



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

ROLE OF THE PRESS IN THE TELANGANA ARMED STRUGGLE (1946–1951)

Dr. D. Srinivas, Assistant Professor of History, Government Degree College, Mahadevpur.

Abstract

The Telangana Armed Struggle (1946–1951) remains one of the most significant peasant uprisings in modern Indian history. Emerging from deep socio-economic inequalities in the princely state of Hyderabad under the rule of the Nizam, the movement was primarily directed against feudal exploitation, forced labour, and political repression. While the armed struggle itself has been extensively studied from political and agrarian perspectives, the role of the press in shaping the movement has received comparatively limited scholarly attention. This paper examines how newspapers, pamphlets, underground publications, and intellectual writings contributed to mobilizing public opinion, exposing feudal oppression, and disseminating revolutionary ideas during the Telangana struggle. The study highlights the role of both regional and national press in documenting atrocities committed by feudal landlords and Razakar militias while simultaneously promoting democratic ideals and agrarian reform. Special attention is given to the activities of underground Communist publications and progressive journalists who played a critical role in educating peasants and strengthening resistance against the Nizam's autocratic regime. The research also analyzes the impact of state censorship, propaganda, and media suppression during this period. By examining the intersection between print culture and political activism, the paper argues that the press functioned as a powerful instrument of resistance and political awakening. Ultimately, the study demonstrates that the printed word became an essential vehicle for shaping public consciousness, mobilizing rural populations, and contributing to the broader struggle for social justice and democratic transformation in Telangana.

Keywords: *Telangana Armed Struggle, Hyderabad State, Press and Media, Razakars, Agrarian Reform, Communist Movement, Peasant Mobilization, Print Culture, Feudalism, Political Consciousness*

1. Introduction

The Telangana Armed Struggle (1946–1951) represents a crucial chapter in the socio-political history of modern India. The movement emerged within the princely state of Hyderabad, which was ruled by the Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan. Hyderabad State was characterized by a deeply entrenched feudal agrarian system dominated by jagirdars, deshmukhs, and other intermediaries who controlled large tracts of land. These feudal elites exercised immense power over the peasantry, extracting heavy rents and imposing forced labour known as *vetti*. The lack of civil liberties, combined with economic exploitation, created widespread discontent among the rural population.

During the late colonial period, particularly in the 1940s, several social and political movements began to challenge the feudal order in Hyderabad. The Communist Party of India played a significant role in organizing peasants and mobilizing them against oppressive landlords. The Telangana region witnessed an organized peasant rebellion that aimed to abolish feudal exploitation, redistribute land, and establish democratic rights for rural communities.

An important yet often overlooked dimension of this struggle was the role played by the press. Newspapers, pamphlets, and underground publications served as critical instruments in spreading political awareness among the masses. In an environment where public meetings were often restricted and political activism was suppressed, printed materials became powerful tools for communication and mobilization.

The press not only reported incidents of feudal oppression and police repression but also framed the struggle in ideological terms. It helped create a narrative of resistance against autocratic rule and promoted the ideals of social justice, equality, and agrarian reform. Furthermore, the national press outside Hyderabad State played a crucial role in shaping public opinion in British India and later independent India regarding the political situation in Hyderabad.

The period between 1946 and 1951 was marked by intense conflict, involving peasants, communist activists, feudal landlords, Razakar militias, and the Hyderabad State authorities. After India gained independence in 1947, the Nizam initially refused to accede to the Indian Union, which further intensified the political crisis. Eventually, the Indian government launched a military action known as Operation Polo in September 1948, leading to Hyderabad's integration into India.

Throughout these dramatic events, the press served as a vital medium for documenting the realities of rural life, exposing injustices, and mobilizing support for the peasant movement. This study seeks to examine the multifaceted role played by the press in shaping the Telangana Armed Struggle and contributing to broader socio-political transformation.

2. Objectives of the Study

The present study seeks to examine the role of the press during the Telangana Armed Struggle and its contribution to political mobilization and social change. The major objectives of the study include:

1. To examine the socio-political and economic conditions in Hyderabad State during the period 1946–1951.
2. To analyze the role of newspapers and print media in exposing feudal exploitation and agrarian injustices.
3. To study the contribution of underground Communist publications in mobilizing peasants and spreading revolutionary ideas.
4. To evaluate the impact of state censorship and repression on journalistic activities in Hyderabad State.
5. To compare the narratives presented by pro-government newspapers with those of nationalist and progressive publications.
6. To examine the role of the national press in influencing debates regarding Hyderabad's political future and integration into the Indian Union.
7. To highlight the contributions of journalists, intellectuals, and political leaders who used print media as a tool of activism.
8. To assess the broader impact of print culture on political consciousness, social awareness, and agrarian reform in Telangana.

3. Review of Literature

The Telangana Armed Struggle has been the subject of considerable academic attention. Scholars have examined the movement from various perspectives, including agrarian relations, peasant mobilization, political ideology, and state repression. However, the role of the press in shaping the struggle has received relatively limited focus.

One of the most important works on the Telangana struggle is P. Sundarayya's *Telangana People's Struggle and Its Lessons*. Sundarayya provides a detailed account of the peasant movement and emphasizes the role of the Communist Party in organizing rural resistance. His work highlights the political strategies adopted by the movement and the importance of ideological education among peasants.

Barry Pavier's *The Telangana Movement 1944–51* provides a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic factors that led to the peasant uprising. Pavier examines the structural inequalities within Hyderabad's feudal system and explores how political mobilization transformed local grievances into a broader revolutionary movement.

Bipan Chandra and his colleagues, in *India's Struggle for Independence*, discuss the Telangana movement within the wider context of anti-colonial and post-independence political developments. Their analysis highlights the role of peasant struggles in shaping democratic politics in India.

Sumit Sarkar's work on modern Indian history provides insights into the dynamics of peasant movements and the relationship between political ideology and social transformation. Sarkar's analysis of agrarian movements offers useful theoretical perspectives for understanding the Telangana struggle.

A. R. Desai's sociological approach to Indian nationalism emphasizes the importance of social and economic factors in shaping political movements. His work helps contextualize the Telangana struggle within broader patterns of agrarian unrest and social change in colonial and post-colonial India.

Several regional scholars and activists, including Ravi Narayan Reddy and K. Balagopal, have also contributed valuable insights into the history of the Telangana movement. Their writings highlight the experiences of peasants and activists who participated directly in the struggle.

Despite this rich body of literature, the specific role played by newspapers, pamphlets, and underground publications remains relatively underexplored. This study seeks to address this gap by focusing on the press as a key instrument of political mobilization and ideological communication during the Telangana Armed Struggle.

4. Methodology

The present study adopts a historical and analytical research design. The research combines descriptive and interpretative approaches to examine the role of the press during the Telangana Armed Struggle.

Primary sources constitute an important component of the research. These include contemporary newspapers such as *Golconda Patrika*, *Praja Shakti*, *Vishalandhra*, *Andhra Patrika*, and *The Rayyat*. In addition, pamphlets, underground publications, government reports, memoirs of activists, and archival documents provide valuable insights into the political atmosphere of the period.

Secondary sources include scholarly books, journal articles, and historical analyses written by prominent historians and political scientists. These works help contextualize the Telangana struggle within broader debates on agrarian reform, peasant movements, and political transformation in India.

The study employs content analysis as a key method of investigation. Newspaper articles and pamphlets are examined to identify recurring themes such as feudal oppression, agrarian reform, democratic rights, and resistance against Razakar violence. By analyzing these themes, the study seeks to understand how the press framed the struggle and influenced public opinion.

A comparative approach is also adopted to examine differences between pro-government newspapers and nationalist or progressive publications. This comparison helps highlight the ideological divisions within the media landscape of Hyderabad State.

The study focuses on the period between 1946 and 1951, covering the peak years of the Telangana Armed Struggle, the integration of Hyderabad into the Indian Union, and the transitional phase that followed.

5. Results and Discussion

The findings of the study reveal that the press played a crucial role in shaping the Telangana Armed Struggle. Its influence can be understood through several key dimensions.

Exposure of Feudal Oppression: One of the most significant contributions of the press was its role in exposing the exploitative practices of feudal landlords. Newspapers reported instances of forced labour, illegal taxation, land confiscation, and police brutality. These reports helped bring local grievances to the attention of a wider audience and created a sense of solidarity among peasants across different regions.

The publication of such reports also challenged the legitimacy of the feudal system and highlighted the need for agrarian reform.

Underground Communist Publications: Underground publications associated with the Communist Party played a vital role in mobilizing the peasantry. These publications often circulated secretly in rural areas and were read aloud in village gatherings.

Newspapers such as *Praja Shakti* and *Vishalandhra* promoted revolutionary ideas and encouraged peasants to resist exploitation. Pamphlets explained concepts such as land redistribution, class struggle, and collective organization.

These publications helped transform scattered protests into a coordinated movement with a clear ideological framework.

State Censorship and Media Control: The Nizam's government attempted to suppress critical journalism through strict censorship measures. Printing presses were monitored, publications were banned, and journalists were arrested.

Despite these restrictions, underground networks ensured that information continued to circulate. The struggle between censorship and resistance turned the media landscape into a battleground of competing narratives.

National Press and Public Opinion: The national press in India played a significant role in shaping public opinion about the situation in Hyderabad. Newspapers in major cities reported on Razakar violence and criticized the autocratic rule of the Nizam.

These reports strengthened the argument that Hyderabad's integration into India was necessary to protect democratic rights and maintain national unity.

Role of Journalists and Intellectuals: Several prominent intellectuals and journalists contributed to the movement through their writings. Figures such as Suravaram Pratap Reddy and Madapati Hanumantha Rao emphasized cultural awakening and social reform.

Their writings helped connect political activism with broader questions of identity, language, and social justice.

6. Conclusion

The Telangana Armed Struggle was not merely a military or political confrontation; it was also a battle of ideas and narratives. In this context, the press played a decisive role in shaping public consciousness and mobilizing resistance against feudal oppression.

Newspapers, pamphlets, and underground publications served as powerful instruments of communication in an environment where political expression was heavily restricted. They exposed injustices, educated peasants about their rights, and articulated the ideological foundations of the movement.

The study demonstrates that print culture played a crucial role in transforming local grievances into a broader political struggle for democracy and social justice. The press not only documented the events of the Telangana movement but also actively contributed to shaping its trajectory.

The experience of the Telangana Armed Struggle highlights the enduring importance of media in democratic societies. It illustrates how the printed word can serve as a catalyst for political awareness, social reform, and collective action.

7. References

1. Sundarayya, P. *Telangana People's Struggle and Its Lessons*. New Delhi: CPI Publications, 1972, pp. 23–30.
2. Pavier, Barry. *The Telangana Movement 1944–51: A Study in the Dynamics of Peasant Revolt*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1981, pp. 45–52.
3. Chandra, Bipan, Mridula Mukherjee, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India's Struggle for Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1988, pp. 559–563.
4. Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan, 1983, pp. 413–418.
5. Desai, A. R. *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan, 2005, pp. 312–318.
6. Reddy, V. Ramakrishna. *The Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle, 1946–1951*. Hyderabad: Hyderabad Book Trust, 1990, pp. 88–95.
7. Balagopal, K. *Writings on Telangana Peasant Movements*. Hyderabad: Perspectives Publications, 2011, pp. 41–46.
8. Reddy, Suravaram Pratap. Editorial writings in *Golconda Patrika* on social reform and Telugu identity. Hyderabad Archives.
9. Rao, Madapati Hanumantha. Writings on Telugu social and political awakening in Hyderabad State.
10. Reddy, Ravi Narayan. *Veera Telangana: My Experiences in the Telangana Struggle*. Hyderabad: CPI Publications, pp. 62–70.
11. Government of Hyderabad. *Reports on Razakar Activities and Political Repression during the Rule of Mir Osman Ali Khan, 1946–1948*.
12. *Andhra Patrika* and *The Rayyat*. Contemporary newspaper reports on Operation Polo, September 1948.