

Report
ON
The RAZAKARS
OF
Hyderabad.

Printed at the
Press of the Agent-General for India
in Hyderabad.

1948.

REPORT

ON

The RAZAKARS

OF

Hyderabad.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGES. |
|---|--------|
| 1. ITTEHAD-UL-MUSLIMIN. Its Activities and Programme | 1—20 |
| 2. Extracts from the speeches of Mr. Kassim Razvi, President of the Anjuman Ittehad-ul-Muslimin, etc., and state- ments which appeared in the local Press | 21—42 |
| 3. Pollepally Incident | 43—48 |
| 4. Progressive Party's Statement | 49—51 |
| 5. Ramachari's Resignation | 52—57 |
| 6. Warangal Incidents | 58—61 |
| 7. Mercantile Community's Representation | 62—63 |
| 8. Lawyers' Statement | 64—66 |
| 9. Jagadapuram Incident | 67—68 |
| 10. Bibinagar Incident summarised from the investigations by the leaders of the Progressive Party | 69—71 |
| 11. Hallikhed Incident | 72 |
| 12. Statement of incidents on the borders of the Provinces adjoining Hyderabad State in which Razakars are involved | 73—78 |
| 13. Statement of Incidents in the Hyderabad State | 79—107 |

Ittehad-ul-Muslimin.

ITS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMME.

Formation.

The "Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimin" was founded in 1936 under the leadership of Habeeb-ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani (Nawab Sadr-Yar Jung), a Muslim from Northern India, who was at the time the Director of Ecclesiastical Department.

Aims and Objects.

2. The aims and objects of the *Majlis* were:—

- (i) To further the study of the Quran among the Muslim population of the Asafia Dominion;
- (ii) To create a sense of strong unity among the Muslims on matters concerning religion, economics and politics and counteract the tendencies of disruption;
- (iii) To maintain the 'present' status of the Muslims, viz. "that the person of the Ruler and the Throne are the insignia of Muslim Sovereignty and that the Sovereign Powers of the Ruler are retained intact in any Constitution of the Dominion";
- (iv) To see that all those rights and interests that help the Muslims in the furtherance of their 'present' political culture and economic status in the State are preserved; and
- (v) To endeavour to maintain good relations with the non-Muslims of the State while following the tenets of Islam and to safeguard the integrity and independence of the Asafia Dominion.

Early Activities—Proselytization.

3. In the beginning the activities of the Organization were mainly directed to the conversion of Harijans to Islam. The movement was first centred in two districts in ANDHRA and two districts in MAHARASHTRA, but within a short period of 2 years (1937 and 1938) 18,000 Harijans were converted to Islam. Exemption from "beggar" (forced labour) and a promise of favoured treatment were the inducements offered to the Harijans in the proselytizing campaign.

Entry into Politics (1937)

It was in 1937 that the *Majlis* began to take an active interest in the internal politics of the State. A new objective was then introduced into its Constitution, viz:—

“The Muslims of the Nizam’s Dominion shall ever retain their present status and pre-eminence, for, the King’s Person and Crown is the symbol of the political Sovereignty of the Muslims and Muslim Culture. On this ground alone, the preservation and respect of the Ruler’s Powers should be the first concern in any Constitutional Amendments.”

First threat of “Direct Action” against Government.

In 1939, when the Nizam’s Government announced constitutional reforms, the *Majlis* threatened direct action against the State Government, but latterly withdrew their opposition to the proposed reforms on the assurance that the Muslims would be guaranteed a majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly. This initial success emboldened Bahadur Yar Jung, the leader of the Organization at the time, to declare:—

“We are Sovereign in the Deccan. The Crown and Throne of the Nizam is the symbol of our political and cultural supremacy. The Nizam is the soul of our Sovereignty and we are the external personality of His Sovereignty. He cannot exist without us and we cannot survive without him.”

Beginnings of the Volunteer Corps which ultimately came to be styled “Razakars”.

4. The earliest organizational activity of the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin* began in August 1940 when a programme for the enrolment of Volunteers was drawn up on the ground (to quote the words of Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung):—

“If our Nizam’s Government helps and fully supports our Ally and our forces are engaged in a foreign soil against the alien enemies of the British Crown then the burden of maintaining peace and running the internal administration shall rest on these Muslim Volunteers”.

Emergency of Mr. Kassim Rasvi.

The close collaborators of Bahadur Yar Jung were Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the present Finance Minister of the Pakistan Government and Mr. Abdul Aziz, the then Law Member of the Nizam’s Executive Council. Bahadur Yar Jung died in 1943 and was succeeded by Mr. Abul Hassan Syed Ali, then President of the Judicial Committee who made an endeavour to enter into a compromise with the State Congress but failed and had, in consequence to resign his leadership of the Organization. Mr. Mazhar Ali Kamil succeeded him and his tenure of office

too was somewhat uneventful, as that of his predecessor. The activities of the Organization gained momentum only when Mr. Kassim Razvi, the present leader of the *Majlis*, was elected to the office some 19 months ago.

5. It was not until 1947, when Mr. Kassim Razvi had seized the Organization, that the Volunteers began to participate actively in the administration of the State. Until then their activities were of a routine character confined to the conduct of the meetings of the *Majlis*. In May 1947, the situation was pregnant with possibilities. It was decided to divide India. The British Government declared its intention of quitting India and releasing the States from their obligations leaving them independent. The Crown Representative's Office was busy winding up Residencies and burning all their records. Ambitious men in Hyderabad began to dream of, and work for, an Independent Hyderabad as the spearhead of Islam, a militarily powerful Islamic State, as an ally of Pakistan; the conquest of Vizagapatam and Masulipatam, the acquisition of Goa by purchase from Portugal, and of purchases of military equipments from Europe. About the same time, in July 1947, the *Majlis* Volunteers, newly styled "The RAZAKARS", inspired by the same urges, assumed a militant character when the *Majlis* decided to threaten direct action against the State Government should it contemplate accession to the Union of India. The *Majlis* called upon the Muslim youths, particularly the students, to enlist themselves as "Razakars" and undergo military training.

Chronological statement of events leading up to, and following, the formation of the "Razakars".

6. On June 27th, 1947, the *Majlis* celebrated the "HYDERABAD INDEPENDENCE DAY". There were only Volunteers and Khaksars who helped in the organization of that function.

On July 15th, 1947, Mr. Kassim Razvi formally announced the formation of the Armed Volunteer Corps,—the "RAZAKARS".

On July 19th, 1947, the *Majlis* organized a "FREE AND INDEPENDENT HYDERABAD" movement and celebrated the independence of Hyderabad in advance. Its Committee of Action decided to launch direct action against the Nizam's Government should it contemplate acceding to the Indian Union. About the same time Mr. B. S. Venkat Rao, President of the Depressed Classes Association in the State and at present a Minister of the Interim Government in Hyderabad, announced the organization of Armed Volunteers to 'protect the Depressed Classes'.

Since July 29th, 1947, the Committee of Action of the *Majlis* began to hold its meetings daily, and announced the celebration of the "HYDERABAD INDEPENDENCE WEEK", as from August 15th.

On July 30th, 1947, a resolution was passed by the *Majlis* calling upon the Muslims of the State "to be prepared for all consequences and all sacrifice",

On July 31st, 1947, mass prayers were held at Darus-Salam offering prayers for the independence of Hyderabad and calling upon the Muslims to protect themselves from the "coming danger". The *Majlis* also called upon Muslim students to join their Volunteer Corps (the Razakars) in large numbers.

On August 4th, 1947, the Nizam's Government, the Nawab of Chhattari being then the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, issued a communiqué reminding the public that there was a ban on military organizations and on the wearing of uniforms etc., placed by a notification issued seven years ago.

About this time the State Congress and the Hindu Maha Sabha started the "JOIN THE INDIAN UNION" movement and commenced the "Union Flag Day" agitation on August 7th, 1947. But Muslim groups all over the State, under the active inspiration of the Razakars, removed and burnt the Indian Union Flags that were displayed.

On August 8th, 1947, Mr. Kassim Razvi appealed for a total enrolment of one lakh of Razakars.

On August 9th, 1947, the *Majlis* staged illuminations and celebrations in honour of "INDEPENDENT HYDERABAD", earlier than scheduled.

On August 15th, 1947, the *Majlis* Volunteers for the first time came out in white uniforms moving on cycles, or in cars, lorries or buses or on foot, with spears in hand and singing songs.

On account of the terrible conditions in the Punjab, Punjab Muslim refugees began to arrive in Hyderabad about this time and *Majlis* Volunteers came to the Station to give receptions to the refugees, and riots broke out in Parakal, Sircilla etc.

On October 2nd, 1947, the Government of India fixed a time-limit for Hyderabad's accession.

On October 6th, 1947, a group of Arabs raided St. Mary's School at Secunderabad, leading to panic, and it was reported that the *Majlis* was raising a special volunteer force of one lakh for the specific purpose of massacring Hindus with the result that a mass exodus of Hindus from the State commenced.

On October 18th, 1947, Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, Editor of the 'Clarion', re-started the theory of 'exchange of populations', urging that Hindus should vacate Hyderabad in order to give a southern home to Muslims.

Id and Dusserah holidays coincided. Armed Razakars went about in lorries and cycles in the city and suburbs.

On *October 27th, 1947*, Kashmir acceded to India and on the same day the Razakars and their supporters surrounded 'Shah Manzil', the official residence of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and prevented the Hyderabad Delegation from leaving for Delhi for negotiations with the Government of India. Lorry loads of volunteers were seen the whole day from 2 A.M. till next day midnight, shouting slogans, firing shots in the air. The Police did not interfere but controlled the traffic that day.

As a result of this demonstration, the Nawab of Chhattari, and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung (Minister) resigned, and Sir Walter Monckton left for England.

The Ittehad in Power.

7. On *November 13th, 1947*, Mr. Kassim Razvi was given a great ovation in Hyderabad and a sword and a copy of the Quran was presented to him. The military training of the Razakars every night began and there was a large exodus of rural population from the State, on account of panic.

On *November 21st, 1947*, Abdul Raof and Yamin Zuberi, both prominent leaders, were deputed by the *Ittehad* as Area Commanders of their Volunteer formations and assigned the duty of defending the borders of Hyderabad.

After the resignation of the Nawab of Chhattari, a new delegation which carried the confidence of the *Ittehad* was appointed for conducting the negotiations with the Government of India. Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung being selected as its leader. He is a senior member of the Hyderabad Civil Service and is reputed to be closest to the *Ittehad's* movement. The object of the new Delegation was to enter into fresh negotiations with the Government of India. The Government of India, however, refused to alter the old draft and on *November 25th, 1947*, the present Standstill Agreement was signed at Delhi.

On *November 26th, 1947*, Muslim students, inspired by the *Ittehad's* leaders decided to boycott their schools and join the Razakar Force. The Osmania University advanced its vacation by one month *i.e.*, from November 27th, 1947, instead of from December 26th, as originally planned.

The Ittehad Ministry.

8. On *November 27th, 1947*, Mir Laik Ali, an industrialist of Hyderabad, a great friend of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the Finance Minister of the Pakistan Government, and who is held in great regard by Mr. Jinnah, was appointed Prime Minister of Hyderabad. Incidentally he is a brother-in-law of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung.

9. Soon after, the new Interim Government of Hyderabad was constituted with Mir Laik Ali as Prime Minister, Mr. Pingle Venkatrama Reddy, a Hindu Zamindar and businessman who is more a docile courtier than a publicman, as Deputy Prime Minister. Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung (brother-in-law of Mir Laik Ali) as Minister for Finance and External Affairs held a key position in the Government. Besides these official nominees, there are eight other Ministers also, of whom four are representatives of the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin*, all actively associated with the Razakars and their aims and objectives, viz., Mr. Raoof, Mr. Zuberi, Mr. Ikramullah and Mr. Abdur Rahim. The other four representatives of Hindus, were as follows:—

- (1) Mr. G. Ramachari, one of the leaders of the State Congress but belonging to a group differing from the group in power led by Swami Ramananda Thirth, who joined because it was announced that constitutional reforms would be introduced immediately. He was disillusioned and he resigned. His letters of resignation are published at pages 52-57.
- (2) Mr. B. S. Venkat Rao, President of the Depressed Classes Association and an associate of Razvi who had already taken the line that the Harijans should co-operate with the Razakars in the State in order to put down the high class Hindus. His recent activities will be dealt with later.
- (3) Mr. Mallikarjunappa, representative of the Lingayat Conference who accepted the offer in order to placate his community which is comparatively small.
- (4) Mr. Joshi, a Gujarati lawyer from the town of Jalna in Aurangabad. He claims to be a nephew of Sardar Patel, and to have accepted the offer after obtaining Gandhiji's permission. He introduced Mr. Kassim Razvi to Sardar Patel and has throughout been acting as the nominee of Kassim Razvi.

At present out of 12 members of the cabinet, 7 Muslims and 5 Hindus, 6 Muslims and 3 Hindus are either *Ittehadis* or its nominees, and two are colourless.

10. Nawab Din Yar Jung who is a close associate of the Nizam, the power behind the throne and the Director-General of Police in the State, is the guide, philosopher and friend of Mr. Kassim Razvi and the Razakars. Major-General El-Edroos, the Commander of the Nizam's Army, is reported to be an able officer and, though not an *Ittehadis*, fully shares their ambitions. It was General El-Edroos who went to Europe for buying armaments and for making arrangements at Goa referred to above, and has been straining every nerve to increase the military strength of Hyderabad.

Objectives of the Razakars.

11. The objectives of the Razakar Movement, as to be found from their speeches and announcements, are :—

- (1) to secure the independence of Hyderabad,
- (2) to protect the Nizam's person and Throne,
- (3) to ward off attacks on the border of Hyderabad,
- (4) to protect the people from communists,
- (5) to secure the rights of Muslims as the ruling race of Hyderabad, and
- (6) to resist the introduction of Responsible Government.

12. About the end of December 1947, it was announced that Shri Munshi will be appointed Agent-General to the Government of India in Hyderabad. When the question of his residence in Hyderabad was being discussed between His Excellency the Governor-General of India and H.E.H. the Nizam, Kassim Razvi, at a public meeting * announced that if Shri Munshi dared put his feet into the Residency every brick of it will be pulled down and thrown into the Musi River. Since then he has carried on a campaign against the Government of India and the Agent-General. In a public speech he has † threatened to "deal with the Agent-General" directly if the Nizam's Government was not found strong enough to do so. On February 2nd, 1948 he broke up a public meeting held to mourn Mahatma Gandhi's death by irrelevant and provocative remarks against the Hindus. He also alleged that the Government of India were supplying arms illicitly to the rebels in Hyderabad State. Earlier, on January 30th, 1948, at a rally of the Razakars he stated that the Razakars are the liberators of the Muslims of India from the Indian Dominion. At a meeting of the Working Committee of the *Ittehadis* held on the February 20th, 1948 at the house of Mr. Ikramullah, Minister for Post-War Development, it was resolved that the Crown of the Nizam being the emblem of Muslim supremacy, the Muslims should non-co-operate with the Government and launch direct action in case the Government agreed to any constitutional reform according proportionate representation to the various communities. The programme of direct action will include the following measures :—

- (i) Establishment of a Parallel Government under the leadership of Moulvi Basheer Mubammed;
- (ii) Burning down of all public offices on an appointed date;
- (iii) Resignation of the *Majlis* ministers from the present Government;
- (iv) Resignation of Muslim officers from Government Service;

* Mr. Razvi's speech at page 31, item (16).

† Mr. Razvi's speech at pages 32-34, item (19).

- (v) Extermination of Congress workers ; and
- (vi) Looting of marchants and capitalists.

At the same time the following instructions were sent to the District Headquarters of the Razakar Organization :—

- (i) In the villages the Training Camps of the *Ittehadis* are to protect the interests of the local Muslims ;
- (ii) At various points in the border villages this Private Army will co-operate with the Government Army ;
- (iii) The Commander of this Private Army has a Secret Service to watch over the Hindu personnel of the Government Army ;
- (iv) On suspicion of treachery, non-Muslim members of the Government Army are to be liquidated with previous intimation to the Government Military Commander ;
- (v) Any non-Muslim member of the Hyderabad Army showing lack of sympathy to the *Ittehadis'* cause are to be handed over to the Commanding Officer of the Private Army ;
- (vi) Hindus in the border villages who are likely to join the opponents of the *Ittehadis* are to be taken into the custody of the Organization. Those who support the independence of Hyderabad should be protected by the Private Army ;
- (vii) The *Ittehadis* Organization is preparing a list of Congressmen and those who are in sympathy with Congressmen particularly in the border villages so that they will be liquidated before the beginning of the coming war ;
- (viii) Papers about the Congress Offices should be confiscated and burnt.
- (ix) Hindu Temples and whistful Hindus should not be attacked.
- (x) A complete list should be prepared of all the communists in Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka and they should be steadily liquidated one after another.

Volunteer's Pledge.

13. On enrolment each volunteer takes the following pledge :—

"I , a Volunteer of the Razakar Corps of the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin*, do hereby solemnly pledge myself to dedicate my life for the cause of the Party to which I belong and to Hyderabad when called upon by my leader. In the name of Allah, I do hereby promise that I will fight to the last to maintain the supremacy of the Muslim Power in the Deccan"

Headquarters.

14. The Headquarters of the Razakar Organization is located at Darus-Salaam, in Hyderabad City. The more important of the mofussil centres are situated at (a) Nalgonda and Warangal in the ANDHRA area, (b) Raichur and Bidar in the KARNATAKA area, and (c) Aurangabad in the MAHARASHTRA area. Most of the centres are connected by telephones.

Strength.

15. The following is a detailed list of the various centres where the Razakars are recruited and trained:—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| HYDERABAD | ... | Ward | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2782 |
| | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4917 |
| | | | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3121 |
| | | | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4660 |
| | | | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1314 |
| | | | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2119 |
| | | | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 3001 |
| | | | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2012 |
| | | | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 1526 |
| | | | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 2490 |
| | | | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 3120 |
| | | | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 616 |
| | | | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 371 |
| | | | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 349 |
| | | | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 3711 |
| | | | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 804 |
| | | | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 1119 |
| | | | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1611 |
| | | | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 716 |
| | | | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 4642 |
| | | | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 1171 |
| | | | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 743 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| SECUNDERABAD... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Mahbubnagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Achampet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| Nagarkarnool ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Pargi ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Jadcherla ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Narayanpet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Makthal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| MEDAK DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Medak ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 |
| Siddipet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| ATRAF-I-BALDA DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Dharur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Ibrahim Petoor ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Chandkhan Guda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Gazulapochampalli ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Chittiala ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| Amberpet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| Batasingaram ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Saroornagar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| WARANGAL DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| Kottaguda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Khanram ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| Madhise ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 |
| Mankota ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Narsapet ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 |
| Hassur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| NANDED DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| OSMANABAD DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| NALGONDA DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| RAICHUR DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300 |
| BIDAR DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| AURANGABAD DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 |

Total 55,410

Training.

16. Each Training Centre is in charge of an Administrative Commandant and two Seconds-in-Command. The duration of the training of the Razakar ranges from 4 to 6 weeks and consists of training mainly in Drill and Musketry. Each recruit is allowed free rations during the period of training. The Instructors are mostly ex-Army men; but in a few centres serving Army and Police Officers also take a hand in the training. Some of the Parade Grounds and buildings used by the Razakars belong to Government. Parades are usually held in the morning and at night so that normal civilian occupation is not affected.

Razakars.

17. On completion of training the recruits are posted to various storm centres where they are required for operational purposes. In cases where they are not required immediately for operational roles, on completion of training, they go back to their homes holding themselves in readiness to report for duty whenever called up.

Allowances, etc.

18. The Razakars have their duty by turns, one month being the time for border duty. While on duty each Razakar draws pay at the rate of Rs. 2 per day. When the A.R.P. scheme wound up, their uniforms have been utilized by the Razakars. Besides free food, they are supplied with free transport and pocket money for incidental expenses.

Duties.

19. The Razakars duties and functions may be classified as follows:—

- (a) To stage demonstrations as when Nawab of Chhattari's house was surrounded and he was made to resign or when Kassim Razvi delivers a speech or when the Prophets' birthday is celebrated, which is being done almost every third day during the last two months.
- (b) To fight political agitation either of the State Congress or of the Communist Party, when the Razakars work in close collaboration with the State Police and Military. The Razakars are reported to have joined the Muslim Jail officials and prisoners in the Nizamabad to beat the Hindu political prisoners.
- (c) To help in house searches and to collect valuables, weapons etc.
- (d) To help the Police or the Military in border raids into Indian territory.

- (e) To inflict reprisals with or without the police authorities on villages or individuals suspected of being communists or State Congress as in the Bibinsgar and Warangal incidents.
- (f) To prevent outside contact, *e.g.*—
- (i) when B. Ramkrishnarao and other Congress leaders were surrounded and stopped from making inquiries;
 - (ii) when the Hindu public in the villages was kept away from the main road when the Agent General went on a tour to Bezwada.
 - (iii) when the villagers were, under threats, prevented from coming forward with their testimony when a visitor goes to make inquiries.
- (g) To overawe the public—
- (i) by threats to leaders, Hindus or Muslims who do not belong to their party, conveyed through letters;
 - (ii) by staging marches etc. : uniformed volunteers with spears, swords or muzzle-loaders go about everyday on cycles, buses and lorries to and fro in the City and the districts firing in the air for causing panic.
- (A) To infiltrate into Indian territory in order—
- (i) to carry on espionage work or to import arms,
 - (ii) to contact Muslims to create disaffection to attract such Muslims to come and settle in Hyderabad *e.g.* a regular campaign of creating panic among Muslims is being conducted in Mysore.
- (a) To invite and look after Muslims refugees from India to enlist them among the Razakars,
- (j) To supply recruits to the Army, the Police and Civic Guards.

Finances.

20. The *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin* Party officially provides Finances to the Razakars. Direct contributions are also levied from villagers in the border areas at the rate of 8 annas per house per month. Merchants and the officers of the Supply Department and those in charge of Controls, *e. g.* Rationing, have also helped considerably by collecting Re. 1 per palla on oilseeds, oilcakes, cottonseeds, etc. for export. New concerns are encouraged to secure permits on the understanding that profits would be shared between these concerns and the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin*. Taxi-drivers and lorry-hirers are financed to buy more vehicles in military auctions and improve their business on the definite understanding that their vehicles will be commandeered when the Razakars need them; donations are collected from them to the Party Funds. Refugees have been encouraged to open shops and employ servants and they, in return, contribute small sums to the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin*. Government funds to the extent of several lakhs are handed over by

officials to the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin*, in the name of Refugees on the pretext that these latter are under their care and control. In addition, lumpsum donations have been collected from Government officials who have been advanced in their official careers through party influence, as also from Muslim commercial concerns in the Districts on promise of protection or of securing business permits. Every kind of property including gold and silver looted by the Razakars from the villages is given to Kassim Razvi, most of which goes to the party funds.

Transport.

21. The Razakar Organization, possesses 18 3-ton lorries, 22 Jeeps and 40 1-ton lorries in addition to the transport which they command freely over the Nizam's State Railway and Road Transport Services and from the many private owners who are ready to place their transport at the disposal of the Razakars. They obtain liberal supplies of petrol from the State Government out of which they have already built up sufficient reserve stocks.

Arms.

22. Their firearms consist mostly of muzzle-loading guns to the extent of about 8,000, a considerable number of which were acquired from the State Police who were originally armed with these weapons before they were supplied with .303 rifles. Muzzle-loading guns are being manufactured locally and freely sold to the *Ittehadis*. In addition, many of the Refugees, who have come in here are good blacksmiths and they have turned out spearheads, and re-conditioned old muzzle-loading guns. The Hindus in the villages are asked to deposit their firearms at the police stations and thus deprived of their only means of defence in case of attack by the Razakars. Whenever villages are looted or burnt by the Razakars, the arms of the villagers are taken over by the *Ittehad*.

Publicity and Propaganda.

23. The *Ittehad* runs one English daily, 7 Urdu dailies and 6 Urdu weeklies. These propaganda organs carry on without any hindrance a very violent campaign against the Hindus and the Government of India. These newspapers have systematically attacked Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Shri Munshi and given wild publicity to the inciting speeches of Kassim Razvi, not only in their news items but also in their leaderettes. On the other hand, the non-Muslim and the Nationalist Muslim papers in the State have been gagged by a pre-censorship order.

24. In the interior of the State the Razakars are a law unto themselves. Every day telegrams, letters, personal complaints come in with some news of Razakars depredations in the State. Most of them were referred to the Nizam's Government. It was impossible to ascertain the truth of the complaints but in some cases evidence was forthcoming sufficient to derive some idea of the Razakar activity *vide* pages 79-107.

The Nizam's Government and the Razakars render enquiry extremely difficult.

(1) If the Nizam's Radio and the Information Department or any official channel is taken at face value nothing untoward happens in Hyderabad except harassment of Muslims by Communists.

(2) Any official or semi-official enquiry is impossible, for the Razakars see to it that no one dares to come forward with any complaint. When the Agent-General at the suggestion of Mir Laik 'Ali and accompanied by a State Officer went to B-zwada he was preceded by batches of Razakars and he met no Hindu on the main road till he reached the Indian frontier, not even those who had invited him to halt at some village. They later informed the Agent-General that they were prevented by the Razakars from even coming to the roadside under threats of their houses being burnt down.

(3) When public leaders from Hyderabad including ex-Ministers and ex-High Court Judges go and make enquiries, their reports are not allowed to be published and they are dubbed self-seekers by the Nizam's Government.

Some facts however cannot be denied :

First, there is panic in the whole Telangana and part of Marathwada districts.

Secondly, the Razakars, almost at the interval of a few days, are found going out of Hyderabad in trucks and returning with loot.

Thirdly, Communist activities which are alleged to be the reason for the Razakar activities are almost daily published by the publicity department of the Nizam's Government or the *Ittehad-i-Muslimeen* newspapers.

Fourthly, every single person who had occasion to have made some inquiry has returned with harrowing tales of loot, arson and murder by way of reprisals on the villages. In this connection the experience of Mr. Kingsley Martin may be taken as universal.

He says :—

"I took up Kazim Razvi's challenge and found no confirmation of anything he said. His own speeches, which rouse in Muslim audiences a fanatical response not unlike the Nazi response to Hitler gave the lie to his pacific tone when talking to me. Such evidence as I could obtain shows that bands of *Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen* volunteers loot and terrorize the countryside to their heart's content.

I followed Kazim Razvi's advice and visited an area where incidents were reported. Some 25 miles out of Hyderabad, I found a typical Indian village of about 1,000 persons which had been twice visited by armed Muslim raiders in

recent weeks. One man shot in the leg was in hospital. Conversations with the villagers made it clear that women and children now shut themselves up at home at night, while the braver among the men spend the night on the top of an ancient watch-tower armed with a few muzzle-loading firearms. Because they were so armed, they succeeded in driving away the raiders on both occasions without serious loss.

But an official from a neighbouring village confirmed their statement that other villages around had been less successful; and all of them agreed that, if the new police order that they should surrender their weapons were carried out, they would be doomed and helpless. Already some of them had left the village. The rest in that case would follow. Other evidence shows that the depredations of the *Ittehad-ul-Muslimin* are carried on widely throughout the State, and that Communist activity on the Madras frontier is welcomed by many villages because the Communists offer the only protection against Razvi's marauding bands."

Fifthly, in every instance, where the Agent General has met the sufferers or eye witnesses details of Razakar excesses have been forthcoming.

25. The Razakars' share in the border incidents has not been small, though on many occasions they have acted in association with and under the control of the Nizam's military and police in these border incidents. Out of 28 instances on record in the Agent-General's office *vide* pages 73-78, the Razakars were exclusively concerned with 19 incidents and were associated with the Nizam's Military and Police or both in 9 instances.

26. One of the most disquieting feature of these incidents, however, is the utter irresponsibility of the Nizam's Military and Police. In spite of repeated warnings by the Agent-General and numerous promises made by Mir Laik Ali to restrain them from infringing upon the territorial integrity of India by firing at or operating within the Indian territory, they have continued to do so in utter disregard of inter-State proprieties. The Nizam's Government could not or would not check such raids. Three instances, two investigated by the Agent-General and one by Major Nanda, his Deputy Secretary, may be taken as examples.

All-India Activities.

27. The Razakars are given training in espionage and propaganda and sent out to the bordering Provinces. Instances have come to notice that such Razakars are busy in Bangalore, Bellary, Chauda, Basim, Bezvada, Jubbulpore, Delhi, Poona, Calcutta, Goa and Thiruvannamalai with a view to bring Muslims in large numbers to the Hyderabad State by attractive promises. In the Mysore State several influential Muslims are acting as agents of the *Ittehad* and are suspected of being

responsible for the desertion of Muslim soldiers from the Mysore Army. Another method adopted by them is to contact the Muslim League leaders in India and to induce them to look to Hyderabad as the head of Islam in India and circulate pro-*Ittehad* literature amongst the Muslims of the Indian Union. They have been able to attract to Hyderabad Arabs and Pathans in the garb of labour for the Tungabhadra Project and for other miscellaneous guard duties. Several experts in gun-making are reported to have been invited from Karachi. Some of the *Ittehadis* are reported to have contacted Frontier Pathans. Trained Razakars go out in disguise as *sathus*, *fakirs* and Congressmen with Gandhi caps, in the Indian territory, for espionage work and to plan depredations along the borders and sabotage. Mr. Kassim Razvi is constantly in touch with Pakistan, and particularly with Ghulam Mohammed, the Finance Minister of Pakistan. When the latter visited Darus-Salam he was given a Guard-of-Honour by the Razakars.

Ittehad's alliance with Venkatrao, Depressed Classes Leader.

28. Depressed Class leadership in Hyderabad is divided into 2 groups, one led by Mr. Subbiah of the Ambedkarite Group acting in an undefined alliance with the Independent Party (moderate wing of politicians); and the other led by Mr. B. S. Venkatrao, now a Minister, assisted by Sham Sunder, Razvi's friend. Venkatrao is a contractor and joined Kassim Razvi before November 1947 in the movement against the State Congress. He is in charge of organizing the Depressed Class Razakars in the villages and his speeches are all directed towards aligning the Depressed Classes with the *Ittehad*. At his instance the *Majlis* has thrown open its membership to the Depressed Classes. The State has placed at his disposal a fund of 30 lakhs (one crore total grant) formally stated to be for Harijan uplift, but really for enabling Venkatrao to give monetary patronage to his followers. It is reported that the *Ittehad* (Muslim Razakars) get a good share of this grant. He, though not educated, is the Education Minister, and as such is in control of the teachers in the State. A few days ago, in view of approaching trouble, he was asked by the Ministry to devote himself exclusively to the districts.

Venkatrao is also reported to be enlisting the services of the Depressed Classes in the loot of the villages. From a completely reliable source a report was received that within the last fortnight the Razakars and Venkatrao's followers looted a village in Bidar, the former taking away gold and silver and the latter foodstuffs, pots and pans. When the Police came, the Razakars became approvers and pointed out the Harijans as the culprits, who were arrested. Complaints were received by Venkatrao from his community and on his intervention the Harijans were set free by the Police Minister.

The speeches of Sham Sunder another leader of the Depressed Classes on the *Ittehad* platform clearly show this policy. He is a candidate for the Ministry, if it is enlarged.

Ittehad and the Nizam's Government indistinguishable.

29. The nature and extent of the relation between the *Ittehad* and the Nizam's Government is known to everyone in Hyderabad. The Nizam's present Ministry and Kassim Razvi are in fact indistinguishable. There can be very little controversy about some facts—

I. (1) The Cabinet (*vide* paragraph 9) is predominantly *Ittehad* and it follows the lead of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung. He is fully trusted by Kassim Razvi who selected him as the head of the deputation which finally executed the Standstill Agreement. He exercises every ingenuity to break through the Standstill Agreement. Though broadminded himself, Mir Laik Ali, the Premier, is invariably guided in his decisions by Moin Nawaz Jung.

(2) Venkatrao is Kassim Razvi's colleague (*vide* paragraph 28).

(3) Of the four *Ittehad* nominees all of whom are highly-placed in the party councils, Rauf, Zuberi and Ikramulla are members of the Council-of-Action. Ikramulla is also the official Commander of the Razakars in Marathwada (Marathi-speaking districts).

II. Certain facts are supported by conclusive evidence: The Razakars act in border raids and internal incidents in combination with the Police and the Military. Their publicity is done by the Nizam's Radio and the State Information Officer. When the whole public is denied petrol, the Razakars are supplied as much petrol as they require on permits signed by the Director-General of Police, Din Yar Jung. They are allowed free transport by train, State buses and trucks belonging to the Commercial Co-operative Corporation which is a quasi-Government concern. Special permits are granted to the Razakars wherever they camp without taking into account the quantity of ration on their respective coupons. Government grounds as well as Military and Police Instructors are provided for their training. A.R.P. Uniforms are handed over by the Government to the Muslim Razakars who wear them when on duty. The cess on mercantile transactions recovered for *Ittehad* Funds is openly collected. The Razakars are generally recruited to the Army, the Police and the Civic Guards.

Hindu and Muslim newspapers which criticized the Razakars are under a pre-censorship order; Hindus are not permitted to hold meetings for political purposes. Hindu leaders otherwise politically moderate like Patny and Anwari are jailed or gagged for denouncing the Razakars. On the other hand the Razakar activities are freely permitted including some of the outrageous speeches of Kassim Razvi and the *Ittehad* newspapers. And above all no Razakar is reported to have been prosecuted for any activity, however, unlawful.

III. The Nizam's Government have admitted that they are taking the assistance of the Razakars for security purposes and that they have not discouraged the Razakars in their activities. Mir Laik Ali and Moin Nawaz Jung gave an assurance in writing that they will disband the Razakars if the Government of India accept the figure of 25,000 for Hyderabad troops and 35,000 for Hyderabad Police and supply full equipment irrespective of the Government of India's rights, if any, under the Indian States Forces Scheme. They further gave an assurance that they would do it with Razvi's consent.

IV. Reliable sources report the mode in which liaison is being maintained between *Ittehad* Headquarters on the one hand and the Ministry and the Nizam and the authorities on the other. Before any important cabinet decision is made, Kassim Razvi and his group of ministers meet Laik Ali and come to a preliminary decision. Kassim Razvi is in daily communication with the Director-General of Police, Din Yar Jung, and the official District Headquarters. Ikramullah, Minister and Commandant of the Razakars controls Police and Razakar activities in Marathwada (Marathi speaking districts). Abdul Ali, President of the Warangal *Ittehad* co-ordinates the activities of the Razakars, the Police and the Military in Telengana (Telugu speaking districts). Abdul Karim, a member of the Raichur Bar at Raichur performs similar functions in the Karnataka (Kanarese speaking areas). All the State vehicles are placed on a semi-military basis under what is called the 'Movement Control'. It has standing instructions to issue vehicles to Razakars on permits signed by Kassim Razvi.

V. The *Ittehad* makes heavy expenditure every day. On some days even the personal allowance to Razakars would not be less than Rs. 10,000. Reliable sources trace a considerable part of these funds to Government. Venkatrao makes grants to Razakars out of Government funds which are publicly announced. At a meeting of the Cabinet last week it was decided to give to the Razakars Rs. 3 lakhs towards Rs. 5 lakhs required by them for the initial outlay on an English Daily to be called 'Hyderabad News'. Originally the Prime Minister had a discretionary grant of Rs. 3 lakhs per annum. Recently it has been raised to 10 lakhs. Out of this grant, Rs. 5½ lakhs are stated to have been transferred during the current year to Kassim Razvi's personal account. When more funds are required by Razvi, they are, it is reported, drawn from the *Saraf-i-Khas*, the personal properties of the Nizam but this information does not appear to be very reliable.

VI. Kassim Razvi's association with the Government and the Nizam are found in his own statements—

- (a) In a speech which he made on 29th October 1947 after he had, in association with Din Yar Jung, surrounded the residences of the Nawab of Chhattari and Sir Walter Monckton, he admitted having stopped the delegation from proceeding to Delhi.

- (b) When the Nawab of Chhattari resigned Razvi abused him as a traitor; when he got the Moin Nawaz Jung deputation appointed, he referred to it in very complimentary terms.
- (c) When the question of the Residency was raised by the Nizam with H. E. the Governor-General, Mr. Razvi, in a public meeting threatened (*vide* page 31) to destroy the Residency; when the Nizam agreed to give the Bolaram Residency, he became quiet.
- (d) Mr. Razvi broke up a meeting held to mourn Gandhiji's death. The same day, it was reported, that the Nizam forbade him to speak for a month. The next day Razvi announced that he was not going to speak for a month.
- (e) The deputation at the end of February came away very sore on account of Mr. Menon's refusing to agree to a joint statement drafted by Sir Walter Monckton. After they informed Razvi about the failure, Razvi came out with his notorious speech of '160 lakhs of dead bodies' in Hyderabad.
- (f) Laik Ali promised at Delhi to expand his cabinet. He announced that he was going to hold a Round Table Conference. It was however decided to abandon the idea and at once Razvi announced that he would not join the Round Table Conference and Laik Ali dropped the idea.
- (g) The day the assurance referred to in para. 29(III) was given in conversation, there was a conference between Laik Ali, Razvi and some *Ittehad* ministers. They agreed that they would disband the Razakars voluntarily if the Government of India sanctioned the strength of 25,000 and 35,000 for the Military and Police respectively, and gave equipment. It was, however, decided at the conference that the bulk of the trained Razakars should be absorbed in the new Civic Guards now being organized. The next day the minutes were handed in.

VII. All facts point to the Razakars' functioning with the Nizam's knowledge and consent. The siege of 'Shah Manzil' was staged with his approval. In the middle of January, the Nizam wanted to start a rival group of volunteers, leading Shiabs promised about Rs. 3 lakhs for the new Party's funds. Later, the Nizam instructed them to drop the idea. Recently the Nizam inquired of an anti-*Ittehad* Leader whether a "Coalition Government" could be formed. But he gave up the idea, and surrendered himself to the *Ittehad*. Recently an anti-*Ittehad* favourite has been asked by the Nizam to absent himself from the Palace on the plea of illness.

It would not be far wrong to infer that the Nizam, the present Ministry, the Army and Police Chiefs and the Razakars are a single axis round which the policies of Hyderabad revolve.

Pakistan and Hyderabad.

30. Hyderabad and Pakistan are closely allied. Ghulam Mohammed, Laik Ali and Moin Nawaz Jung act in concert. Laik Ali is a trusted man of Jinnah and he accepted premiership only after Jinnah permitted him to do so. The financial transactions between the two are well known. Hyderabad relies upon help from Pakistan in case of any conflict with India. Pakistan papers carry on Hyderabad propaganda against India. Hyderabad Muslim industrialists are planning to start industries in Pakistan. Pro-Hyderabad propaganda is being carried on among the tribes. European technicians come from Pakistan. The Agents-General in Pakistan and England are more in touch with the Pakistan authorities and U. K. High Commissioner than with the Indian representative. Hyderabadis are getting passports from Pakistan to foreign countries as Pakistanis. Important personages carry messages to and fro. Chartered planes from Pakistan are known to come to Hyderabad clandestinely.

Extracts from the speeches of Mr. Kassim Razvi, President of the Anjuman Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, etc., and statements which appeared in the local Press.

(1)

Extracts from a speech delivered at the meeting held in Zamrud Mahal Talkies in connection with the Hyderabad Independence Day Celebrations on 19th June 1947.

* * * * *

“To object “Firman”, Royal Declaration, is against loyalty. One has only the authority to analyse ‘Firmans’. It is the natural right of Hyderabad to declare Independence and the Paramountcy rests with the Muslims.”

* * * * *

“Instead of Responsible Government, which means end of Islamic State, it is better to claim good Government.”

* * * * *

(2)

Extract from the statement dated 4th September 1947 published in “THE TANZEEM” of September 5th, 1947, apropos the resolution by Messrs. Abu Hamid and Syed Faizuddin, members of the Majlis Advisory Board, voicing their criticisms of H. E. H. the Nizam’s Firman issued on September 1st, 1947 (1st Aban 1356 F.)

* * * * *

“I am convinced and am firmly of the opinion that the Commands of His Exalted Highness are above all criticism and review by His loyal subjects like us”.

* * * * *

(3)

Extracts from the speeches of Mr. Kassim Razvi, and Mr. Abdul Raof, President of the Council of Action of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimin, delivered at the special meeting of the organization held on September 12th, 1947, to consider the proposal by 25 members of the Standing Committee of the Majlis to cancel the earlier resolution of No-Confidence in the Hyderabad Delegation. (The speech was delivered after the resolution had been put to vote and declared lost.)

(a) *From Mr. Raof’s Speech.*

* * * * *

“States which have acceded to India have already seen their fates sealed. The Rulers who had signed their death warrants are now roaming in the streets and their States are ruled by Sardar Vallabhai Patel. But let me declare to-day

that the independence of His Exalted Highness is so powerful that no power on earth can raise a finger at it. The strength of His Exalted Highness is certainly greater than that of the Indian Union. The only organization of the Deccan comprising 25 lakhs of Muslims shall see that no harm is caused to His Exalted Highness from any corner. All the Muslims shall prefer death and complete annihilation, and would certainly uphold the supreme and complete sovereignty of His Exalted Highness”.

Explaining in detail the intentions and motives behind the attempts of the 25 members of the Standing Committee to get the No-Confidence resolution cancelled, he dwelt at length on the attempts made by Sardar Vallabhai Patel to frighten the Muslims of Hyderabad and to create a war of nerves, and added :—

“The efforts of the Majlis are not over. In fact they have to start them. The clouds of dangers are still there. They might at any time come on us. Let me openly tell the Indian Union and all those who wanted to create a rift in us that they have hopelessly failed. There are no differences among us. We are fully organized to face any danger. May God give us the strength and wisdom to sacrifice our all for this State”.

Winding up the proceedings, *Mr. KASSIM RAZVI*, said :—

“The efforts to weaken the Majlis, which is the custodian of this Islamic State, will ruin the State itself. A Firman of His Exalted Highness is above all criticism by you and me ; . . .”

* * * * *

Mr. Razvi continuing, presented a picture in brief of all those conspiracies, frauds and selfish activities which were adopted ‘to drown the ship of independent Hyderabad’. He explained that some of these conspirators were concerned for their own lands, while the others were dreaming for the Prime Ministership, some had their regard for Lord Mountbatten and others wanted to be true to their friendship with Pandit Nehru.

* * * * *

Dealing with the present situation in India, the Majlis President disclosed that the Hyderabad Government had been given two months’ time to accede to the Union of India which expires on the 15th of September. He warned his audience of the difficulties which they had yet to overcome and said that the Muslims had yet to demonstrate their real power. Warming up he added :—

“We have to show Sardar Patel that Hyderabad is not Rampur. We have to show to him that a Mussalman will rather die and sacrifice everything but will not part with his freedom, and will never accept slavery”.

* * * * *

"Rampur has no doubt joined the Indian Union, but nobody knows the whereabouts of the Nawab and the conditions he is in. All that the world knows is this, viz., that Rampur is occupied by the Forces of Sardar Patel".

* * * * *

Gloating thereafter on the 'bravery' displayed by the Nawab of Junagadh in announcing the accession of his State—which he pointed out had no manner of geographical connection with Pakistan—to Pakistan, he derided the Indian Union by explaining how impotent it was to prevent this accession to Pakistan of a State which had no geographical contiguity with it and which was 'the very heart of the native place of Gandhiji and Patel' and added:—

By the grace of God, Hyderabad State is co-equal with the biggest States of the World. If the Indian Union does us any harm then Hyderabad can disrupt and dislocate the administration of the Union on a much wider scale. But we only want our independence and the perpetuity of the Asafia Throne and Crown; we want that place for Muslims to which they are entitled to in every way.

* * * * *

We should therefore act with courage and perseverance and see *whether Sardar Patel would bow down before Hyderabad or not*; and whether finally the representatives of the Indian Union will not be driven to the necessity of running to Hyderabad to negotiate with Hyderabad, instead of Hyderabad's representatives having to go to Delhi."

* * * * *

After this a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in and the appreciation of the services rendered to the Muslims by the President of the Majlis was formally moved and carried. That resolution stated, *inter alia* :—

"His (i. e. the President's) services are appreciated and the President is authorised to enter into negotiations with the Indian Government and *the Pakistan Government* with regard to the constitutional position of Hyderabad and discuss all matter relating thereto and to adopt proper measures for rendering Hyderabad fully independent."

* * * * *

In his concluding speech, after thanking the meeting for the re-affirmation of its confidence in him, Mr. Kassim Razvi said :—

“ Ask Sardar Patel and Mountbatten to-day whether the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimin is placing impediments in their way or not. This Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimin is a strong wall for safeguarding the Royal Powers of His Exalted Highness and is receiving every attack or stroke on its bosom. To place impediments in its way is nothing short of ruining every part of the State and the State itself, and to ruin everything which is standing under its shelter. A Muslim is never afraid of want of means.”

(4)

Extracts from Mr. Kassim Razvi's speech delivered at the meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad on 1st October 1947 to celebrate the Fasli New Year's Day.

* * * * *

“ We have not only to celebrate the New Year's Day to-day, but we have also to fix the programme for the new year. The ways before us are quite open; but we have not yet acquired the requisite strength and fitness to commence our operations, on the lines before us. The most important programme before Hyderabad is to preserve and maintain the Independence of Hyderabad. There are lakhs of persons outside Hyderabad who are trying to come in the way of the independence of Hyderabad. I would not have cared for them if they were only individuals; but I have been seeing Governments also coming in the way of the independence of Hyderabad. * * * The pretensions of the Government of India for a republican form of Government are before our eyes. As long as the Government were in the hands of others and all power wielded by those people, the pretensions of the leaders who form the present Government were strong; but when power came into their hands all the pretensions were forgotten.”

* * * * *

Welcoming the independence of Junagadh and its accession to Pakistan, he said :—

“ If the Indian Union tries the same methods—(viz., as had been adopted with reference to States which had acceded to India)—with Junagadh the pages of her history will be dark ”.

* * * * *

“ I do not want to congratulate you on the New Year Day in these words, but I should like to give you a present, which Mr. Churchill while assuming the responsibility of a Minister during the War gave when he said 'I have nothing to give except blood and tears'. Let us hope that by the Grace of God we will not be required to shed our blood or our tears. We were independent and would remain independent at any cost ”.

(5)

Extract from a statement dated the 14th October 1947 by Mr. Kassim Razvi on "Hyderabad's Accession to the Indian Union" published in the "Tanseem" dated the 15th October 1947.

Criticising at length the terms of the 'Agreement' entered into with the Indian Union and the personnel of the Hyderabad Delegation which concluded it, Mr. Kassim Razvi said :

"I warn Hyderabad of the coming danger. Hyderabad was standing on the very verge of ruination and our own negligence was responsible for it. On behalf of lakhs of peace-loving Hyderabadis who are fond of Independence, I urge that negotiations should immediately be commenced for an agreement with Pakistan or the present negotiations with the Indian Union should be discontinued forthwith, for otherwise there was every likelihood of Hyderabad being entirely ruined and lost."

(6)

Extract from the "Meezan" dated the 29th October 1947 regarding the postponement of the departure of the Hyderabad Delegation to Delhi

"The terms of the agreement are detrimental to the interests of the State. Workers woke up the Muslims sleeping in their houses telling them that the proposals embodied in the 'Agreement' were detrimental to the interests of the State with the result that the State will lose its independent existence and that the Indian Government would be the paramount power, and therefore the Hyderabad State would not be able to decide its own fate. It was therefore necessary for the Muslims of Hyderabad to stop the 'Hyderabad Delegation' from going to Delhi. With this purpose, the first batch of Muslims reached 'Shah Manzil' at 3-30 a.m. and by 6 o'clock in the morning more than 50,000 Muslims had collected near about there."

(7)

Extract from a speech by Mr. Kassim Razvi, President of the Ittehad-ul-Musalimin delivered on the 28th October 1947 and published in the "Payam" of the same date.

"You, who have faith in the Sunnat of Ibrahim and who like Hussain, son of Ali, are alive after death, have to stand the test of self sacrifice. To-day is the time for keeping up your promise of shedding your last drop of blood. To-day is the day of test of your organization. You are being thrust into the tomb of ruination. Shame, a hundred times shame! Your own Government is giving you into the hands of others. With Asaf Jah I your ancestors came to Hyderabad from Delhi and settled down in the Deccan. The representatives of Asaf Jah VII are now going to Delhi to sell your property there. At the hands of Government and the higher authorities you are losing your life.

"... Get up and join in the cries of the *Majlis* which is cry of the voice of all of you."

"... I am desirous of a complete organisation of yours based upon self-sacrifice and I want that my instructions should be duly followed."

(8)

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi, on the 13th November 1947, following his re-election as President of the 'Majlis' for the year 1947-49.

"Last year when you congratulated me on my election, I said it was premature, even now I repeat the same. I will deserve your congratulations only when the ship of Muslim religion is safely piloted through the stormy seas and is made to touch the harbour. The ship of Islam had always been in the mid-stream. To be a Muslim is to invite danger; a Muslim is one who had set at naught all the earthly powers and thus made the whole world his enemy, but his sole and only reliance is in the Almighty "....." *Oh Mussalmans, no one is your friend.*"

"...I have a message of peace too! But if you have a passion for war, I am prepared for it. Oh! you clamourers for the 'Accession to Indian Union', if you will accept the slogan of 'Independent Hyderabad' I will be with you. But if you are prepared to throw Hyderabad into the burning flames of the Indian Union by acceding to it, I will never be for it. I will create hindrances at every step and such will be the impediments created by me that I will be considered the greatest enemy."

(9)

Extracts from Mr. Kassim Razvi's speech published in the "Payam" dated the 14th November 1947.

"...Muslims, you have no friends in this world. It is the desire of nature that difficulties should shower on you. Do not be afraid. If God is with you none in this world can do you any wrong."

Uttering a warning to trouble-makers in the border areas as well as in the interior of the State, Mr. Razvi said: "Those who are doing all this should remember that a Mussalman will stake his life by preparing to die, if necessary. Those who are attacking on the borders of Islamic Asafia Dominion and creating storms in the interior should understand that they cannot distress the Mussalmans. This is the firm faith of the Mussalmans that if he prepares to die in the name of God death itself shall fear him."

"...I am more dissatisfied than you with the present machinery of the Government. You say that this Government is worthless, but I say that it is dead. This is a Government, most of the members of which have no conscience."

(10)

Extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi, President of the Majlis, and Mr. Abdul Raof, President of the Action Committee of the Majlis at an Executive Body meeting held on the 14th November 1947, at Darus Salam reported in "The Nizam Gazette" dated the 15th November.

Addressing the special meeting, Mr. Razvi began: "We are in war..... We have to defeat those who call themselves Muslims but are proving a danger for the Independence of Islamic religion.

Continuing he said:—"We have heard the speech of Sardar Patel. The plan of making Hyderabad another 'Junagadh' has been placed before you. The President of the Action Committee (Mr. Abdul Raof) has told you to act, but now I order you to execute every order. You are a soldier and a Muslim soldier. Do not be like a soldier of Delhi, who raped women, killed children; but kill those who come in the way of our safety."

Mr. Abdul Raof, President of the Action Committee addressing a secret meeting of the Cabinet Council of the Majlis said: ".....Muslims of Hyderabad are in war. Detailed orders were given to the Presidents of the District Majlis. There is no time for planning. What we now require is action and continued action. You have to complete all your preparations within 15 days. Remember the fact that all your preparations are for the independence of Muslims, to safeguard the interests of all loyal subjects of Hyderabad and to maintain peace and tranquility. To create peace in the country and to maintain the Independence of Hyderabad is the responsibility of the Muslims of Hyderabad".

(11)

Extract from the "Waqt" dated the 22nd November, 1947.

"The history of Islam repeats itself, the blood of martyrs is going to bear fruit to the Muslim world. The land of the Deccan is going to become a war-field. Now every Muslim should become Prophet Husain and should strive for Liberty and become immortal. Oh! Muslims, you have to see your sons massacred, your youngsters orphaned and your wives widowed. With all these you have to save yourselves from the domination of the Indian Dominion. You must be prepared to die like free-men. Oh! Islamic Deccan, now you have no chance of distinguishing between life and death...Oh! youngmen of Islamic Deccan, come into the field of battle and save the Muslim world and make yourselves immortal. . . .Oh! Muslim world, the death of 85 lakhs of the Deccan Muslims is not the death of Deccan Muslims only, but the death of the 4½ crores of the Indian Muslims and even the death of the entire Muslim world. Will the whole Islamic world keep quiet and leave us in the arms of death and murder?"

"Oh! Quaide Azam, were you not the leader of the 4½ crores of Indian Muslims, whom you have left amid perils and disasters and accepted the Governor-Generalship of 6 crores of Pakistan Muslims?"

"Oh! Muslims of Pakistan, are you not responsible for our blood? You have gained Liberty with our blood and our sacrifice and now are you not prepared to shed a tear drop on our perils? If not, we congratulate you on your freedom and pleasure-loving life. If by chance you hear of our death, then at least pray God for peace and solace to the departing souls. ..."

"Oh! Muslims be prepared for death."

(12)

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi at Darus-Salam on the 25th November 1947 as reported in a local Urdu daily.

Addressing a vast crowd, Mr. Kassim Razvi said :

"I deem myself worthy of congratulations that within a fortnight's time about 50,000 fearless men have enrolled themselves as Volunteers at the call of the Committee of Action. The demand of the Committee is for a lakh of people, and, God willing the number will soon mount up to a lakh."

Referring to the negotiations going on in Delhi from where he returned recently he said: "I have told you previously that the Muslims should lead a life of the Crusaders. This agreement which is being executed is merely transitory, that is to say, for a period of 8 months only. The real and permanent agreement will be executed later. If the Muslims have woke up now, let them remain awake. This awakening of yours alone can save you and your posterity."

Turning to the Razakars he advised them: "Comfort rest and sleep is forbidden for you. You may take rest only when you have achieved rest and comfort for the aged, the children and the women of your country. Otherwise, comfort is forbidden to you till then."

Referring, in particular, to his visit to Delhi, Mr. Razvi added: "On the invitation of Sardar Patel, I went to Delhi. The object of my visit was to place before the world the condition of Hyderabad and Muslims. I had been invited by Sardar Patel. If I were not to accept the invitation, we would have been required to accept the malicious propaganda against us. A Muslim even in the most risky places never fears to stand for truth. I met Sardar Patel. It will not be out of place if I call Sardar Patel as the Congress. By the grace of God now our

country has been represented by our own people. The previous delegation, it is revealed, have begged for alms at the door of Sardar Patel and bowed before Lord Mountbatten. The result of all this was that Sardar Patel began to reach high levels of pride.

"... The delegation is in Delhi to-day. They have fixed time to talk with Mr. Menon. There is a possibility that they may have met Lord Mountbatten. But this much is sure that the Indian States Ministry have come to the conclusion that unlike other States it is impossible to overcome Hyderabad with threats and undue influence. They also knew that every Muslim of Hyderabad is ready to die rather than subdue himself like a slave. They also knew that the problem of Hyderabad is the problem of the whole Islamic world. The Indian Union would keep these and many other factors in their mind while negotiating with Hyderabad.

(13)

Extracts from Mr. Razvi's speech delivered on the 24th November 1947 at Darus Salam published in the "Musheer-e-Deccan" dated the 30th November 1947.

Referring to the Delhi talks, Mr. Razvi said: "The beginning of these talks took place in the time of Sir Mirza Ismail (former Prime Minister of Hyderabad). The secret is disclosed to me now that Sir Mirza had by correspondence allowed Hyderabad to accede to the Indian Union long before the 15th August. He assured the Indian Union that Hyderabad will join the Union and will send its 17 members... Negotiations had already commenced for the destruction of Hyderabad, but we Muslims were unaware of them. Against the appointment of Sir Mirza we raised our voice but at first it had no effect. But because it was from our inner-self Mirza had to run away from Hyderabad. If Mirza Ismail disappeared from Hyderabad, Mirza Ismail (the death angel) took the charge. The Nawab of Chhatari was appointed to the post of Prime Minister in critical times but only your power drove him off. He was brought back and given the responsibility of the Premiership though he confessed many a time that he was not fit for the post. This was the background of our struggle of life and death.

* * * * *

Continuing his speech, Mr. Razvi said: "...After the appointment of the public representative ministers their first letter (pertaining to draft agreement between the Indian Union and Hyderabad) was not forwarded and it had not seen the light of the day....There was no discussion on the contents of the letter but the draft agreement was put before the Council for discussion, though nobody was either capable or courageous to open their lips. All the members excepting one agreed on the draft and I was asked to keep quiet.

"There was a change in the personnel of the next deputation. Three persons who had the moral courage were taken in. They took the same letter which was

previously rejected. To our misfortune, Sir Sultan (Ahmed) by this time convinced His Excellency Lord Mountbatten of the inability of the delegation even to converse, with the result that the deputation did not receive the attention it deserved. They met Mr. Menon, Secretary of States Ministry, and talked with him. They threatened him and made him accept a few alterations.

"The deputation returned to Hyderabad and the Council unanimously passed the draft resolution. I swear the deputation gained nothing. I am not deceiving you."

(14)

Extracts from a speech dated the 8th December 1947 delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi at a thanksgiving meeting of the Primary Majlis near the Fateh Maidan.

"I could know only four of the demands of the State Congress. (1) Accession to the Indian Union, (2) Plebiscite, (3) Responsible Government and (4) Representation on the basis of population."... "The methods which may be employed to achieve their object are terrorism, lawlessness, defiance and civil disobedience. This is sufficient warning to the peace-loving people of the Dominion".

Regarding Plebiscite the Majlis President said "In my opinion Plebiscite in a country where the bulk of the population comprises of illiterate and ignorant agriculturists cannot be considered as the expression of public opinion, but an expression of the opinion of the Patwaris and Sahukars, who are either Brahmins or Baniyas."... "Neither do I believe in such a Plebiscite nor can any reasonable man in the world believe it".

"As for the third demand, i.e., Responsible Government, whether a Government established by the aforesaid Plebiscite will be responsible or irresponsible can best be judged by those who want good Government. In my opinion, in a country where several communities live, it is better to have a Government responsible to the Asafia Dynasty, which is an institution above all communal and religious conflicts and which is acting like a link for the past 200 years in the peaceful atmosphere of the Deccan, rather than to a Constituent Assembly."

Coming to 'proportional representation', the fourth demand of the State Congress, Mr. Razvi explained: "Apart from the fact that the modern democratic way has engulfed the entire world in various troubles and turmoils, a community which has ruled for the last eight hundred years cannot be reduced to a mere minority."

(15)

Extracts from the speeches of Mr. Kassim Razvi, published in the "Meezan" dated 21st December 1947.

"I earnestly appeal to the hundreds of thousands of peace and freedom-loving people and such of those who stand for the welfare of Hyderabad, to open talks with Pakistan at once and to discontinue those with Hindusthan. Otherwise, the Muslims will have to be their own architects of fortune."

"..... 'Accession or Association' both are as good as slavery and are synonymous to ruin and destruction in the dictatorial code of Mr. Patel and when he uses the word 'Destruction' it refers only to 'Muslims'....."

(16)

Extracts from the speech of Mr. Razvi delivered on the 2nd January 1948 in connection with the birthday celebrations of Mohamed Ali Jinnah, as reported in the Deccan Chronicle dated 3rd January 1948.

"The Hyderabad State had already declared its independence and it had been recognised by the Indian Union by entering into Standstill Agreement. Sardarji (Sardar Patel) sitting at Jaipur was airing his views that Hyderabad should accede to the Indian Union. It was not Rajputana or any petty State to fall a prey to Sardarji. The Hyderabad State would not permit *even the wind of the Indian Union to blow towards the State.* * * * * *

Mr. Kassim Razvi in the course of his speech gave a stern warning to Mr. K. M. Munshi, Agent General for India against his occupation of the Residency Building and "attempting to enter the State through the back-door and re-establish Paramouncy". Continuing, he said "The occupation of the Residency Building by the Agent General or any foreign power would not only be resisted *but fragments of the building would be flung into the river Musi.*"

(17)

Extract from a statement issued by Mr. Abdur Rahman, M.L.A. and Editor "Waqf" as published in the "Mushker-i-Deccan" dated the 11th January 1948.

* * * * *

"Thus he (the Agent General) verbally denounces Paramouncy, but by his thoughts and deeds he tries to reinstate and revive Paramouncy."

(18)

Extracts from a speech by Mr. Kassim Razvi at a Prize Distribution Parade of the Mojlis Volunteers held at Dar-us-Salam on the 20th January 1948. — From the "Meezan" dated 29th January 1948.

Addressing the Razakars Mr. Razvi said: "You are not only the custodians of Hyderabad but I am confident that you will soon prove yourselves to be liberators of the Muslims in the Indian Dominion. Live like "Razakars of Islam" of thirteen hundred years ago, signalling your chivalry at every step and fighting for the right cause against all odds whenever called on to do so."

Referring to the remarks by Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Mr. K. M. Munshi that India was the third best military power in the world, Mr. Razvi declared "Such minatory remarks would not frighten the Hyderabadis who were aware of the heavy losses now being inflicted by the liberators of Kashmir on this boasted third great military power. Muslims of Hyderabad will prove a far more tougher proposition to tackle than the Muslims of Kashmir and will yield no quarter but fight to the last".

Alluding to Mr. Munshi's activities in general and his recent border area tours, Mr. Razvi said: "I am surprised that the Agent-General, who is only a 'Trade Agent' was allowed to interfere in the political activities of this State. The Agent-General has gone to the border areas to express his sympathy with "the criminals and law breakers" engaged in subversive activities on the borders of the State. *If this state of affairs were to continue, we will be compelled to scrap the Standstill Agreement.* The Indian Union has dishonoured itself by violating the Agreement it has arrived at with Pakistan as it had equally dishonoured itself by invading Kashmir. It should think twice before making any such attempt on Hyderabad. Hyderabad will not take it lying down. Let our friends in the Indian Union know that we are prepared to meet all eventualities when time comes".

Concluding he exhorted the Majlis Volunteers saying "Acquit yourselves as soldiers of Islam in its true sense. Swell your ranks which now stood at 2 lakhs till the figure reached the target of 5 lakhs".

(19)

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kasim Razvi on the 15th February 1948 at the City College play-ground.

Condemning severely the policy of the Indian Union regarding the States, Mr. Razvi began "The Indian Union should implement the Standstill Agreement within one month. If during this period negligence is shown, it will be necessary for the Government to tear this instrument into pieces and throw it into the waste-paper basket".

Tracing the events that led to the formation of the Indian Union, he said, "History shows that after some thousands of years only some individuals acquired such a big power or else it was a continent divided into various States ruled by several monarchs. History repeats itself. In spite of the fact that some people called India an integral whole, the fact remains that it is never one State but a combination of several States which is called the sub-continent of India".

"... On the one hand the leaders of Congress came into power in Delhi and in that capacity sent their message of Independence to the whole world, saying that they were going to bring about a peaceful atmosphere in India. On the

other, as this voice was rising from their throats, free India was again being enslaved."

"... The messengers of freedom seated in the Assembly Hall were engaged in enslaving the Muslims throughout the length and breadth of India. As their slogans of Independence were ringing in the skies, the wounded were bleeding profusely" ... "Inside the Assembly Hall freedom was celebrated and in the streets outside lay lifeless bodies of the helpless Muslims"... "India has not only destroyed and ruined the Muslims but also ruined herself"... "The nations of the world were obliged to interfere in this matter to guarantee the safety of the Muslims in India. Today, the 4½ crores of Muslims in India are prepared to die. ..."

Referring to the Congress Government he proceeded saying "... You may as well say that you were unaware of the conspiracy that led to the massacre of crores of Muslims. I call upon you to abandon the Government for your ignorance. Though you are not a murderer, you are incompetent to govern the country. Remember that you cannot govern the country if you are either ignorant or incompetent, nor governance is possible if you are a party to atrocities. ... You have banned the R.S.S. but what about the Mahasabha? Even to this day, your Deputy Prime Minister, the Sardar of the Hindus, propagates not to interfere with the Mahasabha, being a patron of the Mahasabha. What a justice and what a contradiction? The R.S.S. is an off-shoot of the Mahasabha and is banned by you but the Mahasabha itself is allowed to function. The branches are cut and the roots are watered!" ... "Can you deny the charge of having supported and assisted the Mahasabha from the beginning? Can you deny the fact that the very weapon used against the Muslims was used against Gandhiji by the R.S.S.? Did you not provide the Sangh with arms? What were you doing at that hour? Did the bombs thrown on Muslims, not belong to your military? If not where did they come from? The R.S.S. itself did not manufacture them".

Continuing Mr. Razvi said: "This is the picture of India, the atmosphere and the politics. In this atmosphere I am asked to establish relations between Hyderabad and the Indian Union. The question that confronts me is — 'With whom shall I establish my relations? — with Mr. Nehru, Sardar Patel, Capitalism, Socialism, the Mahasabha, the Rajputs, the Sikhs or the Andhras?' Hyderabad is a solidarity. You (referring to Indian Union) are in the mists. Find out a place for yourself first and then turn your attention to Hyderabad. After all to which 'Union' do you invite Hyderabad to accede? Hyderabad is herself a Union. You have already entered into a temporary agreement with it. Do you want that this should be made a permanent one? We do not want to see Hyderabad thrown into such condition. *We know* that Hyderabad cannot remain isolated, but with whom should we establish our relations? Decide first amongst yourself. I do not understand your status, nor do I accept your Government."

Speaking about the internal situation of Hyderabad he asked: "Except the Ittehad-ul-Muslimin, which organisation claims to represent eighty per cent of the

population in Hyderabad? The Depressed Classes, the Lingayats, the Sikhs and others have declared themselves to be unconcerned." * * *

"I am saying it openly that the State Congress has been transferred to "Deccan House" (Mr. Munshi's official residence in Bolarum). India's Agent General in Hyderabad is not representing the Union but presiding over the State Congress. I am conveying this to our Government also. What is this representative of India doing here? Should not our Government protest that by sending a person who formerly adorned the Hindu Mahasabha platform, they have insulted Hyderabad? To-day he has undoubtedly become the *de facto* President of a political organisation. I have also come to know that the Office of the State Congress functions and meetings take place in the Deccan House. Are the representatives of India able to solve the internal political problems of Hyderabad? I want to show them that Hyderabad's political problem will not be solved by a representative of the Indian Dominion but by the inhabitants of Hyderabad. There is no need for your (Agent General's) interference in the problems of Hyderabad. Wherever this gentleman set his foot there was destruction. Hyderabad cannot bear him for a moment."

"The Representatives of India are even prepared to solve the internal problems of Hyderabad. Let me show to them that it is the inhabitants of Hyderabad not the representatives of the Indian Union that can solve the political problem of Hyderabad. You (the representatives of the Indian Union) need not at all interfere in the affairs of Hyderabad".

He continued saying "At present I have no problem of Hyderabad confronting me. There is no question of 'responsible or irresponsible' Government. My only problem is the safety of the life and property of the Muslims. I am extending my hand to save the Muslims. I am fully prepared to fight out the battle now."

Referring to the Standstill Agreement he said: "The same Agreement exists with Pakistan, but it is not implemented yet. You must ask your Government to tear this Instrument into pieces at once and throw it into the waste-paper basket. The Government are trying to do so and I offer them a further opportunity. But as far as the Indian Union is concerned I cannot grant more than one month's time. *This declaration of mine can be taken as the declaration of war.*

(20)

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi on the 20th February 1948 at Basir Ghat, Nampalli, to celebrate the Prophet's Birthday.

Addressing a mammoth gathering, Mr. Razvi, the President of the Majlis said: "This is the time when each Muslim should strive to be a model of what the Holy Prophet had intended him to be and justifiably earn the epithet of 'the Great Islamic warrior'. I regret that at such a vast gathering hardly half-a-dozen volunteers are seen. If you men are hesitant to come forward, the women who are in purdah will be compelled to come out to save their country, their sisters and brothers.

"Rumours are current that the question of Majlis volunteers was included for discussion in the forthcoming negotiations between the Hyderabad Delegation and the Indian Union. Attempts were being made to connect the Majlis volunteers with the R. S. S. The R. S. S. consisted of mischief-makers, traitors and dacoits, whereas the Majlis Volunteer Corps was a body of devoted and selfless workers, trying to defend the country and the Ruler from raiders from outside who had become a danger to public peace. * * * * *

He continued to say: "The Congress leaders and the representatives of the Indian Union were whole-heartedly encouraging thieves and dacoits to continue the border raids with modern arms supplied to them. They were anxious to finish with the Majlis "private army" as they were an obstacle in their nefarious designs on Hyderabad. But let me say that *so long as a single Muslim is alive in Hyderabad the Majlis Volunteer Corps cannot be banned.* I only regret that the target of five lakhs of volunteers has not been reached. Let the Congress beware that I will not rest till this figure is reached."

(21)

Extracts from a statement dated the 25th February 1948 given by Mr. Kassim Razvi in reply to Sardar Patel's remarks in the Dominion Parliament regarding Hyderabad published in the "Ittehad" dated the 26th February 1948.

"Sardar Patel's utterances in the Parliament at a time when negotiations for a long-term Agreement between the Indian Union and Hyderabad are afoot only show his utter disregard of his duty."* * * * *

"I cannot but say to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government that, under such circumstances any negotiations for an Agreement with the India Government are inopportune. When the Hyderabad Government have taken an equivocal and unalterable decision to remain independent at any cost, negotiations with the Indian Union after such irresponsible speeches by its Deputy Prime Minister were a mere waste of time".

(22)

Extracts from an article which appeared in the "Rakbar-e-Deccan" dated the 3rd March 1948 under the caption "The Organisation of the Razakars is a Defensive Measure."

* * * * *
 "The Deccan Muslims have organized the Razakars with the only motive of self-defence. This institution is purely meant for self-defence."

"Can any Government in the world or any enlightened institution, no matter whether it is the United Nations itself, prevent a man or anybody from exercising his or its natural right of defending his or its own life and property?"

"The question arises whether the Muslims are wanting in confidence in the Government of their country and therefore preparing themselves for self defence. The answer to this question is that the Muslims have got full confidence in the Government of the country to maintain peace, but they think that it will be dangerous to merely rely on the help of the Government"

"It is obvious that in the interests of peace and the order in the country the Razakars have to help the Government—the Police and the Army. Such a help is legal and necessary".

* * * * *

"It is necessary to point out here that the Majlis have not formed this organisation for safeguarding the life and property of the Mohammedans only but for safeguarding, if possible, the life and property of the non-Muslims as well."

(23)

Extract from a statement issued to the Press by the President of Majlis (Mr. Razvi) dated the 4th March 1948, i. e. after his tour of the Gulbarga District.

"The Deccan Muslims will make Hyderabad independent under any circumstances. This is the impression I have gathered from my recent tour of the Gulbarga and Osmanabad. Just as the Indian Union found the doors of Hyderabad closed against 'Accession', so also it found the doors of Hyderabad closed against 'Responsible Government' by the Muslim Nation. The Muslims are quite firm in their ideals and objects of Independence and are quite satisfied. The present condition is quite good and satisfactory. We do not want any destructive changes."

(24)

Extract from a speech by Mr. Kassim Razvi at an election meeting at Gulbarga on the 4th March 1948.

"The present day Democracy is that preference should be given to the brain of 200 donkeys as against the brain of one human being and this sort of Democracy only is demanded."

Referring to the present Agreement he said: "It is waste paper. They (meaning the Indian Union) themselves are setting fire on all sides. They are discrediting the Hyderabad Government and prescribing 'Responsible Government' as the remedy. I ask them "You have set up 'Responsible Government' in some other parts. What fruit did it bear? When India acquired 'Responsible Government' on the 15th August last, the Hindustan was only lowered before the whole world."

Extracts from a speech by Mr. Razvi at Gulbarga on the 6th March 1948.

"The Hyderabad Muslim is quite ready to die. If the Indian Union wants to attack Hyderabad let it do so with all pleasure. Come on. The field is before us. If I cannot kill I can atleast die. Continuing the speech, Mr. Razvi said: "I appeal to you Muslims to be prepared for the emergency. *If the Indian Union wanted to enter Hyderabad by massacring the 55 lakhs of Mus'ims, the invaders would see everywhere burning bodies of one crore and sixty-five lakhs. We Muslims would not spare others when they were not allowed to exist. The invaders would have only to collect the ashes.* Bringing the Muslims into ruin was not an easy matter. Their destruction will draw out the sympathies of four and a half crores of Indian Muslims, ten crores of Pakistan Muslims and that of the Muslims of the whole world. The reason for this sympathy was that Hyderabad was the only Islamic State in the world since the last 700 years and no one could be a mere spectator to the ruin of Hyderabad."

Continuing Mr. Razvi said: "When the flames of War break out in Hyderabad rivers of blood will flow. Nothern India will be deprived of Southern India. Pakistan and other Muslim nations of the world cannot be silent spectators to the death of 35 to 40 lakhs of Hyderabad Muslims and 4 crores of Indian Muslims at the hands of the Indian Union."

Mr. Razvi went on "We are not people to be cowed down by such threats. To make us admit defeat is a dream. If you are threatening us with War we are ready for war. We will die and glorify History with the name of our Independence. We fully support the demand for good Government and in getting it, we seek the co-operation of all. Come forward and co-operate with us in the attainment of Independence. Those who do not want good Government but want self-Government should get out of Hyderabad. It is obvious that people who have no scope to live in a country according to their wish would never like to reside in such a country. Those that do not want peace and rest are welcome to go. If they want to live under the protection of the Indian Union they should know that India has got sufficient experience of the War in Kashmir. I refer to the statement of Sardar Ibrahim in which he described the condition of the war in Kashmir. Two religious soldiers of Kashmir commenced the War of Independence in Kashmir and they successfully fought not only the Dogra Forces but even the organized Indian Army. By the grace of God these religious soldiers were successful. The Hyderabad Mohamadens also should not be afraid."

In concluding the speech, Mr. Razvi declared: "The Hyderabad Government is desirous of entering into an honourable and long-term Agreement with the Indian Union, but it is not at all prepared to accede to the Indian Union nor are

"The question arises whether the Muslims are wanting in confidence in the Government of their country and therefore preparing themselves for self defence. The answer to this question is that the Muslims have got full confidence in the Government of the country to maintain peace, but they think that it will be dangerous to merely rely on the help of the Government"

"It is obvious that in the interests of peace and the order in the country the Razakars have to help the Government—the Police and the Army. Such a help is legal and necessary".

* * * * *

"It is necessary to point out here that the Majlis have not formed this organisation for safeguarding the life and property of the Mohammedans only but for safeguarding, if possible, the life and property of the non-Muslims as well."

(23)

Extract from a statement issued to the Press by the President of Majlis (Mr. Razvi) dated the 4th March 1948, i. e. after his tour of the Gulbarga District.

"The Deccan Muslims will make Hyderabad independent under any circumstances. This is the impression I have gathered from my recent tour of the Gulbarga and Osmanabad. Just as the Indian Union found the doors of Hyderabad closed against 'Accession', so also it found the doors of Hyderabad closed against 'Responsible Government' by the Muslim Nation. The Muslims are quite firm in their ideals and objects of Independence and are quite satisfied. The present condition is quite good and satisfactory. We do not want any destructive changes."

(24)

Extract from a speech by Mr. Kassim Razvi at an election meeting at Gulbarga on the 4th March 1948.

"The present day Democracy is that preference should be given to the brain of 200 donkeys as against the brain of one human being and this sort of Democracy only is demanded."

Referring to the present Agreement he said: "It is waste paper. They (meaning the Indian Union) themselves are setting fire on all sides. They are discrediting the Hyderabad Government and prescribing 'Responsible Government' as the remedy. I ask them "You have set up 'Responsible Government' in some other parts. What fruit did it bear? When India acquired 'Responsible Government' on the 15th August last, the Hindustan was only lowered before the whole world."

7. Question: Is the Volunteers organisation an Auxiliary body to help the Police?

Answer: If there is any such idea prevailing it is mere stupidity and useless. If the volunteers are helping the Government in putting a stop to criminal assaults they are only discharging their legitimate duties which are binding on every citizen morally, legally and socially.

* * * * *

9. Question: Will you take part in the all-Party Conference which is going to be called by the Prime Minister?

Answer: I do not know what the Prime Minister is going to do. So far as the all-Party Conference is concerned, my opinion is that during the present disturbed state in the country, no one can coolly think over any question affecting the future of the State. Such a Conference will not bring forth any result nor can I be a party to such a Conference.

(28)

Extract from an editorial of the Majlis organ "Ittehad" dated the 10th March 1948.

* * * * *

"The present situation can be summed up like this: The Police and the Military forces of India are collaborating in the raids that are being conducted on the borders of Hyderabad State. The frontiers of Hyderabad are being raided by raiders from the Indian Provinces.

"Usually the raiders include the Police and Military personnel of the Indian Union; sometimes they come in uniform and on other occasions they are without uniform. These people are well-trained and well-equipped. These people have their training centres at Sholapur, Bezwada and at various other places in the Indian Union...."

* * * * *

"At present many Hindus and untouchables are enlisted as Razakars. These Razakars guard the Frontiers and other places day and night and collaborate with the Police in curbing and eliminating such unsocial elements."

(29)

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Kassim Razvi, President of the Ittehad-ul-Muallimin, at the meeting held on the 31st March 1948 to celebrate "The Hyderabad Weapons Week".

'The Hyderabad Weapons Week' was held on Wednesday, the 31st March 1948, at Dar-us-Salam, the official Headquarters of the Majlis when Mr. Kassim Razvi took the salute. All the Atraf Balda Volunteers displayed their weapons and

the District Police also joined them. The Assistant Superintendents of Police in the City, in charge of Security and Administration, were also present at the Rally.

Addressing the Razakars on the occasion, Mr. Kassim Razvi said:—

“Hyderabad is an Islamic State. The Indian Union is trying to wipe out this Muslim rule from the Deccan. Remember that there are four and a half crores of Muslims in the Dominion, looking to us to raise the banner of this Islamic State. It has been founded by the Muslim Rulers with their blood and money. Asaf Jabi Dynasty is the leader of this State. We should maintain our individual character by remaining independent, looking after the interests of the 35 lakhs of Muslims in the State as well as the 4½ crores of Muslims in the Indian Union, where they are under the tyranny of the Hindu Rule. *Ittehad* expects every Muslim to do his duty. I am glad that Muslim women are also coming forward to help the Razakars. I appeal to my Muslim sisters to support whole-heartedly this movement and, if possible, to train themselves in the art of self-defence. The time is not far off when we have to throw our entire weight to maintain the integrity of this Islamic State. We have been ruling the Deccan for the last 800 years and we shall rule it whether the Indian Union likes it or not.”

Continuing he said :

“Let me sound a note of warning to you. The time for complacency is gone. Do not depend upon the present Government. Depend upon yourselves. The Indian Union has refused to give us arms and ammunition as they are bound to give us according to the Standstill Agreement. I do not, on my part, “expect that the Union will keep up its word. We all know it. But our Government still thinks that they can successfully appeal to the good sense and honour of the Union, if they have any. Our cause is just and right. We have to shed our last drop of blood to maintain this State (Cries of *Allah Ho Akbar* and *Siddique-e-Deccan Zindabad*).

“Power has come to the hands of the Indian Union after one thousand years. They are not capable of ruling. That is the reason why they lost it to the Muslims. Now, when that power has come to them, they think they can browbeat us and terrorise us by bullying and blustering. Look at Kashmir. The so-called third powerful army in the world, as claimed by Baldev Singh and Pandit Nehru, could not crush a handful of raiders from the N.W.F.P. Muslims who are staking their life to win Kashmir for Pakistan are ill-equipped and ill-armed. When they are giving so much resistance to the so-called first class Army, what about Deccan? We are fully prepared and armed. When once the Indian Union makes any aggression on us, remember the 4½ crores of Muslims will raise the banner of revolt. We will give back in the same coin and speak to them in the same language that they will understand. My Muslim brothers, on you depends the

future of Islam in the South. To you, our depressed and suppressed Muslims of the Union look to. Can you betray them? (Cries of No, No, from the Volunteers). Can you throw away the precious heritage of Islamic Rule to the winds and be the serfs under the Hindu Rule? (Cries of "No, we will sacrifice our all to maintain our Independence"). I know every one of you is imbued with the spirit of *Jihad*. Remember *Karbala*. A Muslim is a Warrior. He is a first class fighting man. Indeed, the Indian History is full of glorious episodes of the heroism of the Muslims. If India is free to-day, remember it was due to the sword and arms of the Muslims. A Muslim is a born fighter and a protector of the weak. His one central ambition is to fight for a right and just cause. He will be guided by the great tenets of Quran. Now, my Muslim brothers, onward march. Never put back your sword into the sheath till your object is achieved. Stop not till you reach your goal. (Cries of *Delhi Chalo*). Hound out the enemy. Do not spare him. Mind not your troubles. We believe in God. We have no other friends except *Allah*, who has created this Islamic State and who shall never let us down. Quran is in one hand and the sword is in the other, let us march forward; cut our enemies to pieces; establish our Islamic supremacy.

"The Indian Union is queering the pitch for a war. We do not believe in War with our neighbours. But if a War is foisted on us, we shall fight to the last. Let the world judge who is right and who is wrong. If the Union lays her hand on us, the Muslims in the Union will revolt. There will not be peace anywhere in the Indian Union. The fire that is lit by the foolishness of the Indian Union will ultimately engulf the Union itself and there shall be no more Hindu Rule, Hindu hegemony, Hindu domination, and Hindu Empire. There never was a Hindu Empire and *Insha Allah* there never shall be.

"My Muslim brothers, the Hindu Press and Hindu Radio is pouring venom and atrocious lies on Hyderabad. We should be prepared to meet them. I know many of you are impatient and waiting for action. We have been patient all along. Our Government is patiently bearing all the heats of insults thrown at us. We have been branded as "Goondas", because we are fighting for our supremacy. I have to-day received thousands of letters from the Mussalmans of the Indian Union about the high-handedness of the Hindu Governments. Perhaps Hindus think that Pakistan is far away; she is unable to put her house in order; she is troubled with finances; she is involved in the Kashmir tangle; Junagadh is gone out of her hands, and therefore the Hindus can play with the lives of the Mussalmans as they like. A Hindu can never understand the potency of Islamic brotherhood. Therefore he is aiming at the complete destruction of Islam in his Dominion. I warn them they are mistaken. I know the helplessness of our Muslim brothers in the Indian Union. Let us by our example of unsurpassed heroism, courage and vision extend the much-needed succour to them. They will be our 'Fifth Columnists' in the Union. Now the Union is thinking of 'Fifth Column' among us. We shall turn the tables and then they will understand the character of the

Mussalman. A Hindu, who is a *Kafir*, a worshipper of stone and monkey (laughter), who drinks cow's urine and eats cow's dung in the name of religion (renewed laughter), and who is a barbarian, in every sense of the word, wants to rule us! What an ambition and what a day-dream!

"The time for making speeches is over. Day in and day out, I have been receiving telegrams, telephone calls, from the border areas about the aggression of the Hindus. My heart is bleeding, The Hindus want to repeat the same holocaust that they had staged at Delhi. Their methods of cowering Hyderabad to be a mere vassal is the typical example of the 'Bania' rule. The only answer to them is the 'naked sword'. I may be here to-day, and perhaps not tomorrow. But I can assure you, my brethren, if you want to see Kassim Razvi in the midst of our life and death struggle, look for him not in the palatial buildings of Banjara, or in pleasant tea parties, but in the midst of the battle fields (cries of *Allah Ho Akbar* and *Siddique-e-Deccan Zindabad*). you will see me slaying or being slain with sword in my hand and the Quran in my body.

"I repeat to you the couplet of the immortal poet Iqbal 'What's it in life, Life is only the means of the end, the eternal end; to lay it down in the cause of Islam.' Now I bid you God Speed; protect your Islamic State; protect your blood brothers in the Indian Union and your Islamic Rule".

(30)

Extract from an editorial in the "Rahbar-e-Deccan" dated the 1st April 1948 under the caption "India's Note"

"The people who are ruling India from Delhi are communalists and are not afraid of wholesale murder of other Communities. Besides, they indulge in falsehoods which fact has lowered them in the eyes of the world".

(31)

Extract from Mr. Razvi's statement which appeared in the Rahbar-e-Deccan dated the 1st April 1948.

"Just as the Government of Hindustan uprooted the Hindu-Muslim unity in India and due to their greed compelled the Indian Muslims to establish Pakistan they will in the same way lay an axe at the root of centuries-old Hindu-Muslim unity in the Deccan and will cause the one crore and thirty-four lakhs of Muslims to make a Pakistan here.

POLLEPALLY INCIDENT.

HYDERABAD JANUARY 29TH, 1948.—Mr. Venkat Laxman Reddy, M.L.A. ex-Judge of the High Court, Hyderabad, in a statement says :—

On the 24th January 1948, two Patel's, Alwal Reddy of Pollepally, Nalgonda district, and Ram Reddy, Patel of Yachavaram, Sarf-i-Khas, came to me in a distressed condition and informed me that under the orders of the Director of Police orders had been issued to arrest these Patels under section 119, and the Police were out to arrest them. I knew these two Patels for the last twenty-two to twenty-five years to be law-abiding and well-to-do.

Director General's help sought.

On hearing their tale of woe, I wrote to Nawab Deen Yar Jung Bahadur, Director General of Police, informing him about these two men; that Alwal Reddy, Patel of Pollepally owned thousands of acres of land and was a Government Atkari contractor and a rich man ; and that Ram Reddy also possessed a thousand acres of land, was also a man of good circumstances, who paid the levy and purchase, without any hindrance, and also, any amount of "Subscriptions" whenever demanded by the authorities concerned without the least protest, and that these are not the people who would either join the communists or take any part in subversive movements. In my letter I also stressed on this point and explained to the Director General of Police that only those become communistic in these days who have been oppressed to such an extent that they have neither enough food to live on, as it is being confiscated by the Commercial Corporation and the Rationing and Supply Department under one pretext or the other. In my letter, I also stressed on the point that even an ordinary ryot who has enough to eat, enough to wear, and a small house to live in peaceful conditions, will neither join the communists nor take part in any subversive movements. I requested him to help these two men and issue orders for stay of the arrest order.

Letter to Minister for Police.

I also wrote a letter to Hon. Moulvie Abdul Hameed Khan, the Police Member to do as much as possible to stay these orders and see that these men are not arrested without a proper enquiry and gave him the assurance that these men were not the type against whom such charges could be brought.

Personal representation.

That very day I had the honour of being at lunch with Mr K. M. Munshi at 1 P.M. where fortunately I met Nawab Deen Yar Jung Bahadur. I explained

personally about those two men and assured him that I could guarantee about their bonafides. He kindly promised me to do his best as soon as he would receive my letter.

Police Raid on Patel's House.

Next morning, those two men came to me and informed me that Alwal Reddy's house was ransacked and looted by the police, numbering 50 to 60 in charge of the A.S.P, Mubasher Ahmed and four Sub-Inspectors. On inquiry I was told by these men that Nawab Deen Yar Jung had kindly given Alwal Reddy sealed orders to be taken to the S.P., Nalgonda, and had assured them that they would not be arrested until the inquiries were made. But they were in sore distress.

Approach to Prime Minister.

I therefore sent them to Moulvi Abdul Hameed Khan and also asked them to approach Nawab Deen Yar Jung. They informed me that Moulvi Abdul Hameed Khan was going for Nazar and had no time to contact any one just then. When I saw that it was not possible for me to contact Nawab Deen Yar Jung Bahadur I approached H. E. the Prime Minister personally and explained to him the details of these two men, and also told him of the dacoity and loot by the police who are supposed to be the protectors of life and property in the Dominions. On hearing this the Prime Minister kindly assured me that he will put down this lawlessness with a firm hand.

Home Secretary deputed to investigate.

Soon after this, I met Mr. Zahir Ahmed, Home Secretary, who informed me that he was proceeding to Shah Manzil by appointment. I went to Shah Manzil where the Prime Minister saw me. I requested the Prime Minister himself to accompany me so that he can see at first hand the terror and loot that is going on in the Districts by the so-called "Protectors" of life and property. But as he was otherwise engaged on more important appointments, he told me that I could take any officer with me to go to the place of occurrence. As Mr. Zabir Ahmed was there and also the Coordinating Officer, Khan Mahboob Ali Khan, I requested that these two gentlemen should accompany me, which he permitted.

Enquiry about raid on Alwal Reddy's house.

With them I left for the place of occurrence about 35 miles from Hyderabad. On arriving we went to Alwal Reddy's house where several villagers turned up and on enquiry by these two Government officials they were informed that the Inspectors and the Police had been to their village a day before, surrounded Alwal Reddy's house and, as the house was bolted from inside, some policemen climbed the walls and entered the house from the roof and opened the door,

The police officers took their seats in the Dewan Khana where the almirahs in the wall were broken open and the boxes were emptied. Alwal Reddy deposed to the fact that the steel trunk, which was in one of the almirahs in which Rs. 1,000 in cash and Rs. 6,000 worth G. P. Notes were kept, was employed. Later on, we were given to understand by one of the inmates that the G. P. Notes had been thrown out along with some other papers which were then picked up by the son of Alwal Reddy. From other inmates of the house we were given to understand that the police had entered the zenana quarters and had broken open other trunks and boxes belonging to the women of the house. The rooms were pitch dark; a lantern was sent for and, with its aid, we found that the trunks inside were broken open and emptied. When we questioned Alwal Reddy about the contents of these boxes he informed us that the ladies had run away and he could give no information. On enquiry we found that when the police came into the village and the women got to know about this they ran out of the back yard with their children and left the house before the police had time to enter the house. As there was no one to tell us what had happened we made further enquiries.

Investigation at Station Naka.

We learnt that the raiding police party had their camp at a place two miles away at Konkulpally. Accompanied by these two officials we went along with Alwal Reddy to the village Konkulpally where in the Station Naka there were eight men in the lock-up.

Mr. Zahir Ahmed and Khan Mahboob Ali Khan enquired from these people why they were incarcerated. They learnt from an old man in the cell that one midnight 400 to 500 people came to his village and knocked at his door with lathies and when he came out they arrested him. When they discovered he was a horn blower they ordered him to blow his horn on pain of death if he disobeyed. On compulsion, he blew his horn, and after some time, escaped.

Another man, who looked an ordinary farmer, informed us that the levy which was collected from him for two years were not paid for. This year in spite of crops having failed the Patwari demanded 30 maunds of grain. When he remonstrated with the Patwari for the non-payment and the additional 30 maunds demanded from him, and threatened to approach the Tahsildar, the Patwari informed the police that this man had joined the Communists, and he was arrested and put into the cell.

Two Baniya youths, aged 14 and 18, on enquiry informed us that they had gone to Kalvakurti Tehsil to bring the money for levy grain, which was collected from them for the one year or so and not paid for, and were arrested at Kalvakurti and brought and put into the cell. They told us that the police had collected Rs. 2,000 in a place called Arkapally, the place of their residence, and these demanded Rs. 2,000 more from their parents for their release.

Visit to Police Camp.

This tale of woe was narrated by several others in the same way. After enquiry here, we went to the place where the police constables who had returned from the raid the previous day were stationed in commandeered huts, and we found that some were sleeping, some cooking their food.

Looted property with constables.

There were several beddings each belonging to a constable. By sheer chance we thought of opening one of the beds. The bed of a constable, Turab Ali, was opened and we found a bundle containing two silver tumblers and several other silver pieces. Then we searched the whole bedding in which we found several expensive new silk sarees, clothes, etc., many of which Alwal Reddy had bought recently for a wedding and of which he had already made a previous statement, which Alwal Reddy recognised as his property.

On this clue several beddings were opened in which the property stolen from Alwal Reddy was discovered in each bedding. Also Alwal Reddy's silver mounted stick was recovered from one of them.

Inquest of Police raiding party.

During this investigation, we were given to understand that three Inspectors with a posse of constables had gone to Arkapally where these two *Baniya* boys had come from, for raiding. We also went there in quest of them but found that after having a good picnic and demanding Rs. 2,000 more for the release of these two *Baniya* youths the party with the Inspector had left two hours before our arrival there.

Story of midnight Flag hoisting.

In Arkapally, on enquiry we were told by the Police Patel that a few days previously about 400 to 500 people had visited that village at midnight and caught the police patel and wanted him to hoist a flag on the nearby Neem tree in the centre of the village. The Patel went with the flag to the tree but could not out of sheer fright climb. They caught his nephew and made him climb the tree and hoist the flag and forced some villagers to accompany them on pain of death.

On further enquiries those *Baniyas* from whom the money was collected were called who corroborated the statement that Rs. 2,000 were extorted from all the *Baniyas* collectively, and that a further Rs. 2,000 were demanded for the release of the two youths.

Police claim Communists' share.

They further informed us that the Communists that came to their village extracted a promise for the payment of subscriptions and money but gave them time to do so. But the police on the other hand arrived the next morning and demanded from them the money promised to the nightly visitors and took the cash from them and told them that if they have promised the money to the raiders they should pay that to the police instead. In this way money is taken away.

Affront to Home Secretary.

In this connection it is interesting to know that a police gentleman had the affrontary to tell Mr. Zahir Ahmed, Home Secretary, as to what harm there was if the police helped themselves to the money promised to the "Communist" or to jewellery or valuables which the Communists might have taken.

Waiting for raiding party to return.

From Arkapally we returned to Konkulpally from where the raiding police party had left in the morning for Arkapally. The raiding party had not yet returned. A man who was sent to fetch them arrived about an hour later.

Patel's property found with policemen.

At Kotkapally we had ordered our own men to guard two boxes we had found there and opened them in the presence of the Inspectors. One box belonging to one constable nothing was found, but in the other belonging to another constable present there who on being asked what it contained, declared that it held only one pandan belonging to Alwal Reddy and he admitted that he had been one of the party which had raided Alwal Reddy's house. On opening the box the pandan was found along with 2 or 3 silver brooches on which names of Alwal Reddy's women folks were found inscribed, also silver spoons and a new sari.

Last minute chase.

After the first search was over while we were still at the Naka a cry was raised that some boy was running away with a bundle. The boy was chased and apprehended and it was found that the boy was the son of the village Nakadar of that Station House and the bundle on opening was found to contain several silver articles which were identified by Alwal Reddy as his own.

Victims released.

After inquiries the men unlawfully locked up were released by order of Mr. Zahir Ahmed. It was midnight by the time we finished our investigation and since the two Government Officials were exhausted we returned.

Mamools a regular feature.

During the enquiry we were given to understand that goats, sheep and ghee is commandeered without payment and at Arkapally, we learnt that they had to supply ten seers rice, 8 seers ghee and a goat and other food material to the police without payment.

At Konkulpally this is an every day occurrence since police camped there apart from toddy which has to be supplied freely and in a large quantities.

Prime Minister takes action.

Next morning, the President-in-Council was informed of these facts and he immediately took action to send Mr. Walsh, Mr. Mukhtar Ali and Mahmood Ali with a posse of constables to search the house of one officer who had taken away $\frac{1}{2}$ of the loot taken from Alwal Reddy's house filled in a big gunny along with a bag of rice.

Visitation from Razakars feared.

On our way back hundreds of people had collected near Pollepally who told us to save them from police. A little further up near Yacharam hundreds of people had gathered together who informed us that an armed Sikh wearing Khaki clothes and a Mohamedan had informed them that the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen Razakars had arranged for a lorry from a nearby village for the visitation of the Razakars to the village next morning for a picnic, but the two officers and myself gave them the assurance that they could go back to the village as arrangements for their safety would be made.

Villagers sleep in the open.

These villagers declared that they sleep every night outside in the jungle for fear of these desperadoes and police. They seem to be more frightened of the ravages of the police and the Razakars than of the communists.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S STATEMENT.

HYDERABAD (RESY.), FEBRUARY 20th, 1948. The Independent Progressive People's Party in the Hyderabad Assembly has decided to boycott the Hyderabad Legislature as a protest against the halting policy of the Government in meeting the demands of the people.

According to a statement issued by Mr. Madhavarao Anwari, Secretary of the Party, "The Independent Progressive People's Party has decided to dissolve the party in the Assembly and all its members have been asked to resign from the Assembly. The party has further decided to continue its efforts on constitutional lines for achieving its objectives, namely, the achievement of democratic responsible government under the aegis of the Nizam. The party will shortly issue an appeal to Hyderabadis for strengthening its hand by joining the party".

The members of the party include Raja Maumohanlal (Leader), Mr. M. R. Patny, Mrs. Premalata Gupta, Mr. V. Lakshma Reddy, Raja Ramdeo Rao, Mr. M. L. Gupta, Mr. Venkatarama Reddy, Mr. Madhavarao Anwari and Mr. Baldev Patangay.

Raja Rameshwar Rao and Mr. G. Raghunathmull have already resigned from the Assembly.

Members of the Party in the Assembly have sent letters to the President of the Assembly explaining the circumstances leading to their resignation. They say: "We entered the Assembly with the spirit of co-operation and to extend this co-operation in an organised way we submitted immediately after the conclusion of the first session of the legislature, a memorandum putting forth our most minimum and moderate demands.

The essence of these demands was to make the executive responsible to the Legislature and to select ministers from the Legislature also. As practical persons, we submitted that, to start with, there should be parity in the executive until a new constitution is framed with the due consent of important elements in the country. This executive should carry on the administration by implementing parities in all the services as provisional understanding for the interim period.

Demand for Responsible Government.

The demands, the memorandum says, though out of date and not acceptable to the major progressive parties were submitted nearly nine months back. The Government did not give any consideration even to these demands. After the declaration of Independence and the division of country into India and Pakistan, the demand for Responsible Government and the need to join the Indian Union was raised by progressive representative political parties. It was but natural when the whole of India has become independent and people's sovereignty has been established that Hyderabad cannot remain in isolation. While keeping in view the traditions

of Hyderabad, we as members of the Independent Progressive People's Party in the Assembly, again reminded the Government that the time has come to establish democratic Government with due representation to all progressive elements in the country under the aegis of the Nizam. The Government still remained indifferent, and, instead of coming to any reasonable understanding with the accredited representatives of the Independent Progressive Peoples' Party, started dividing the party by making promises of jobs to some of its members. Further Government thought that the party should be crushed at any cost just as it has been crushing every progressive party in the Dominion.

"While our benign Ruler issued a Firman for forming the Interim Government, the proper course for the Prime Minister would have been to settle with the leaders of political parties according to well established procedure. From the correspondence which has been already released to the Press by the leader of our party it is clear that in spite of the assurance given by the leader of our party that the party will continue to co-operate in achieving the progress and prosperity of the country under the able guidance of our benign Sovereign, the Prime Minister did not have the courtesy to meet the leader of the party for further discussions to arrive at an amicable understanding. The attitude of the Prime Minister and his advisers has forced us to conclude that the Prime Minister and his advisers do not desire the progress and prosperity of the country under the aegis of our benign Ruler with the co-operation of all progressive elements in the country." The memorandum proceeding points out that a ministry which does not hold the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the population has been set up and says: "The situation in the country has been deteriorating and we tried our best to stop this deterioration by extending our co-operation which was totally rejected by the Government and the present Prime Minister and his advisers. Repression of innocent people is increasing day by day and elementary civil liberties have been suppressed. Communal fanaticism and organisation of a private army by the Ittehad-ul-Mushimin has gone to such an extent that it is impossible for a ministry of the existing type to control or suppress it. The mass awakening and consciousness is quite evident and economic revolution has taken a strong footing, and unless courageous and bold steps are taken to establish a democratic form of Government under the aegis of the Ruler we are afraid that Hyderabad's traditions for which the Dominions are well known will be dashed to the ground and the integrity of the Dominions for which we are all fighting will be affected and a time will come when it will be impossible for any one to stop disintegration. We have always tried our best and we still try our utmost to maintain the integrity of the Dominions under the benign rule of the Nizam and his dynasty. But, at the same time, we want to make it clear that unless democratic Government is formed with due representation to all communities, it is not possible for any sane and progressive person to co-operate with the existing Government and its personnel. We tried in our own way to make it known to the

Government through the media of the Legislature our objectives and we did try to introduce certain resolutions and bills to this effect. But even such harmless and constructive moves were opposed by the Government and the reactionary groups in the Assembly in whose hands the present Government is acting."

Communal Bias

Continuing, the memorandum says that the constitution of the present Legislature is such that it is impossible to consider any item without communal bias. The object of functional representation was to eliminate communalism but one sees that the present Assembly is a house divided on cent per cent communalism. The Assembly has no power to discuss any proposal that helps the masses and at every step the Government can defeat any progressive item on the agenda with the help of communal parties behind it. Thus this Assembly has proved a haven for reactionaries and there is no place for a progressive member who thinks in terms of welfare of the people and service to the Ruler.

"Apart from all this, as responsible citizens," the memorandum further says, "we draw the attention of the Government from time to time to the various important factors that required the immediate action of the Government. But Government has never taken any action on such important and urgent matters. Recently, four local papers, two English and two Urdu, were gagged with certain restrictive orders that they should not publish comments or statements etc., without the permission of the Home Department, because they were supporting progressive nationalist ideas in the Dominions, whereas, other reactionary journals, who are avowedly communalist, publish comments, letters and statements without the permission of the Home Department.

"In view of this we are of the opinion that our further participation in the Assembly will not be of any constructive help to the country and we will not be able to discharge our duties to the Ruler and the ruled and therefore we have decided to sever our connections with the Legislative Assembly and hence this resignation."

RAMACHARI'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the text of letters exchanged between Mr. Ramachar, the Prime Minister, Mr. Laik Ali and the Nizam :—

*Letter dated January 24, 1948, from Mr. G. Ramachari
to Mir Laik Ali:*

I am very much grieved about the Nizamabad affair. I have already communicated to you my opinion. I wanted you to clear the atmosphere by releasing all the prisoners, but nothing has been done so far.

I should like to raise the question of banning the Majlis army of Razakars, once again. You will remember, we had discussed this matter thread-bare before I accepted your offer of the membership of the Council. We had agreed upon it almost as a pre-requisite.

It is now a month and more; but we have done nothing in the matter. The menace of the Razakars, unbridled and armed as they are, has increased many times more during this period. They joined hands with the police who are thoroughly inefficient and completely pro-Majlis and ravage the land like free-booters and marauders of middle ages. From Alinagar to Bibinagar the land reverberates with sickening tale of their terrorism. Could there be anything more scandalous for an administration than the recent tragedy of Nizamabad?

I am speaking with responsibility. Let me plainly say I refuse to be a silent spectator of such organized goondaism and establishment of a rival armed force to the Government. Let there be no mistake. I do not uphold Communist or Socialist violence. You know it too well. My past conduct testifies to it. I have always deprecated violence. The insufferable fact is this: while roundly condemning and trying to suppress all other violence, the Government is not even bold enough to warn the Razakars. It has almost abdicated its powers in favour of the Majlis and its goondas, it appears.

It pains me to be a member of a Government which allows looting, arson and murder unconcernedly; and that of my own brethren. The Bibinagar outrage, a report of which has been brought to me by a responsible person deputed by me specially for the purpose apart from other inquiries made by others has shocked me beyond all expression. I am certain about this; either we suppress this gangsterism ruthlessly or we abdicate. I hope my Muslim friends in the Council will appreciate my point of view and support me. However, I cannot but bid good-bye to the present company. If I can do nothing better, let me at least satisfy my agonised heart.

APPEAL TO THE NIZAM

*Letter from Mr. Ramachar dated January 25, 1948,
to H. E. U. the Nizam :*

As Your Exalted Highness knows, I have been a loyal subject of your Exalted Highness and have great regard for your Exalted Highness and your dynasty. I, therefore, feel that it is my first duty at this critical time to tell Your Exalted Highness the whole truth because facts are not truly placed before Your Exalted Highness. Your Exalted Highness will, therefore, excuse me if I speak the truth frankly.

Your Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to appoint me a Minister. I accepted this office at great loss of public esteem as I felt I should do my best to bring about cordiality and peace. This was the only way then open to me.

I have always been an advocate of unity. Several attempts were made by me on various occasions to bring together both the communities. I claim to have a large number of friends among Muslims. I am proud to say communalism has never been associated with me or my actions.

I expressed my position clearly in a letter to H. E. P. dated 14th December 1947. I said: "The most important issue before us is to bring about a reasonable settlement and understanding regarding controversial matters relating to politics and constitution in the background of the present political situation with the State Congress. My efforts will be directed to achieve this end so that the real representatives of the organization may enter the Government."

I have always looked upon Your Exalted Highness as my Master. I have always stood for Responsible Government under aegis of Your Exalted Highness. I must, therefore, out of loyalty to Your Exalted Highness and your dynasty point out that the hold of the Majlis over the military and the police is so great that even if Your Exalted Highness' Government gave any order, the police and army can defy it, if the Majlis so want.

No one is happy with the present Government. Among the Muslims the Shias are unhappy with it. The Hindus to a man are dead against it. The State Congress also is opposed to it. The Communists are working havoc. They have practically full control over two districts. The Majlis continued to dominate the Government. They go about openly preaching violence and organizing a private army. They enjoy a freedom of speech and action which can never be tolerated by any Government. The menace of the unbridled and armed Majlis Razakars has increased tremendously. They join hands with the police, who are thoroughly inefficient and completely pro-Majlis and ravage the land like free-booters and

marauders of middle ages. From Alinagar to Bibinagar the land reverberates with sickening tales of their terrorism. The Nizamabad jail atrocities do not speak well of any Government.

I feel that this course of events will cripple Your Exalted Highness' powers, intensify the civil war between the communities in the State and ultimately lead to a major conflict with the Indian Union. In these circumstances, it is impossible for me to be of any use to Your Exalted Highness or the people by remaining in the Ministry. It pains me to be a member of an administration which allows looting, arson and murder unconcernedly; and that of my own brethren.

Before I submit my resignation, however, I feel that, I would be failing in my duty and loyalty to Your Exalted Highness if I do not make my position plain. Perhaps, if Your Exalted Highness moves in the matter swiftly, things can be rectified. But a few days more, matters will be irremediable.

I, therefore, beg to resign my present membership of the Council: I would like to make it clear that I can be useful only on the distinct understanding that a coalition ministry will be formed in which the Shias and other Muslims and the Congress are included and immediate steps taken to bring in Responsible Government.

MIR LAIK ALI'S REPLY

*Letter, dated February 7, 1948, from Mr. Laik Ali, Prime Minister,
to Mr. Ramachar:*

I am writing this to you with reference to your letters of the 24th and 25th January and the Maruza you personally submitted to His Exalted Highness, and in continuation of the conversations we have had subsequently I am sorry owing to pressure of work and my absence from Hyderabad I could not write to you earlier.

You, no doubt, fully know my attitude and my views regarding the political situation and the administrative matters of the State. I have taken over the responsibility of changing the present constitution, so as to enable the representatives of the people to exercise responsible control over the administration of the State with due regard to the special feature of the country. Very shortly we should be constituting a committee to include important sections of opinion to achieve this end in quickest possible time. Of course, until such time that we are in a position to put the revised constitution into effect we have to conduct the affairs by Interim Government. By your presence therein you will not only be in a position to make a valuable contribution to the day-to-day business but also to the better and harmonious execution and satisfactory conduct of the long term plan.

I agree that there have been several unhappy incidents during the past few months owing to various reasons. It is indeed unfortunate that an atmosphere of discord should be prevailing all over and now, after suffering the great loss of Mahatma Gandhi. I do hope every one will make a concerted effort towards attaining peace and guidance. On my part I can assure you that I am taking very firm action to put down any attempt from whatever direction that be towards lawlessness and disorder in the country. As such, I do hope you will agree to reconsider your decision and continue to serve on the Government. I believe your presence in the Government will be of great value particularly in regard to the early settlement of the present political situation and satisfactory conclusion of the long-term plans.

*Mr. Ramachar's letter dated February 9, 1948, to
Mir Lask Ali, Prime Minister.*

What shall I say in reply to your letter of yesterday? No doubt you have been good enough to deal with the important points raised by me in my previous letters and discussed at length in our talks subsequent to them. But what is it that you have done? By your studied vagueness and cautious indifference you have yourself shut the door by the left hand which you try to open with the right. You and me to reconsider my decision and continue to co-operate with you. But you, on your part, refuse to co-operate with me in taking early and definite steps in the matters, which have led us to this. I am deeply disappointed that you should have done so.

You know without any doubt why we are shouldering the burden of Interim Government. You have expressed it in your letter. But what have we, as a Council, as the Government, done beyond nursing vain hopes in our breasts? Never did we discuss, even talk, of these important things for the fulfilment of which alone we accepted office. Even after my breaking the ice—I first wrote to you on the 7th January 1948—one month has gone by and we are where we were. Wrote to each other, discussed not once but several times, informally agreed upon certain things and what do I find as the outcome of it all? Empty nothing mere vague assurances, clothed in delicious language.

I demanded the dissolution and banning of all private armies, particularly the Majlis Razakars, who are at a menace to the peace and prosperity of the State. Even after suffering the great loss of Mahatma Gandhi to which you have kindly referred and the bold steps taken in the Union to root out all violence and communalism. I refer to the banning of the R.S.S. and other such bodies, you content yourself by simply assuring me that you are taking firm action to put down any attempt from whatever direction that be towards lawlessness and disorder in the country. Why are you so hesitant and evasive? Do you believe you are doing justice to yourself and your position when you convey this sort of an assurance to one of your

own colleagues, who share the responsibility for that firm action, whatever it may mean, and in the face of a straight demand coupled with a resignation? What is the sort of action? How firm? On whom? Should I not know? How do you expect one in my situation overlook this reticence?

Regarding the proclamation of Responsible Government and the formation of the Constituent Assembly, also, you are not clear. What do these phrases 'representatives of people,' 'exercise responsible control over administration,' 'with due regard to special feature of the country' mean? Why do you use vague language? Why don't you say Responsible Government? Tell me what harm is there if we use that word? Why are we afraid of mere shadows?

You say a committee will be constituted for constitution making, including all important sections of opinion. Have we listed them? Have we ever discussed the procedure to be adopted? Should it be a committee? Why not an elected Assembly? Do you expect this interim group of Ministers to usher in such a change, while their foundation-stone of inspiration, the Majlis, is denouncing Responsible Government only in violent terms and preaching the establishment of an Islamic State in Hyderabad, thus reducing by one stroke the rest of Hyderabad to the position of slavery?

I have explained to you that unless a new all-party Ministry was now brought into being there is no hope of progress. You say that "until such time that we are in a position to put the revised constitution into effect, we have to conduct the affairs by Interim Government." Why do you call it revision merely, when a complete change in the basis itself is contemplated? Do you really expect this Interim Government, as it is constituted at present, will either conduct the administration for long or will evolve a new constitution? It has neither the desire nor the strength. Who will care to co-operate with them? In this gloom that engulfs us who will trust us, unless we earn their confidence by bold and concrete action?

You want my co-operation. My co-operation is always there in the noble cause of raising H.E.H.'s Government to the level of a modern popular Government. Even though I may not co-operate with the so-called Interim Government, I shall be at your service whenever you desire to reorganize the Government and call a properly constituted constitution assembly with the *bona fide* intention of giving Hyderabad a popular Government which will suit modern conditions.

One word of friendly caution, I may be permitted to say. The world is moving fast. And if we Hydrabadis, who are loyal to H.E.H. do not create modern political conditions in Hyderabad, we will jeopardise the good name of the Asaf Jahi dynasty whose welfare has always been at our heart. Every day that passes on without political reconstruction is a danger to the stability of the State,

You want me to continue. My presence in the ministry only serves the purpose of giving the Interim Government the credit of having a Hindu of my public standing associated with it and thus creates false values. You were good enough to point out that my presence in the Government will be of great value particularly in regard to the early settlement of present political situation. But you are neither giving me a concrete proposal nor accepting my suggestion for an early settlement. And how do you expect me to continue in spite of this? I came in neither for power nor for money. You know why I came. Let me tell you it is your hesitancy to act in this supreme hour of need that compels me to withdraw and not to continue.

*Letter dated February 15, 1948, from Mr. Ramachar
to Mir Laik Ali, the Premier:*

You are in receipt of my letter of the 9th. I am asking the Director-General of Police to withdraw the Police Guards from my residence. I am also asking my office to be wound up. Files need not be sent to me from tomorrow.

Let me thank you for all the kindness and friendship you have shown me. Although we may not be colleagues in the Government hereafter, I hope, we shall always be comrades in the great work of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity and modernizing Hyderabad Government on a secular basis—which alone is the way of progress and peace in Hyderabad. My co-operation, I assure you, is always there in this noble cause.

I am publishing relevant correspondence between us to elucidate my position.

WARANGAL INCIDENTS.

B. Ramkrishen Rao, Hyderabad State Congress leader, has issued the following statement to the press :—

“I have read in the papers several pressnotes issued by the Government contradicting or denying the correctness of certain press reports regarding incidents of arson and looting etc., alleged to have been committed by Razakars. These incidents are so numerous and heart rending and the partiality of the Government for the Razakars so open and naked, that there is no Government seen in the districts except when it is in action against the villagers. It is an open “Goonda Raj”. But the City of Hyderabad being quiet and the Government machinery for propaganda being powerful, people in the city and those outside the State hardly realise that a regular “Naokhali” is being enacted in the districts. The Government’s policy is to suppress such news altogether by flatly denying them or distort them to the advantage of the aggressor. I will merely take the case of two incidents about which the Government have issued contradictions which are typical of the crude and blatant manner in which lies are propagated by the Information Department.

It is a fact that on the 12th March the train bound for Wadi was stopped by Goondas who pulled the chain and looted all first, second and third class passengers. Property worth rupees three lakhs is alleged to have been looted at the point of guns; making all allowances for exaggeration in respect of value of property looted, the fact is there and there are documentary records and men and women living who are victims and witnesses. The station near which this incident happened is Sanathnagar (Old Fathenager) about ten miles from the city not a border village. Merely because the press correspondent gave the name as Saroornagar, the official version denies the correctness of the incident itself, and says there is no Railway Station of that name! True! But what about the truth of the incident itself! Is it not true that Muslim refugee workers of Sanathnagar etc., were the perpetrators of this crime? What has the Government done about it? What were the travelling police or military guards doing, when the train was systematically stopped and looted carriage by carriage? Is the suppression of this news justifiable on grounds of public policy? Even if it is, where does it carry us?

“The second instance is the pressnote which contradicts the Delhi broadcast report that nine villages were looted and several persons butchered in Warangal district between the 13th and 15th of March. There is a flat denial of these incidents followed by an account of the harrowing tale of what happened at Somaram on the 11th, two days before these incidents. It appears to be a fact that a band of about twenty-five armed goondas who are alleged to be communists entered Somaram, a jagir village in Warangal Taluqa at dead of night and committed atrocities even on women. Unfortunately the victims of this attack were all Muslims. Arson and looting of houses are themselves bad enough, but attacking women and outraging

'these modesty, are acts of bestiality which cannot be too strongly condemned who ever the victim may be or whoever the culprit. Whoever has done it deserves the severest and exemplary punishment. This incident shows how peoples' innate senses of decency and humanity have been unhinged, and they are gradually becoming mad and inhuman. My only point is that what followed this gruesome incident, is not less important in magnitude, or less inhuman, and the Government could in no way justify their flat denial of these happenings.

The fact is that the above incident of Somaram was reported to the authorities at Warangal and to Mr. Abdul Alim, President of the Warangal Ittheadul Muslimeen by the local Jagirdar. The authorities deputed only a Sub Inspector and fifteen constables, but the president of the Ittheadul Muslimeen collected about 200 Razakars of Warangal, Matwala, Urus Karimabad and sent word to the Razakars of Wardhanpet and Rayaperti to join them at Somaram. Thus the whole expeditionary force headed by Mr. Abdul Alim left Warangal on the 18th March at noon and committed the following atrocities in the following villages in the following order :—

- (1) They burnt the house and cattle-shed of Anandiah on the outskirts of Wodlakonda village on their way to Somaram where they rested for the night.
- (2) The next morning i. e., 14th March the party raided Nallavalli village where they were met by the Sub Inspector of Wardhanpet and a contingent of a few more constables and some Razakars of Raiaperti. In Nallavalli the party set fire to six houses belonging to Madhava Rao and some of his relatives and two others. A thatched construction used as a Bhajan Mandir was also burnt.
- (3) The next village they visited was Appapalli. There they set fire to four or five houses and excused the other villagers on payment of Rs. 1,500.
- (4) Then they proceeded to Annaram and burnt twenty houses.
- (5) Again they reached Wodlakonda village and burnt the village house of Anandiah, Karvadi Venkiah, Kaaal Rangiah, Lakshmiiah carpenter, and another toddy tapper. Then they visited the house of Narsimha Reddy whose house had already been pillaged a week ago allegedly by communists, and set fire to it. Except the pucca portion built with iron beams, the rest was reduced to ashes. Then they burnt Aga Reddy's house. The District Collector, the D. S. P., and other officials saw Aga Reddy's house burning while proceeding to Mahaboobabad after contacting Mr. Abdul Alim and his party at Somaram village about ten miles from the road in the interior, where they had rested after a good day's work.

- (6) The next day i. e., 15th March the entire party started again and visited Konkipaka village. They went to the house of Venkataram Narasaya, Watandar, tied his agent Rangiah to a pole, and belaboured him. Seeing this the aged mother of Venkatram Narasava slipped a bag of Rs. 2,000 out of the window as ransom or bribe which was duly accepted. But even after this Rangiah was shot dead it is alleged, on the order of the Ittihad President Mr. Abdal Alim. A horse in the stable was also shot dead and the shed was burnt. Not being satisfied, they set fire to the house and Kotha of Venkatram Narasava, snatched away ornaments from his old mother's person, and shot dead four of his servants. Dividing themselves into batches they went round the whole village. Bomanpalli Elliah offered a sum of Rs. 200 which was accepted by one hand, but he was shot dead by the other. His brother who was milking the cow shared the same fate. Four of his other relatives were also killed. Two men of Balija caste one Brahmin and a poor Satani were done to death. Two Balijas who were brothers were being dragged by the Razakars. One of the Razakars shot dead one of the brothers. The other Baliga seeing this, picked up the strength of rage, snatched the gun and shot one Razakar and felled another who broke his neck. He was, of course, shot dead by another Razakar. Three-fourths of this village was burnt to ashes and as many as twenty-nine persons were done to death. Dead bodies were lying for three days uncared for, when they were given a burial by their relatives.
- (7) The next village to be visited was Chowtapalli. One Pangoti Hanumantha Rao was belaboured; when his brother Bhuloka Rao intervened, he was shot dead. One Set Sindhi Gopa and his two brothers were killed. Eighteen prominent villagers were picked out, taken to a nearby toddy grove, their arms were tied together, and were made to stand in a line. They were asked to look in front at the "Congress" which they supported and were shot by a squad of Razakars from the back. Their bodies were burnt in the haystacks that were set fire to, together with hundred and fifty houses comprising almost the whole village. About a thousand Khandies of paddy seem to have been burnt to ashes in this holi of the entire village. The Muslim Jagirdar of this village is alleged to be in complicity with the Razakars. It is also alleged that the ryots had some land-revenue disputes with the Jagirdar who is, however, pleading innocence and is feigning to be horror-stricken at this vandalism.

The party then seems to have returned to Hanmakonda after these series of atrocities covering fifty-one deaths and arson etc., on a wide scale. The police party under two Sub-Inspectors was with it all throughout, and on the 15th March they belaboured fifteen Harijans of Elligatti village to death calling them 'communists'.

This news was briefly cabled and broadcast by the A.I.R. from Delhi and is substantially correct. May I ask the Government, how it pays them to suppress it, and deny the horrible facts when the burnt villages, the charred remains, and the bereaved families of the dead are there to speak in proof of them? Does the Government not know that this is not the solitary instance that can be overlooked. Can these acts be justified even on the assumption that the people of all those villages were also communists who had perpetrated, the horrible deed in Somaram and even on any theory of revenge or retribution? Hundreds of devastated villages speak for themselves if only a fair-minded man goes there to see for himself. The Government talk of "border incidents" and complains of incursions from the Union territory. But what about these "interior incidents" which are multiplying everyday? Looting and arson are the order of the day, and the Razakars and office bearers of the Itthehad organisations are openly distributing this *male gansmath* (or booty) among themselves, without compunction. Gold and silver worth lakhs is now in their hands. The fact is that there is no Government worth the name, and they are not able to perform their primary duty of keeping peace and tranquility in the land. Lives and properties are not safe. If they cannot govern, the most honest course for them is to get out, rather than turn the State into a shambles or piles of ashes.

MERCANTILE COMMUNITY'S REPRESENTATION.

The following letter sent to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad by 50 representatives of the mercantile community of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been sent to us for publication :

We, the undersigned merchants of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, are submitting this memorial to you with the fervent hope that your Excellency, who has been a businessman of repute and experience, will appreciate and realise the hardships of the business community and will take immediate and adequate steps to ease the abnormal conditions prevailing in the State and to restore law and order and security to life and property. Although we are aware that similar representations and protests by several individuals and political bodies and other organisations have met with no response, we have ventured to present this to Your Excellency and have thought it fit to take some of Your Excellency's time and ours, on the sole ground that Your Excellency has been more a businessman than a politician and that Your Excellency at least will take a realistic view of the problems facing the business community in the State.

In the last six months and more, there has been no peace and security in the State. It has, therefore, become impossible to carry on normal business avocations. Several businessmen closed their shops and sought shelter in distant towns outside the State. After the Standstill Agreement was signed, there were hopes of getting back to normal life, and a feeling of security was felt and businessmen who had gone out came back to Hyderabad and Secunderabad and tried to pursue their business activities. But we regret to point out that during the last two months, the conditions have terribly deteriorated. The Razakars of the Ittehad-ul Muslimeen are playing havoc everywhere; loot, plunder, arson and maltreatment of women have become the order of the day. The tales of the ravages of the Razakars, coming from hundreds of villages all over the State, are heart-rending. The Government, in spite of their knowledge of the atrocities committed by the Razakars, have taken no steps to stop this menace. The police and the military who are paid by the taxpayers to maintain law and order and to protect the lives and properties of the people, not only do not prevent the misdeeds of the Razakars but have been found to have actively assisted the Razakars and taken part in the loot.

Charge against Minister

Mr. B. S. Venkatrao, a Member of Your Excellency's Cabinet, recently toured the Bidar District and is said to have openly incited the Members of the Depressed Classes to loot, kill and forcibly occupy the lands of "Brahmins, Lingayaths and Banias". This man, instead of being locked up behind bars for spreading disaffection and running the peace, is permitted to continue as Minister at the cost of the tax-payer. Has there been a parallel to this in any Government of any country,

even in its darkest pages of history? Mr. Kassim Razvi, who in his latest outbursts, openly calls upon the members of his community to kill all non-Muslims and reduce them to ashes, struts about as a free man. And yet Mr. K. S. Vaidya and Swami Ramanand Tirtha, even before they spoke, were taken into custody and are still under detention. This patent discrimination, the utter inability or unwillingness on the part of the Government to stop the dangerous activities of Mr. Kassim Razvi and his organization with a firm and impartial hand, have shattered all hopes of all law-abiding citizens and have driven us to despair and despondency. There is no security of life or property or honour or liberty for peace-loving subjects. Transport and travel by bus or train have become extremely dangerous. We have begun to feel that the Government has almost abdicated its power in favour of the Razakars. Commercial life of the State has come to a stop under these abnormal conditions. Free trade between the State and the neighbouring Provinces has ceased. It has become impossible to carry on even the day-to-day small business. Members of the legal profession, in large numbers have, all over the State, suspended practice on account of the prevailing conditions of insecurity. For similar reasons, members of the Independent Progressive Party and others have resigned from the Assembly.

“Credit Shattered”

Due to the terroristic activities in the State, the credit which Hyderabad business community enjoyed outside the State, has been shattered and even the local Banks refuse to give any credit facilities as before.

The recent ban and restrictions imposed on the export of oil seeds, which are in surplus, have very nearly brought ruin to the agriculturist and the traders in that commodity.

We appeal to Your Excellency to forthwith disband the private army of the Razakars and confiscate all the arms and ammunition in their possession, take effective steps to stop the daylight dacoities, arson and loot and restore law and order, and to concede immediately Responsible Government. Every hour the condition is deteriorating, and if immediate steps are not taken to stop this deterioration, there will be a crisis in the State within a short period.

If no firm action is taken by the Government, at an early date, we are afraid that we, the merchants, will have no alternative but to stop our business and seriously consider what steps we ourselves have to take along with other progressive elements in the State, to check the lawlessness and to restore security.

The matter is one of great urgency. Some of us want to wait on Your Excellency in a deputation and we shall greatly appreciate if an interview is fixed up immediately without delay.

As a mark of protest, we have decided to close our business on March 19, 20 and 21, 1918.

LAWYERS' STATEMENT

HYDERABAD, FEB. 25th, 1948.—More than 125 Hindu lawyers of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have suspended their practice from to-day, until normal conditions are restored

In this connection a memorandum was submitted this morning to the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, Mr. Khaliluzzaman in his chamber by Mr. Vinayak Rao, Barrister, President of the Lawyers' Protest Committee. The memorandum was read by Mr. Dharnidhar Singh. The Chief Justice is reported to have said that they could not expect him to say anything immediately and asked them to wait till Saturday. Mr. Vinayak Rao replied that their views had already been placed before His Lordship.

Copies of the memorandum were submitted simultaneously in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the City including Small Causes Court, Atraf Balda Courts, Sadar Adalat Medak, Revenue Board etc.

The memorandum says:

"We the undersigned members of the legal profession of Hyderabad feel deeply concerned over the present state of life and existence in this country and constrained to lay bare our hearts and minds before Your Lordship in respect of certain very distressing aspects of the situation that now obtains throughout the length and breadth of this State.

"We have no doubt in our minds whatsoever that as members of the legal profession, it is our primary duty to strengthen the hands of justice with a view to preserving law, peace and order. With that object in view, distinguished members of our profession in all civilised countries, as in this State, have taken a prominent part in efforts necessary for guidance both to rulers and the ruled. It has, therefore been the proud privilege of our profession that it has never flinched from suffering any sacrifice and hardship in the discharge of its duties in critical times. Your Lordship is aware, no doubt, of the abnormal conditions of life prevailing in this country. Nevertheless, we consider it necessary to draw Your Lordship's particular attention to these conditions in view of our sense of high responsibility and position. In normal times it would sound superfluous to mention that the primary function of a civilised Government is to maintain law, peace and order. Situated as we now are, it is a matter for profound regret that our present Government have failed conspicuously even to discharge this elementary duty. Their administrative machinery has gone wholly out of order and become unfit to function. While on the one side dacoities, murders, arson, plunder and molestation of women's modesty have become the order of the day, our Government have refrained from exercising any restraint on these activities of goondas. Large masses of men, women and children have left this State, powerless to face armed

bodies of freebooters moving in lorries all over the State who have inflicted all kinds of atrocities on poorer masses. These helpless ryots in the State who could not so escape are daily exposed to pillage and plunder, murder and bloodshed at the hands of armed goondas moving about, unhampered by the police or the military, in regular military formation. While their houses and hamlets are burnt and looted, their women are subjected to shameless molestation.

"Atrocities like these are now on the increase everywhere. Village after village is becoming devastated and ruined but no step is taken to check them. The country now abounds in such scenes and movements of such troops of goondas. Training camps are a common sight everywhere while fresh recruits are increasing their strength from day to day and are seen marching in parade from street to street and village to village the like of which was not in evidence even during the days of war.

Govt.'s attitude criticised

"What is more astounding is that the Government far from suppressing these communal military movements otherwise known as *Ulti-hadi* Razakars and restraining their nefarious activities, are only encouraging them by extending to them every possible facility in spite of protests from every respectable and responsible quarter. There has been but a cry in the wilderness.

"In short, the present administration has adopted a ruinous policy and thereby jeopardised peace, prosperity, life and security in the country. Thanks to this administration alone, thousands have migrated out of the State with their families, and hundreds of the poor have sought shelter behind hills and jungles leaving their homes and hamlets. The normal activities of civilised people are wholly paralysed while a state of general panic has seized the subjects of the State, high or low, from one end to the other.

"Such an anarchical condition obtaining in the country has naturally set at naught our peace of mind and we are consequently compelled to suspend our legal profession.

"How is the normal condition going to be restored? The answer is plain and clear to our mind. Responsible sections of the public have already made a demand for Responsible Government. We, too, are convinced that not until Responsible Government is established can peace and security be restored. Nevertheless, we desire in all earnestness to emphasise that we do not propose to take this step either to cast any reflection on courts of law or in pursuance of any political, communal or religious objective. Our one and only intention is to suspend our legal profession until normal peace and security is restored. The existing conditions of life have completely perplexed us beyond description. While it will be our honest endeavour

to do our best for the restoration of peace and security, we hope and trust that Responsible Government will be established before long under the aegis of our beloved sovereign and enable us to resume our profession in normal conditions of life.

"We express our keen sense of regret at this hour of parting of our association with Your Lordship, but we feel confident that this separation will not last long. In the meantime, we pray that reasonable facilities may be kindly granted to our clients in the High Court and all courts subordinate thereto to make their own arrangements for the conduct of their pending cases although we, on our part have apprised them of our situation as indicated above."

Prominent among the signatories are Messrs. Ganapatlal, Gopalrao Ekbote, Ramalakshen, Bishamber Dayal, Vinayak Rao, Vaidya, Srinivasa Reddi, Harilal Waghray, D. V. Shrikhande, Bhickaji Patil and Harikishan Singh.

Mr. Vinayak Rao stated that he was glad that almost all Hindu lawyers had responded to his appeal. They had sacrificed their practice in order to serve their country. He indicated that they would work according to a programme which will be decided shortly.

It is understood that some of the clients are making representations to courts to postpone their cases *sine die*.

JAGADAPURAM INCIDENT

by Mr. Tata Char

In and around Jagadapuram, normal conditions prevailed until 3rd February 1948. Conditions of good neighbourliness prevailed between Muslims and non-Muslims. The activities of Naib Abdur Rahman and his volunteer band since 3rd February 1948 has effected a complete revolution in the locality. It is no exaggeration to say that the civil Government is practically not functioning in the locality and has abdicated in favour of Naib Abdur Rahman and his band of Razakars. They do not seem to consider that they owe any duty of protection to the inhabitants of the locality, either in regard to their property or their person. They have been behaving as if the purpose of their being stationed in the locality by the Majlis Ittehad ul-Muslimin, is to terrorise the people round about them. A company of soldiers, belonging to an army which has invaded and conquered the country, and stationed to destroy the morale and resistance of the civilians round about and make them completely subservient to the invading enemy, could not behave worse than Naib Abdur Rahman and his band has been behaving since their arrival in Jagadapuram. So far as the sacredness of the right of property is concerned, the communists could not possibly have behaved worse than these Razakars have been behaving under the leadership of their said leader. They take and have been taking whatever they choose to take. The person is also not sacred in an equal degree. I am constrained to observe that the limit of lawlessness has certainly been reached, if it has not been transgressed by this band of Razakars.

The fact that when raids are planned, and carried out, 200 persons or so get together shows that bands of Razakars are stationed round about Jagadapuram and that these bands have co-operated with the Jagadapuram unit of Razakars. Razakars are stationed in bands of 50 and 60 all over the State. The activities of the Jagadapuram band of Razakars must be a good sample of the acts of Razakars all over the State. The distribution of the Razakars in the State must be well known to the Police and Civilian officers.

The total loss of property caused must be immense. I will endeavour to ascertain the figures as far as it is possible for me and report the same from time to time. But I feel and I therefore submit that this is not possible without the full co-operation of Government. In the case of one man alone, of which details are submitted, the loss suffered amounts to Rs. 10,215.

The murders committed and the injuries to persons inflicted, also can be ascertained only by the Government.

The human suffering involved, which is not measurable in deaths or injuries or in money, must be very considerable, if we remember the fact that normal life has been destroyed within a radius of six miles around Jagadapuram.

My appeal and my submission to the Government is that if the Razakar Organisation is not disbanded soon, the conditions throughout the State will be as lawless and insecure as they are round about Jagadapuram if they are not so already. The Razakars are not our friends. They are our enemies. They are so, not because the rest of us are intrinsically better than they are. They are so, because they are filled by the venom of communal hatred, which Mr. Kassim Razvi and other leaders of the *Majlis Ittehad-ul-Muslimin* have been injecting into them, with the result that no trace of human feeling towards non-Muslims is left in them. Moreover they wield uncontrolled power. They feel that even when they loot, rob and murder, they are serving their religion, their country and their sovereign. It also happens in addition that they can enrich themselves, without fear of the disgrace of a trial in the Criminal Court and of jail and at the same time also be styled heroes and martyrs.

I submit in conclusion that the facts disclosed call for immediate and drastic action against Naib Abdur Rahman, and all other persons who have taken part in the various acts of lawlessness complained of—as well as Police Officers and Government servants who have committed to protect the public against the said acts.

Bibinagar incident summarised from the investigations by the leaders of the Progressive Party.

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 20TH, 1948.—In the "Deccan Chronicle" of 13th January 1948 is published the news that an organised body of Razakars made an attack on Bibinagar and looted it. As a result of this almost the whole village was vacated. Many people received injuries and sustained material loss. The Station Master of Bhongir and many other wounded ryots were taken to Bibinagar hospital. Immediately after this, the Government issued a brief communiqué contradicting the above facts. The organised loot was reported to be an ordinary affair and the whole blame was thrown on some people who had gathered on the railway station. A perusal of the Government communiqué will make every one feel that the Government has tried in vain to overlook the whole affair. Shortly after the above incident a considerable number of wounded persons went to Hyderabad, other ryots vacated their houses and stayed in the jungle. In spite of knowing these real facts we went to Bibinagar, studied the prevailing conditions in detail, and contacted a number of wounded persons and took photographs also. Our detailed enquiry revealed many facts. We are giving below a few of these facts for the information of the public.

On the 10th January 1948, at about 5 P.M. three lorries and a jeep car reached Bibinagar from the Bhongir side. One of these lorries was stopped near the railway level crossing and the other near the railway station, and the third on the other side of the village towards Warangal. Immediately after this, whistles were sounded. The Razakars in the lorries who were clad in white and Khaki uniform with steel helmets on their heads attacked the village from all the three sides. A few Razakars were made to stay in each of the lorries. There were no marks of Registered Nos. on these lorries. A group of Razakars attacked the railway station. The Station Master was thoroughly beaten. The Razakars then entered the house by breaking the doors open. The jewels on the bodies of ladies were snatched and whatever cash was available was looted. Thus total property worth about three thousand was looted. In the meanwhile the pointsmen and the porters on the railway station were wounded by swords and butt ends of rifles. The blood stains of these innocent people were seen even on the calendar of the station.

From this place the party of the Razakars entered the village from the station side. On their way they looted one Posetti, owner of a small hotel. They tied down his hands with a rope and sent him near the lorries. He was thoroughly beaten and at about nine o'clock at night he was released on his promising that he would not help the Congressmen or the Communists. By this time the whole village was under panic. The people in order to save themselves began to close their doors from within. Many people ran away into the jungle.

A widow named Pantamma is running a private school. Another party of Razakars reached her house and at the point of rifle made a search of the house. They snatched from her four golden bangles and from her old aged father a silver belt.

Purushotamma chari was asked to accompany them to the house of Shivayya Komti. They tried to get the door open by the help of Purushotammachari. Being not successful in this attempt they broke the door open and entered the house. Shivayya was kicked many a time with the military shoes. His hands were tied down with a rope and he was sent near the lorries. The whole house was searched and property worth Rs. 6,000 including gold, silver and jewels was looted.

One B. Rajiah who does business in Secunderabad, had been to his village to see his old father who was sick. Hearing all this dreadful commotion he was about to close the doors of his house. The party of Razakars threatened him and made him open the door. Being afraid Rajiah was about to run away by the back door which he was surrounded by the other party of Razakars which had entered the village from the Warangal side. A gold ring and silver belt were snatched away from him and he was thrown in an old well with his hands and legs tied. He was removed from the well with greatest difficulty and he is not able to move from his bed. He sustained a loss of Rs. 500.

A Kalal's house in which only one lady named Kamamma was residing was looted. They forcibly entered the house, removed from her body all the gold and silver jewels and took Rs. 340 cash. The total property looted was worth Rs. 2,000. Seeing the lady alone, these persons were not willing to leave the house but hearing the whistle of their leader they went away.

The party attacked the house of Yella Goud and damaged the door. The owner of the house with his hands tied with a rope was taken to the lorries. Mohammad Hussain, their neighbour gave shelter to the ladies in his house.

They entered the house of one Ramchandar a ready made cloth dealer, and ran away with ready made clothes, saris and white new cloth and Rs. 200 cash. The total cost of the cloth is Rs. 2,000.

The third party rusted to the Harijan locality and asked them to point out the houses of capitalists and also the whereabouts of Congressmen and Communists. On their pleading ignorance, they were thoroughly beaten. A barber's hut was set on fire. The barber himself was wounded by swords and spears.

Many people who had received wounds showed us marks of wounds caused by either swords or butt end of the guns. We have taken, to the extent possible, photos on the spot.

It was brought to our notice that the Police inspite of receiving information in time, reached the spot after eight hours. The Police Superintendent of Nalgonda District who is the father-in-law of the President of *Ittehadul Muslimin* held a cursory enquiry and went away. He did not make any enquiry in respect of the persons wounded and the property looted.

In this village, we were told that a number of villages, situated in the vicinity of Bhongir, Medchal, Alair and Bibinagar have also suffered more severe attacks. Some ladies have been molested. Many have been shot dead in course of loot and plunder. Every inhabitant of Bibinagar, who met us told in unequivocal terms that the raiders did not know Telugu and they were *Ittehadul Muslim Razakars* and were in uniform. They were fully equipped with, guns, rifles, spears and swords. Those persons who were brought near the lorries were made to promise that they would not help Congressmen and Communists.

Under these circumstances, can we ask the present Government and H.E.P. who had publicly announced that they would take deterrent action for the protection of the ryots, how they are tolerating the present lawlessness and why it is that they are not disbanding this private army. We request the Government to investigate these matters through a non-official commission so that the people may live peacefully otherwise it may create unrest among people which will be difficult for the Government to control. The members of the commission must have full public confidence.

We deem it necessary, to suggest the Government that a vague contradiction of such important matters through information bureau will not serve any useful purpose, but it is essential that the information bureau after fully investigating the matters should publish a correct report for information of the public.

Here we think it necessary to mention that after our investigation we found the report of Bibinagar incidents published by Deccan Chronicle not only correct word to word but the correspondent had overlooked certain details.

HALLIKHED INCIDENT

On the 25th February 1948, in the evening at 7-30 P.M. a party of armed goondas entered the village of Hallikhed. These were hundred strong. This party came from Umdanagar and on its way started nefarious activities. Entering the village, they surrounded Laxmi Prasadji, the Arya Samaj Secretary, at the entrance of the village, but he narrowly escaped. Infuriated and maddened, they proceeded onward. A bullock cart carrying kerosene oil too followed. Their intention was to burn the shop of Hipaji Mahendra but some persons raised a shriek and cry near the shop. Therefore they went ahead and looted the shop of Irranna Teli. Not content with this much only, they sprinkled kerosene oil and set the shop on fire. The shop turned to ashes in a short time.

Some of the goondas so severely beat Nagappa and Gurupadappa Teli that they were severely wounded. Thereafter the goondas forcibly entered the house of Jhampanna and having deprived his wife of all her ornaments set his house on fire. They also looted the shop of Bhadrappa Sahu. Nothing was spared. They tried to break open iron safes but they failed. Thus having failed in their attempt they used kerosine to put the shop on fire. Gurn Sidappa Marshetti and Gurappa met the same fate at the hands of these goondas. Due to arson and free and indiscriminate looting the helpless villagers left the village and took shelter in the neighbouring jungle. The fire spread widely and the whole village was reduced to ashes. Hallikhed was panic stricken and the entire population of the village is bemoaning their lot. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with the pathetic cries of women and children. Life has become unbearable in the village due to the inhuman activities of the goondas. But there is none to look after them. It is difficult to make an estimate of the loss involved.

The police has arrested only 15 goondas so far, who are free to move about fearlessly in the thana. It looks as if the police station is their own house. The hands that have perpetuated inhuman atrocities on the helpless public are not even hand-cuffed. These goondas who are under arrest are allowed to roam about freely at any time of the day or night and are also permitted to behave as they like. There is none either to superintend over them or check them. About three months, prior to this incident, the whole Hindu population of the village was wholly disarmed. Only some of them were allowed to have some use'less arms. Atrocities like these have completely devastated the public. It has become almost impossible for the people to live in the villages. Perhaps these inhuman atrocities have not been enough to open the eyes of the authorities and they are completely inactive so far. If timely and precautionary measures are not taken by the authorities concerned the blood smeared hands of the goondas won't spare the lives of the villagers even. The pathetic tale of the villagers is simply heart rending and they belie all such past atrocities. This is the state of affairs in the area round about Hallikhed.

**Statement of incidents on the borders of the Provinces adjoining
Hyderabad State in which Razakars are involved.**

| S. No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties Killed Injured. | |
|--------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 1 | Lakkavaram, Kistna District 14-1-1948 | In the night 40/50 goondas raided this village, fired shots in the air, searched some houses and removed certain property. | 250 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Kalvapalli, Kistna District 1-2-1948. | The road in State territory from Huzurnagar to Miriyalgudem, which runs close to the Madras border, was damaged at two places by some unknown persons. On the 1st February 1948, at 10 a. m., a party consisting of military, police and goondas from the State arrived in 2 lorries and a jeep. The party was armed with revolvers, rifles, bayonets and sticks. They entered the village, questioned the villagers about the persons alleged to have damaged the road and when the latter denied all knowledge about them, assaulted some of them and then withdrew. | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Singavaram, Munagala Pargana, Kistna District 23-2-1948. | In the afternoon about 50 goondas from the State raided this village, looted 14 houses and carried away property worth about Rs. 2 lakhs. They inflicted a sword injury on the village munsif, carried away the National flag hoisted on the local Congress office and retreated in two lorries towards Khammett. | 2,00,000 | ... | 1 |

| S. No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties | |
|--------|---|--|---|------------|---------|
| | | | | Killed | Injured |
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 4 | Zeelugumalli, W. Godavari District 20-1-1948 | Muslims of Aswaraopet (2 miles away in State territory) numbering about 200 entered this village in the night. They were immediately stopped by the Madras Border Police and searched when a small quantity of ammunition was recovered. | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Kamalapuram, Bellary District 25-1-1948 | At about 6-30 p.m. four Pathans stopped some cartmen and robbed them of their money. Three of these Pathans were subsequently arrested by the Madras Police. | 180 | ... | ... |
| 6 | Nadichagi, Bellary District 25-2-1948 | At about 7 a.m., about 80 armed men, <i>believed to belong to the State Military</i> , raided this village, looted some houses and carried away certain property. | 22,990 | ... | 14 |
| 7 | Panchalingala, Kurnool District 21-1-1948 | Three respectable ryots of this village returning home from the fields were set upon by 16 Muslim goondas, searched and then released. | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | do 21-1-1948 | Some women proceeding to the fields in the village were threatened with swords by Muslim goondas. | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | do. | A Hindu merchant coming to this village in a bullock cart was assaulted by Muslim goondas and deprived of his purse containing Rs. 1,100. | 1,100 | ... | ... |
| 10 | Satanakota, Kurnool District 10-2-1948 | In the night some Ittehad-ul-Muslimin volunteers raided this village and carried away 12 sheep. | Not furnished | ... | ... |

| S.No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties | |
|-------|--|---|---|---------------|---------|
| | | | | Killed | Injured |
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 11 | Kondapragatur, Kurnool District 6-2-1948. | In the afternoon, a band of about 20 men from the Hyderabad State, armed with guns, swords, etc., raided this village, fired a few shots, looted two houses and carried away some property. | 16,000 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Devamada, Kurnool District 22-3-1948. | About 40 armed men from the State raided this village, scared away the villagers by firing shots in the air, looted the house of one Narayana and carried away some property. | 1,000 | ... | ... |
| 13 | Zeelugumalli West Godavari District 26-3-1948. | In the evening a party consisting of 2 men of the State Army and 20 goondas, armed with guns, entered this village and forcibly carried away ten sheep grazing in the Union territory. | Not furnished. | ... | ... |
| 14 | Dighi E. Khandesh District 17-11-1947. | Two armed Arabs raided this village, tied up a couple of goats to a stake and demanded oranges from the villagers. One of the villagers, Mahadeo Motiram, who resisted them was shot dead. Subsequently, one of the Arabs was beaten to death by the enraged villagers. | ... | 1 | ... |
| 15 | Jathdevali, Ahmednagar District 29-12-1947. | 30 goondas from the State headed by about 10 State army personnel, attacked this village. The villagers organised themselves and put up a stout resistance for about an hour when the raiders withdrew. | Not furnished | Not furnished | |

| S. No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties Killed Injured | |
|--------|---|--|---|------------------------------|-----|
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 16 | Jainpur, Ahmednagar District 5-1-1948. | One Ali Mohamed <i>alias</i> Mamu Rohila, belonging to Malunje (State) fired shots across the border from Haibatpur village (State) at some villagers of Jainpur and injured two persons. He was accompanied by an armed party of the State Police numbering 12. (N. B. The N. G. have given a different version of this incident). | ... | ... | 2 |
| 17 | Vighanwadi, Ahmednagar District 16-1-1948. | A gang of dacoits numbering 16, armed with guns and swords, came from the direction of Anandgaon (Bhir Dt.) raided this village and looted the house of one Narayan Ganpat Bhosle. Later, on seeing the villagers collecting themselves to give a fight, they fled away firing at their pursuers. | ... | ... | 4 |
| 18 | Nipani- Hingani, Sholapur District 5-1-1948. | In the night some Muslim goondas from the State attempted to raid this village, but the villagers who were prepared drove them away. | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Haidra, Akalkot State, Bombay Pro- vince 10-1-1948. | In the afternoon, an armed gang of 40 Arabs came in a truck from Mashal (Hyderabad State) looted four shops and decamped with the loot. | 40,000 to 60,000 | ... | ... |
| 20 | Tadwale, Sholapur District 1-2-1948. | Some goondas assisted by the State Police raided this village, shot dead one person and looted some houses. The State Police also opened fire when a party of the Bombay Police under a Sub Inspector arrived on the scene. | ... | 1 | .. |

| S. No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties | |
|--------|---|---|---|------------|---------|
| | | | | Killed | Injured |
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 21 | Gidnaiknal & Hosur, Bijapur District, 15-11-1947. | 9 Ittehad-ul-Muslimin volunteers accompanied by State Police party, assaulted some State Congressmen residing in these Villages. The Police party escaped leaving behind a hand-cuff. The assailants were arrested, the hand-cuff attached and a case registered. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Sonna, Bijapur District 12-1-1948 | A party of nine Arabs from the State raided this village, intimidated the Hindu residents, extorted money from them and forcibly removed 3 maunds of gunpowder from a house. | 375 | ... | ... |
| 23 | Hosur, Bijapur District 18-1-1948 | Some goondas from the State, suspected to be from Hoolgeri, raided the house of one Mudakappa Vaddar in this village and carried away 50 sheep and some property. | 3,000 | ... | ... |
| 24 | Honmalli, Sindgi Taluq, Bijapur District 17-1-1948 | Channappa Madiwa'appa Kori and 5 others, including two Muslims, working in fields in State territory, were set upon, pursued and captured and severely assaulted by a party of 40 men consisting of State Military personnel and goondas. | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Kakramba, Sholapur District, 19-2-1948 | Some residents of Kakramba (Sholapur District) proceeding to Nagzari (State) in three carts were attacked by a party of Deendaris armed with rifles and swords and relieved of their cash and ornaments. | 3,000 | ... | ... |

| S. No. | Place of incident & date | Details of incident | Estimated value of property involved | Casualties | |
|--------|---|--|---|------------|---------|
| | | | | Killed | Injured |
| | | | Rs. | | |
| 26 | Halkeri, (Hallikhed), Dharwar District 2-3-1948 | Residents of Karmadi Village in State assisted by a party of 50 men of the the State Army, trespassed into the limits of Halkeri Village. On receipt of this news, a party of the Bombay Armed Police Reserve, numbering nine, stationed at Halkeri, proceeded to the spot to prevent a breach of peace. But they were suddenly fired upon by the State Military who had been lying in wait for them in Union territory, killing 2 policemen and causing injuries to four others. The State Military removed the bodies of the constables and one of the injured men to Karmadi Village. | ... | 2 | 4 |
| 27 | Warla, P.S. Ansingh, Akola District, 8-1-1948 | A party of 5 to 6 persons consisting of Muslims from Hyderabad State and Turab Khan, a discharged C.P. Police Muslim constable, armed with swords, raided this village and looted property consisting of cash and ornaments. | 7,000 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Bamni P. S. Jintur, (State) 5-2-1948 | Jairam Marwadi, Baijnath Marwadi and Dajiba Shamji Teli, all of Risod, Akola District, were, while returning from Jintur to Risod, murdered by some Muslim evacuees and Rohillas of the State. | ... | 3 | ... |

Statement of incidents in the Hyderabad State.

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details - |
|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| <i>Hyderabad City.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 31st Octr. 1947. | Sundar Bhavan Hyderabad. | Just as a mass crowd of Muslims had waited in deputation on the Nizam two days previously, the Hindus also wished to go in a deputation and place their demands before the Ruler. The leader of the Muslim party tried to dissuade the Hindus from taking this procession on threat of communal disturbances. When the procession started, goondas attacked it and severely injured the leaders who were taken to the hospital. The processionists were then dispersed by the police. |
| 2 | 8th Decr. 1947. | Bogulkunta. ... | An armed gang of Muslims razed to the ground a Mata Mandir situated near a police station. |
| 3 | 9th Jany. 1948. | Shankerji's Mandir, Vallabhdas Build- ings, Charkaman. | When the bells were ringing as usual at the time of evening prayers, some Muslims attacked the worshippers. The police intervened and prevented any untoward incidents developing but the mischief makers were not arrested. |
| 4 | 28th Jany. 1948. | Bagh Amberpet. | Some policemen in mufti and goondas removed the Indian Union Flag flying on a temple at this place since 15th August 1947 and burnt it in public. |
| 5 | 29th Jany. 1948. | Lingampalli ... | A dozen armed Razakars came in a touring car, forcibly entered the house of Masetti Vasudeva Rao, looted all the property including 100 tolas of gold, cash and ornaments. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Hyderabad City.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 6 | 6th Feby. 1948. | Dargah Mohamed Husain. | A private quarrel between a Hindu and a Muslim caused some tension in the locality. In the evening at about 9 p. m. 500 goondas gathered together looted a shop, polluted the temple of Shri Hanuman and terrorised the residents of the locality. |
| 7 | 13th March 1948. | Near Charkaman. | Some goondas desecrated a Shiva temple. |
| <i>Secunderabad.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 1st Octr. 1947. | Chilkaiguda, Secunderabad. | In the night arson was committed on a large scale in this suburb of Secunderabad, when property valued at Rs. 40,000. was burnt to ashes. None of the miscreants responsible for this incident have been arrested. |
| 2 | 21st Novr. 1947. | Saifiguda. | ... Some Muslim 'refugees' from Union territory camping near this suburban railway station were prevented from entering a carriage reserved for workers going to the Lallaguda Workshops. In the afternoon these Muslims plotted to attack the workers while they were returning home. Accordingly they made a sudden and organised attack on the special carrying the workers back to their homes. The police stationed nearby opened fire on the workers with the result that 2 died and 4 were seriously injured. |
| 3 | 23rd Novr. 1947. | Secunderabad. | ... Rangachari, a Congressman, was attacked by some goondas and injured while going to Siddipet; one woman was also injured. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Secunderabad.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 4 | 26th Novr. 1947. | Secunderabad .. | Some goondas attacked a passer by on Kingsway, one of the main roads in the town. |
| <i>Aurangabad.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 6th Octr. 1947. | Shahgunj, Aurangabad. | Muslim goondas desecrated the idol of Shri Hanuman in a temple. |
| 2 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Pimpalgaon ... | Some 95 goondas attacked the house of Shamlal, belaboured him, pierced his eyes and looted everything there. |
| 3 | 3rd March 1948. | Modha, Sillod Taluq. | <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers committed dacoity, murdered two persons and injured several others. |
| 4 | End of March 1948. | Pimplewadi, Gangapur Taluq. | State Police and <i>Ittehad</i> goondas looted property worth Rs. 4,000 in this village and set fire to 4 houses. |
| <i>Gulburga.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 4th & 11th Decr. 1947. | Bappargi ... | State Revenue officials accompanied by armed police and goondas arrived at this village, arrested a villager without a warrant, ill-treated him and demanded a huge ransom which he refused. They then looted his house and carried away his property. |
| 2 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Karekal ... | } Fields bearing crops were freely looted and cattle were also removed; the villagers were forced to give 50 bags of Jawar to the local <i>Ittehad</i> leader. |
| 3 | do. | Narayanpur ... | |

| S.No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <i>Gulbarga.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 4 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Kodekal | ... Goondas forced entry into the house of a kisan and raped his wife in his presence. |
| 5 | 2nd week of Jany. 1948. | Matoor | ... A woman going for work was caught with a child; the child was put to death and the woman ravished. |
| 6 | 19th Jany. 1948. | Doragi, Shahpur Taluk. | The Tahsildar who refused to give time to the villagers to pay the levy grains and cruelly ill-treated them, was set upon by the villagers. He fled away at first, but returned with a party of Police and Razakars who immediately on arrival began assaulting the villagers and setting fire to their houses; forty houses were gutted and the loss is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs. |
| 7 | 26th Jany. 1948. | Goranhalli | ... State Military collecting levy grains forcibly, killed many villagers including children; <i>Majlis</i> volunteers, taking advantage of this situation committed loot, arson and rape. |
| 8 | 1st & 5th Feb'y. 1948. | Sagar ... | ... Goondas attacked the house of a villager during his absence with the result that the ladies fled from the village the next morning. They were pursued, but unsuccessfully, by the Razakars. On the 5th February these goondas looted property after intimidating the servants. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>Gulbarga.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 9 | 14th Feby. 1948. | Andola | ... 50 Razakars raided this village and looted the houses of some influential persons, caused gun shot injuries to two persons and carried away 100 tolas of gold and property worth Rs. 40,000. The police who were informed of this incident are intransigent. |
| 10 | 17th Feby. 1948. | Malgaon Jageet Kalyan | Loot and arson were committed by Muslim goondas in day time; villagers were burnt to death and nearly two thousand persons living in camps owing to the prevalence of plague epidemic in the villages were rendered homeless. Relief workers were also arrested. Similar incidents took place in Beljra, Ghorwadi Cordhan, Warwati, Humnabad, Rajura, Chincholi, Shirsi, Ajuoal, Manthala, Dubalgundi and Kurjkhanda. |
| 11 | 3rd March 1948. | Bajankolur | ... Some 60 goondas, headed by a Taluqdar, a S.I. and a posse of the police of visited this village, ill-treated the inmates of some houses alleging that they had joined the Congress, looted the cash, ornaments vessels, etc. found in these houses. The loss is estimated at Rs. 16,000. |
| <i>Karimnagar.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 20th Oct. 1947. | Karimnagar. | ... Some villagers were arrested and brought to Karimnagar where the Razakars and Office peons beat them severely. |

| S. No. | Date. | Village. | Details. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|
| <i>Karimnagar.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 2 | 8th Sept. 1947. | Parkhal. | ... On the occasion of Flag hoisting ceremony the police opened fire on and lathi charged the people. More than 200 persons were injured and 25 killed in the incident. |
| 3 | 12th Sept. 1947. | do. | ... Some people from surrounding villages had assembled together. In order to attack these villagers armed goondas (Ittehad) arrived from somewhere in a lorry and took the assembled crowd by surprise. Eight were killed and about a hundred were seriously wounded. |
| 4 | 20th Decr. 1947. | Jagtiyal. | ... The festival of Mallanna was celebrated in Jagtiyal. A hundred Muslim goondas came there, looted the place, committed rape on some women and robbed their jewels. |
| 5 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Manthani. | ... Goondas tried to rob and rape a Harijan girl but when the villagers resisted the goondas melted away. |
| 6 | 29th Feby. 1948. | Peddapalli. | ... Goondas committed rape on three women; after taking away the ornaments from their bodies, they killed all of them. |
| 7 | 19th Mar. 1948. | Pclampalli | ... State Police and Razakars committed murders and rape on a large scale. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Mahabubnagar.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 12th Decr. 1947. | Chaudhar Guda (near Shadnagar) | Kadar Khan and some goondas from Indranagar belaboured and threatened to kill some villagers. Another villager who was running a school was intimidated into closing the school. |
| 2 | do | Gadwal Samasthanam. | The Tahsildar ordered the Reserve Police to open fire on some villagers who came to represent their inability to pay the grain levy in full. 5 villagers were killed on the spot and 6 seriously injured. |
| 3 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Jijapur, Aurapalli & 20 villages. | 500 Reserve Police and armed goondas raided the villages for forcible collection of taxes. The villagers refused to pay and resisted. |
| 4 | do | Gadwal. | ... A resident of Kurnool (in the Indian Union) and 3 others were arrested and robbed. |
| 5 | do | Bonukuda. | ... Property worth Rs. 25,000 was looted in a raid by the State Police. |
| 6 | do | Mordalagudam. | ... Property worth Rs. 4,000 was looted in a raid on the house of a police patel. |
| 7 | 11th Jany. 1948. | Boinpalli Appareddipalli Kothakunda Nirmalpur. | 500 State Military personnel and 200 Arab (Ittehad) goondas surrounded these villages which were deserted, forced open the doors of houses, looted property and foodgrains, committed arson and raped 8 women. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| <i>Mahbubnagar.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 8 | 26th Jany. 1948. | Boidpalli Nirmapore Veerareddipalli | 200 Arabs and Ittehad goondas entered these villages on the pretext of collecting the levy, forcibly entered the locked houses and looted grains and other goods to the tune of Rs. 3,00,000. They also molested the women and burnt some houses. |
| 9 | 28th Jany. 1948. | Khanapur. | ... The house of one Garlapati Narayana was looted by Razakars and property and ornaments (gold and silver) valued at Rs. 1,50,000 was carried away. |
| <i>Medak.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 23rd Octr. 1947. | Sadasivpet. | On the pretext that a mosque had been desecrated, Muslim goondas started a riot. In the business area, 65 shops were gutted and the loss is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000. Petrol was sprayed to spread the fire. |
| 2 | 31st Jany. 1948. | Damarkunda. | ... Damarkunda village was burnt to ashes by Razakars. The villagers are now living in the jungle. |
| 3 | 11th Mar. 1948. | Siddipet. | ... Razakars in khaki uniform are creating great unrest. Travellers are being harassed. This has been the state of affairs from a long time. |
| <i>Nalgonda.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 20th Octr. 1947. | Bhiknoor | ... Bhiknoor was attacked by goondas and crops were looted from the fields. Grains in the houses of mali patels were looted. At about 12 o'clock in the night they entered the houses of the weavers there and beat them. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nalgonda.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 2 | 23rd Decr. 1947. | Dachavaram, Bhongir Taluq. | An Inspector of Police with Reserve Police and Muslim volunteers (<i>Ittehad</i>) raided the village cordoned it, stripped naked 200 villagers and beat them severely with canes until they bled. Some houses were looted and 30 women including girls of 10-12 years were raped; all of them committed suicide by drowning themselves in a well. Similar incidents occurred at Gorankalapalli. |
| 3 | 30th Decr. 1947. | Munugodu | ... A Dy. S.P. and Reserve-Police accompanied by <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers raided this village and fired shots in the air when people got panicky and ran helter-skelter; 6 women were raped one of whom committed suicide later. |
| 4 | End of Decr. 1947. | Sirikarda | ... Police and <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers raided the village, looted the Village Munsiff's house and carried away 25 candies of grain and 25 sheep belonging to shepherds. |
| 5 | do. | Bangarugadda | ... Three died and four were seriously injured when the police and <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers fired at the villagers of Bangarugadda and Chundwe. Police arrested 26 persons and in the clash 2 police constables were killed. Pinnaur in Devaratanda Taluq, Deonruppala Kadavendi, Sitaramapuram, Ibrayapuram in Jangaon Taluq were raided by <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers in which many houses with property were gutted. Rs. 1,400 were seized from Mr. P. Narayana Reddy, a State Congress worker at Narkatapalli and he was arrested. |

| S. N. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Nalgonda.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 6 | End of Dec. 1947. | Huzurnagar | ... Cows and animals were forcibly seized from the villagers and auctioned at a cheap rate to <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers. Goondas slaughtered 10 cows taken away from Lingagiri Pargana (Indian Union) and feasted on them. |
| 7 | do. | Yerragolapad | ... 60 Muslim goondas (Razakars), a S. I. and 6 policemen raided this village for the third time, raped 20 women, looted some houses and burnt down 30 houses using kerosine. |
| 8 | Beginning of Jany. 1948. | Huzurnagar | ... The villagers of Phalla Malkapuram had hoisted the Union Flag. The S.I. burnt the flag and displayed feelings of antagonism towards the Indian Union. |
| 9 | do. | Muthyalgudam Thallacheruvu Dhanyagudam Pedavirmu Bonakupadu | ... About Rs. 20,000 and 25 tolas of gold were extorted from the villagers by putting them in fear of hurt during a raid on the villages; the property of the villagers was destroyed. |
| 10 | 7th Jany. 1948. | Jangaon | ... Reserve Police and <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers raided Itukulapalli village on 7th January 1948, looted houses and burnt the whole village. The loss is estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs. |
| 11 | 8th Jany. 1948. | Cheru Madhavaram | ... Some goondas burnt down the house of Talluri Nimmayya. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Nalgonda.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 12 | 9th Jany. 1948. | Juvvigudam, Levarkonda Taluq. | Police and Razakars carried away sheep etc. and when the villagers remonstrated they were fired at; three persons were killed and five seriously injured; the remaining villagers left the village in panic. Another village was looted and the booty was carried away in lorries, when the villagers obstructed them; and in the clash both the police and the villagers were injured. |
| 13 | 2nd week of Jany. 1948. | Tungaturthi | ... This village was raided and the modesty of some women were outraged. |
| 14 | 12th Jany. 1948. | Markoor, Bhongir Taluq. | One hundred Razakars and military personnel fired shots in the air and the villagers who were frightened took to their heels. One hundred houses besides many huts belonging to Harijans were burnt to ashes and three villagers were shot dead. Fifty candies of grain was also destroyed. They are now staying in the jungle. |
| 15 | 14th Jany. 1948. | Naripoaram | ... The Tahsildar accompanied by a police force, 100 strong, and Razakars visited this village where a police patrol was shot dead. For defaulting in the grain levy, this village was looted and many women were raped. 300 policemen and 200 Razakars who had settled at Mirayal-gudam as an organized band, raided the adjoining villages committed many atrocities. On the 17th January 1948, Ramayya's house at Ghannur, Taluq Huzurnagar was set on fire. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nalgonda.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 16 | 15th Jany. 1948. | Ammanabolu, Bhongir Taluq. | This village was attacked by goondas and 72 houses gutted. Property worth Rs. 8,000 was looted and carried away. |
| 17 | do. | Vutkooor Kamepalli. | The Second Taluqdar, an Excise Inspector, a posse of 200 armed Police and 40 Razakars, visited these villages, brutally assaulted the villagers on the ground that they had Congress sympathies, snatched ornaments valued at Rs. 15,000 from the person of women, raped many and seized gold weighing 120 tolas. |
| 18 | do. | Huzurnagar Taluq. | Police and Razakars arrived in two lorries at Nagammareddiguda and disgraced the Congressmen. Rushing into Niradcharla village, they looted it and carried away the looted property in the lorries. The panic stricken public who were running away were fired at. A few with a view to save themselves, attempted to swim across an adjacent tank. At the Tammar village 63 pairs of bullocks and 150 candies of pulses (channa) were taken away and 51 persons were arrested. On the 23rd January 1948, Razakars and the police reduced 250 houses in Golankonda village, Jangaon Taluq, to ashes. A woman named Jandlabesi was put in a house and the house was set on fire, and she was burnt alive; the village was looted. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| <i>Nalgonda</i> ,—contd. | | | |
| 19 | 8rd week of Jany. 1948. | Kalulunda | ... Nearly 250 houses out of 850 in the village were set on fire. The women were ravished and thrown into the flames. Two kisans were also burnt alive. |
| 20 | 21st Jany. 1948. | Bibinagar | ... Razakars retreating from an attack on Mustia'palli village, Bhongir Taluq, attacked this village. The Razakars were in khaki and white uniform and came in three lorries and a jeep. The Railway staff and their families were first attacked and the women were raped and the houses looted; then the Razakars marched on the nearby village where they committed loot, plunder, murder, arson and rape. They were fully equipped with guns, spears, and swords. |
| 21 | End of Jany. 1948. | Javagi | ... Ittehad volunteers raided this village, killed one youth and injured another. 60 houses were set on fire. |
| 22 | do. | Javagadu | ... Nizam's Government distributed arms to Ittehad volunteers and thus indirectly encouraged raids on villages. |
| 23 | do. | Punugodu | ... Reserve Police and Razakars raided this village and looted property worth Rs. 50,000; besides they committed rape on women and took away their "Thalis". |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| <i>Nalgonda—contd.</i> | | | |
| 24 | End of Jany. 1948. | Mamidala | ... Muslim goondas (Razakars) raided this village, opened fire on the villagers, killed 3 persons and injured 5 others. |
| 25 | 28th Jany. 1948. | Pembarti | ... Twenty Razakars dressed in khaki and fully armed, visited the village and compelled the Station Master at the point of spears to stand by the wall. The son-in-law of the Station Master was also treated similarly. They then entered the house and deprived the women of their ornaments at the point of sword. They all ran away when the villagers raised a hue and cry. |
| 26 | 30th Jany. 1948. | Markoor, Bhongir Taluq. | This village was attacked by a band of police and goondas (Ittehadis) two hundred strong and the house of one Vi-wanatham was burnt to ashes. There was plenty of grain and cloth in the house. The victims evacuated the village. The shop of Gandla Sambiah was also set on fire, and it was partially burnt. Ram Reddy's house was also burnt and he was tortured. |
| 27 | 3rd Feby. 1948. | Jangaon Taluq | ... The Razakars have been looting the people in villages and burning their houses since the 26th January 1948. The villagers are intimidated in every possible way. |

| S. N. | Date | Village | Details |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <i>Nalgonda—contd.</i> | | | |
| 28 | First week of Feby. 1948. | Kothapet | ... One Batula Ramiah was shot dead in a raid by Razakars and Police. |
| 29 | do. | Yerkavaram Suryapet Taluq. | Two hundred Razakars burnt down 8 houses. |
| 30 | do. | Pohalapadu | ... Armed police and Razakars led by a Tahsildar, marched the women of the village to the local Deshmukh's house. One woman remonstrated when fire was opened on her and she received serious injuries. |
| 31 | 2nd week of Feby. 1948. | Mamidala | ... Razakars looted property worth Rs. 10,000 from the houses of State Congress leaders. They opened fire as a result of which 3 died and 6 were injured. |
| 32 | 23rd Feby. 1948. | Suryapet Taluq | ... 900 houses in Burtachelsa, Kondapadu Ranipadu, Ramapuram and Chanda villages were burnt on 23rd February 1948 and property worth Rs. 15 lakhs were destroyed by Razakars. |
| 33 | 27th Feby. 1948. | Kanchanpalli | ... Goondas (Ittehad) and police looted Narsaya's house and set it on fire; the loss is estimated at Rs. 17,000. |

| S. N. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Nalgonda.—concl.</i> | | | |
| 84 | 28th Feby. 1948. | Saligouraram | ... Goondas raided Ramapore village Huzoornagar Taluq, looted the house of Virayya a Congress worker and molested the women. |
| 85 | do. | Miryalguda | ... Goondas looted the houses and took away the gold and silver. The Indian Union flag was dishonoured. |
| 86 | do. | Mallepalli | ... This village was set on fire by goondas. |
| 87 | do. | Raodulpeta | ... Goondas looted this village and burnt a house; the loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000 |
| 88 | do. | Naipal | ... Five houses were burnt down by goondas with the help of petrol. |
| 89 | 21st March 1948. | Marigala, Bhongir Taluq. | Narayan Reddy, a former resident of this village, who visited the village on this date, found all the 525 non-Muslim families had evacuated. Policemen, Arabs and Razakars in uniform, accompanied by the Jagirdar of Vodaparthi and a police S. I. had visited the village, looted the property and burnt down 56 houses. |
| <i>Osmanabad.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 10th Jany. 1948. | Osmanabad | ... Muslims goondas shot dead one Hindu and fatally injured another. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Osmanabad.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 2 | 12th Jany. 1948. | Manalgaon Paranda Taluq. | Muslim goondas and Arabs looted property valued at about Rs. 50,000 from Digamber Rao's house. From the house of Manikuppa Reedy property worth Rs. 10,000 was also looted and the owner of the house was injured. Dacoities were committed in the adjoining villages. |
| | | | Muslim goondas and Arabs are committing atrocities in Paranda Taluq; looting and plundering has become very common. State Military personnel commit arson, rape abduction and murder almost every day. |
| 3 | 18th Jany. 1948. | Dhoki | ... Hindu houses were looted by goondas and State Police, and the villagers assaulted. |
| 4 | 26th Jany. 1948. | Killari, Latur Taluq. | This village was looted by the police who were accompanied by goondas; women were molested and prominent men assaulted. The Talukdar who was present, delivered inflammatory speeches. |
| 5 | 27th Feby. 1948. | Latur | ... Muslim goondas assaulted and robbed Hindu merchants coming from other places, with the result that business had to be closed down. |
| <i>Parbhani.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 8th Decr. 1947. | Sailu | ... Goondas attacked with knives Uttamchandji and Motilalji in the night. Uttamchandji was stabbed and he expired after ten days; Motilalji was injured. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| <i>Parbhani.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 2 | 1st week of Jany. 1947. | Yeltura | ... A batch of goondas attacked kisan cartmen and tried to loot their carts; when the kisans resisted they ran away. |
| 3 | do. | Partur | ... The police S.I. received the salute from a batch of Ittehad volunteers and preached violence and looting of the people. |
| 4 | do. | Wakadi Dathi. | ... The houses of the kisans were raided and property worth Rs. 1,600 removed from these 2 places. |
| 5 | do. | Hiwani | ... Rs. 293 was extorted from the villagers. The Police S. I. and Ittehad volunteers intimidated the villagers. |
| 6 | do. | Bhogi | ... A woman was made to part with Rs. 400 by goondas. |
| 7 | do. | Orgavan | ... Rs. 900 was extorted from a villager by goondas. |
| 8 | do. | Pangre | ... Rs. 700 was extorted from a villager by Ittehad volunteers. |
| 9 | do. | Samegaon | ... A wealthy merchant with Congress sympathies was beaten and 8 houses were set on fire. |
| 10 | 2nd week of Jany. 1948. | Kamberkhed | .. A young girl was kidnapped, raped and then murdered. |
| 11 | 2nd Feby. 1948. | Bakhal | ... Police and Razakars raided this village on the pretext that the villagers are Congressmen looted all the available property and arrested 40 persons. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Parbhani—contd.</i> | | | |
| 12 | 6th Feby. 1948. | Bamni and Amberwadi. | Three residents of Risod village, Akola District were murdered between Bamni and Amberwadi villages in Jintur Taluq, by some Muslim refugees from Central Provinces. |
| 13 | 25th Feby. 1948. | Yehlegaon. | ... State Police, Arabs and goondas looted Tukaram's Math in this village and carried away clothes and corn. |
| 14 | 28th Feby. 1948. | Basim. | ... A notorious Pathan named Khan Alamkhat murdered one Vithal Sutar by brutally cutting his hands and feet. |
| 15 | 11th Mar. 1948. | Borjawala. | ... Razakars looted property valued at about Rs. 50,000 from the house of one Abarao Sale. |
| 16 | 8th Mar. 1948. | Sandas Sadegaon Khudaj Sarvali Tanda | Goondas armed with guns, rifles spears etc. have looted these villages and no steps were taken by the police against the raiders. |
| <i>Raichur.</i> | | | |
| 1 | Beginning of Jany. 1948. | Raichur | ... Students of the <i>Ittehad</i> group demanded their inclusion in the annual examination; the Headmaster (a non-Muslim) who did not comply with the demand was belaboured. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Raichur.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 2 | 24th Novr. 1947. | Yadgir. | ... Dacoity was committed in the presence of police. Sri Anandi Ramji Dane's wife was murdered and cash and ornaments valued at Rs. thirty to forty thousands were looted. |
| 3 | do. | Ranjigaon, Lohare Taluq. | Goondas attacked the house of Sant-ram during the night and caused injuries to the children and women. Pandurang Rao and Namdev were respectively wounded by daggers and by gun shots. The dacoits snatched away all ornaments from the bodies of women and carried away three trunk loads of property along with them. |
| 4 | Beginning of Jany. 1948. | Maskathi, Habalkathi Kushtagi. | Cattle belonging to the villagers were forcibly taken away. |
| 5 | do. | Hanamsagar | ... Sheep, goats and 3 cart-loads of food grains were looted by the State Police. About 18 persons were the victims of extortion by goondas involving hundreds of rupees. |
| 6 | do. | Hanmanal | ... 400 sheep were forcibly taken away by State Military personnel. |
| 7 | do. | Onal | ... One kisan had to pay a bribe of Rs. 400 to Muslim goondas. |
| 8 | do. | Hosur | ... Nagiah, a wealthy merchant, was attacked and deprived of 11 seers of gold worth Rs. 4 lakhs. |

| S. No. | Date | Villages | Details. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Warangal.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 27th Octr. 1947. | Warangal. | ... The houses of Rava Somalingam and his family and their property were burnt down by Razakars. The houses are situated on the main road near the police station but the police never took steps to prevent this untoward incident. The loss is estimated at Rs. 3,00,000. The family is now taking refuge in Bezwada. |
| 2 | Decr. 1947. | Scipuram. | ... Three persons were killed and many persons received injuries as a result of clashes between the villagers and Ittehad volunteers and States Reserve Police. |
| 3 | 21st Decr. 1947. | Vippalanadaka. | ... The Tahsildar of Madhira sealed the harvest paddy of the villagers at the instigation of Md. Ibrahim, a local Ittehad leader. The ryots working in the fields were also obstructed by Ibrahim and his volunteers armed with weapons, when Ibrahim and some of his volunteers were killed. Tahsildar of Madhira arrived on the next day with the Reserve police and arrested Kandibanda Ranga Rao, ex-village Munsif. The police also opened fire and one Appaiah was killed and many were injured. Many State Congress workers were found to be missing. |
| 4 | Decr. 1947. | Peruvancha, Madhira Tal'ug. | ... Nizam's Police and Ittehad volunteers raided this village and collected Rs. 1,000 and seized a cycle. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Warangal—contd.</i> | | | |
| 5 | Decr. 1947. | Thammedapalli ... | Police and goondas (Razakars) raided this village for the second time and 100 persons were beaten. A house worth of Rs. 15,000 belonging to the Andhra Mahasabha was burnt. Jewels and cash (Rs. 10,000) were taken away from the looted houses. |
| 6 | Last week of Decr. 1947. | Dendukur. ... | The Tahsildar of Madhira, Reserve Police and Ittehad volunteers burnt the houses of village officers Satyanarayana Rao and Parvatata, who had resigned their jobs. Many were arrested. |
| 7 | do. | Stambhaenpalli ... | A basic education school and timber worth Rs. 8,000 were burnt by Ittehad volunteers. |
| 8 | 3rd Jany. 1948. | Rajapet, Madhira Taluq | Some 200 policemen and goondas set 200 houses on fire. Gangam Nagaya Chaudhri and two others were killed. The remaining inhabitants of the place in extreme terror and awe evacuated the place and took shelter in the Indian Union territory. |
| 9 | do. | Simipuram. ... | Some goondas (Ittehad) who raided the village abducted Kondareddy Ranga Rao. |
| 10 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Borgampad. ... | About 30 Ittehad supporters came to the village and burnt 50 houses. |
| 11 | do | Gudur. ... | Rs. 3,500 was extorted from a villager by goondas. |
| 12 | do | Bajjamapeth. ... | 20 cattle and 12 sheep were looted, villagers were beaten and 20 houses burnt down by goondas |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Warangal.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 13 | 1st week of Jany. 1948. | Alligudam. | ... Some 50 houses were burnt and property looted by goondas. |
| 14 | do | Warangal Jail. | ... About 1000 political prisoners went on hunger strike from 7th January as a protest against ill treatment and bad food supplied to them. Ittehad volunteers gathered together to attack them but did not succeed. |
| 15 | 2nd week of Jany. 1948. | do. | ... Attacks were made on the Satyagrahi prisoners in the jail and about 130 of them were injured so as to put a stop to the people's resistance movement. |
| 16 | 10th Jany. 1948. | Nallapalli and Upparpalli. | A hundred policemen raided the houses in day time when the men were away and extorted money from the women. |
| 17 | 16th Jany. 1948. | Khammam. | ... Razakars roamed about the town with naked swords and looted the houses. They dealt a serious blow on the head of Rangraj Babu. |
| 18 | do. | Nallipaka Village, (Paloncha Taluq) | A party of 200 policemen assaulted the passers-by while entering the village and pulled down the fences of the fields. They looted some houses at the point of the bayonet and arrested and marched away ten persons. |
| 19 | do. | Aswaraopet | ... Kandimalla Venkatrama Rao, father of Konakalla Venkayya, a Hyderabad State subject, was detained by the State police; the police, military and goondas looted his property, some of which is still available with the State authorities. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Warangal.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 20 | 15th Jany. 1948. | Khammam town ... | Razakars looted several houses to the tune of Rs. 17,000 in Brabmin street and raped one woman in Ricca Bazaar. On 15th January 1948 some houses in Ammanbole were burnt to ashes after spraying petrol over them. |
| 21 | 2nd week of Jany. 1948. | Aswaraopet ... | Many villagers had to leave their homes on account of the inhuman atrocities perpetrated by the State police; during the absence of the villagers their houses were forced open and property valued at nearly Rs. 2 lakhs looted. |
| 22 | 17th Jany. 1948. | Borgampahad: Paloncha Taluq. | Armed Arabs and Razakars in large numbers are harassing the villagers with the result that the villagers have left their homes and taken refuge in the adjoining Union territory. Reddy-palam has been evacuated. |
| 23 | 18th Jany. 1948. | Warangal ... | In connection with the hunger strike of the politicals in Warangal Jail, a party of 300 armed Razakars threatened and prevailed upon the jailor not to grant any more facilities to the political prisoners. |
| 24 | 9th Jany. 1948. | Sankisa: ... | Police and <i>Ittehad</i> volunteers opened fire on villagers after a raid for collecting levy grains. 15 persons died on the spot and 16 were injured; 4 of the injured died next morning. Military and Razakars raided 150 houses in Meenavolu. 5 villagers were killed and property worth Rs. 2 lakhs destroyed. In Bayapadu 7 women were raped and many houses burnt. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Warangal.</i> —contd. | | | |
| 25 | End of Jany. 1948. | Macharam : | ... Armed Razakars raided the village and opened fire on villagers, resulting in 5 deaths. One woman, who resisted while being outraged died. Some houses were looted. |
| 26 | do. | Khammamett | ... The house of Kadipata Venkatakrishna Rao, member of the State Congress Standing Council, was looted and property worth Rs. 5,000 was taken away by Razakars. |
| 27 | 29th Jany. 1948. | Singareni Collieries : | Razakars fully armed are parading the streets of this village daily in the night with torch-light, on the pretext of curbing the activities of Congressmen. |
| 28 | 30th Jany. 1948. | do. | Razakars fully armed with spears, swords and guns, etc. are threatening the passengers on the Dornakal Railway Station platform, taking them to the police station and depriving them of their money. So far they have taken forcibly from the passengers about Rs. 25 thousands and distributed it among themselves. They are moving about freely on roads and robbing persons coming from Singareni Collieries and Kothagudam ; the police also is helping them. Travellers are detained in the Police Station until they pay them money. Women also are harassed. |
| 29 | 5th Feby. 1948. | Aswaraopet. | ... State police and local Muslims looted the house of Jupilli Venkatramana Rao and destroyed paddy, gingelly and tobacco stored in the house. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Warangal.—concl.</i> | | | |
| 30 | 8th Feby. 1948. | Singareni Collieries. | Razakars raided Kamalapoor village in Yellandu Taluk and extorted ornaments from the person of women; some people were assaulted and seriously injured with spears. |
| 31 | 23rd Feby. 1948. | Dendukur. ... | A party of 200, consisting of police and Razakars raided this village, killed several persons and raped 6 women; property worth Rs. 10,000 was looted. A patel of Yenugalla was arrested and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was extorted from him. |
| 32 | 25th Feby. 1948. | Paloncha Taluq ... | Razakars and State military personnel butchered villagers and committed arson and rape in 100 villages. Nearly 30,000 inhabitants including many pregnant women of these villages were rendered homeless and made to fly for their lives. |
| 33 | 27th Feby. 1948. | Gunsingaram, Khammam Taluq. | Razakars burnt the house of Valampalli Ramachandram. The loss is estimated at Rs. 8,000. |
| 34 | do | Mittagudam, Borgampad Taluq. | Goondas burnt this village. The atrocities of police and goondas in this taluk are beyond description. |
| 35 | do | Aswaraopet ... | Military and goondas looted property worth Rs. 9,000 belonging to Vemalchandrayya. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Nanded.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 25th Feby. 1948. | Sirpuli (Sawna Jagir) | 400 Muslim goondas from Himayatnagar burnt down the whole village and killed several persons. |
| 2 | About 8th Mar. 1948. | Charapur Dolhari Siraspalli Dalaspur (Hadgaon Taluq) | Goondas and Hyderabad State Police committed arson in these villages and assaulted some residents of Himayatnagar Village and threatened to burn their houses also. |
| <i>Nizamabad.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 18th Jany. 1948. | Nizamabad. | ... Razakars forcibly entered the local jail and attacked the political prisoners lodged therein. Some 125 prisoners were injured and four of them seriously. |
| 2 | 6th Mar. 1948. | Uzad. | ... A party of 170 men plundered the jawari crop from the fields belonging to one Ambadas Doula and threatened to murder him. The State police did not take any action on the complaint lodged with them. |
| <i>Bair.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 15th Jany. 1948. | Mahinda, Patoda Taluq. | A party of 150 to 200 men, consisting of State Police, Military and other officials and Arab and Muslim goondas, attacked this village early in the morning, belaboured every one that they came across and maimed some of them. The villagers thereupon fled to the neighbouring Indian Union territory. The raiders then collected and took away property estimated at Rs. 15 to 20 thousands. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <i>Bhir.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 2 | 14th Novr. 1947. 14th Jany. 1948. | Pipale, Ashti Taluq. | On the night of 14th November 1947 the house of Bhikandas Lalchand was attacked by 100 to 125 goondas and he himself was severely assaulted with the result that he fled to Ahmednagar. On 14th January 1948, the State Police came to this village and carried away property valued at Rs. 3,500 belonging to Bhikandas, presumably because he had not paid his share of the levy. |
| 3 | 28th Jany. 1948. | Shirapur, Ashti Taluq. | The Patel of this village accompanied by Arabs and Police assaulted one Kardhari Deoker and carried away his property valued at Rs. 3,800. |
| 4 | 7th Feby. 1948. | Sakat | ... Goondas looted jawari, wheat, gram, etc., belonging to two agriculturists residing in this village. The loss is estimated at Rs. 2,000. |
| <i>Bidar.</i> | | | |
| 1 | 20th Feby. 1948. | Kunteshirai. | ... Goondas looted and burnt down the house of Chennappa Mustapur. The loss is estimated at Rs. 85,000. |
| 2 | 24th to 27th Feby. 1948. | Chitgoppa Taluq. | ... Ittehad volunteers committed loot arson, rape and kidnaping in 12 villages in this taluq. |
| 3 | 21st Feby. 1948. | Hilalpur, Chitgoppa Taluq. | Muslim goondas burnt down 55 houses, looted property and kidnapped two women. The loss is valued at Rs. 4,00,000. |

| S. No. | Date | Village | Details |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>Bidar.—contd.</i> | | | |
| 4 | 22nd Feby. 1948. | Bothji. | ... Muslim goondas committed loot and arson. |
| 5 | 3rd March 1948. | Bidar District. | ... Pandit Vinayak Rao Vidyalkar, President Pleaders Protest Committee sent a telegram to H.E.H. the Nizam to the effect that more than 50 villages have been gutted and property worth Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs looted by Razakars according to a well chalked out programme. |