

**1. In what ways did the Hyderabad State Congress encourage socio-political awareness and activism during its time? Discuss its key contributions.**

The Hyderabad State Congress (HSC) emerged as a powerful political force during the Nizam's autocratic rule, playing a vital role in awakening socio-political consciousness among the people of Hyderabad State, especially in Telangana. Through its mass movements, educational efforts, and reformist agenda, the HSC mobilized citizens against feudal oppression and laid the foundation for democratic governance and integration with India.

**1. Advocacy for Civil Rights and Political Freedom**

- The HSC campaigned for civil liberties, including freedom of speech, assembly, and press, challenging the repressive rule of the Nizam.
- Example: The Satyagraha Movement (Oct–Dec 1938) was launched to protest against political restrictions and demand basic rights.
- Impact: These initiatives inspired widespread participation and helped inculcate a sense of political awareness and democratic aspiration among the people.

**2. Resistance to Feudal Oppression**

- The Congress openly opposed the Jagirdari and feudal systems, which exploited peasants and suppressed lower classes.
- Impact: Its campaigns against feudal lords weakened the power of landed elites and encouraged socio-economic upliftment, particularly among the rural poor and tenant farmers.

**3. Role in Hyderabad's Integration into India**

- The HSC was at the forefront of the Join India Movement (1947), organizing public meetings and hoisting the Indian national flag to assert the demand for accession.
- It also supported Operation Polo (1948), the Indian government's military action to annex Hyderabad.
- Impact: This was crucial in ensuring Hyderabad's peaceful integration into the Indian Union, facilitating the establishment of democratic institutions.

**4. Educational Initiatives and Literacy Promotion**

- The HSC emphasized universal education as a tool for empowerment.
- It supported the establishment of schools, libraries, and colleges, especially in rural areas.
- Impact: These efforts improved literacy rates, cultivated informed citizenry, and enabled broader participation in political processes.

**5. Women's Empowerment and Social Reform**

- The HSC supported the upliftment of women through education, awareness, and political engagement.
- Example: Initiatives like Andhra Mahila Sabhas, organized parallel to HSC meetings, focused on female literacy and leadership.
- Impact: These movements enabled women to take part in social reform and political activism, challenging patriarchal norms.

**6. Fight Against Social Discrimination**

- The Congress actively worked to abolish untouchability and caste discrimination, promoting equality and social justice.
- Example: At the Jogipet Sabha (1930), resolutions were passed in support of widow remarriage and compulsory primary education.
- Impact: These reformist policies fostered social inclusion, particularly for marginalized Dalit communities.

**7. Political Mobilization and Mass Movements**

- The HSC organized mass satyagrahas, strikes, and demonstrations against autocratic rule, drawing participation from students, workers, women, and farmers.

- Impact: These actions helped in forming a politically aware and mobilized society, ready to embrace democratic governance and resist authoritarianism.

## **8. Use of Press and Publications for Awareness**

- The Congress utilized newspapers, pamphlets, and political literature to spread its message.
- Example: Suravaram Pratap Reddy's publication of Golconda Patrika (1925) played a key role in promoting nationalist and democratic ideas.
- Impact: These publications were instrumental in building political consciousness and educating the public on their rights and duties.

## **Conclusion**

The Hyderabad State Congress was a beacon of socio-political transformation in the Hyderabad State. Through its sustained activism for civil rights, anti-feudal struggles, educational reform, women's empowerment, and national integration, it laid the groundwork for a democratic and just society. Its legacy endures in the form of an enlightened political culture, the end of autocratic rule, and the successful integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

## **2. The Vandemataram Movement an instant movement caught guard of national leadership. Do you agree? Discuss its origin and impact on the freedom struggle.**

Yes, the Vandemataram Movement in Hyderabad was indeed an instantaneous, student-led uprising that caught not only the attention but also the guard of national leadership, owing to its spontaneity, intensity, and the way it challenged the autocratic rule of the Nizam. Though initially local in scope, it quickly gained national prominence, becoming a symbol of resistance and socio-political awakening in the princely state of Hyderabad.

### **Origin of the Vandemataram Movement**

#### **1. Spontaneous Student Protests**

- The movement began as an unplanned, grassroots reaction by students in Hyderabad, who defied the ban on singing "Vande Mataram"—a patriotic hymn symbolic of Indian nationalism.
- Students in schools and colleges took to the streets, holding public gatherings and shouting slogans, triggering arrests and repressive action by the Nizam's government.

#### **2. Harsh Repression as a Catalyst**

- The arrests and harsh punishments of student leaders ignited further unrest. Instead of suppressing the movement, the Nizam's actions intensified public outrage, drawing attention from all sections of society.

#### **3. Involvement of Hyderabad State Congress**

- The Hyderabad State Congress (HSC), led by figures like Swamy Ramananda Tirtha and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, soon took charge of the movement, providing structure, strategy, and mass mobilization.
- Peaceful satyagrahas, protest marches, and public meetings were organized across the state, transforming a student protest into a widespread civil disobedience movement.

#### **4. National Attention**

- The unexpected intensity of the movement caught national leaders off guard. Prominent leaders such as Gandhi, Nehru, and Patel expressed solidarity, condemning the Nizam's repression and praising the courage of Hyderabad's youth.
- Extensive press coverage in national newspapers elevated the movement to national consciousness, placing Hyderabad's political struggle within the larger context of the Indian freedom movement.

### **Impact on the Freedom Struggle**

#### **1. Political Awakening in Hyderabad**

- The movement sharpened political awareness among the people of Hyderabad, especially the youth, who became actively involved in anti-Nizam and anti-colonial struggles.
- It created a generation of politically conscious citizens who would later play vital roles in Telangana's integration and democratization.

#### **2. Accelerated Demand for Integration**

- The protest demonstrated the people's desire for democratic governance and resistance to autocratic rule, setting the stage for the Join India Movement (1947).

- This momentum eventually led to Operation Polo (1948)—India’s military action that brought Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

### **3. Strengthened Nationalism and Unity**

- “Vande Mataram” became a symbol of national pride in Hyderabad, uniting people across caste, class, and religious lines.
- The emotional power of the slogan helped bridge regional gaps and brought Hyderabad closer to the mainstream Indian nationalist movement.

### **4. Cultural and Social Revitalization**

- The movement sparked a revival of patriotic art, literature, and song, particularly around national symbols and freedom ideals.
- Cultural events, literary circles, and public readings flourished, spreading nationalist sentiments in a previously suppressed society.

### **5. Exposing the Repressive Nature of the Nizam’s Rule**

- The movement exposed the intolerance and brutality of the Nizam’s regime. Public beatings, censorship, and arbitrary arrests revealed the depth of state repression, turning public opinion decisively against the monarchy.

The Vandemataram Movement was more than just a spontaneous protest — it was a catalyst for political transformation in Hyderabad. Though unplanned, it resonated deeply with national ideals of freedom and justice, catching the national leadership off guard with its energy and reach.

By combining student activism, mass mobilization, and national solidarity, the movement became a critical chapter in both Hyderabad’s political awakening and India’s broader struggle for independence. Its legacy endures as a testament to the power of spontaneous collective action in the face of authoritarianism.