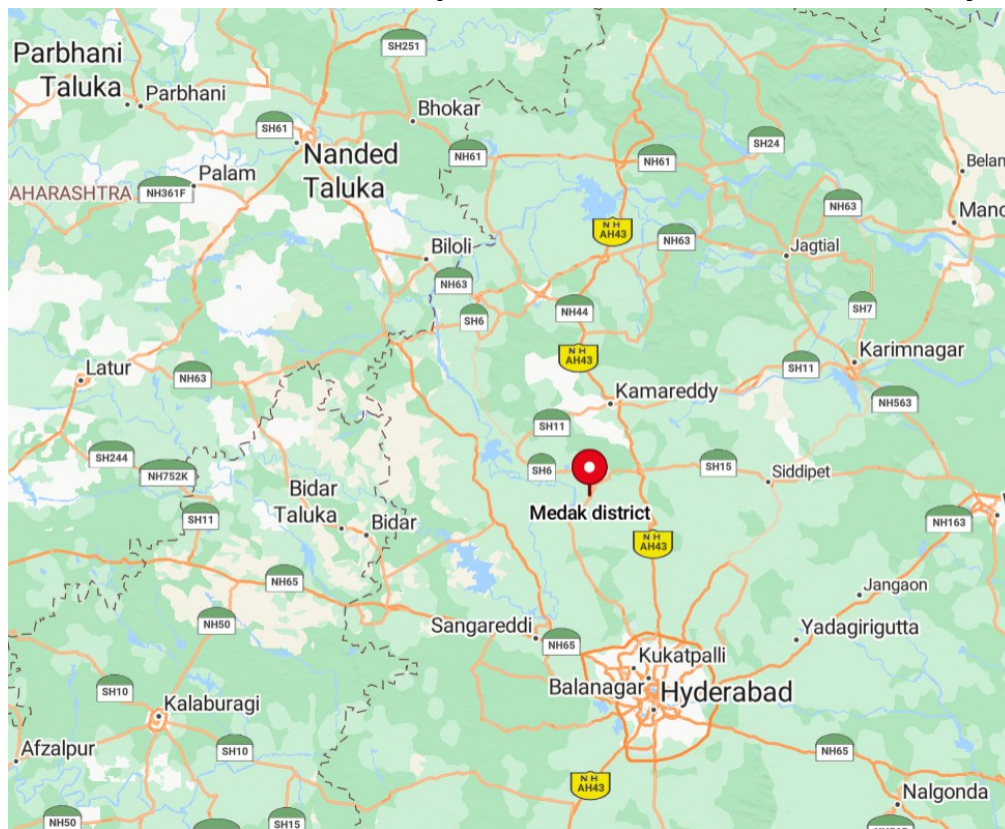


## India: Social Leadership must not create dis-harmony

June 20, 2024

June 20, 2024: the **sidelines** of the **G7 Summit** in Apulia, **Italy**: Canadian and Indian Prime Ministers - **Trudeau** and **Modi** – met in Italy and were able to eliminate the tensions, which had affected the relations between the two members of the British Commonwealth since September 18, 2023, when Prime Minister **Justin Trudeau** addressed the Canadian Parliament and stated that Canadian security agencies had obtained “credible allegations” linking “agents of the Indian government” to the killing of Canadian Sikh *Hardeep Singh Nijjar*. India’s Ministry of External Affairs rejected **Trudeau’s** allegations, calling them “absurd” and emphasizing the focus on Khalistani terrorists and extremists sheltered in Canada.

## India: Social Leadership must not create dis-harmony



*District Medak, State of Telangana, India*

*Area: 2,786 Km<sup>2</sup>; Population (Census of 2011): 0.77 Mn; Hindu: 92.05%; Islam: 6.76%; Christianity: 0.77%; Others: 0.42%*

*Language: Telugu:83.91%; Lambadi, Lambani, Lamani or Banjari (spoken by the Banjara people across India): 8.42%; Urdu: 6.44%; Others: 1.23%.*

**Medak** district, located in the western region of the Indian state of Telangana, shares boundaries with **Sangareddy, Kamareddy, Siddipet** and **Medchal-Malkajgiri** districts.

Medak is called "*city of gardens*" due to its luscious greenery.

HISTORY: Till 1185, **Prithviraj Chauhan**, a brave young ruler of Ajmer, was busy in expanding his kingdom by capturing his neighboring states of **Bhadanakas, Dods, Kachhawahas, Chandelas** and **Chaulukyias**. By 1186 CE, **Muhammad Ghori** had expanded his kingdom from Afghanistan into Gomal pass, Multan, Uchha and Nadol in Punjab. By 1190 CE, Ghori had defeated Herati Turks and Khwarizmis. This made his borders in Afghanistan safe and he became free to focus on capturing the richer territories in Punjab. He soon captured the Sirhind fort.

This made **Ghori** and **Chauhan** neighbors.

**Chauhan** crossed the river *Ghori* at *Tarain* leading to a battle in 1192CE.

BATTLE of TARAIN, 1192 CE: (Reference: "The Military History of India" by **Jadunath Sarkar**)

**Sarkar** writes:

"Large numbers of his horsemen began to slip away, not daring to face the roaring tide of Rajput cavalry flushed with victory." While Afghan and Khilji components were fleeing along with most Amirs, Ghori unwilling to flee decided to fight and rushed forward to meet the advancing Rajput centre of elephants, camels and infantry. With no ranks and formations now, it was all out chaos.

Ghori met Govindaraja Tomara of Delhi who was with his elephant. Ghori hit Govindaraja with a spear knocking his two teeth. Govindaraja responded by striking him with his lance which made Ghori fall from his horse. Amid the chaos, Ghori was lucky to be saved by a Khilji soldier who took him away from the battlefield. Ghurids fled and were chased by Rajputs for 40 miles but Khorasani horses were faster and better, which ensured their safe escape.

---- A Brief HISTORY of the STATE of HYDERABAD from 1724 CE ----

**Qutub Shahis** is the name of the Royal family, which ruled over Hyderabad (i) as an Independent Kingdom from 1724 to 1798; (ii) as a semi-independent King under British Protection from 1798 to 1858; (iii) as the King of a Princely state of India from 1858 to 1947 (iv) as the ruler of an unrecognized Independent State, within

the Indian sub-continent from 1947 to 1948. The **Qutub Shahis** called the ruler of the Kingdom/ State as a Nizam.

**Qutub Shahis** named Medak as **Gulshanabad**, (which means "*city of gardens*") due to its luscious greenery.

When the Rezakar militia set up by Qasim Rizvi, for the Nizam, started forcible conversion or killing of Hindus and a large number of Hindus fled into India, the Home Minister of India, warned the Nizam to stop the atrocities. When the Nizam did not respond, Operation Polo, led by **Major General J. N. Chaudhuri** was **launched on** September 13, 1948. The operation began with an economic blockade. When the indiscriminate killing of Hindus did not stop, **Major General Chaudhuri** took Police Action, that decisively overpowered the Hyderabad State Armed Forces, resulting in the annexation of Hyderabad by the Indian Union on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948.

**Major General J. N. Chaudhuri** led the military government of Hyderabad from September 17, 1948 to January 25, 1950. On January 25, 1950, Nizam VII **signed the Instrument of Accession** with the Central Government of India. On January 26, Nizam VII took over as the Raj Pramukh or Governor of the Indian State of Hyderabad, a position he held till the merger of Hyderabad with Andhra **to form Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956.**

On January 26, Nizam VII took over as the Raj Pramukh or Governor.

After dissolving the military government, a civilian government headed by **M. K. Vellodi** as the **Chief Minister of Hyderabad State**, was appointed by the Government of India to govern Hyderabad State from January 26, 1950 until the first general elections held in 1952.

**Mullath Kadingi Vellodi** CIE, ICS (1896–1987) was a member of the Indian Civil Service. He was the Textile Commissioner and ex-officio Joint Secretary in the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies during the British Raj. He was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (CIE) in the 1944 Birthday Honours list.

He had served as the High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom from April 1947 to August 1947. He returned to Delhi in 1947 to take up the post of Controller of Imports and Exports.

He served as the Cabinet Secretary and Secretary of the Planning Commission from 1957 to 1958. From 20 June 1958 to 6 December 1961, he was the Indian Ambassador to Switzerland.

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