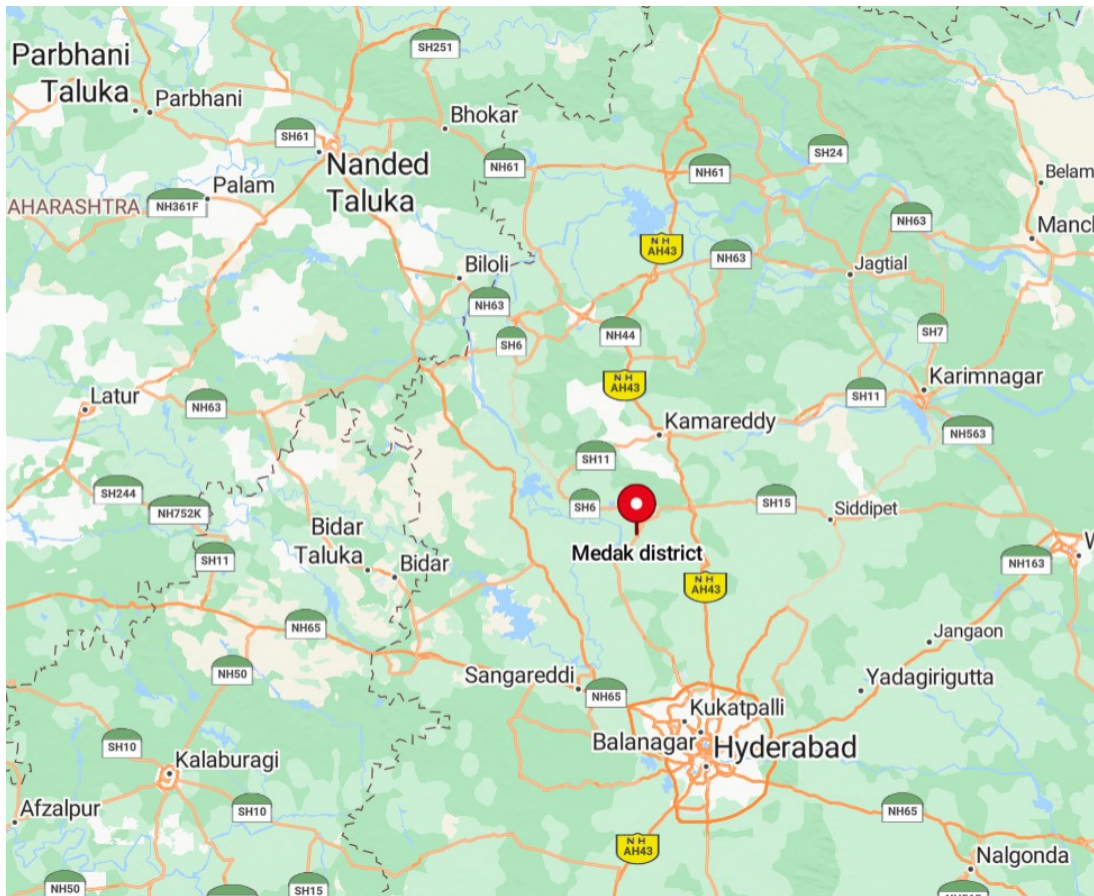


## India: Social Leadership must not create dis-harmony

June 20, 2024

June 17, 2024: **Hyderabad**, Telengana, India: On Saturday, June 15, 2024, before **Bakrid**, a local mob attacked the **Miraj ul Uloom Madrasa** in Medak district, where a large number of cattle for the sacrificial rituals of Bakrid, were tethered. The mob was protesting against bringing a large number of cattle for the sacrifice, to an area, where both the Muslims and non-Muslims live cheek-by-jowl.

In Hyderabad, India, **Bakrid** (also known as **Eid-ul-Adha** or **Bakra Eid**) was celebrated on June 17, 2024. This festival commemorates **Prophet Ibrahim's** absolute dedication to God and involves the sacrifice of animals as an act of faith.



*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-Malkajiri** districts.

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

*A VIBRANT and a COMPETITIVE DEMOCRACY in INDIA: [www.DiGiNews360.com](http://www.DiGiNews360.com) calls on all the Leaders of the Society, all the Influencers of Social Media and all the spiritual Leaders to come forward to apply a healing touch in Medak and Hyderabad, and in fact all over the world, so that all human beings on this planet can care for one another and build a life*

- *of dignity, with excellent educational and health facilities for all, and,*
- *without poverty*
  - *and without a sense of insecurity.*

*[www.DiGiNews360.com](http://www.DiGiNews360.com) believes that the competitive democracy in India provides the environment for building such a society and it hopes that, at least in India, the efforts for building such a society will get the support from all segments of society.*

---- A BACKGROUNDER on the HISTORY of **Prithviraj Chauhan** ----  
*including the 2<sup>nd</sup> BATTLE of TARAIN OF 1192 CE*

---- A Brief HISTORY of PRITHVIRAJ CHAUHAN and the BATTLE of TARAIN ----

The 2<sup>nd</sup> BATTLE of TARAIN of 1192 CE proved to be a watershed in India's history. **Prithviraj Chauhan** was defeated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Tarain. From the day of defeat of **Prithviraj Chauhan** till August 15, 1947, the area of Delhi was ruled by non-Hindus. After the defeat of Chauhans, different Turkic tribes dominated Northern India around Delhi till 1799, when **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** captured Lahore.

The Hindu rule, by the dynasty could last only till 1849.

After the death of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** in 1839, the empire was ruled by the minor sons of **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**. The court was divided into factions and could not provide a consistent rule to the large empire. Queen **Chand Kaur (1840-41)** and

queen Jind Kaur (1843-46) tried to rule as regents. However, the **Lahore Durbar** ("Court") continued to pull in different directions. In 1849, the **British East India Company** annexed the empire after defeat of the forces of the **Lahore Durbar** in the **Second Anglo-Sikh War** of 1849 at Ferozpur.



DELHI area: The traumatic defeat of **Prithviraj Chauhan** was followed by the rule, over North-Western India, by nearly illiterate Muslim rulers from Afghanistan. These new rulers used sword for forcible conversion to Islam if one wanted to avoid assassination. They desecrated Hindu temples, including the Har Mandir at Amritsar, whenever they were able to win control of any area. This initiated a period when a harmonious society could not be established in North Western India, in spite of the efforts by **Sikh Saints** and **Muslim Sufis**. The secular rule by **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, where the ruler dispensed justice to all equally, did improve the situation a little. But the efforts of the British regime to strengthen their rule by dividing the Society, on the basis of religion, did not permit a unified harmonious society in this part of India. In 1947, this culminated in a partition of India, on the basis of religion, to create a new country of Pakistan. The partition was accompanied by

The partition of India on August 15, 1947, in a sea of blood, created millions of Refugees, who had to leave their ancestral homes for saving their lives and their

honor. (The Brief Note **does not describe** the killings of innocent civilians, including children, rapes of women and forcible expulsion from their ancestral homes of more than 10 million people. This was **the largest human tragedy in the history of mankind**. The bitterness, it has left in the aftermath of partition, benumbed the intellectual faculties of mankind to an extent that human literature does not have any mapping of the number of deaths, the extent of human tragedy and its long-term effects on the area etc.)

The considered view of [www.DiGiNews360.com](http://www.DiGiNews360.com) is that “The Punjab: Bloodied, Partitioned and Cleansed” by Professor Ishtiaq Ahmed to be published on Oct 1, 2024 on Amazon is the 1<sup>st</sup> evaluation of the suffering the area has gone through.

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, Ucca 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 **Muhammad Ghori**’s horsemen began to slip away, not daring to face the roaring tide of Rajput cavalry, imbued with first flushes of impulse of 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 65 Km but **Khorasani horses were faster and better, which ensured their safe escape**.

After re-grouping, **Muhammad Ghori returned for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Tarain in 1192 CE**. **Prithviraj Chauhan** was defeated, imprisoned in Ghazani, and, was made blind by using burning hot iron rods.

**Chand Bardai**, the court-poet of **Prithviraj Chauhan** reached Ghazani and was able to win the confidence of **Muhammad Ghori** through his poems. **Bardai** told **Muhammad Ghori** that though **Prithviraj Chauhan** was blind, he could shoot an arrow at a target, if the distance and direction of the target were given to him. **Muhammad Ghori** ordered the blind King to be brought before him for a demonstration of the Blind-King's capability. During the demonstration, **Bardai** helped **Prithviraj Chauhan** kill **Muhammad Ghori** and commit suicide. During the chaotic condition at Ghazani, was able to escape back to safer places in India.

**Chand Bardai** composed *Prithviraj Raso*, an epic poem in Brajbhasa about the life of **Prithviraj Chauhan**. Today, many versions of *Prithviraj Raso* are available, and, the scholars have not been able to find time and resources for determining the authentic version of *Prithviraj Raso*, which has more than 10,000 stanzas.

---- 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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