Hayath Buz Begum.

→ Abdul Hasan Tanisha :-

↓
Last ruler of Qutubshahi dynasty.

Called as "Sruya Prakash Rao" by Hindus.

→ He maintained two Defacto officers. 1) Akkanna → head of Army
2) Madanna → PM.

→ Head of Army called as Sarlashkari.

→ ^{PM} ~~Diwan~~ called as Diwan.

→ Son-in-law of Akkanna & Madanna - Kanchela Gopanna.

↓
Worked as Nelakondapalli - The Tahasildar.

→ During Hasan Tanisha period, South India invaded by the Mughal Ruler - Aurangzeb.

→ Aurangzeb killed Akkanna & Madanna in 1686.

→ In 1687, Golconda dynasty was totally destroyed.

Art & Architecture :-

→ Qutubshahi's developed Masjid's in Indo Persian styles.

→ Sulthan Quli } constructed Masjid in Golconda.
Ibrahim Quli }
Aurangzeb }

- Qutubshahi Tombs - 7 Tombs
- ~~1~~ Except Abdulla Hasan Tanishah, 6 Rulers Tombs
→ Hayath Bux Begum's tomb can be seen.
- Puroana pool,^{constructed} at Chadarighat by ~~MD~~ Ibrahim Quli
also called as Poema Vanthepa
[MD. Quli Qutubshah & Bhagyamathi].
- Hussain Sagar constructed by Ibrahim Quli.
- Masab Tank constructed by Hayath Bux Begum //

ASAFJAHIS [1724]

founder — Nizam-ul-Mulk



Full Name — Mir Qasimuddin Chin Kalich Khan AsafJha
Nizam-ul-Mulk.

→ He got independence from MD. Shah Rangeela but treated as feudatory of Rangeela.

→ AsafJahis were Sunni's.

→ Nizam-ul-Mulk [1724-1748]

1st Capital — Aurangabad

2nd Capital — Hyderabad.

→ Nizam's always fought with Peshwa's — I Baji Rao.
[Maharashtra — Peshwa dynasty].

→ Nizam-ul-mulk paid Chauth & Sardeshmukh tax to Peshwa's.
[1/4th of total income] 1/10th part

→ In 1748, Nizam-ul-mulk died.

→ From 1748 - 1761, Heredation wars were started.

↓
Part of Karnatic wars.

1st Karnatic war [1746-48]

2nd Karnatic war [1749-54]

3rd Karnatic war [1756-63].

1748 - 1749 → Naser Jung

1749 - 1751 → Muzaffar Jung

1751 - 1761 → Salabath Jung

1761 - 1803 → Nizam Ali Khan

From 1761, Independent Nizam ruling was started.

Nizam Ali Khan shifted Capital from Aurangabad to Hyd

→ Hyd Choumahalla Palace started by Salabath Jung.

→ NIJAM ALI KHAN → also called as "Mosasa Ram" by people

→ During Nizam Ali Khan period, Nizams became feudatories to British by signing on Subsidiary Treaty Alliance.

↓
Lord Wellesly.

→ Through Subsidiary Treaty Alliance, British Army came to Hyd and started surviving during Nizam Ali Khan period.

→ 1st Resident of British - James Kirk Paton.

→ Kair Unnissa Begum - Relative to Nizam Ali Khan.

→ Nizam Ali Khan did marriage of James Kirk Paton &

Kair Unnissa Begum at Sulthan Bazar Church in Christianity tradition.

→ Dinner did at Choumahalla Palace in Islamic Tradition.

→ All combination of traditions ^{culture} were patronised.

→ That culture called as Ganga Jamuna Culture.

↓
also known as Tahzeeb Culture.

→ Mahalaka-e-Chandabhai was patronised ^{by} Nizam-Ali Khan & Sikindhar Jha.
↓
was a great poet. ~~the~~

→ She was a great dancer & scholar of Urdu language.

→ Her Pen Name - Takalluf.

→ Tawayif → who worked at Dancing events / Dancers.

→ Still Mahalaka-e-Chandabhai Graffiti can be seen in London Museum.

→ Sikindhar Jha [1803 - 1828]

↓
He constructed Secunderabad. ^{in 1812.}

→ British Resident came to TS during his period - Russell.

→ Russell started "Russell Brigade"
↓
Military Regiment.

→ For maintenance of Russell Brigade, Sikindhar Jha took

borrow from Palmer & Co.

↓
Gave loan with 24% interest.

→ Palmer & Co. indirectly led by Britishers.

→ Charles Metcalf protected Sikindhar from Palmer & Co.

↓
His reforms called as Charles Metcalf Reforms.

- Palmerston co. abolished by Metcalf
- Metcalf allotted loans to Sikindhar Jha for 6% interest.

→ Nasari-ud-dowla [1828-1857] :-

↓
During his period, Wahabi Movement started in Hyd.

↓
Started by Sir Syed Roy Basnelli

↓
He got Economic help from Nasari-ud-dowla.

- Basnelli impacted Mubaris-ud-dowla. So, he leded ~~Wahabi~~ Wahabi movement in Hyd.

→ Mubaris-ud-dowla was killed by Britishers.

→ In 1853, Berar was given to Britishers by Nasari-ud-dowla.

Siraj-ul-mulk → PM gives Berar to British.

→ Colonel John La - British Resident signed on Berar handed over to British.

Salasijung :- Worked as PM from 1853-1883

↓
Greatest PM in Nizam Kingdom.

→ During ^{Nasari-ud-dowla} his period, Sepoy Mutiny was started in Hyd.

↓
By Chiddakhan.

↓
He belongs to Aurangabad-Jamedhar

→ Chiddakhan started revolt at "Bellaram" head constable.

1828 - 1857 → Nasari-ud-dowla

1857 - 1869 → Afzal-ud-dowla

1869 - 1911 → Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan

1911 - 1948 → Mrs Osman Ali Khan

→ Afzal-ud-dowla

→ Mouvi Alla-uddin, Mouvi Ibrahim did Sepoy revolt at Mecca Masjid.

These 2 made Special forces.

→ They criticised Afzal-ud-dowla.

→ Colonel Davidson - British Resident during this period.

→ With the order of Colonel Davidson, Salafjung-I caught Chiddakhan.

→ ^{So,} Tursebazzkhan started Revolt.

→ Tursebazzkhan & Mouvi Ibrahim attacked on Colonel Davidson ^{Residence} Residency

1857 SEPOY REVOLT

→ On July ^{7th} 1857, Tursebazzkhan, Mouvi Ibrahim attacked.

→ Colonel Abut suppressed Tursebazzkhan Revolt.

→ Finally, they escaped from Mutiny.

→ Tursebazzkhan caught at Mogliquda by Britishers.

→ He was presented at court. He got Execution sentence.

While shifting from Hyd to Andaman, Britishers killed him at "Toophyani"

→ Britishers caught Moulvi Ibrakim at Mangaluru & imprisoned at Andaman.

→ Sepoy Mutiny ^{suppressed} supported by Vanaparathi Ruler
↓
Raja Rameshwar Rao.

→ Afzal-ud-dowla also supported to British.

→ So, Sepoy Mutiny was suppressed in Nov, 1857.

→ Britishers awarded "Star of India" title to Afzal-ud-dowla.

→ Salafjung-I ruled the Hyd region because the son of Afzal-ud-dowla was only 3 yrs old.

↓
Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan.

Salafjung-I called as Turab Yar Jung [1853-1883]

Salafjung-II called as Mrs Layak Ali.

Salafjung-III called as Yousuf Ali Khan

→ Salafjung-I did Governance reforms.

→ During Nizam-ul-mulk period, there are 6' subhas.

But Salafjung-I converted as 5' subhas.

5' Subhas :- 1) Hyderabad

2) Aurangabad

3) Bejar

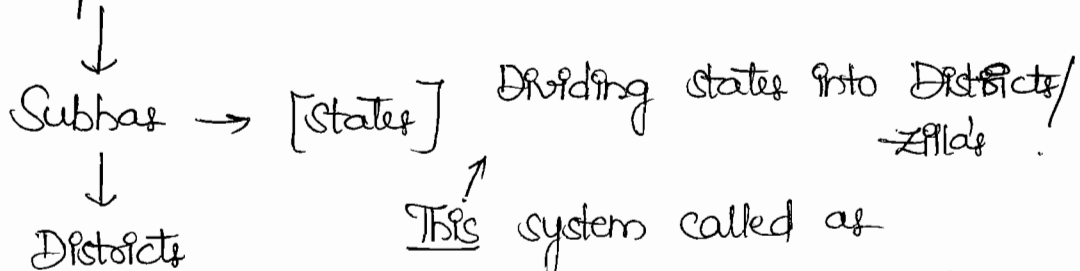
4) Bedar

5) Ahmednagar

→ Salajung removed "Kandesh" subha status

→ He made 16' districts. for convenience of administration,

he divided Empire



Dividing states into Districts/
Zilals

This system called as
"Zilabandi System" by
Salajung-I

[1st Reform of Salajung I - Zilabandi System]

→ Each Subha consisted with Minimum 3' districts

→ Northern side → Patancheru was Capital

Southern side → Gulberga

North west → Aurangabad

West → Bhuvanagor

East → Nagar Kurnool

→ Head of Subhas - Subedhar / Amwal Talukdhar

→ Gulberga & Nagar Kurnool were New districts established by Salajung.

→ Head of Districts — Talukdhar:

→ Village is important ^{part} ~~part~~ of Empire.

→ Head of Village — Amin

↓
Police Patel / Patwari.

→ Investigation officer — Neeraj.

↓
Revenue officer.

→ For every 50 houses, "Sethu Bandhu" was appointed for protection.

→ Dhed → Informer — Servant to Amin.

→ He started 14 new departments. ~~Minis~~ These departments

- Imp dept's →
- 1) Revenue dept
 - 2) Judiciary dept
 - 3) Police dept
 - 4) Public Works
- heads called as "Sadar-ul-Miyam".

1) Revenue dept :-

↓
Head of Revenue dept → "Sadar-ul-Miyam Jamal Gujari".

↓
1st head → Mukaram-ul-dowla Bahadur.
Revenue officer

→ 1/6th of total income collected as Tax.

→ By measuring land, they used to collect Land Tax.

→ Biga — Measuring Instrument was used for Land Measuring.
↓
Chain instrument

→ Berar and Sholapur was reoccupied. Due to support of Britishers in Sepoy Mutiny, Victoria queen given Berar & Sholapur to Salajung.

→ Imp Revenue Centre - Aurangabad.

→ Salajung abolished salt tax.

2) Police department :-



Head of Police dept → Sadar-ul-miyam-e-kothwali

↓
1st Kothwal → Sham Sheer Jung Bahadur.

* 1st Kothwal from TS - Raja Bahadur Venkat Ram Reddy.

→ Every district Police Head - Mahatamin.

→ Every Subha Police Head - Nayi Sadar Mahatamin.

→ Salajung 1st time divided Police dept from Revenue dept.

→ "Sovers" → Special Constable officer.

→ Special European officers were also appointed.

3) Military dept :-



It was also made as separate dept.

→ Military dept called as Sadar-ul-miyam-najam-Jamiyath.

→ Special Army dept - "Line wala" dept started by Mypathi Ram.

4) Judiciary dept

↓
called as Sadar-ul-miyam-Adalath

1st Judiciary head - Basheeruddin Bahadur

→ Two types of Courts

1) Ilaka-e-peshkari 2)

↓
Started by Govind Rao

↓
2) Separate court for Sikh & Army

→ He started Court of Appeal

↓
This was headed under control of PM.

Court of Appeal called as "Mahakama-a-Murafa-a-Apla"

→ High Court - For welfare of people, it was superior court among all courts.

↓
called as Majlis-a-Sadar-a-Adalath

→ Border courts also can be seen.

→ Highest Remuneration is for Border court Chief Justice.

→ Special Secretariat also seen.

↓
called as Majlis-a-mul-Gujari

5) Public Works :-

- 1st Public Works dept Minister - Shabb Shabuddin Bahadur
(or) Shabadh Bahadur.
also known as Public Works/survey & Settlement was under Public work dept
- Special Postal dept was started under "Munshi Khan".

Education Reforms :-

- In 1855, "Dasul-ulm" was started by Salajung for Persia, Urdu, English developments.
- In 1870, ^{City} High School was started.
- In 1872, Chadarighat school & College were started
- He also started Engineering college.
- In 1873, he started "Madarasa-e-Ija" for PM & Ministers Children.
- In 1872, he started "Madarasa-e-Alia" for Emperor's children family.
- He started "Girls school" in 1880.
- After Salajung-I death in 1887, Nizam college was started.
- Salajung-I helped economically to develop Aligarh University.
1st Principal of Nizam College - Agoramatha Chatopadyaya.
- Salajung-I sent "Vakar-ul-umra"-officer to help them economicaly.
↓
founder of "Falaknama" palace

→ Road Transport & Railways :-

→ In 1870, he started ^{**}1st Railway line - Secunderabad to Vadri (Karnataka)
↓
Opened in 1874

→ Britishers ordered to extend Railway line from Vadri to Chanda. It was opposed by Ageranatha Chatopadyaya.

→ Due to this reason, Ageranatha Chatopadyaya started

^{**} Chanda Railway Movement.

↓
1st Political Empowerment Movement of IS.

→ Mulla Abdul Kayam & Ageranatha Chatopadyaya were expelled from Hyd for doing this Movement.

→ He discovered Singareni Mines in 1871.
↓
Salasjung

→ In Chadarghat, he started "Industrial exhibition".

→ He started Telegraph system from Bombay to Hyd.
↓

1st Telegraph system in IS.

→ Half Sikka was started by Salasjung.
↓
Gold Coin

→ He abolished Sati.

→ ^{**} Salasjung - I made Urdu as Empire language.

Reforms in Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan & Mrs Osman

Ali Khan period :-

→ Great Women - Sarje Sarjini Naidu patronised during this period.

↓
Called as Bul-bul-a-hind

(or)
Nightingale of India.

[Amir Khusro - Patriot of India].

→ Sarjini Naidu was economically helped by Mahaboob Ali Khan.

→ She married Govinda Rajula Naidu.

↓
1st Intercaste marriage

→ She written 1) The Tears of Asafjha about Musi floods in 1908.

2) The Golden Threshold → Extraordinary scripture.

→ ~~1st~~ 1st Woman President to Kanpur INC in 1925 - Sarjini Naidu.

6th Nizam - Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan :-

→ He did Education developments.

→ In 1887, he started Nizam college & Mahabooba college at Secunderabad.

→ 1st time University discussions started from Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan time period.

→ He supported Women Education.

- During his period, Syed Hussain Bilgrami was Eduⁿ Minister.
- Under "Mriyo" Presidentship, a committee was appointed.
- He said, 1) Primary Education should be done in local language.
- 2) Especially encouraged Dalit Education.
- 3) Merit students should be gifted.
- 4) University education should be encouraged.
- 5) District level schools should be established.

→ 7th Nizam — Mrs Osman Ali Khan —

→ During Mrs Osman Ali Khan period, one of the imp education development was "Osmania University" development.

→ This University was started with I faimana 1918 &

→ II faimana - 1919 faimana.

→ First time "Blunt officer" explained about the requirement

of University.

During period of

→ "Akbar Hydari" as Education Minister, the University

was named as the University as Osmania University.

→ about 1400 acres were allotted.

→ University Arts College Sculpture was "Jasper".

→ Architecture taken from Egypt University.

→ Before the classes of OU, conducted at Abids before the opening of Arts college.

→ Nawab Jain Jai Jung was Engineer.

Transportation developments :-

→ Important transportation was Railways. Railway Board started in 1930

→ "Nizam Guaranteed Railway" - Railway dept Name.

→ Nizam Railway centres. 1st - Secunderabad
2nd - Kachiguda.

→ Kachiguda Railway station constructed ^{with} Indo-Gothic Style.

→ Falak Nama Palace constructed in Indo-Persian Style.

[Medak Church → Feladrian Style]

→ Mrs Osman Ali Khan constructed Kachiguda Railway station.

→ Nampally Railway constructed at wet land.

↓
Nampally started 1st for goods Rail.

↓
By Mrs Mahabub Ali Khan.

Road Transportation :-

↓
Started by Salayjung - I.

→ Developed by Osman Ali Khan & he started Road transportation Board in

1932

→ First, Railway Board & ^{Road} Transportation Board was ~~two~~ in a single Board.

→ Airways

↓
Started by Osman Ali Khan.

1st → Begumpet Airport.

→ Water Irrigation :-

↓
1st Tank — Mrs Alam Tank started in 1910.

↓
Started with the name of Sikandhar Jha's PM — Mrs Alam.

→ Osman Sagar & Himayath Sagar projects constructed on Musi River by Osman Ali Khan.

→ Largest Project of Mrs Osman Ali Khan } → Nizam Sagar Project
water for [1924-1931]
For giving about 2,75,000 acres cultivating of land
↓
in Achampeta
[Kama Reddy] [1932]

→ Nandhi Konda Project :-

↓
Constructed on the river banks of Krishna.

Started by Burugula Rama Krishna Rao.

→ Industries &

By Salafjung - I | Mrs Mahaboob Ali Khan.

→ 6th Nizam majorly developed Spinning Wheel.

→ In Mrs Osman Ali Khan period, Archaeological department started in 1914 & 1915.

→ In 1921, Singareni Cellulose Co. was started. by ~~Osman Ali~~

↓
Recognised by Salafjung & S.W.Kings.

→ Nizam Sugar factory in Bodhan, ^{in 1937} constructed by Osman Ali Khan

→ Chasminari Cigarettes Co. started by Osman Ali Khan in 1916.

↓
Actually constructed in Vitalvadi. But shifted to VST

↓
Vafeesi Sulthana Tobacco.

→ Shifting to VST suggested by Mekshagundam Vishveshwaraayya.

→ Hyd State Bank started by Osman Ali Khan in 1941.

→ For Industries developments, ^{Industry} Goose fund was started in 1929.

↓
It was discussed in Mulki Industries Paper.

Hospitals

- Osmania Hospital constructed in 1927 by Osman Ali Khan.
- *Nizamiya Hospital in Afzal Jung by Osman Ali Khan.
 - *** Largest Hospital in Asia children by
- Nilofar Hospital was started for Nilofar daughter-in-law of Osman Ali Khan.
- Duroy Shawar hospital also started for children at Pattaghat.
 - By Duroy Shawar.
- Gandhi hospital constructed by Nagar-ud-doula with the Nizam hospital name. Osman Ali Khan ~~ear~~ changed its name as Gandhi hospital.
- Women Education developments
 - Done by Osman Ali Khan.
- He given free scholarships.
- Through campaigning from Radio's "Akbari Hyderi" encouraged Women Education.
- In 1948, Sep 17, Through "Operation Polo", Hyd merged in Indian Union.

Merging Movement of

Started in 1947, by ^{swamy} Ramananda Theertha, ^{Participated} from Congress party.

→ Mrs Osman Ali Khan announced Sovereignty before 2 days of Independence [on Aug 13].

→ On Aug 15th, Independence day celebrated by

- 1) Swamy Ramananda Theertha
- 2) Kaleji
- 3) Jamalapuram Keshav Rao.

→ On Aug 27, Swamy Ramananda Theertha announced to celebrate Merging day.

→ On Nov 29, 1947, "Stand Still Pact" happened b/w Osman Ali Khan and Indian govt.

→ In Stand still pact, Osman Ali Khan accepted ^{for} the orders of Indian govt. 1) Without taking permission of Indian govt, he should give money to foreign.

2) Without permission of Indian govt, he should not maintain defence bilateral relations.

3) Indian govt Secretary general / mediator will survive in Hyd.

↓
"General K. Munshi"

- Stand Still Pact first indirectly violated by Indian govt.
- "Mr Layak Ali" was last Diwan of Osman Ali Khan.
- Kasim Razvi → leader of Razakars.
- Layak Ali & Kasim Razvi tried to make Hyd as 2nd Pakistan.
- They sent their mediators to London for developing relations.
- Aldouse went to London.
- Pakistan was a Layak Ali gave 20 crores grant to Pakistan.
- So, Indian govt started Operation Polo in Sep 13, 1948.
- C. Raja Gopala Chari named Hyd merging as Police action.
- Operation Polo led by "J. N. Choudary".
↓
Started attacking from West coast.
- Finally, on Sep 17th, they went to Polo ground & started attacking.
- ~~Operati~~ So, this operation called as Operation Polo.
- Operation Polo also called as Operation Caterpillar.
- Through Radio announcement, Osman Ali Khan announced that he is going to surrender to govt.

Renaissance Movement :-

→ Bramha Samaj & Arya Samaj also started in TS.

→ Bramha Samaj started in 1914 in TS.

↓
Its philosophies written in "Bramhacharman".

→ In Telugu Bramhacharman written by Sridhara Naidu.

→ Sarejini Naidu, Raghupathi Venkatasathnam Naidu started Bramha Samaj in TS.

→ * 1st President of Bramha Samaj in TS - Narayana Govinda
Valisakar.

→ Arya Samaj started in 1892 in TS.

↓
Started by Narendrajii, Laxmanji, Kamala Parshad, Swamy Nithyananda
Swamy Shradhananda.

* 1st President of Arya Samaj in TS - Kamala Parshad.

→ Arya Samaj philosophies written in Sathyasitha Prakashika.

In Telugu Sathyasitha Prakashika written by Adhipudi Somanatha Rao.

→ Shuddhi Movement done by Swamya Nithyananda.

→ Sangika Shuddhi Movement done by Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam
Naidu

↓
Done for abolition of Devadasi.

→ Dheen Dhar Siddhi announced himself as incarnation of
Chenna Basaveshwara.

- Dheen dhasi sikki done first Ayya Samaj Movement.
- Ayya Samaj philosopher campaigned through Sathyasitha Prakash paper.
- This paper abolished by Osman Ali Khan in Hyd.

Tableic Movement :-

↓
Done for the survival of Islam Religion.

- "Anjuman Ittehadul Muslimin" association was started in the part of Tableic Movement.

↓
1st President — Bahadur Yar Jung.

- It was developed by Kasim Razvi.
- Under the Presidentship of Kasim Razvi, it was named as

MIM [Majlis Ittehadul Muslimin].

- A "Volunteer's group" was started by Kasim Razvi

↓
"Razakaris"

- Kasim Razvi killed Shayab-ulla-Khan

↓
Editor of "Jinnah paper".



→ Dalit Movements &

↓
Leaded by Bhagya Reddy Varma in TS

↓
he leaded Adhi Hindu & Adhi Andhra Movements'

→ TS Dalits called as Adhi Hindus :

→ Andhra Dalits → Adhi Andhra's.

→ Bhagya Reddy Varma started Jagan Mithra Mandali in 1906.

↓
He got Economical help from Humanitarian league.

→ He started "Manya Sangam" also.

→ Later Jagan Mithra Mandali merged in Manya Sangam.

→ Baji Krishna Rao given title as "Varma" to Bhagya Reddy Varma

→ He sacrificed Varma title in Lucknow meeting.

→ Bhagya Reddy Varma started Bhagyanagari paper in English.

→ Arigey Rama Swamy &

↓
Started Sunitha Bala Samaj for Dalit girls in Hyd & N.Z.B.

→ "Menathala" Sangam was started for Dalit Women

→ B.S. Venkat Rao called as "Hyd Ambedkar".

↓
Leaded Adhi Dravidian Movement.

He worked as Education Minister under Osman Ali Khan.

→ M.L. Adayya started Sanghabivrouddi Samaj.

→ The schools ^{were} started ^{on} by the name of M.L. Adayya by B.S. Venkat Rao.

→ Mulki - Non-mulki Movements :-
↓

This movement was 1st time started in Salafjung-II period.

→ During Salafjung-I, Priority was given to North Indians.

→ He majorly recruited Aligarh University students.
↓
Udu University [Anglo-^{oriental} University].

In this University, we can see Lucknowis Udu.

→ In Salafjung-I converted Udu language as Empire language.

→ Salafjung-II majorly appointed Udu employees in Hyd.

→ Mrs Mahabooib Ali Khan given 1st Farmana in 1888

↓
called as 1st Mulki Gazette.

→ Acc. to Mulki Gazette, who survived ^{for} 12 yrs in hyd gets

Mulki Certificates.

→ Acc. to this Farmana, 58% of income should invest on

Mulki Employees & 42% should invest on Non-Mulki's.

→ But ~~no~~ they invested, 58% invested on Non-Mulki's
42% on Mulki's.

→ In 1909

→ Before 1919, TS Diwan - Maha Raja Kishan Parshad did Mulki Movements.



*** Father of Mulki-Movement.

→ Bakari Ali - Guru of Maha Raja Kishan Parshad.

→ Kasar Vakas worked as Finance Minister appointed by Barkhshah,

Maha Raja as Diwan during Mahaboob Ali Khan Period.

→ Kasar Vakas appointed ^{securitized} Barkhshah.

→ In 1919, Meaning of Mulki given by ^{Osman} Mahaboob Ali Khan through Gazette.

Mulki Means Local.



They should be survive for 15yrs.

→ Acc. to 1933 Faizmana, If Non-Mulki Men married Mulki women then she Extension faizmana of 1919 Faizmana treated as Non-Mulki.

→ If her husband died, ^{then} she can survive in Hyd as Mulki.
 or divorced

→ Next generations of Mulki's called as Mulki's.

→ Mulki, Non-Mulki conflicts started in Urdu language.

South Indian Urdu



→ In OU, instead of implementing Deccani Urdu, they

implemented Lucknavi Urdu.

↓ North Indian Urdu.

also called as "Babaye Urdu".

It was campaigned by "Jedhe" "Jose".

→ For thankful to 1933 Fastmana, Burugula Rama Koshna Rao, Raja Bahadur Venkat Ram Reddy, Madapati conducted meetings.

→ In 1935, "Nizam Subject League" was started.

↓ cadar
By Nawat, Yar Jung.

Secretary - Burugula Rama Koshna Rao.

* Slogan of Nizam Subject League - Hyd is for Hyderabadis.

→ Nizam Subject League also called as "Zamiyath Reformia League".

→ This was recommended a committee on Political Issues &

Competition Constitution.

→ So, In 1937 - "Jyyangari Committee" was appointed.

→ after [1948-1950], J.N. Choudary worked as Governor

1950-1952, M.K. Velloodi. ↓ Military ruling

He ruling was Republic ruling.

→ M.K. Vellodi was ICS officer from Kerala.

→ J.N. Choudary was from Bengal.

→ During J.N. Choudary period, a special fasimana was made in 1949.

→ Through 1949 fasimana, Hali Sikka was totally abolished in Feb.

→ Sarfekar's lands were totally merged in common lands.

Lands belongs to Kings.

→ In Nizam Province, we can see 3 types of lands.

1) Jagirdari land - 30%

2) Diwan land - 60%

3) Sarfekar's land - 10%

→ We can see Jagirdari system in Jagirdari lands.

→ In Diwan lands, we can see Rottwari system.

Salarjung - I implemented Rattanga system.

→ after 1950, M.K. Vellodi given priority for English language.

So, he ~~was~~ recruited Tamils & Andhra people.

→ Conflicts occurred b/w TS & Andhra people.

→ "Pandit Sunderlal Committee" appointed on J.N. Choudary in 1949.

Because 1) J.N. Choudary killed Islam people.

2) Communists were also killed by J.N. Choudary.

→ Burugula Rama Krishna Rao.

↓
1st CM of Hyd.

→ In his period, City College Incident was happened on Sep 3rd & 4th.

→ In ¹⁹⁵² Mulki, Non-Mulki Movement, they gives slogans as Jadi Sambari Go Back written on Keti Buses.

Gonguwa Pachadi Go Back

→ Students conducted a meeting at "Fathema Maidan" in 1952. Students destroyed Burugula car at this meeting.

→ ^{So,} Burugula appointed Suggestion Committee / Sub-committee on Employments.

↓
Members - K.V. Ranga Reddy [Excise Minister]
Pool Chand Gandhi [Education Minister]

→ This Sub-committee appointed "Justice Jagan Mohan" Committee.
↓
appointed on City college Incident - Mulki Movement.

→ The Prosecution of Mulki Movement done at High court.

→ Jagan Mohan Committee gives report in 1952, Dec.

→ Acc. to this Report, 1) Lack of Understanding between Students & govt is reason for City college Incident.

a) Lack of Understanding b/w Police & students.

→ Linguistic States :-

1st Linguistic state feeling was started with telugu language

→ In 1903, ^{through} Gurur Literary Meeting, state feeling was started.

→ Vignana Chandrika Mandali supported Linguistic states.

→ Chitukuri Veesabhadra Rao written "Andhra Chaitra".

→ Andhra Maha Sabha was started from 1913.

[Bapatla - 1st Andhra Maha Sabha.]

→ In 1937, "Sri Bagh Pact" happened b/w Andhra & Rayalaseema.

→ * S.K. Dhas Committee → 1st Committee on Linguistic states.

[1+2] In 1948 June

↓
Given Report in Dec, 1948

President - S.K. Dhas

Members - 1) Pannalal

2) Jagath Narayan Lal.

→ This committee appointed to whether small states are required or not.

Report :- We don't need linguistic states. Bcz if we divide India, Unity will be destroyed.

→ J. V. P Committee - 1948.

↓ ↓ ↓

Nehru Vallabhai Patel Pattabhi Seetha Ramnaiah.

→ Pattabhi Seetha Ramnaiah started "Janma Bhoomi" Paper in English.

→ He written 1) Gandhism. scripture
2) History of Congress.

→ Nehru & Vallabhai Patel opposed linguistic states.

→ Pattabhi supported to linguistic states.

→ Partition Committee was appointed in 1950 by [1+20] Tamilnadu govt/ Madras govt.
President - Swamy Kumar Raja.

→ In 1953, Feb, Kailashnath Wanchoo Committee was appointed.
appointed on whether Andhra state get economic problems or not after formation of Andhra state.

Report - Minimum 4¹ years, Madras should be capital for Andhra.
In 1953 March.
↓
acc. to this Report, Andhra state should be formed.

→ Andhra state formed on Oct, 1, 1953.

↓
1st CM - Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu.

→ With his recommendation, Kurnool became Capital.

→ *after 1947, 1st linguistic state - Andhra state.

→ Vishalandhra Movement :-

↓
Merging of Andhra & TS.

→ In 1948, Sep 12, Hyd consists of 16 districts during Salojung period.

↓
Karnataka - 3 districts

Masatwada - 5 districts

Telangana - 8 districts.

→ Khammam & Ranga Reddy districts were not in Hyd.

→ Burgula Ramakrishna given district status to Khammam in 1953

→ Masuri Chenna Reddy given district status to Ranga Reddy in 1978.

→ *Youngest district of TS - Ranga Reddy.

→ Vavirala Gopala Krishnayya - 1st Campaigned Vishalandhra

↓
written "Vishalandhra" scripture.

→ "Vishalandhra to Praja Rajyam" scripture written by Picchalapalli Sundarajah.

→ Vishalandhara papers started by Pucchalapalli Sundarlah.

→ Vishalandhara Mahasabalu started by Jyyadevaria Kaleshwari Rao.

→ 1st Vishalandhara Mahasabha at Wgl - Anumakonda in 1950.
President - Hayagoreva Chary.

→ 2nd Vishalandhara Mahasabha in 1954 at Hyd.
President - Sri Sri

Guests were Kaloji, Swamy Ramanandha Theertha.

→ * Kaloji - The Grand Old man of TS.

[TS - Gandhi → Bhupathi Krishnamurthy
Frontier Gandhi → Jamalapuram Keshava Rao]

→ Kaloji - TS Vithalika

In 1954, Kaloji started తెలంగాణ with the help of Dasharathi Krishnamacharya.

Telangana Rachayithala Sangam

→ * Kaloji Autobiography → Jidi Na geduva.

→ In 1951, INC Bangalore, Jyyadevaria Kaleshwari Rao said
Hyd should be divided. Nehru opposed these words.

→ In 1953, Hyd INC, Swamy Ramanandha Theertha said
Hyd should be divided and only Hyd should be made as
National Territory.

→ In 1953, SRC ~~comms~~ was appointed.
Dec 22 [1+2]
State Reorganisation Commission

President - Fazal Ali.

Members - 1) K.M. Phansikar

2) Hriday Nath Kunjru.

→ In 1954, July SRC came to India.

→ In Fazal Ali Commission, M.N. Shastri & Gutti Keshav Rao Pillai supported for Rayalaseema.

→ They given their report to Fazal Ali.

→ In 1955, Sep 30, given its Report.

→ Acc. to this Report, Andhra & TS has separate reports.

→ Crisis of food can be seen in TS.

Surplus of Electricity can be seen in TS.

Coal Mines also in TS.

→ Andhra has Crisis of Electricity.

Surplus of food can be seen in Andhra.

Andhra did not have perfect Capital.

→ ~~Hyd~~ ^{Hyd} Vishalandhra is established, ^{& make} Hyd as Capital, it will be perfect capital for both states.

→ TS people bothering about ^{these} problems of Vishalandhra is formed said in this Report.

2) TS people also bothering about the water disputes.

→ Finally, Fazal Ali decided to postpone Vishalandhra formation to 1962.

→ If the legislative assembly members (about 2/3rd members) are supported then Vishalandhra should be postponed.

→ Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy & Gauthu Lachanna opposed this postpone.

→ Gauthu Lachanna got 20 MLA's support for Vishalandhra.

→ Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy & Gauthu Lachanna said to establish dual linguistic states.

→ "Debari" Committee was appointed on dual linguistic states in 1955.

Members — Nehru — PM

Moulana Azad — Eduⁿ Minister

Govind Vallabh Pant — Home Minister

→ Gentlemen Agreement — Feb, 1956.

At Delhi.

→ 4 Members from TS, 4 Members from Andhra went to Delhi

TS

- 1) Burugula Ramakrishna Rao — CM
- 2) K.V. Ranga Reddy — Finance
- 3) Masuri Chenna Reddy — Agriculture
- 4) J. V. Narasingha Rao — State Congress President.

Andhra

- 1) Bifawada Gopal Reddy - CM
- 2) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy - Deputy CM
- 3) Gauthu Lachanna - Agriculture
- 4) Alluri Sathyanarayana Raju - State Congress President.

→ 14 Statements agreement called as Gentlemen's agreement

1) TS's ^{income} should be invested on TS & Andhra's income to Andhra.

2) Abolition of Liqueur.

3) Education seat allotments :- $\frac{2}{3}$ in TS, $\frac{1}{3}$ in United AP. Total

4) Removal of Employment } Based on population.
5) Recruitment }

6) Urdu must be eligibility language for Min. 15 years.

If they get job, they should learn telugu within 2 years.

7) Mulki Rules - 15 yrs should survive to get Mulki certificate.

8) Agricultural land allotments.

9) Regional council. → 10) ^{Regional council members ↓} consisted with 20 members.

↓
9 districts MLA'S of TS

6 MP'S from TS

5 → Other than MLA (or) MP.

10)

11) Powers of Regional Council.

12) Ministry dept Allocations. [60 : 40]
↓ ↓
Andhra TS

13) Either CM & Deputy CM designation should be given to TS.

① Home Minister, Defence, Finance, Planning — Among ^{1 imp} 5 dept's, TS should get 2 dept's.

14) Till 1962 elections, Hyd congress should be continued.

① High Court bench should be established in Andhra.

→ 14' statements called as "TS Safeguards".

→ On Apr 14th, 1956, Hyd govt accepted with 2/3rd Majority.

Among 2/3rd Majority, 144^{were} attended.

among 144, 103 supported for Vishalandhra.

15 were Neutral

29 supported for Telangana (TS).

→ Before the formation of Vishalandhra, Gentle agreement was violated by Central govt.

→ Central govt converted 14 statements to 10' statements.

Violations f

→ High Court was not discussed.

→ They converted Mulki Rules from 15 to 12 yrs.

→ R In place of Regional Council, they made Regional Committee.

→ Power of Regional councils were reduced.

→ On Aug 10th, 1956, "The Note on Safeguards" was implemented in Parliament. 10' statements

→ Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha was accepted the bill.

→ On Aug 31, Bill converted as Act.

→ ^{on} 1956, Nov 1st, "Vishalandhra" was formed.

1st Chief Minister — Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.

→ Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy didn't give Deputy CM designation ^{to} TS

→ 1st Deputy Governor — CM Torvede.

→ 1st Opponent — Pucchalapalli Sundarshah

1st Speaker — Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao.

1st Deputy Speaker — Kalluri Subbarao.

→ Dasharathi Ranga Charu sang a song,

"వైకేం పాలే పోవాలి".

→ In 1958, Legislative Council was started.

1st Chairman — Madapati Hanumantha Rao.

Deputy Chairman — Konda Lakshman Bapuji.

→ Violation of Gentlemen's agreement is reason

for "Jai Telangana Movement".

→ Riot Movements :-

- In 1857, 1st Tribal Movement by Ramji Gond at Nirmal [Adilabad].
- In 1853, Berar was handed over to British.
- This Tribal Movement was done against to Berar handed over to British.
- Ramji Gond also participated in 1857 Sepoy Revolt.
- During this Revolt, Colonel George tried to suppress Ramji Gond revolt in 1857 Apr.
- He was killed by Britishers on River bank of Khazana tank.
- 1000 members were killed & executed to Banyan tree. These Banyan tree called as "वायू आवे वृक्ष".

* → Komaram Bheem Revolt :-

- He did revolt in Jodeghat [Adilabad] in 1940.
- He did revolts against Nizams & Britishers.
- He took birth in Jodeghat. He had 12' acres of land.
- Siddiki occupied 12' acres of land.
- Komaram^{an}bheem's escaped to Ballarshah & educated in Ballarshah.
- He again returned to Jodeghat.
- To reoccupy 12' acres of his land, he went to Osman Ali Khan but he refused to meet Komarambheem.

→ Komaram Bheem occupied 12 villages & said

"Mave Nat Mave Raj."

→ He given a slogan → "Jal Jangal Jameen".

→ In 1940, Sep, in Jodeghat, Britishers killed Komaram Bheem on river banks of Ka "Nykappi", with the help of his uncle - Kursdupatel.

→ 1st Stage of Armed Struggle was started.

→ Land Lord authority also reason for Armed struggle.

→ Vetti, Begela also reasons for Armed struggle.

→ Vetti System:-

↓
Bounded Labour System.

→ Who participated in Vetti system called "Kambareely".

→ Vetti system taken from Jajmani System.

→ Jyyadevarra Kakeshwar Rao tried for abolition of Vetti in Andhra.

→ In TS, Vattikota Alwar Swamy tried for abolition of Vetti.

He written Rajala Manishi & Gangy for ^{about} ~~abolish~~ vetti.

→ Dasharathi Ranga Charaya written Chillara Devully.

→ Bollimurthi Shiva Rama Krishna written Mouthyu Needaly -

get Sahitya Award.

→ Dasharathi Krishnamacharya written 1) [↑] Timiram the Samastam -
2) Na Telangana.

"Raso - po Devonora Evu Devudu Devu"

→ He also written Rudsaveena.

→ Bagela can be seen b/w Rote & land lords in agriculture system.

→ Begar system can be seen in Employment.

→ Devadasi & Jogini System can be seen.

↓
They used to dance in temples.

Jogini's used to sing the songs.

→ Devadasi's got higher respect in society than Jogini's.

→ 1st time Devadasi System seen in Kotilingalu.

↓
Written in Vihukonda Vallabhamathya - Kreedabhisramam.

→ In South India, we can see Jogini System.

In North India, we can see Devadasi System.

→ Devadasi's called as "Shivapornathulu".

Jogini's called as "Shiva Sattulu / Mathangi".

↓
In Kns, Mdk.

→ Eligibility age of Jogini's is 8' to 16' yrs | 5yrs to 16yrs

Eligibility age of Devadasi is I stage - Maila pattam
II stage - Jogy pattam.

- Jogini's married to Pethu Raju.
- Jogini system can't be seen in Khammam & Nizamabad.

→ ~~***~~ In TS, 1st Women Satyagrahi — Ginana Kumari Beda:
 ↓
 She tried to abolish Jogini System.

→ She constructed "Chelli graham" in Nizamabad.

→ Jogini System was Religious prostitution.

→ "Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu" did Shangika Shuddhi Movement to abolish Devadasi System.

In TS

→ Only 5% land was in hands of land lords.

→ 1 Chenna Reddy Pratapa Reddy was landlord. ^{He} had 1,50,000 acres of land.

↓
 called as Errabad Deshmukh.

→ Visunuru Deshmukh — Rapaka Venkata Ramachandra Reddy

↓
 had 40,000 acres of land.

also called Rapaka Deshmukh.

→ In 1940, ^{In} Kamareddy gudem, Bandagi Sahab was a Priest.

→ He had 4 acres of land.

→ Bandagi Sahab's brothers tried to occupy 4 acres of land.

Imp person ← Abbas Ali

↓
Amsis [Police Patel].

→ ^{so} Abbas Ali got support of Rapaka Deshmukh. This case went for court.

→ Bandagi Sahab won the case. So, ^{Abbas Ali} Rapaka Deshmukh killed Bandagi Sahab.

→ Chakali Jamma b- from Palakurthi

She had 10 acres of Tasir land, 20 acres of Kushki land.
↓ wet ↓ Dry

→ Her husband - Chityala Narsaiah

↓ supporter of Communist party.

→ Rapaka Deshmukh & Uttamrao tried to occupy Chakali Jamma's land.

→ During this time, Chityala Narsaiah was arrested by Rapaka Deshmukh.

→ Communist party supported Chakali Jamma. So, she reoccupied her land.

→ She got support from Communist leaders.

↓
1) Arutla Ramachandra Reddy

2) Nalla Nagasimbhulu.

3) Bhim Reddy Narsimha Reddy

→ Doddi Komuriah :-

↓
Kadivendi Incident on 1946, July 4th.

→ on July 4th, 1946, Doddi Komuriah was died.

→ His Brother Doddi Mallayya - member of Communist party.

→ Kadivendi Region headed by Rapaka Deshmukh's Mother
↓
Janamma.

→ He tried to suppress to Janamma

→ With the death of Doddi Komuriah, Armed Struggle -
was started.

→ Real Armed struggle was started from 1946.

}	I stage → 1940 - 1946	} Imp stages.
	II stage → 1946 - 1947 Aug 15 th	
	III stage → 1947 Aug 15 th - 1948 Sep 17	
	IV stage → 1948 Sep 17 - 1951	

→ Ravi Narayana Reddy leded Armed struggle in II stage.

↓
Communist party leader

He started "Guerrilla forces"

- Especially 3 forces were started.
- 1) Village Protection force
 - 2) Informer forces
 - 3) Guerrilla forces.

- Guerrilla forces tried to suppress Kasim Razvi Revolt.
- Shoyab ulla Khan was killed by Kasim Razvi.
- In 1947, Sep 2nd, Parkala Incident.
↓
called as "TS Jallian Wala Bagh Massacre".
- Eosabadi Incident -
↓
Done against Chenna Reddy Pratapa Reddy.
- Veera Bhairanpally Incident - ^{on} 1948, Aug 7.
↓
Women were violated by Razakars.
- Puchalapalli Sundarajah written TS People Struggle & its my lesson
↓
Written about Armed Struggle.
- Ravi Narayana Reddy explained about Armed Struggle
in his Autobiography - Naa Jeevana Pathamlo.
- Nizam Andhra Mahasabalu also done for
 - 1) Welfare of TS people
 - 2) Abolition of Vetti.
 - 3) For Women Empowerment.
- Nizam Andhra Mahasabalu done by
"Andhra Jana Kshetra Sangam".
↓
Started by Madapati Hanumantha Rao in ~~1947~~ 1923.

→ Andhra Jana Sangam was old form of Andhra Jana
↓
Khandra Sangam.
In 1921 by Madapati.

→ Andhra Jana Sangam Founders were

1) Madapati Hanumantha Rao.

2) Mandamula Narasimha Rao.

↓
He written "50 years of Hyd" - His Autobiography.

→ He was founder of "Pret Paper" → Urdy paper.

→ In 1929, Mir Osman Ali Khan announced Gasthi Nishan
↓
Go-53.

→ Acc. to Gasthi Nishan, No meeting should be conducted on
Political issues.

→ Due to this reason, Nizam Andhra Mahasabalu was
started from 1930 for society at Jogipet.

→ 1st President - Suravaram Potapa Reddy.

→ ✱

- 1930 - Nizam Andhra Maha Sabha in Jogipet.
↓
Discussed about Social Issues.
- 1931 - Nizam Andhra Maha Sabha in Devarakonda.
President - Burugula Rama Krishna Rao.
This Sabha discussed about abolition of Vetti System.
- 1934 - Nizam Andhra Maha Sabha in Khammam.
↓
President - Pulajala Venkata Ranga Rao.
Discussed about Riot problems 1st time.
- 1935 - Nizam Andhra Maha Sabha in Kasimnagar.
↓
President - Madapati Hanumantha Rao.
Given higher priority to Telugu.
- 1936 - Andhra Maha Sabha in Shadnagar.
President - K.V. Ranga Reddy → 2nd Grand old man of TS
- 1937 - Andhra Maha Sabha in Nizamabad.
President - Mandamula Narasimha Rao.
→ This meeting discussed about Political Issues 1st time.
→ It gives suggestions to appoint committee on constitution of political issues.
↓
Iyyengar Committee appointed in 1937.
→ It also gives suggestions to Iyyengar committee.

→ 1941 - Andhra Maha Sabha in Nalgonda.
President - Ravi Narayana Reddy.

→ Ravi Narayana Reddy appointed from extremists

→ K.V. Ranga Reddy appointed from Moderate leaders.

→ 1944 - Andhra Maha Sabha in Bhuvanagiri.

↓

Moderates & Extremists get split in this meeting.

President - Ravi Narayana Reddy.

→ 1946 - Andhra Maha Sabha in Kandhi

President - Jamalapuram Keshav Rao.

Literature & In Armed Struggle.

→ Picchalapalli Sundarab written TS People struggle & its my kessor.

→ Nalla Narasimhulu written Na Veera TS, Anubhavalu.

→ Ravi Narayana Reddy written Na TS Anubhavalu, Gnapakalu.

→ Asutla Rama Chandra Reddy - TS Porata Smruthulu.

→ Ravi Narayana Reddy Autobiography - Na Jeevana Pathamlo.

→ Library Movement / Literary Movement & Papers.

→ Library Movement :-

Father of Library Movement - Komar Raju Venkata Lakshman Rao.

→ ~~1st~~ ^{1st} Library was started in TS in 1872 at Secunderabad.

By Somasundhari Medallari.

→ ^{1st} Library started in 1901 by Komar Raju Venkata Lakshman Rao in Hyd with help of Ravichetty Ranga Rao.

→ He got Economic help from Nayini Venkata Ranga Rao.

→ Library started in Ravichetty Ranga Rao's house in 1901.

→ In 1904, Raja Raja Narayana Basha Nilayam started in Wg [Hanumatonda].

* 1901 - Library Name - Sri Krishna devasrayantra Basha Nilayam.
By Komar Raju Venkata Lakshman Rao.

→ In 1906, Andhra Basha Nilayam & Vignana Chandrika Mandali was started.
↓ & leded
Supported, Literary Movement & Andhra Movement.

→ ^{1st} Printed Scripture - 1) Andhra Charitra by Chilkoti Veera Bhadra Rao.
↓
Under Vignana Chandrika Mandali.

2) Lincoln Charitra by Gradichela Hanumanthamma Rao.

Literary Movement :-

→ Imp Scriptures were :-

→ Suravaram Pratapa Reddy written - Andhraula Sangika Charitra.

→ Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy - 1) Asthashastram
2) Musalamma Mananam.

→ Suravaram Pratapa Reddy started Saraswatha Parishad
↓
also known as Nizam Andhra Saraswatha Parishad.

→ Raja Bhabadur Venkat Rami Reddy started Reddy Library.

→ Secretary of Reddy Library - Suravaram Pratapa Reddy.

→ 1st Indian National Movement - 1857 Revolt scripture was in
Due to Reddy Library. So, Mrs Osman Ali Khan removed
Suravaram Pratapa Reddy as Secretary.

→ In 1941, Raithu Library started by Ravi Narayana Reddy
started at Nalgonda.

→ In 1925, Adhi Hindu Library, by B.S. Venkat Rao.

→ In 1941, Mobile Library started by T.K. Balayya at Amsoor.
↓
[N&B, AdB]

→ Papers :-

→ In 1833, ^{Paper-} 1st Urdu Paper - Anjuman Akbari

→ * 2nd Paper - Risala Tabbi
↓
discussed about 1st Medical sciences

→ * 1st Telugu Paper in 1912/1914 - Sarojini Vilas paper in Mahabubnagar
TS
also known as Satishtha Bodini Paper / Hitha Bodini
↓
By Gopinatha Shastri.

→ * 1st Political Paper - Neelagiri Paper.
↓
by Shabnavis Venkata Raya Narasimha Rao.

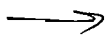
→ * 1st English & Telugu paper - Shoba Paper / Nedu Paper
↓
by Bhaskar

→ Mirzan Paper → started in English, Telugu & Urdu [3 languages]
↓
Telugu Editor - Adavi Bapi Raju
Urdu & English Editor - Rangoon wala.

→ Srusavaram Pratapa Reddy started "Golconda Paper".
↓
15 days Paper.
about 350 poets discussed in paper with the name - Golconda

Kavula Sanchika.
→ Bhagya Reddy Varma started Bhagyanagar Paper.

→ Srusavaram started Sugatha Paper.



~~after~~ 1948-50, J.N. Choudhary,
 1950-52, M.K. Vellodi
 1952-56, Burugula Ramakrishna Rao

His disciple - Sangem Laxmi Bayamma.

She participated Mukti Movement & Jai TS Movement

→ Sangem Laxmi Bayamma Auto Biography - Na Jailu Anubhavalu, Ginapakalu.

Greatness

known from Tripunula Rama Chandra Rao - Hampi Nundi Hasappa
Vasaky scripture.

→ Burugula Rama Krishna Rao took birth in Shadrugasi

↓
 his disciple - P.V. Narayana Rao.

Written 1) Krishna Shatakam

2) Galib Geethalu

3) Dreams of the Poet in English.

→ Burugula ^{was} supporter of TS. But later supported to Vishalandra.

Written in K.V. Ra Narayan Rao - Emergence of Vishalandra.

→ Burugula Ministry dept → Govt Established by Congress.

Home Minister - Digambar Rao

Opponent - Communist party

Govt got 94 seats out of

175. $\frac{94}{175}$

↓
 Communist party got 42 seats

Participated from People Democratic Front.

- ⇒ Finance Minister — J.S. Melkote .
 - * Excise Minister — K.V. Ranga Reddy .
 - * Agriculture Minister — Masuri Chenna Reddy .
 - * Education Minister — P. B. Chaudhri Gandhi
 - Industrial Minister — V.V. Raju .
 - Speaker — Kashinath Rao Vaidhya .
 - Deputy Speaker — Rampanna Gouda .
 - Raj Pramukh / Governor — Mrs Osman Ali Khan .
 - * Health Minister — Nawaz Jung Bahadur
- 1952, Mulki Incidents led by Ramachary & Hayagopachary .
- Father of Mulki Movements in 1952 — Ramachary .
- 1953, SRC Commission was appointed. Submitted Report in 1955 .
- In 1956, Andhra Pradesh was formed .
- 1956-60 — Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
 - 1960-62 — Damodararam Sanjeevabab .
 - 1962-1964 — Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
 - 1964-1971 — Kasu Bramhananda Reddy
- I stage of Jai TS Movement was led by TS people during Kasu period .
- [B.R. Ambedkar supported Linguistic states] .

→ B.R. Ambedkar written "Thoughts on Linguistic states".

- [1st linguistic state - Andhra state in 1953]
- [2nd linguistic state - Andhra Pradesh in 1956]

→ acc. to Ambedkar, Hyd should become 2nd Capital of India.

→ He suggested 1) ^{Economic} Self sustain/ & self Reliance to do the Substance

→ 2) Geographical issues/ conditions .

3) Population

} → Small state divisions.

→ Reasons for 1969 Jai TS Movement :-

→ Violation of Gentlemen agreement.

→ Regional committee ^{was} started instead of Regional council during Damodararam Sanjeevaram period.

1st President - Achyuth Reddy [1960-64]

2nd - Hayagovinda Chary [1964-67]

3rd - Chokka Rao [1967-72]

4th - Rajamallu [1972-74]

Deputy Chairman's → 1st - Masuma Begum [1960-64]

2nd - Ranga Reddy [1964-67]

3rd - Rajamallu [1967-72]

4th - Syed Ali Raja [1972-74]

→ Regional Council have powers to give suggestions ^{about} to finance dept bill.

but Regional committee don't have powers.

→ In 1964, Hayagovva chary given report about Teachers employees to Kasu Bramhananda Reddy.

→ But Kasu replied as TS is facing Deficiency of ^(or) financial costs.

→ In 1962, Adhock Committee started by Hayagovva chary.

→ From 1956-68, TS faced 1) employment problem

2) Water dispute problems.

3) TS self Respect problems → [Urdu & Telugu]

Telugu Bill implemented in Assembly by P.V. Narsimha Rao in 1966.

↓
Telugu official language.

→ During this period, Kasu used Unanimous powers.

He changed Osmania Vice-Chancellor time period from 5yrs to 3yrs

→ In 1968, Employment problem issues started in Singareni Collieries.

→ In 1968, TS Movement leaded by Kolishetti Ramadasu.

↓
Belongs to Kottagudem

→ Kolishetti Ramadasu supported to K.R. Ahmed [President of TNGO].

→ ~~***~~ In July 10, 1968, TNGO conducted as "TS Rights Day".

→ In 1968, Dec, Kolishetti Ramadasu conducted meetings at Khammam.

→ In 1969 Jan 3rd, Singareni Employees went to Highcourt.

↓
Electricity Board Employees.

→ High Court said, Electricity Board is Autonomous body. So, Mulk rules were not applicable.

So

→ On Jan 8th, 1969, Jai TS Movement was started by Anabattula Ravindranath at Kotthagudem.

→ 1st girl was participated in Movement - Anusradha.

→ Ka Khammam Singareni Employees were participated.

→ A. Ravindranath was a student.

→ In Nizamabad, Peshetti led the Movement.

In Hyd, Mallikarjun, Venkat Rami Reddy, Sridhar Reddy led the Movement.

→ { OU Safeguards Committee President - Venkat Rami Reddy.

{ TS OU Separatist Committee President - Mallikarjun.

↓
Imp associations participated in Jai TS Movement.

→ Jan 18 & 19 Round table conferences conducted by Kasu.

G.O-36 related on Employment.

↓
Acc to this G.O, Andhra Employees should vacate TS.

→ On G.O-36, TS ^{Women} went to Court.

→ ~~On~~ May 28, Supreme court said "Multi Rules are not constitutional rules."

→ Acc to G.O-36, "Kumara Lalith Committee" was appointed.

Acc to this Committee, TS had 34.1 crores surplus.

→ Kasu criticised this committee's statement as "Kotla, Vesukune Kotla."

→ Kasu said to increase the court fees to restrict TS Employees.

→ On Jan 24, 1969, 1st death in TS Movement

Shankari at Sadashivapet.

→ On Feb 18, 1969, TPC / TPS was started by Madan Mohan 1st President
↓ ↓
TS People Convention / TS Praja Lawyer of Siddipet
Samithi

→ TPC conducted Reddy host Meetings on Mar 8th & 9th.

President - Sada Laxmi

→ Welcome speech of this meeting given by Ravada Sathya Narayana
↓
OU Professor.

→ Pirushotham - MLA was attended.

→ In this meeting, 1st time TS Map Point was released.
↓
created by Muneer Jamal.

→ It was notified by Pirushotham.

→ * In this meeting, Quit Telangana Slogan was given
↓
By Soldhar Reddy.

→ In Apr 11, 1969, 8 statements, formula was released by Indira Gandhi

→ In this, 1) Regional Council discussion was started.
2) Employment issues

She given the oath as to appoint a Committee on Employment
& TS surplus to TS people.

→ In the part of '8' points formula, a committee was appointed - "Kailashnath Wanchew Committee" on Apr 17.

Members 1) N Prandey
2) Sheetalwad.

Acc. to this, 4500 members were Andhra Employees in TS.

→ on Apr 21, Vashista Basigav, ^{Committee} was appointed on TS Surplus.

Acc. to this committee's report, TS had 28 crore surplus.

→ On Apr 22, they conducted - "Black Day" in TS.

→ *During 1969, 1st TS Bandh - on May 3rd.

→ on May 17th, they conducted as TS Democratic Day.

→ on May 17th, they also conducted as TS Employees Day.

→ In May, Marri Chenna Reddy became President of TPS.

So, Sridhar Reddy came out of TS.

↓
He started Poti TS Raja Samithi.

→ Intellectual TS Safe guards Committee b-

President - Katam Laxmi Narayana.

Imp Member - Sala uddin Owasi.

→ TS Vimochana Samithi b-
↓
By Kalaji.

→ TS Posata Samithi :-

By Kolichetty Ramadani .

During TS Intellectuals

→ In May 1969, Teachers Association Meeting conducted at 22 .

In this Meeting, Prof. Jaya Shankar released a book .

* K.S.L Rao - Nagarajuna Sagar → Pamplet, Scripture .

→ TS Congress Samithi :-

By Konda Laxman Bapuji

Information dept .

** In 1969 Jai TS Movement, 1st Person resigned for his Ministry dept from legislation .

→ On Mar 29, he resigned .

→ On May 1, they conducted as "TS Demands Day" .

→ On June 17 - Women Day .

→ On July 12th - TS Flag Day

→ Jai TS Movement started & continued till Oct to Nov .

This was indirectly stopped by Masuri Chenna Reddy .

→ This Movement was postponed to 1 year .

→ TPS^{was association} converted but participated in MLC elections .

1st MLC - Venkat Rami Reddy .

→ In 1970, Sridhar Reddy, Gada Laxmi again joined in TRS.

→ In 1970 Jan, "Chalo Assembly" program conducted by "Konda Laxmana Bapuji"

→ On 1970 Feb 23, At gun park, ^{TS} Amara Veesa ^{memorial} Stupa's were established. This was opened by Mayor - Laxmi Narayana.

→ Sculpture - Yakka Yadagiri.

In this Stupa, we can see 9 flakes
↓
symbol for 9 districts.

at the base, we can see 9 holes
↓
Symbol for 9 districts.

→ On Feb 25, 1970, Stupa founded at Secunderabad Clock tower.
↓
Started by Deputy Mayor - Smt. Rama Chandrabai.

→ In 1971, General Elections were conducted.

TRS got great Majority in TS.
↓
Participated in 14 MP ^{places} seats. Won 10 ^{places} seats.

→ Masri Chenna Reddy & Indira Gandhi made a pact with 6 Recommendations.

6 Recommendations f-

- 1) State leader should be changed.
- 2) On correct time TS should be given.
- 3) Multi Employment should be discussed.

*** 1st CM ^{from} of TS to AP — P.V. Narasimha Rao.

[1971 Sep 25 to 1973 Jan 17]

→ P.V. Narasimha Rao went to Supreme Court on G.O-36.

Supreme Court Justice — Sikri "said" "Multi Rules are constitutional Rules"

→ In 1969, Justice — Hidayathulla.

→ * On Oct 3rd, 1972, Justice — Sikri gives final Judgement on G.O-36.

→ Acc. to this Judgement,

"Jai Andhra Movement" was started.

↓
 Led by Kakani Venkata Ratnam

↓
 agriculture Minister during P.V.N.Rao period.

→ Kakani led I Stage — Jai Andhra Movement

B.V. Subba Reddy led II Stage

↓
 Deputy CM.

→ Jai TS Movement supported by

- 1) Swathanthra Party.
- 2) Janasang Party.

→ Swathanthra Party supported to Jai Andhra Movement also

Member - Gauthy Lachanna.

started Jai Andhra Sang

also called as Jai Andhra Front.

→ On Oct 23, 1972, Meeting conducted at Eluru by ^{Andhra} Students

Students insulted P.V. Narasimha Rao in this meeting.

→ On Jan 17, ¹⁹⁷³ P.V.N. Rao resigned.

→ Presidential Rule were started in 1973

Kandobhai Desai was Governor.

→ On Nov 29, 1972 5 Points formula was released.

* In 1973 Sep 21st, 6 Points formula was released.

Acc. to 6 Points, 1) HCU was started.

2) Presidential orders were announced.

3) Regional committee totally expelled from TS.

4) Zonal systems were started.

→ These 6 points were amended in constitution acc. to 32nd

Constitutional amendment - ^{Art-} 371 (D)

→ Acc. to Art- 371 (E) HCU was started.

→ In 1975, Presidential Orders were announced.

Acc. to Presidential order, '6' Zones were started.

Zone - I, II, III given to Andhra.

Zone - IV given to Rayalaseema.

Zone - V, VI given to TS.

→ Acc. to Presidential Order, if any ^{one} survived ~~to~~ for '4' yrs, ^{of education} they get Multi certificates.

→ ^{Acc to} 14(f) Free of Employment in Police department

→ More recruitments were done acc. to this order.

→ In 1985, "Justice Jaya Bhaskar" Committee appointed on Presidential order.

↓
In 1985, it was appointed to know about 1975-81 employment under Presidential order.

During NTR time period.

Members - 1) Umabathi

2) Kamalnath.

→ This Committee gives report in 1985 Dec.

→ Acc. to this Report, 58,000 employees were Andhra's in TS.

→ Again Sundareshan committee was appointed on the report of Justice Jayabharath committee.

→ Sundareshan committee reported the same - 58000 employees were Andhra's in TS.

→ So, 610 GrO was announced on Dec 30, 1985.

Acc. to 610 GrO, Andhra people should leave TS till Mar 31, 1986.

→ In 2001, Gir Gilani Commission was appointed on 610 GrO.
↓
Given Report on Sep 2, 2004 to YSR govt.

Acc. to this Report, In 72 departments, Employment was violated.

→ Naxal Bury Movement - 1967.

↓
1st Social revival, ^{done} in 1967 at Calcutta, Bengal, Darjiling

from May 23-25.

→ This Movement done by Santhal tribes / Santhal Clan.

→ In these region, Landlords were "Jethedars".

→ ^{At} Roatap Jethe region, Naxal Bury Movement was started.

→ Mondakkal meetings & Guddikonda meetings can be seen

↓
Done by Chasu Majumdar & Kanu Sanyal.

→ Soikakulam & Rajamundry Girijans were attended the Mendenkkaal meetings.

→ While coming from Rajamundry, Girijans were attacked by Medidhi Sathyanarayana. → "Jal Jangal Jameen" words used again.
↓
Landlord

→ Guttikonda meeting also done by Charu Majumdar & Kanu Sanyal.

↓
To this meeting, leaders were appointed from TS.

↓
K.G. Sathyanurthy.

↓
Kondapalli Seetharamalah.

↓
His son Chandrashekar.

↓
REC student
↓
Regional Engineering College [Now R-ES WgI NIT]

→ In 1969, CPI (m-l) party was started.

↓
also known as CPI ^{Mao} ~~Mao~~ party.

→ In 1969, landlords killed ~~Mao~~ ^{Naxalites} in Soikakulam.

↓
1st Naxalbury Movement started in United AP in Soikakulam.

→ It was tribal Movement but later of Protest also participated.

→ Persons who did Naxalbury Movement called as Naxalites.

→ Persons who joined ^{supported} Mao party called as Maoists.

→ Radical Students Union started campaigned Naxal Buroy Movement.

→ In 1970, Kasu implemented 1/70 Act } Given a slogan. "Go Back to Gramas"
↓
called as Giffon Act.

→ In 1978, Revolt done against Muddanury Landlord
↓
Rajeshwar Rao.

He had 500 acres of land.

→ Teak trees can be seen in 200 acres of land.

→ In 1978, People started revolt against Rajeshwar Rao.

→ Teak trees were looted by Riots.

→ Lakshettipeta Incident &

↓
Beedi labourers did the revolt for beedi leaves in 1978.

→ Jagityala Jaitra Yatra & [Sep 7th, 1978].

Riot Exhibition

↓
Written in Andhra Bhoomi Paper.

→ About 30,000 members attended this meeting.

→ Velduithi Landlord - Velduithi Sathya Narayana attacked on Common Riots.

→ Chinna Metpalli Incident & [Sep 15, 1978]

↓
Land lord - Jagan Mohan Reddy

↓
His son-in-law → Bosrapalli Suresh

↓
Attacked on Riots.

→ About 17 members were injured & died.

→ E. Ven. Masani Chenna Reddy announced Jagityal & Sricilla announced as "Danger Zones" on 1978, Oct 20.

→ Lothunuru Incident :-
↓ [Adb]

Landlord - Jagganna.

His son - Sagar Rao.

→ About 400 Riots were injured & by them.
(arrested)

→ Indravelli Incident :- 1981.

Indravelli Sabha on Apr 20.

→ CM was Tanguturi Anjaiah announced emergency / sec-144.

So, Police were attacked on Riots.

→ For ~~commemorial~~ death of Indravelli Sabha people,

Tanguturi Anjaiah constructed "Memorial Stupa" at Indravelli.

It was destroyed by N.T. Rama Rao.

→ 1st CM - Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy [1956 - 1960]
↓
constructed 1) Solsalam ghat Road.

2) He Nationalised School books, Buses.

3) He established legislative council in 1958
↓

1st President - Madapati.

→ 1st Dalith CM — Damodararam Sanjeeviah [1960-1962]

↓
Started Lalith Kala Academy.

→ He did Boodan Movement 10 yrs celebrations.

↓
Started by Vinebha Bhave at Pochampally.

→ He distributed 6,00,000 acres to Daliths.

→ He merged Hyd & Secunderabad & made it as Municipality.

→ 1962-64 → CM was Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.

→ ^{During} his period, ^{In place of} Pidathala Ranga Reddy he appointed Giottipati Brammah as state congress President.

→ So, Pidathala Ranga Reddy went to Court.

→ So, on 1964, Neelam resigned.

→ Kasu Bramhananda Period 1- [1964-~~69~~ 71] ^{1971 Sep 25}

↓
During his period, Vishaka Utku Movement can be seen

↓
Led by Thenneti Vishwanadam.

From this Movement, a slogan was raised was

"Vishaka Utku, Andhola Haku"

→ Religious conflicts can be seen in Nizamabad.

↓
Written in Andhra Jyothi paper.

→ So, Kasu abolished Freedom ~~freed~~ of Andhra Jyothi Paper.

→ P. V. Narasimha Rao [1971 Jan to 1973 Dec]

→ Jalagam Vengal Rao became CM in 1973 to 1978.



Pranpancha Telugu Maha Sabha started in hyd during Jalagam period.

→ Chief Guest was "Shankaram Badi Sundara Chary". In 1975

→ In 1981 - 2nd Pranpancha Telugu Maha Sabha.

→ In 1981, Tanguturi Anjiah - Koulalampur

In 1988 - NTR Maritime period - 3rd Sabha

→ In 2011, 4th Sabha in Troypathi during N. Kroan Kumar period

→ In 2017, 5th Sabha in Hyd during K.C.R period.

→ In Jalagam period, Regional Committee was abolished.

→ Regional Boards were started. [Regional boards abolished by NTR]

→ Marsi Chenna Reddy - [1978 to 1980]



In his period, Ranga Reddy & Vijayawada New districts were started

↓
In 1978

↓
In 1978

→ Tanguturi Anjiah - [1980 - 1982]



3rd CM from TS [Medak]

He had title as "Kashita Jeeri".

→ In his period, YSR & Chandrababu became Ministers.

→ His Ministry dept called as Arobus department.

→ *Oldage Pensions were ^{1st} started in AP History.

→ *Insurance to Retire were started.

→ Bhavanam Venkat Rami Reddy [1982 Feb - Sep]

↓
In his period, NTR started TDP Party on Mar 29, 1982.

↓
1st CM from legislative Council.

→ Kolla Vijaya Bhaskari [1982 Sep to 1983 Jan]

↓
During his period, ~~2 kg~~ 2 ₹ per kg was given ^{1st} time.

→ Nandamuri Tarak Rama Rao [1983 to 1989]

↓
Started TDP Party.

↓
1st Party formed govt within '9' months.

→ TDP Party got 201 legislative Assembly seats.

→ NTR gave higher priority to BC's.

→ "Mahamatra" were appointed
↓
Special officers.

→ Heredation jobs were started.

→ Property rights ^{of Woman} were started.

→ Narasimha Bhaskar Rao took support of Congress and worked as CM for 1 Month from 1984 Aug 15th to Sep 15th.
 ↓
short period worked as CM

→ NTR took oath at L.B. Stadium.

→ He first signed on ₹ 2 per kg Rice scheme.

→ He especially found Gautham Buddha Statue in Tank Bund.

→ Tank Bund Idols were found by NTR.

↓
 Total - 32 < 24 Andhra Idols.
 & TS Idols

[During Sakala Janula Samme, 16 Idols were destroyed].

→ NTR removed Dasharatha Krishnamacharya, ^{state} poet & made
 Sri Sri as poet.

→ Land Mafia was increased.

→ He shifted Movie Industry from Madras to Hyd.

→ Some of the ~~People~~ papers were stopped.

1) Mirzan Paper

2) Rangoon Wala paper.

→ He started constructing Srisaigram Left Bank & Canal &

Right ~~to~~ Bank Canals.

↓
 Constructed for providing drinking water to Tamils.

- Right Bank canal called as Telugu Ganga Project.
- NTR faced Corruption Problems.
- In 1989 elections, Congress won & TDP lost.
- Marri Chenna Reddy became CM [1989 - 1990].
- During his period, Pandit Nehru Bustop ⁱⁿ Vijayawada.
- He gave 2 days holidays to Govt. Employees.
- Nedurumalli Janardhan [1990 to 1992]
 - ↓
 - He gives Kg to Pg free education for Women.
 - He developed Vocational Education.
 - He developed IT sector.
 - Again Naxal Bury Movements were started.
- Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar [1992 to 1994]
 - ↓
 - He developed ^{AP} Railway System.
 - Light Transmitted Railway system was developed.
- NTR [1994 to 1995]
 - ↓
 - He did Liqueur abolition -

→ Chandrababu Naidu [1995 to 2004] :-

→ Vision 20-20 → Central Scheme was started.

→ He started Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

→ Pet Markets were started.

1st Raithu Bazar - Kakimada.

In TS → Raithu Bazar - KNR, ~~At~~ Nalgonda, Wg.

→ Hi-tech City was developed.

→ [2004 - 2009] - YSR

→ [2009 - 2010] - Reshappa

→ [2010 - 2014] - N. Chandrababu Naidu

Later Phase ^{Jai} TS Movement.

→ Acc. to Prof. Jaya Shankar, later stage started from 1983.

I stage :- 1983 - 1996

II stage :- 1996 - 2001

III stage :- 2001 - 2004

IV stage :- 2004 - 2014

→ In 1983, TS Constituency MLAs were Andhra people.

Eg :- Ditchpally, Himayath ^{Nagar} ~~Rao~~ etc.

In 1983,

→ Himayath nagar MLA died. Elections were conducted.

→ idgains AP member - Upendra was appointed instead of Member.

→ Opponent was Ale Narendra from BJP.

→ Ale Narendra & won with the help of Poatap Kishore.

→ For winning Celebrations, Meetings conducted at YMCA

→ Participated Members were - Satya Narayana.

↓
Editor of "State Adviser paper."

→ During this time TS Democratic Front was started

↓
By Satya Narayana & Poatap Kishore.

→ In 1984, "Mba TS Party" was started by Devanandha Swamy in Wgl.

→ TS Jana Sabha started in 1985 - 1987.

↓
By 1) Satyanarayana.

2) Poatap Kishore

3) Vandemataram Rama Chandra Rao.

→ President for Meetings - Vandemataram Rama Chandra Rao.

→ In 1987, TS Jana Sabha was abolished & named it

as TRS

↓
By Bhoopathi Krishnamurthy.

→ TRS made a draft on TS.

→ Pratap Kishore decided to give the draft by conducting
March from Hyd to Delhi to Rajiv Gandhi.

→ He stopped his March at Nagpur.

→ From Nagpur, they went to Delhi ~~as~~ by train.

→ In 1987, TS Information Trust was started
↓
By Natyakala Prabhakar.

→ In 1989, he started "Maq TS Papers"
↓
also called as "Mana TS Papers".

→ OU Forum [1987] :-
↓
By Laxman.

Chief guest - Dasharathi Krishnamacharya.

→ OU Forum released TS Map Point in 1988.
↓
By Kalaji.

→ On Nov 1, 1988 } 2 days conducted as Black day :
Nov 1, 1996 }

TS Liberation Student Organisation [TLSO] :-

Also known as TS Reservation Student Organisation [TRS0]

By Manohari Reddy for TS Employment Reservation.

At District level - 80% Reservation.

Zonal level - 70% for Non-Gazetted.

Zonal level - 60% for Gazetted.

→ "TS Pragathi Vedika" started by Rapely Ananda Bhaskar.

Started for Revival of TS Culture.

→ It was conducted Batukamma & Bonalu festivals like cultural events.

→ after 1996 ^{on} Nov 1, Meeting was conducted at Wgl.

↓
Led by Kalaji Narayan Rao.

→ On Jan 17th, 1997, Meeting conducted at V.V. College [Koti]

↓
Vivekavardhini

This Meeting named as "The Forum for Freedom".

↓
conducted by Nandhini Sidda Reddy.

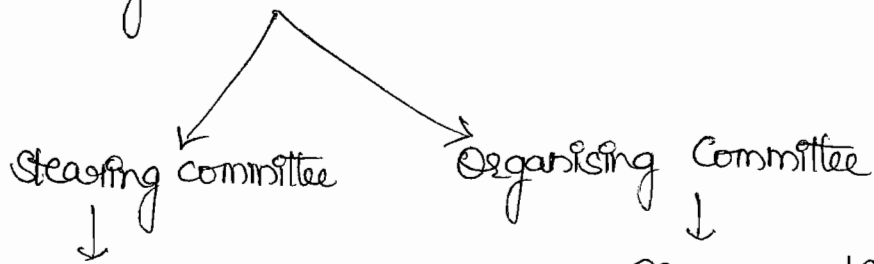
→ Grade Enaiah written "Dagapadda Telangana".

→ On Mar 8th & 9th, 1997, Bhuvanagiri meeting was conducted.

↓
Meeting Recognised / called as "Dagapadda TS Meeting".

→ On Oct 1997, TS Ikya Vedika started by Prof. Jay Shankar

→ TS Jhya Vedika consisted with 2 committees



Names should be enrolled
in this committee

Given working to the association.

→ These 2 committees were headed by "Keshav Rao Jadhav".

→ about 28 associations merged in this Vedika.

→ TS Jhya Vedika given report about "Adilabad Cholera Victims".

→ TS Vidyavanthula Vedika :-

started by Prof. Kodanda Ram in 2004 at OU.

Vice President - Nandhini Sidda Reddy

→ TS Jhya Vedika & TS Vidyavanthula Vedika gives report about water disputes.

→ [R. Vidyasagar Rao written "Neellu Nijalu" scripture.]

→ It also given report about Flowers Victims.

By "Raja Reddy"

Written Flowers Scripture.

→ TS Political Cultural Economical history written by

"Sridhar Rao Desh Pandey".

→ These two Vedika's given report about Beedi labourers also.

→ "TS Maha Sabha" started by Mariju Veeranna.



It was Dalits Empowerment association.

→ Nandhini Srida Reddy conducted meetings at Siddipet on Nov 1, 1997.



He was a great singer.

He written a song - "నాకు నాల్గో నా తెలంగాణ".

→ He started "Singidi Rachayithala Sangam".

→ He also started "Manjeera Rachayithala Sangam".

→ ~~TS~~ Forum started by Velichela Jagapathi Rao in 1998.



President - Jana Reddy.

→ In 1997, Maa TS Party started by Pattola Indira Reddy.

In 1997

→ Grade Enalah started TS Praja Party.

→ These two parties again revived "TS Jana Sabha".



President - Akula Bhoomaiah.

→ TS Development Front started in USA with the help of Prof. Jay Shankar in 1999.

President - Madhu K. Sudha.

→ TS Jana Parishad started in 2004 by Keshav Rao Jadhav.
 Only one association didn't support it & not involved in Political parties.

In 2006, It was merged in TS Karyacharana Committee.

→ TS Sangarshana Samithi started by 1) Prof. Jay Shankar
 2) Prof. Kodandaram
 3) Bellarah Naik.
 Started in 2006.

President — Bellarah Naik

Vice-President — Iqbal Mohammad.

→ In 2007, It was collected the opinions of TS People on TS formation through signs about 1,00,000 members.

→ This Samithi did March from Adilabad to Hyd Gun Park in 2007.

→ TS History Congress — 2007.
 Started by "Vivek".

→ TS Times paper started by Mallepalli Lakshmaiah.
 Magazines
 It gives Journals/ about 3 issues.

1) Women Empowerment

2) TS Movement

3) Flowers Victims & Palamooru Issues.

→ TS Mukthimercha started by Mechinani Krishan Rao.

↓
Founder of TS Porata Samithi in 1997.

→ TS Sadana Samithi started by Ale Narendra.

↓
It was merged in TRS party in 2002 by Ale Narendra.

→ TS Gup Chup - [2008]

↓
It was a website started by Thirupathi Rao.

Reasons
→ Who enrolled in this website, they used to get information about TS Movement.

→ Formation of TRS Party - [2001, Apr 27].

↓
Founder - Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao [KCR]

→ Riot problems were increased. Prof. Jay Shankar made report on current problems of Riots.

→ KCR discussed about Riot current problems in the legislation.

→ KCR Prof. Jay Shankar met KCR and started TRS Party in house of Konda Lakshman Babuji house [Jaladhrushyam] in 2001.

→ TRS Party philosophies given by Prof. Jay Shankar.

→ On May 17, they conducted first meeting at Kasimnagar.

Kasimnagar Meeting named as "Simha Grajjana".

→ In this meeting, he said,

"A Great beginning is a half success."

→ On Nov 1, 2001, Meeting conducted at Khammam called as

"Pooy Garjana".

→ On Mar 22, 2002, Meeting at Vikarabad.

↓
called as "Shankaravam".

→ On Apr 27, 2002, I Anniversary done at "Nalgonda".

→ In 2002, Oct, ^{at} Bhupalpally, he did March for establishing
Electricity Board & Electricity Centre.

→ He given suggestions to produce 500 MW electricity through
Bhupalpally Mines.

→ From ²⁰⁰² Nov to Jan 5th 2003, he campaigned for the
Water distributions & named
it as "Jala Sadana".

Program,
↓
In this, R. Vidyanagara Rao participated.

→ In Mar 2003, KCR did March through Cars [About cars].

From Falaknama Palace to Delhi [Ramkeela Maidan]

→ In Ramkeela Maidan they conducted Meeting. Rao

Ram keela "Ram Vilas Paswan" given great welcome to KCR.

→ In 2003, II Anniversary conducted at Wgl.

Devagouda was attended & supported TS.

↓
PM of India

→ In & June, July 2003, he again started March for TS water disputes.

→ In 2003 Sep, ^{at} Delhi - Moubankar Hotel, he worked as President for Small state Meetings.

→ In 2004 elections, TRS supported to Congress.

→ Sonia Gandhi gives oath to give TS and prepared TS Manifesto.

→ ~~TR~~ ^{TRS} participated in 42¹ constituencies.

TRS won 26¹ constituencies.

→ 6¹ MP seats participated & Won 5¹ MP seats.

→ MBNR MP was defeated

↓
Ratnam.

- KNR MP - KCR
- Medak MP - Ale Norenchra
- Adilabad MP - Madhu Sudhan
- Wgl MP - Ravindra Naik
- HNK MP - Vinod Kumar.

→ TRS party supported Congress and became one of the Imp parties in UPA govt [Congress]

→ Congress offered Navigation Ministry dept to KCR. But DMK opposed.

- ^{so} KCR worked for only '1' day & resigned.
- Later KCR worked as Labour Minister.
- UPA govt offered Rajya Sabha seat to KCR but CPM^{Party} opposed.

→ In 2007, President - APJ Abdul Kalam conducted meeting.

↓
He given speech in front of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

→ He also said, "On fine day, TS discussions were done & will give TS."

→ In 2004, YSR became CM.

↓
He questioned that whether Hyd becomes Capital for united AP or National territory.

- KCR said we won't give Hyd.
- TRS Party got '6' Ministry departments.
 - 1) Vijaya Rama Rao - Civil Supplies
 - 2) A. Chandrashekar - Irrigation dept.
 - 3) Harish Rao - Youth services & Postings.
 - 4) Laxmi Kanth Rao - ^{social} Welfare dept.
 - 5) Santhosh Reddy - Transportation.
 - 6) Nayini Narasimha Reddy - ITI & Information dept.

→ In 2005, "Poanab Mukarji Committee" was appointed on Jans with 45 days duration.

[1+2 Members]

- Raghu Vamsh Prasad
- Dayansidhi Masran.

→ It collected opinions from '11' Parties of UPA govt.

→ This Committee didn't give report.

→ In June 2005, YSR attacked on Naxalites.

↓
He started "Jana Jeevana Sravanthi".

→ Naxalites participated in Prolet movements.

→ KCR supported Naxalites & ordered all the Ministers to resign in the state Assembly. ~~11~~

→ among '6' Ministers, '2' Ministers resigned except Sarathesh Reddy.

→ In 2005, TS Jagasana Sena was started by KCR

↓
Mob of TS Campaigners.

→ TS Jagasana Sena meetings conducted at NOMA function hall
↓
[Nacharam].

→ In 2006, KCR conducted Meetings at Khammam [Badrachalam].
about Polavaram Projects.

→ This Meeting named as "Polavaram Granjana".

→ In Aug, 2006, he ordered to give Pranab Committee report.
But govt didn't care about it.

→ So, KCR resigned and conducted the fast at Delhi
↓ [Jantay Mantay]
for 2 days. In 2006 Aug.

→ Lok Speaker - Somanath Chatterjee ordered to stop KCR fast

→ So, Shashi ^{Central Minister} was sent to stop KCR fast. but KCR didn't stop
KCR stopped the fast.

→ In 2006, Sep, he conducted a meeting called as
TS Samaya Shankaravam in Siddipet.
↓
to explain about KCR's resignation.

→ In 2007, KCR did March at Indira park for the
Sachar Committee Report.
↓
appointed as Minister.

→ In 2008, Praja Rajyam Party was started by Chiranjeevi

→ Vijaya Shanthi was founder of Talli TS Party.
↓
Merged in TRS Party.

→ Real TRS Party founder - Ale Narendra.

→ In 2009, "Reshaiah Committee" was appointed with [1+7 Members].

Imp Members → Geetha Reddy
Akbaruddin Owasi.

→ In 2009, Elections were conducted.

"Mahakootami" was participated.

↓
consisted 4 Parties — TDP, TRS, CPI, CPM.

→ In 2009 Elections, Congress won against TDP Mahakootami.

→ ^{after} YSR death, II stage of

→ On Sep 3, 2009, Reshaiah was appointed as CM.

→ In Oct^{9th}, 2009, Supreme court announced Hyd as Free zone
In Police Employment.

→ Free Zone Movement was started.

→ In ^{part of this} Movement, On Oct 21, KCR conducted

"Udyogula Garijana" at Siddipet.

→ Through Siddipet meeting, he decided to do the fast.

→ He announced fast is going to conduct from ^{Nov} Oct 29.

→ KCR conducted meetings at Kakatiya University.

↓
called as "Vidyarthi Garijana".

→ He given slogans as

"TS వ్యతిరేకం, KCR వ్యతిరేకం"

→ He encouraged students "either to involve in KCR

TS Jaitoa Yatra or KCR Shava Yatra"

→ In Siddipet [Rangadam pally]-place was decided to do the fast on Nov 29.

→ KCR started Journey from KNR, KCR was arrested and imprisoned in Khammam Jail.

→ On Nov 29, In L.B Nagar, Near the statue of Babu Jag Jeevan Rao & Ambedkar, "Saikanth Chary" committed suicide & died.

↓
1st Sacrificing in II stage TS Movement.

→ KCR did fast in Khammam Jail. He took to Khammam Hospital.

→ Police forcefully given Lemon juice to KCR.

→ Students started JAC

↓
Joint Action Committee.

→ On Oct 3, KCR admitted at NIMS hospital. But he didn't stop fast.

→ L.K. Advani said we require not only TS but also KCR's health.

→ Sonia Gandhi conducted Meeting on Dec 9th,
Chidambaram - Home Minister announced to give TS said to Prof. Jaya Shankar on Dec 9th.

→ KCR gave thankful to Sonia Gandhi through Press.

→ On Dec 23rd, TS Announcements^{ment} was cancelled by Chidambaram and said to appoint a committee.

→ * On Dec 24th, 2009 Political JAC conducted 1st Bandh on Dec 30.

→ In 2010, Feb 3rd, Sri Krishna Committee was appointed.

→ On Feb 4th, Varsha Vajpay program was done ^[1+1+3]

President - Sri Krishna.

Secretary - V.K. Duggal

Members {
- Abulsh Shaarif
- Ravindar Kour
- Ranbir Singh.

→ Till Dec 30, 2010, This Committee should give report.

But
→ On Dec 10, 2010, Committee given the report.

→ Acc. to this Report, there were '9' Recommendations.

→ 1st Seven recommendations were open reports.

8th ^{recommendation} Report given in form of packet

↓
This Report called as "Hidden Report".

→ In 9th recommendation Report there were '6' points.

1) AP should continued as usual.

2) Seema Andhra & TS should be divided. Hyd should become
as National Territory & AP should establish New Capital.

3) Rayala TS & Andhra should be divided. Hyd should be
capital of Rayala TS & AP should establish New Capital.

4) Seemandhra & TS should be divided. Hyd should be added
geographically to both states.

5) Seemandhra & TS should be divided. Hyd should be capital
of TS & AP should establish New Capital.

6) Regional Council should be established.

→ Finally, Acc. to Sarkaria Committee, In 2011, Many
Movements were done.

→ In 2011, Anti Cooperation Movement done by

Political JAC — Prof. Kodandaram.

→ From ^{Feb} ~~Sep~~ 17, Real Anti Cooperation Movement was started.

But it was worst to Pivot stage on ^{Feb 19th} ~~Sep 20th~~.

→ On ^{Feb} ~~Sep~~ 22, "Sampoorna Bandh" done for 48 hours.

→ On Mar 1st, Palle Palle Pattala Paiki program was conducted.

→ On Mar 4th, Govt conducted meetings about Free zone on Employment.

So, on Mar 5th, Anti-Cooperation Movement was stopped.

→ On Mar 10th, "Million March" was conducted on "Tank Bund".

Started by KCR with help of Political JAC with 10 lakh Members.

This March taken from Egypt — Teharik March.

→ In 2012, Dhoom Dhaam Programs were conducted

10 yrs celebrations conducted at Indira Priya Dasshi Auditorium

→ Dhoom Dhaam programs conducted at Kamareddy in Sep 2013.

Started by Rasamai Bala Kishan

It was Cultural Program.

→ Its Slogan — Aata Paata Maata.

- "Asunodaya Samaikya" started ^{by} Vimalakka in 2002
- "TS Jagouthi" started by Kavitha in 2008.
- Conducted Bhatukamma & Bonalu festivals.
- "TS Talli Idol" was also developed by TS Jagouthi & Asunodaya Samaikya.
- Picture 1st time made by B.S. Ramulu.
- Its shape was exactly given by Venkata Ramana Chary.
- TS Talli idol pointed 1st time in "Raja Thantira Paper"
Monthly paper.
- 1st idol of TS Talli founded by Talli TS Party
→ Vijaya Shanthi.
- 2nd idol by "Kavitha".
- KCR founded TS Talli Idol at Telangana Bhavan.
- TS Talli idol sculptured by "Pasunoori Dayakar".
- In 2012, "TS March".
↓
Decided by Prof. Kodandaram.
- He decided to do this March on Sep 30'
- TS March called as Sagara Haram
↓
done started at Neckalace Road.
[Sarjearah Park to Jala Vihar].

- They took permission from President.
- On Sep 29, Ganesh ^{Nirman} celebrations were done.
- International Bio-diversity Meeting was conducted on Oct 1 by Congress.
- Manava Hastam conducted on Feb 4th, 2010.
↓
Students line consisted with 500 kms.
[from Adilabad to Mahabubnagar].
- "Sakala Janula Samme" conducted for 42 days in 2012.
↓
→ On Sep 13['] it was started. It was from Sep 13 to Oct 24.
- Its 10 days meeting conducted at Khammam.
- Samsadh Yatra :- on Apr 26, 2013.
↓
From Secunderaba Railway station to Delhi [Rail March].
- South Central Railway also supported for Rail March & sent a Rail ^{with} name TS Rail.
- Chalo Assembly :- 2013 June.
↓
Led by Prof. Kodanda Ram.

→ CWC conducted meeting in June, July - 2013

↓
Congress Working Committee

Members :- 1) Sonia Gandhi

2) Chidambaram - Finance Minister

3) Man Mohan Singh - P.M

4) Gulam Nabi Azad - Rural development

5) Digvijay Singh - State Congress affairs Minister.

→ In July 2013, CWC announced TS will be given but Hyd will be Capital for United AP for 10 years.

→ Special Committee will be appointed in 2013 with [1+3] members on TS formation.

President - Anthony.

Members - 1) Ahmed Patel → Secretary of Sonia Gandhi & Congress.

2) Verappa Moyle → Environment Minister

3) Digvijay Singh
↓
State Congress affairs Minister.

→ Special Committee given report in 2013 Oct 3rd.

→ On these Committee, Ministers Team was appointed.

↓
1) Chidambaram

2) & Sushil Kumar Shinde

3) Verappa Moyle

4) Jayaram Ramesh

5) Gulam Nabi Azad

- President of Ministers team - Anthony
↓
Defence Minister
- Chief Guest - Narayana Swamy
↓
Public works Ministers
- These meetings conducted at PM office.
- On Dec 5, 2013, Report was given.
- They were decided to give TS & sent draft to AP assembly.
- For taking the opinions of MLA's within 45 days / 6 weeks.
- N. Kisan Kumar, asked permission of President for extension of draft.
- N. Kisan Kumar supported for Samaikyaandhra.
- On Feb 13, Bill was implemented in Lok Sabha.
- On Feb 18, Lok Sabha ratified the draft with the vote of Meera Kumar.
- On Feb 20, Rajya Sabha ratified the draft.
- ^{on Feb 20} Man Mohan Singh spoke about special status of AP.
- Opponent - Arun Jaitley also supported TS.
- But Seetharam Echari opposed TS formation
[CPM]
- With the Kusiyar vote, ⁱⁿ Rajya Sabha, Bill was passed.

→ On May 1st, President ratified the bill.

→ On June 2nd, 2014, "Telangana" was formed.

on June 8th, Navyandhra was formed. //