

1. Evaluate the contributions of the Nizam Subjects League (Mulki League) in advocating for the rights and identity of Mulkis in the Hyderabad Princely State.

Introduction:

The **Nizam Subjects League**, popularly known as the **Mulki League**, was formed in **1935** to protect the rights and interests of the native population (Mulkis) of Hyderabad Princely State. It emerged as a significant response to the growing **administrative marginalization** of locals in favor of outsiders (Gair-Mulkis) under the Nizam's regime. The League became an early platform for articulating regional identity and administrative justice.

1. Background and Causes for Formation:

- The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a growing influx of **non-locals**—especially from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajputana, Andhra, and Bombay—into Hyderabad's elite administrative positions.
- **Employment disparity:** As per the 1886 list, non-Mulkis held a disproportionate number of high-paying jobs, causing deep resentment among local graduates.
- Discrimination was especially severe against **Telangana Hindus**, e.g., only 63 Hindus were appointed out of 680 jobs in 1894.
- Earlier mobilizations like the **Osmania Graduates Association (1920)** set the stage for organized advocacy.

2. Key Contributions of the League:

a. Political Mobilization of Mulkis:

- The League brought together leaders like **Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung**, **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao**, **Padmaja Naidu**, and **Madapati Hanumantha Rao** to assert **Mulki rights**.
- It demanded **preferential employment**, promotion of **Hindustani** as a common language, and espoused “**Hyderabad for Hyderabadi**s” to counter growing alienation.

b. Institutional Reforms:

- The League's efforts led to the formation of the **Aravamudan Ayyangar Committee**, which issued recommendations in 1939:
 - ✓ **Strict enforcement of Mulki Rules** in civil service recruitment.
 - ✓ Creation of a **separate recruitment agency**, later becoming the **Hyderabad Public Service Commission**.
 - ✓ Clear definition of the term “**Mulki**” (clarified in 1945) to remove legal ambiguities.

C. Promotion of Regional Identity:

- It emphasized **Deccani nationalism**, promoting Telangana's distinct cultural and administrative identity within the composite Hyderabad State.
- Despite communal tensions, the League maintained a **secular and inclusive outlook**, resisting attempts to label it as communal.

3. Limitations and Decline:

- The League faltered when it **expanded its agenda** to include a **responsible government**, which brought it into conflict with the Nizam's autocracy.
- Its closure weakened the broader Mulki movement, though it laid the groundwork for later mobilizations during **Operation Polo** and the **post-independence Mulki agitation (1952–56)**.

Conclusion:

The Nizam Subjects League played a **pivotal role in institutionalizing Mulki rights**, creating awareness about local employment injustice, and fostering a distinct cultural identity. While short-lived, its impact resonated in the subsequent socio-political reorganization and formation of regionalist discourse in Telangana's history.

2. Discuss the objectives, findings, and historical relevance of the Pandit Sunderlal Committee, constituted during the military administration in the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

Introduction:

In the aftermath of **Operation Polo** (September 1948), which marked the **forcible integration of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union**, widespread reports of communal violence emerged. To investigate these incidents, the **Government of India constituted the Pandit Sunderlal Committee in December 1948**, during the military administration of Hyderabad.

1. Objectives of the Committee:

- The **primary mandate** of the committee was to investigate the **nature, causes, and extent of communal violence** following the annexation of Hyderabad.
- It aimed to document **human rights violations**, assess damage to life and property, and recommend measures for **relief, rehabilitation, and communal harmony**.
- The committee also sought to inform future administrative policy in handling communal tension and military-civil relations.

2. Key Findings of the Report:

- **Widespread Communal Violence:** The committee reported **mass killings, lootings, arson, and sexual violence**, predominantly targeting the **Muslim population** in rural and semi-urban areas.
- **Casualties:** The estimated death toll ranged between **27,000 and 40,000**.
- **Field Work:** The committee spent 3 weeks (Nov–Dec 1948), covering **7 districts and 109 villages**, and interviewed around 500 people.
- **Property Destruction:** Extensive loss of homes, religious structures, and community infrastructure was noted.
- **Causes of Violence:**
 - ✓ Breakdown of civil order during military rule.
 - ✓ Retaliatory communal tensions fueled by historical grievances.
 - ✓ Inadequate administrative control and accountability mechanisms.

3. Recommendations:

- **Immediate restoration of law and order** through civil administration.
- **Relief and rehabilitation:** Financial aid, rebuilding efforts, and support for affected families.
- **Promotion of communal harmony:** Interfaith dialogue and confidence-building measures.
- **Judicial inquiry** into specific incidents to ensure accountability and justice.

4. Historical Relevance and Legacy:

- The report was deemed **too sensitive** and was suppressed by the Nehru government for fear of inflaming communal tensions and tarnishing the military's image. It remained **classified until 2013**, when it was made available in the Nehru Memorial Museum.
- Despite its secrecy, the committee's findings played a critical role in:
 - ✓ Highlighting the **importance of human rights** and transparency during state-led interventions.
 - ✓ Underscoring the **complexity of integrating princely states**, particularly with diverse religious compositions.
 - ✓ Serving as a **historical record** of Hyderabad's troubled transition into the Indian Union.

Conclusion:

The Pandit Sunderlal Committee stands as a **landmark effort in post-independence India** to uphold democratic accountability during military governance. Though underutilized at the time, its findings remain vital for understanding the **challenges of communal integration, civil-military relations, and administrative reforms** in newly integrated regions.