

## History for Separation

Courtesy: Satya N Rapelly

### Why Telangana separate state?

We are Unaware of many facts of Telangana where we live and mother land. People tend to pass a statements with out any thought "What would a separate state get?". Few things we should know in brief before you come to one conclusion.

### History of Hyderabad State:

Hyderabad was a princely state of Nizam Ruler; it was freed from Nizam rule on Sept 17<sup>th</sup> 1948 i.e. a year after India Independence. Administratively, Hyderabad State was made up of sixteen districts, grouped into four divisions.

#### Aurangabad division:

Aurangabad, Beed, Nander, and Parbhani districts;

#### Gulbargah (Gulbargah) division:

Bidar District, Gulbarga, Osmanabad District, and Raichur District;

#### Medak division:

Atraf-i-Baldah, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts.

#### Warangal division:

Adilabad\*, Karimnagar, and Warangal districts (Kammam was part of Warangal till - 1st October, 1953)

During the India's independence in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad declared his intentions of being a independent country or with idea of joining with Pakistan.

In 1948, with police action against Nizam rule, Muslim militants - Razakars, after 5 days of continuous fight, the Hyderabad state become part of Indian union. After merging into Union, it was a separate state from 1948 to 1956.

After the Police Action, Hyderabad remained under military rule for a couple of years under General J N Chaudhary. In June 1950, a civilian government was formed with M K Vellodi as chief minister. In 1952, general elections were held and a popular Congress government under the chief ministership of Burugula Ramakrishna Rao was formed.

In 1956 during The Re-organization of the Indian States, Hyderabad state was split up between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra & Karnataka, in which 9 Telangana districts were merged with Andhra to become Andhra Pradesh.

Before Andhra Pradesh, the owned facilities which were in Hyderabad

- ❖ Raj Bhavan, Secretarate, High Court, State Corporation, Employee Residential Buildings, Roads and Transportation.
- ❖ Osmania University, Nizam College, Koti Women College, Saifabad, Secunderabad P.G Colleges, Physical Education, Old City College, Abids Aliya College, Nampally Women College, Secunderabad Mahabooba college, Hyderabad Public School, like many..
- ❖ Osmania, Gandhi Medical Colleges, Osmania Hospital, Gandhi, Nilofer, Mehadi Nawab Jung Cancer Hospital, T.B Hospital, Mental, ENT, Sarojini Eye, Nims, Victoria, Unani Ayurveda and supportive colleges.
- ❖ Electricity Board, Transportation, public Gardens, Salarjung, drainage system, Mint.

This is to address that Telangana state was there before with its own identity and Hyderabad as state capital.

### **Formation of Andhra State:**

Andhra State was a first state in India which is formed on linguistic grounds on October 1, 1953, Telugu-speaking districts included Andhra + Rayalaseema were separated from the Madras Presidency to form Andhra.

In an effort to protect the interests of the Telugu people of Madras state, Potti Sriramulu attempted to force the Madras state government to listen to public demands for the separation of Telugu speaking districts (Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra) from Madras state to form the Andhra state. On the midnight of 15 December (i.e. early 16 December 1952), Potti Sreeramulu died before achieving his objective.

The popular agitation continued for three to four days disrupting normal life in Madras and Andhra regions. On the basis of an agitation, on October 1, 1953, 11 districts in the Telugu-speaking portion of Madras State voted to become the new state of Andhra State with Kurnool as the capital. Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu became first Chief Minister of thus formed Telugu (Andhra) State.

Sooner after its inception, resource hungry state began Clamoring for its merger of Telangana for formation of Vishalandra.

Here story ends that there was no relation between Andhra and Telangana before Andhra Pradesh, except the language they speak i.e. Telugu.

**Q:** Why did Potti Sriramulu sacrificed his life for separation of Andhra from Madras?

**A:** Because Madras People were consciously dominating in terms of budget/resources allocation, disparity to Telugu samskruti, misrepresentation of Telugu people in media.

## **Vishalandra movement:**

### **Andhra State before Vishalandra –**

- ❖ There was no proper capital city for newly formed Andhra State, Madras state refused to share the Madras as a capital with Andhra State. Andhra people fought for separate state but they forget about the capital city, Govt of India so delayed the formation, finally Andhra congress leader agreed to have no capital city sharing.
- ❖ Do not have COAL and Oil Resources; there were no provisions to generate Electricity.
- ❖ Do not had cities/places which were developed in Trading, VISHAKA harbor, that too a small one, there was no woolen mills, cloth mills, oil mills (which are main streams of trading).
- ❖ Do not had a place to put-up Capital City resources, not even a place to setup Districts header quarters
- ❖ Vizag, there is no road facility which can accommodate two Lorries at the same time (no two way)
- ❖ There is no Net revenue to continue or manage the state operations, that time Andhra state revenue was 22 crores (per capita), in which 20 crores they were spending to run the government itself, means what about others – irrigation, agriculture, roads, electricity, loans to formers etc..
- ❖ There is no place to put the Govt officials, rather they continued to provide facilities by giving rents in Madras.
- ❖ Even after spending crores to build the capital city in Karnool, even it was not in shape in run the government operations, no secretariat building, no hi-court, etc. Creation of state capital was “The biggest” problem of the Andhra state.

A struggle started by Andhra leaders to merge Telangana with Andhra to form Andhra Pradesh, this has started early 1954, a year after the formation of Andhra State – few reason for the cause of vishalandra to save their socia-economic imbalances.

**Nehru - March 6th 1956** - "It is like a matrimonial alliance having provision of divorcé, if you wish not to continue with it".

In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganization Commission to prepare for the creation of states on linguistic lines. This was headed by Justice Fazal Ali and the commission itself was also known as the *Fazal Ali Commission*.

***Fazal Ali Commission*** in the year 1955, report says (in favour of separate for Telangana):

- ❖ The existing Andhra State is facing a financial problem as it got low per capita revenue compared to Telangana and on the other hand, Telangana is much

less likely to be faced with financial embarrassment. Telangana has got much higher incidence of land revenue and excise revenue.

- ❖ Telangana leaders seem to fear that the result of uniting will be to exchange/transfer/shared of settled sources of revenue and funds to overcome the financial uncertainty of Andhra which it is facing currently.
- ❖ Telangana claims to be progressive and from an administrative point of view, unification it is contended is not likely to confer any benefits on this area.
- ❖ When plans for future development are taken into account, Telangana fears that the claims of this area may not receive adequate consideration in Vishalandhra.
- ❖ One of the principal causes of opposition of Vishalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas.
- ❖ In the Telangana districts outside the city of Hyderabad, education is woefully backward. And Educationally less qualified than Andhra, so there is less chances of opting public services compared to Andhra region people, fear of the Telangana people that, they will be ill-treated, forcing bossism upon them and may be converted into a colonial rule by coastal Andhra.
- ❖ “The Telangana” it has further been argued, can be stable and viable, unit considered by itself. The revenue receipts of this area on current account have been estimated at about Rs. 17 crores, and although the financing of the Krishna and Godavari projects will impose a recurring burden on the new State by way of interest charges, the probable deficit, if any is unlikely to be large. In favorable conditions, the revenue budget may even be balanced or indicate a marginal surplus. This fairly optimistic forecast can be explained or justified by a variety of reasons.
- ❖ One important reason is, of course, that the existing Hyderabad State and Telangana as part of Hyderabad have benefited considerably from the implementation from April 1952, of the Finance Commissions' recommendations. The increase in central payments from out of the divisible pools of income-tax and Central excise which has been possible under the present arrangements and the reduction in police expenditure for which credit can be taken., as the situation in Telangana improves, more or less offset the loss on account of the abolition of internal customs duties, and if the scope which exists of raising the yield of certain State heads of revenue is fully explored, the financial position of Telangana need not cause anxiety.

Fazal Ali commission clear says Telangana/Hyderabad state can be treated independent; we can name it as “Hyderabad State”. However, you can form vishalandra if 2/3 majority of Legislature of Hyderabad expresses their favor towards unification.

Andhra leaders views on Uniting Telangana after Fazal Ali Report:

With Fazal Ali commission, Vishalandra leaders completely dis-satisfied and lost hopes with SRC and started playing cruel politics for unification and ready to give any

kind of assurances to Telangana safeguards. Their aim to get united to improve their socio-economic situation.

- “If unification of Andhra and Telangana delayed to till 1961, it never be possible rather more strong possibilities of separate Telangana state. They is no possibilities of getting 2/3 majority favor towards vishalandra”.
- They Stated “Unification will not lead any problem in their development, they will no regional imbalances and disparities”.

### ***Who is going benefited with Vishalandra????***

Definitely Andhra – a ready made and full-fledged Capital City, Improvements in Socio – Economic situation, bringing the Krishna and Godavari river basins under unified control, the trade affiliations between Telangana and Andhra.

**One thing we have to notice that they (vishalandra leaders) never brought the point of uniting the Telugu speaking people, their aim was only on Telangana resources.**

Andhra Leader at that time – Kasu Brahmanda Reddy, Bezawada Gopal Reddy, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Vavilala Gopala Krishnayya, Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao started playing politics with Telangana state leaders – Burugu Ramakrishna Rao, Marri Chenna Reddy etc. they brought force from Central Govt to unite, because they got full influences with Central Leader as they were part of the party since freedom fight days.

### **Gentlemen Agreement**

Gentlemen’s Agreement that is signed between Telangana and Andhra leaders before the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh in 1956.

This is to address that the formation of Vishalandra is a “**conditional**”(sharathu tho kudina) agreement, if fail to do so, we can be separated, so telangana leader assumed that, we will have our state in the event of not fulfilling the conditions by AP.

1. There will be one legislature for the whole of Andhra Pradesh which will be the sole law making body for the entire state and there be one Governor for the State aided and advised by the Council of Ministers responsible to the State Assembly for the entire field of Administration.
2. For the more convenient transaction of the business of Government with regard to some specified matters the Telangana area will be treated as one region.
3. For the Telangana region there will be a Regional Standing Committee of the state assembly consisting of the members of the State Assembly belonging to that region including the Ministers from that region but not including the Chief Minister.
4. Legislation relating to specified matters will be referred to the Regional committee. In respect of specified matters proposals may also be made by the Regional Committee to the State Government for legislation or with regard to the question of general

policy not involving any financial commitments other than expenditure of a routine and incidental character.

5. The advice tendered by the Regional Committee will normally be accepted by the Government and the State Legislature. In case of difference of opinion, reference will be made to the Governor whose decision will be binding.
6. The Regional Committee will deal with following matters:
  - ❖ Development and economic planning within the framework of the general development plans formulated by the State Legislature.
  - ❖ Local Self Government, that is to say, the Constitutional powers of Municipal Corporations, Improvement Trusts, District Boards and district authorities for the purpose of Local Self Government or Village Administration.
  - ❖ Public health and sanitation, local hospitals and dispensaries.
  - ❖ Primary and secondary education.
  - ❖ Regulation of admission to the educational institutions in the telangana region.
  - ❖ Prohibition
  - ❖ Sale of agricultural lands.
  - ❖ Cottage and small scale Industries, and Agriculture, Cooperative Societies, Markets and Fairs. Unless revised by agreement earlier this arrangement will be reviewed after ten years.
7. Domicile Rules : A temporary provision be made to ensure that for a period of five years, Telangana is regarded as a unit as far as recruitment to subordinate services in the is concerned; posts borne on the cadre of these services may be reserved for being filled up by persons who satisfy the domicile conditions as prescribed under the existing Hyderabad Mulki Rules. ( 12 years of Stay in Telangana area)
8. Distribution of expenditure between Telangana and Andhra Regions--- Allocation of expenditure with the resources of the state is a matter which falls within the purview of the State Government and the State Legislature.. Since , however, it has been agreed to the representatives of Andhra and Telangana that the expenditure of the new state on central and general administration should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area, it is open to the state government to act in accordance with the terms of agreement in making budgetary allocations. The Government of India propose to invite the attention of the Chief Minister of Andhra to this particular understanding and to express the hope that it will be implemented.
9. The existing educational facilities including Technical Education in Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved---
10. The cabinet will consist of members in proportion of 60:40 percent for Andhra and telangana respectively, out of 40 % of Telangana ministers, one will be a Muslim from Telangana. If the Chief Minister is from one region the other region should be given Dy Chief Ministership.

**Signatories from Andhra region:**

Bezawada Gopal Reddy  
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy  
G.Lachanna

Alluri Satyanarayana Raju

### **Telangana Region**

B. Ram Krishna Rao  
K.V. Ranga Reddy  
M. Channa Reddy  
J.V. Narsing Rao

So far, it looks fine, but will this agreement was in operational? Why Jai Telangana movement started after 13 years?

Vishalandra noble cause as telugu speaking regions united become Andhra Pradesh.

### **1969 Telangana Agitation**

The Telangana agitation started in the first week of January 1969 in Khammam when students demanded the implementation of the Telangana safeguards enumerated in the Gentlemen's Agreement. And more than 100 crores of telangana surplus funds has been utilized for Andhra Development. This agitation soon spread out to different parts of Telangana. The students got divided into two groups: one demanding the implementation of safeguards and the other demanding a separate Telangana state.

11th January 1969, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh called for an All-Party Meeting to discuss the issues and to achieve the full integration of Andhra Pradesh.

Two issues were discussed and agreed upon:

- ❖ The appointment of a senior civil service officer to decide the question of Telangana surpluses
- ❖ The transfer of non-domicile public employees from Telangana and providing jobs for them in the Andhra region.

As a follow-up measure of the All-Party accord, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh arranged for the accounting of Telangana surplus funds. Kumar Lalith, Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General, assessed the surplus funds as Rs.40. Even though the figures are wrong but proves the some of the surplus fund were utilized in Andhra.

State Govt of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O 36 in 1969 to suppress the separate Telangana movement. It was aimed at repatriating about twenty five thousand non-Mulki (non local) employees illegally appointed in the Telangana region, to their respective places and appointing local candidates in the resultant vacancies. The Prime Minister Indira Gandhi discussed the problem with leaders of the Opposition in Parliament on April 9,1969. Except for the Swatantra Party all others did not support a separate state. The Prime Minister Indira Gandhi rejected the demand for the ouster of Kasu Brahmananda Reddy from the leadership of the Andhra Pradesh Congress.

The Prime Minister announced an Eight-Point Formula on April 11, 1969 to ensure the development of Telangana. In consonance with this formula, the Centre appointed two committees:

1. Committee of Jurists under former Justice K.N. Wanchoo to suggest measures to provide constitutional safeguards for the Telangana people in the matter of public employment.
2. Committee under Justice Bhargava to assess the revenue surpluses of Telangana.

In spite of these measures the agitation mounted and grew in intensity. Bandhs, hartals and processions were very frequent. Demand for a separate state became the central theme of the agitation.

The Prime Minister visited Hyderabad on June 4, 1969. She met leaders of different groups and political parties. Subsequently, then Union Home Minister, Y. B. Chavan, also visited Hyderabad to have discussions. Consensus reached on two things:

1. The dismissal of Brahmananda Reddy's ministry.
2. Proclamation of Presidential rule in Andhra Pradesh.

Realizing that the agitation was very strongly motivated, particularly about the dismissal of his government, Brahmananda Reddy tendered his resignation on June 27. The Congress leadership sent Congress President Nijalingappa and a senior member Kamaraj Nadar, to seek the verdict of the State Legislature Party. The Congress Legislature Party affirmed its support to Kasu Brahmananda Reddy and suggested that he should continue until normalcy was restored and a peaceful changeover should be opted, giving the leadership to someone from Telangana.

The Telangana leaders felt that agitation politics alone would not be sufficient to dethrone Brahmananda Reddy. This realization made the TPS enter into the electoral politics. It won a by-election in June 1970, defeating the Congress (R). By this time, the Congress had already split at the national level and the TPS supported the leadership of Indira Gandhi. Brahmananda Reddy also supported her.

In the December of 1970, Indira Gandhi dissolved the Lok Sabha and announced a mid-term poll. The TPS eventually contested all the 14 seats to Parliament from Telangana and won 10 out of them. In spite of her overwhelming majority in the Lok Sabha, Indira Gandhi did not give any leverage to the TPS which opted for a compromise in September 1971 and merged with the Congress (R). The deal involved:

1. Continuation of Mulki Rules;
2. Separate budget and accounts for Telangana
3. Separate Pradesh Congress Committee for Telangana
4. Resignation of Brahmananda Reddy in favor of a Chief Minister from Telangana.

The Telangana agitation did not achieve its important goal of a separate state, but secured assurance of safeguards for the region. Its achievement was quite significant. It wrested for the first time the Chief Ministership from the politically dominant Andhras. However, the new Chief Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao (former Education Minister in the State Cabinet) was an integrationist and politically a light weight in the Reddy dominated Telangana politics. Ten portfolios in his ministry went to Telangana, three of them belonging to the erstwhile TPS.

During this population agitation, government took the actions to disturb and weaken the agitation.

3116 times Lathi Charges  
18,000 people got hurt badly without bone fractures  
10200 people got bleed with intensified lathi charges  
1816 got their bone fractures.  
1820 times, 11200 GAS Bombs were used to spread and disturb the agitators  
147 "times" (how many guns, don't know) police firings, 370 Telangana brothers died

1971 parliament election, TPS has won 10 out of 14 seats under separate telangana slogan, but their mandate is not **honored**.

### **Jai Andhra Movement:**

In 1972, another agitation known as the Jai Andhra Movement was launched with demanding the withdrawal of all the constitutional protections given to Telangana and scrapping of GO 610 and Six-Point formula against Supreme Court of the India.

The agitation was a consequence to the Telangana agitation which demanded that only 'Mulki' should be appointed to the posts in Telangana regions including the Hyderabad city.

'Mulki' is defined as one who was born in the State of Hyderabad or resided there continuously for fifteen years and had given an affidavit that he abandoned the idea of returning to his native place. Even after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Mulki rules continued to be in force in the Telangana region. As these rules stood in the way of the people of the Andhra region to compete for the posts, their validity was challenged in the High Court. A full bench of the High Court by a four-one majority held that the Mulki rules were not valid and operative after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. But on an appeal by the State Government; the Supreme Court declared on the 3rd of October, 1972 that the Mulki rules are constitutionally valid, the job occupied by Andhra has to be vacated and move to their respective region valid and were in force. This judgment created a great political crisis in the State. The people of the Andhra region felt that they were reduced to the status of second class citizens in their own State capital. They felt that the only way to uphold their dignity was by severing their connection with Telangana and started a movement for the separation of Andhra region from Andhra Pradesh.

Result of this agitation - all the safeguards, including supreme court judgment on mulki rules were nullified with 32nd constitutional amendment of article 371-D pertaining to Public Employment.

Telangana has been a victim of politics of domination and discrimination

### **The Mulki Rules:**

The Mulki Rules formed part of the *Hyderabad Civil Services* Regulations put into operation in obedience to “His Exalted Highness” the Nizam’s Firman dated 25th Ramzan 1337 Hijri , corresponding to 1919 A.D

What exactly are Mulki Rules : In Urdu language, mulk is a nation, and the residents are Mulkis.

As per the firmans issued by Nizam in favour of Local Candidates employment, rules are follows:

1. A person shall be called a Mulki if –
  - ❖ By birth he/she is a subject of the Hyderabad State, or
  - ❖ By residence in the Hyderabad State, be entitled to be a Mulki, or
  - ❖ His/her father having completed 15 years of Service was in the Government Service at the time of his/her birth , or
  - ❖ She/he is a spouse of a person who is a Mulki.
2. A person shall be called a Mulki who was a permanent resident of the Hyderabad State for at least 15 years and has abandoned the idea of returning to the place of his residence and has obtained an affidavit to that effect on a prescribed form attested by a Magistrate.
3. Prescribes the contents of the application to be made for grant of a Mulki Certificate and required the applicant, among other things, to say:
  - ❖ Where was he residing, prior to his residing in the Hyderabad State
  - ❖ Place of birth and nationality of his father and grand father
  - ❖ From what period the applicant is permanently residing in the Hyderabad State and whether he has abandoned the idea of returning to his native land
  - ❖ Stipulates conditions for verification of the contents by the Police Department.

In 1972 - The supreme court has given judgement saying Mulki Rules are constitutional in Telangana region.

- ❖ Due to political and historical reasons, Hyderabad state remained isolated. There were no adequate educational facilities.
- ❖ There were very few opportunities to enter public service in competition with others from outside the state.

- ❖ Urdu which was not the language of 90% of the people was the official language of Administration.
- ❖ SRC suggested the continuance of the Telangana region as a separate state.
- ❖ An agreement of the elders of both the regions was reached to reserve to them the benefits of securing employment on the strength of their residence.
- ❖ The formation of a Regional Standing Committee was also agreed upon.

### **Six point formula**

A result of 1969 agitation, Six point formula was released by Congress Leader – Indira Gandhi in the favor of Telangana Development.

The Six points are:

1. There should be greater financial allocations for the development of Backward Regions, and Capital city of Hyderabad A State Level Planning Board with legislators from Backward regions, together with experts be created and Sub-boards should be created for backward regions-----*No concrete measures were taken more so for Telangana Region.*
2. In educational institutions in the State, to give preference to local candidates a state level policy should be evolved.. In the capital city of Hyderabad, to augment educational facilities, a Central University should be established.---This has resulted in seven years of study in the regional areas in lieu of 15 years of residence in the Telangana region. University of Hyderabad, has neither helped Telangana students nor academics, as it was a National University.
3. Up to a certain fixed level of recruitment local candidates should be preferred, this policy should be followed even in promotions giving preference to local candidates--- This gave way for Zonal System, four years of study in lieu of Mulki Rules. This aspect will be discussed in a greater detail, separately.
4. In respect of recruitment, seniority, promotions etc to resolve the problems Administrative Tribunals should be created, and the decisions of these Tribunals shall be binding on the Government. ---- These Tribunals only prolonged the process of rendering justice, rather than solving the problems. Recent Tribunal Orders on GO 610 are a few examples
5. To give effect to the above issues, to overcome legal hurdles, the President of India should be empowered to make Constitutional amendments--- This gave way for 32nd amendment, creation of 371-D, Presidential Orders, which were systematically violated by successive governments in the state, dominated by political, and administrative dominance of Andhra and Rayalaseema.

6. If the above conditions are fulfilled, the continuation of Mulki Rules and Telangana Regional Committee become unnecessary.

**While above conditions 1 to 5 were not implemented, the sixth point was the only point that was immediately implemented, because it served the interests of Andhra and Rayala Seema regions.**

### **Government Order 610:**

#### **❖ History**

State Govt of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O 36 in 1969 to suppress the separate Telangana movement. It was aimed at repatriating about twenty five thousand non-Mulki (non local) employees illegally appointed in the Telangana region, to their respective places and appointing local candidates in the resultant vacancies. After a prolonged litigation, the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of Mulki Rules and facilitated implementation of G.O. 36. It was estimated that between 1973 and 1985 around fifty nine thousand non locals were recruited in the Telangana region. As a result, the people of the region became once again restive and the government was compelled to issue G.O. 610(issued on 30th December 1985) to rectify the situation. But, no one remembered even the existence of this order, until the revival of demand for a separate state of Telangana gathered momentum in 1996.

#### **❖ Present Status**

Govt appointed a House Committee to oversee implementation of GO 610 under pressure from Telangana leaders. The House Committee found massive violation of GO 610. Members from opposition parties criticized the non-implementation of the 610 GO citing several violations of the six-point formula, pushing the Government on the defensive in the Assembly. There was no such thing called free zone said J. M. Girglani, former IAS officer and one-man commission appointed by the previous TDP Government to study violations in the implementation of GO 610. "By declaring Hyderabad free zone, you will be taking away jobs of people of Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts. What sin have they committed to deserve such an action?" he questioned.

TRS MLA T. Harish Rao said while Chief Minister Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy assured the implementation of GO 610 by June 30 2007, Home Minister K. Jana Reddy "literally gave up" by saying the process would be completed by December next year. "Since it is clear that the Government will not implement the orders till the next elections, the only course left for us is to launch a massive agitation," he said. TDLP deputy leader T. Devender Goud, G. Kishan Reddy (BJP) and P. Janardhan Reddy (Congress) demanded action to be taken against officials, who demonstrated laxity in providing information about implementation of GO 610

This G.O is ignored since last 22 years. As everyone aware Andhriles knocked away jobs of Telangana people. Implementation of this G.O. means sending them back to their regions..

“Telangana has always been neglected and injustice has been delivered again and again by any Government for the region to the people of Telangana .the sentiments of Telangana are now used for only getting the power .Telangana region i.e., the erstwhile Hyderabad State was surplus state .After merger into Andhra ,the Telangana region became backward region” . -- Akbaruddin Owaisi, AIMIM Floor Leader

### **Recent Political Involvement:**

AICC Chief Sonia Gandhi during 2004 election:

"In 2004 elections, Sonia Gandhi came to Telangana in hot summer. Hundreds of thousands of people came to listen to her and she said that she would deliver Telangana in six months. Three and a half years have passed and she has done nothing about it,"

The statement she made while addressing telangana people -

*“Muje Telangana ke jasbath ka yehsahs hai, mein jaanthi hoon jithni tharakki hone chahiye thi, utna nahi hooyi, rojgaar ke jithne mathen milna chahiye the nahi mile,, mein aapp ke jasabaathon ki katthir karthi hoon, aagar iss pradesh mein, aur kendra mein apni sarakari bani,tho hum apki ummedonko poori karneka hur koshish karenge..”*

She was an opposition leader sitting in the backbenches before 2004 election. Because of Telangana she came to power and now she is forgetting that power.

Every telanganaiter is very upset about Sonia Gandhi's indifferent attitude towards the sufferings of telanganites. We haven't seen any one single measure from her to undo these sufferings of telanganites since the promise of telangana state was made during last elections. People talked about "special packages" of several thousands of rupees to develop telangana and people talked about long-term planning of telangana development, but nothing happened.

In contrast, the reality is - telangana (lands) is on sale by current govt and business people. Congress party is dragging the issue indefinitely. Every Congress leader says it is in the hands of Sonia Gandhi.

Many of us are pessimistic about putting the fate of telangana in the hands of a person who doesn't know anything about telangana, it's sufferings, it's struggles, it's culture and identity. Sonia and her party are looking at the telangana issue through the lens of electoral alliances and gains. It is an insult for telangana peoples' aspirations to use them

as bargain chips in elections. Telangana people will never excuse their leaders, if they continue to betray them.

Sonia and her Congress party are very well aware of the fact that they won the majority of seats in AP and was able to form governments in state and center just because of Telangana issue - yet in a typical Congress's age old "politics of convenience and betrayals" - they managed to put the demand and wish of 3.5 crores of Telangana people in the cold storage for the past 3 and half years.

Prime Minister Manmohan Singh

*“The common minimum program is already spells out under what we need to do in this regard, we need to consult all concerned, and other proper consultations we are committed to establishment of Telangana...”*

President Abdul Kalam

“The Govt will consider demand for formation of Telangana state at an appropriate time for due consultation.”

The general public opinion on this “struggle and slogan” about separation is because of power hungry politicians. We have encountered the dramas of political parties in, TPS alliance with Congress in 1972, 1999 election TRS with BJP, 2004 election TRS with congress, and long alliances with political parties left the shape of the Telangana in poverty, unemployment and hunger. We may have a lot of Chennareddys, Ramakrishna Raos, who abandon the noble cause for their personal gains. However, the cause remains until it is achieved and the problem remains until it is solved.

### **Second SRC:**

60 years back Govt of India govt brought a commission for formation of states on the basis of language speaking area, that is called Start Re-organization Commission which was lead by Fazal Ali, in his report he clearly stated that , Hyderabad state should be a separate and independent state, there is no need of merge or divide on the basis languages grounds. Even after Fazal commission state of Andhra Pradesh formed with help of 9 districts, Maharastra formed with 4 districts, Karnataka formed with 4 districts of Hyderabad state(17 districts before 1956)

So, it’s a violation of first SRC and now AP Govt again want to bring II SRC to address the Telangana separate state issue. Moreover, there were three new states formed without any SRCs, then why II SRC is required for Telangana state formation.

Currently, Telangana Congress leader are opposing the II SRC. We do not want any SRCs for State formation.

### **Telangana Development Organization – Student unions**

In the view of Telangana statehood movement, many eminent personalities are participating, particularly freedom fighters Professors, Writers, Students, Social Activists, Journalists, Political Leaders etc. many of the non political organizations has formed, and bringing pressure on local leaders, telangana development, conducting IT Forums to educate the telangana students towards their future.

Few non political organizations like:

Telangana Ikya Karyacharana Committee under the leadership of Pasham Yadagiri.

TSS – Telangana Sadhana Samithi – Bellaih Naik

TSS – Telangana Seva Samithi – Ram Mohan Reddy

TIT Forum – Telangana IT Forum – Naveen Achari

TSO – Telangana Student Organization

TVV – Telangana Vidhyavantula Vedika

TVS – Telangana Vidhyarthi Samithi

TDF – Telangana Development Forum – Madhu Reddy

TJF – Telangana Journalist Forum – Pittala SRISAILAM

TEA - Telangana Employees association - C.Vittal

### **Frequently Asked Questions :**

Below questions usually encounters when we talk about separate telangana – We hope this might agree with answers provided.

- ❖ Many people say why do we need 2 states when we have same "telugu" as our language?

Ok, why do we have 9-Hindi speaking states? Next to Hindi, Telugu is the most spoken language

in India. What is wrong with having two states that speak Telugu? Some people claim that Telangana Telugu isn't the proper Telugu. Some others say it isn't even Telugu. Why should these people that make fun of Telangana language and ridicule its culture should be objecting if Telangana is separate state?

Telangana wants to be separated because its culture is not given enough encouragement and its language is used as funny in movies and other media.

- ❖ At the stage of AP booming in IT, Economy, why do we want a separate Telangana?

With out having literacy, education, drinking water and cultivated lands where crores of people live on Agriculture in Telangana, who cares for IT? To enjoy or adopt the IT evolution he/she need a proper education facility, irrigations, literacy, employment etc.. .

- ❖ How long should states division continue, if you split up AP, it will scatter into small pieces.

States Re-organization is a continuing activity in India. Even before Fazal Ali's first SRC this process has started, Example: Formation of Andhra, split from Madras. It has been continuing ever since, Ex: Jarkhand, Uttaranchal, Chattisghad. Why should there be any objections for Telangana formation when there were no such objections for these states formation?

❖ Why are we hearing separate Telangana slogan again after 1969?

The demand for a separate state of Telangana isn't new. Telanganites have very clearly expressed their opposition a decade before Andhra Pradesh was formed. They reasoned that in a united Andhra Pradesh they will not get justice. Even after five decades, this demand is continuing. The reason for this is the experience of past 50 years that justice will not be done to Telangana and belief that it will continue to be denied to Telanganites in united AP.

❖ Separate Telangana state slogan is the political drama?

The demand for Telangana state is born out from people who suffered with problems. Telangana resources are robbed unabatedly, continuously for the 51 years. Telangana people are raising their voice again, coming to political leaders, Who are these Leaders? Are they the farmers that have been suffering for irrigations water, are there the people do not have safe drinking water, are they having cuts in electric supply? Are they the workers who lost their livelihood due to lack of new industries and closure of existing industries? Are they the unemployed youth whose job opportunities are hijacked by outsiders? Are they the innumerable people who have been labeled and suppressed as terrorists because they raised their voice for Telangana?. When people are subject to robbery and injustice and take to the streets, it is natural for leaders to enter the fight. Just because out of power politicians support Telangana statehood, does it stop being peoples' movement? In any movement, politicians in and out of power join in. Some even deceive and attempt to side line the movement, but they can't stop the movement. Movements continue until justice is served to the people. The educated that are the pillars of this movement aren't unemployed. They aren't even after employment for themselves.

❖ Why didn't the Chief Ministers that came from Telangana area work to develop Telangana?

It is true that PV Narasimha Rao, Marri Chenna Reddy (twice), T. Anjiah from Telangana were Chief Ministers of AP. Altogether they were in power for 6-years in four terms. It is also true they haven't made any noticeable development of Telangana. Jalagam Vengal Rao was a settler. He never felt himself as Telanganite. He is credited with the disservice to Telangana by extending Nagarjuna Sagar left canal and when employment retirement age made 55 from 58, about 58,000 employees are forced to come out and most of them are minorities.

❖ Isn't it detrimental to Indian national unity if small states are continuously created?

Out of the 35 states currently in India (28 states and 7 central Union territories), 70% are smaller than Telangana. Telangana's population is 30 million plus. There are 25 states that are smaller than Telangana. If these twenty-five don't cause national unity issues, why would creation of a larger state be any dangerous?

❖ There are other backward areas in the state. Why should only Telangana people have a separate state of their own?

Just as Telangana, Rayalaseema and north Andhra have been discriminated. True. But, additionally Telangana has been systemically robbed, ofcourse there was mere development in Rayalaseema, North Andhra, by the same time, they have got less resource to develop, it's not the case with Telangana. Diversion of this regions natural resources, water, under ground resources and their income to other areas, the robbing of jobs from the region's people, Colonization aren't directed at other areas. Additionally the Telanganites have been subject to ridicule with respect to the language and the politicians have been looked down upon to the extent they lost their own self image. To preserve their self respect and to protect their region's natural resources, people of Telangana want their own state.

❖ Andhra Pradesh Govt have built Hyderabad. Is it fair to ask Andhra to leave it now?

Hyderabad was a beautiful city built by Nizam on the sweat of Telangana villagers. One of he reasons Andhras eyed Telangana was Hyderabad- a ready made beautiful Capital city. It was fifth largest city before AP was formed and it still is fifth largest city. If Andhras contributed to Hyderabad, it was not out of love for Telangana but was for the convenience of the rich Andhras that have made Hyderabad their home. Hyderabad is still growing but not from Andhras coming to settle but from the middle classes and forward classes of Telangana moving to the city for security and for services and livelihood, as the village economy in Telangana is all but destroyed by neglect of the ruling class, and failure of monsoons. Besides, nobody is asking anybody to leave any place. India is a free country and anybody can go and stay and pursue their livelihood anywhere in India. Hyderabad is a cosmopolitan city and people from many languages and all states of India call it their home. Also, this isn't a separation of people like Pakistan and India. It is merely a separation of political and administrative machinery so people of Telangana can control their own destiny. The settlers are welcome to stay, contribute and share in the success of Telangana.

❖ Political parties are making use of the Telangana Sentiment?

May be correct, but not "Sentiment", I would rather prefer to say "Desire" or strong desire. Because "sentiment" means – feeling or opinion, which can be subject to change, but fighting for separate statehood of telangana has been there since 50 years, a hundreds of fighters in 1952 against Govt of Burugu Ramakrishna rao, 370 students in 1969 Telangana agitation, and hundred s of fighters from 1970-2006 have sacrificed their lives for this cause.

**Finally –**

17th Sept 1948 more than years after India's independence telangana become free from centuries of feudal Oppression. Carrying with it the dream of better tomorrow it began its journey towards future of *free from poverty, unemployment and hunger*.

After centuries of marginalization people of telangana however not willing to surrender their lives, their freedom, their resources once again, the States Reorganization commission -1956, endorsed the telangana people fear of exploitation by andhra, recommended that Telangana remains separate state, Yet thru political manipulations telangana was merged with Andhra to form AP against the wishes of its people, A Gentlemen agreement gave an assurance of fare play and guarantee to safeguard the interest of the region.

In the last five decades since the formation of Andhra Pradesh, a strong feeling has taken roots among the people of this region, including the minorities, that gross injustice has been done to them and their region despite the assurances trotted out by the successive regimes to fully abide by the Gentlemen's Agreement, Mulki Rules, Six-Point Formula and the Presidential Order on Public Employment etc. In fact, the successive governments have tended to aggravate the situation by actively pursuing policies and actions in clear violation of the provisions of all these agreements and orders.

Due to the sense of neglect and unfairness perceived by the people of Telangana over the last five decades, political parties and organizations have found it easy to rake up the issue of separate Telangana over and over again. After the 1969-70 Telangana agitation, periodic attempts were made by students, govt employees, intellectuals, job less politicians to float organizations apparently fighting for the rights of Telangana people and demanding a separate Telangana state.

We all should be united for one noble cause "Separate Telangana", if we talk about big words like democracy, values etc etc, there is no use. The poor and ordinary person knows here that there is nothing called Democracy, Law & Justice, Civil rights or Human rights. Here only one rule works i.e. "Jiss ki Lathi Usski Bains". No one will give your due share unless you fight for it.

**Disclaimer:**

I would like to say at the end, this is not article as I have not followed the basic principles and it is not ordered well. The information I placed above is collected from different sources i.e. public speeches by eminent personalities, discussion forums, new papers and article published in websites and with my personal experiences. This is not meant to criticize, denounce, or hurt any person or organization. Readers may have different thought on given a situation.

**Jai Telangana**