

TELANGANAM

HISTORY (PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD)

- Telangana was historically well known as a prosperous state.
- Telangana Region was erstwhile Hyderabad State till 1956, ruled by the Asaf Jahi Nizam VII (Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur). During his days, he was reputed to be the richest man in the world, having a fortune estimated at **\$2 billion** in the early 1940s, which is double the annual revenue (**\$1 billion**) of the newly independent Union Government of India in 1950 (Union Government of India's treasury). He was featured on the cover of TIME magazine (www.time.com) on February 22, 1937. However, today he ranks 5th richest person in the history of the world, the wealthiest-ever Asian, the wealthiest-ever Indian and the second-wealthiest monarch in world history.
- The state of Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states in pre-independence India, among other 600

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Museum, now known as *State Museum*, Nizamia Observatory and many other monuments were built during his reign.

- Nizam started his own bank, the **Hyderabad State Bank** (now State Bank of Hyderabad) as the state's central bank, which managed the *Osmania sikka*, the currency of the Hyderabad state. It was the only state which had its own currency, the Hyderabad Rupee, which was different from the rest of India. Hyderabad was the only state in British India where the ruler was allowed to issue currency notes. A 100 rupee note was introduced in 1918.
- Nizam used to encourage local artisans, wherein the Telangana Weaver created world history by weaving a saree, a six-meter drape worn by women, that fits into a matchbox.
- Hyderabad was the fifth largest city in India before 1947, with excellent administrative buildings, roads, railway network, airports, police, army and other

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princely states; with an area of 86,000 square miles (223,000 km²) (roughly the size of present-day United Kingdom). The Nizam VII was the highest-ranking prince in India, entitled to a 21-gun salute, held the unique title of "Nizam", was created "His Exalted Highness" and "Faithful Ally of the British Crown" after World War one, for his financial contribution to the British Empire's war effort.

- Nizam is held to have been a benevolent ruler who patronized education, science and development, literature, art, architecture, culture, jewelry collection and rich food. His 37-year rule witnessed the introduction of electricity, railways, roads and airways. Several lakes in and around Hyderabad city were excavated and some irrigation projects on the Tungabhadra river were undertaken. Nearly all the major public buildings in Hyderabad city, such as the Osmania General Hospital, High Court, Asafiya Library now known as *State Central Library*, Town Hall now known as *Assembly Hall*, Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad

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infrastructure. Lets look at developments done in the Nizam's period in detail in **Annexure I**. (Page No. 63)

- Geographically, Hyderabad occupies a pivotal position in the heart of the country. Babasaheb Ambedkar once said, that Hyderabad be made Second Capital of India.

INDIA GETS INDEPENDENCE, BUT NOT IN HYDERABAD STATE

- After Indian independence in 1947, the country was partitioned on communal lines. The Nizam ruled over more than 16 million people of territory when the British withdrew from the sub-continent in 1947. The Nizam refused to join either India or Pakistan, preferring to form a separate kingdom within the British Commonwealth of nations, but the proposal was rejected by the British government. Nizam also concurrently encouraged the activities of the Razakars (A private army). The Nizam cited the Razakars as evidence that the people of the state were opposed to any agreement with India.

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- Thousands of peasants in the entire state of Hyderabad revolted against the Nizam. The Communist Party of India leaders also joined in fighting against the Nizam and Razakars. Thousands of people laid down their lives, and finally, the Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle of 1948 was successful in driving out local landlords (zamindars, doras, and deshmukhs), and distributing their land to the landless. This was considered to be the greatest rebellion movement in the Indian history.
- Similar to Jalianwalabagh in Punjab, there were several incidents in Telangana villages like Bhairanpally, Kutigal, Akunuru, Machireddypally, Renigunta, Gundrampally, and Perumalla. Hundreds of people were burnt alive by private army Razakars.
- **Mahatma Gandhi said:** The situation in Hyderabad is deteriorating day-by-day. People over there are undergoing lot of pain and agony, they are not torturing anybody but they are being tortured. I am sure they

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- In 1952, the first legislative Assembly elections were held wherein, Sri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, was elected as the first Chief Minister.
- Next to Hyderabad state, leaders from **Andhra** area which was part of Madras Presidency, were keen on fighting for a separate state for the Telugu speaking people.

DEMAND FOR ANDRHA STATE : The ceded districts of Madras presidency known as coastal Andhra put forward their case for a separate state in 1950 on the ground of domination of TAMILS in employment and industry and for neglecting the Andhra area. Hence, they demanded for separate state of Andhra.

SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU'S FAST: A Gandhian, Sri Potti Sri Ramulu undertook fast-unto-death in October, 1952, demanding that **Madras be made capital of the separate Andhra State**. After 58 days of fasting, he passed away on December 15, 1952. While taking out his funeral

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will succeed (Vijaya Laxmi). I really praise their courage and their fight for the truth.

- **Jawaharlal Nehru said:** People in Hyderabad should fight against human rights violation and all parties should fight against the oppression and injustice to the people.

LIBERATION OF HYDERABAD STATE & FIRST ELECTIONS

- Since majority of the people of Hyderabad State were Hindus and as the Hyderabad state was surrounded on all sides by Indian territory, the violence in Hyderabad state prompted the new Indian government to invade and annex Hyderabad in 1948.
- Hyderabad state was liberated from Nizam on September 17, 1948, using military force, in what was known as Operation Polo, led by Sri Sardar Vallabhai Patel and made part of Indian Union and was a separate State during 1948-56.

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procession, violence broke out in several parts of Madras and Andhra areas.

DECLARATION OF ANDHRA RASTRA (STATE) IN 1953

- The Central Government declared the Andhra state on 19th December, 1952, retaining Madras city for Tamils as it was the home for Tamils. At this point in time, we need to mention that based on JVP (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel & Pattabhi Seethramaiah) committee report, the Andhra state was decided to be formed in 1950 itself, but since, people were demanding Madras city for the Andhra state, it was delayed.
- The Andhra State came into effect from October 1, 1953 with Kurnool as its capital city. Due to lack of minimum requirements, at certain stage, not even have a place to set up head quarters; they failed to rule the state as **all major administrative offices were housed in tents**, and they had a **deficit budget of 5 crore** and the State Govt., was unable to pay staff salaries.

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STATES REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

- After formation of Andhra State on linguistic basis, there were demands on creation of states on linguistic basis in several other parts of the country.
- In 1953, the Central Govt, has appointed Supreme Court Judge, Sayyid Fazal Ali to head the States Reorganization Committee (SRC) to recommend reorganizing the states on linguistic basis, and the report was submitted in the year 1955.
- The SRC committee clearly mentioned that 8 Telugu speaking districts of Telangana area should be made into a separate state called Hyderabad and if interested in future its assembly must vote with 2/3rd majority in 1961(after two elections), so that Telangana can be a part of a **United Telugu State**, because the committee felt that these two regions are unequal partners. Lets look at what is given in the SRC report:

“... It will be in the interest of Andhra as well as Telangana if, for the present, **the Telangana area is constituted into**

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bearing a “**tint of expansionist imperialism**”.
(*Indian Express, October 17, 1953*)

The main reason, for the Andhra leaders to propagate Telugu brotherhood in the name of Vishalandra was that the Hyderabad had readymade infrastructure.

Some of the proponents of Vishalandra included the following Leaders of Independent Andhra (Separated from Madras). Lets us look at what they said at that time:

If Hyderabad joins us, then all our problems will be resolved, but how it is possible, how we can achieve, we have to think” - Tanguturi Prakasam, 1953

We do not have any place which is capable of holding Capital City resources – Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, 1953 (The first Chief Minister of united Andhra Pradesh)

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a separate state which may be known as the Hyderabad state, with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by two-thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad state expresses itself in favour of such unification”. (SRC Report: Para 386)

The SRC commission further recommended that :

“Andhra and Telangana have common interests and we hope these interests will tend to bring the people closer to each other. If, however, our hopes for the development of the environment and conditions congenial to the unification of the areas do not materialize and if public sentiment in Telangana crystallizes itself against the unification of the two states, Telangana will have to continue as a separate unit”. (SRC Report: Para 388)

In addition, the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also was not in favour of merging Telangana with the Andhra state. He ridiculed the demand for Visalandhra as an idea

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*(The Rayalaseema leaders demanded that **Kurnool**, to be made capital city of Andhra State, otherwise, they (Rayalaseema) were not willing to join Andhra State rather continue with Madras State).*

Kurnool became the capital of the new State, under the terms of the **Sri Bagh Pact** between the leaders of the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema for forming Andhra State.

We do not have a place to put-up Capital City, not even a place to setup District head quarters” - Kadapa Koti Reddy, 1953

In Andhra, we do not have cities which are developed in Trading, we have VISHAKA (harbor) that too a small one”. A. Gopala Rao in 1954

Telangana has got good industrial development and chances of growth there are more” -Pusapati Vijayaram Gajapathi Raju 1955

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In Andhra, we do not have COAL and Oil Resources and there is no provision to generate Electricity” - Bezawada Gopal Reddy, 1953

FORMATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH STATE

- **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** speaking at Nizamabad on 5th March 1956, made a statement on proposed Andhra Pradesh state **“Ek Maasoon bhali bhali Ladki ko ek Natkat Ladke ke saath Shaadi kiya jaa raha hain, chahe toh woh milke reh sakte hai, ya Bichad sakte hain”**. i.e., an innocent Girl (Telangana) is being married to a clever Boy (Andhra), it is of their **choice to CONTINUE OR GET SEPARATED**.

This is for the first time Telangana people got to know that Telangana is being merged with Andhra region for a united state against the wishes of Telangana people. On November 1, 1956, Andhra Pradesh state was formed merging Hyderabad (Telangana) state and Andhra state.

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portfolios were given to Telangana ministers once in a while in 53 years.

1969 JAI TELANGANA MOVEMENT

- After formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Mulki Rules, and Gentlemen’s Agreements were not honoured, and by 1968, more than 25,000 from Andhra region, have occupied jobs in Telangana region, and there was a feeling of betrayal among the students and employees of the region for not implementing the Gentlemen’s Agreements while forming Andhra Pradesh. Especially, employees felt that inspite of having good qualifications, and competence, they were not getting jobs in their region, whereas non-locals were occupying those positions, because of the nepotism of the senior officers who hail from non-Telangana.
- The Government jobs were filled with people hailing from Andhra region ignoring Mulki Rules & Gentlemen’s Agreement and promotions were not

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- While forming the Andhra Pradesh state, a **Gentlemen’s Agreement of 1956**, was entered between Andhra and Telangana leaders, which assured of fair play for Telangana region in terms of education and employment for its people, utilizing the excess revenue collected from Telangana region on the development of Telangana only, and funds disbursement for the region to be shown separately and a separate Telangana Regional committee to be constituted. At least two important portfolios in the Ministry should be given to the Telangana ministers out of the five like **a)Home b)Finance c)Revenue d)Planning and Development, and e)Industries, apart from either Chief Minister or Dy. Chief Minister to the region**. One Minister from a Minority community from Telangana. The agreement was scuttled the same day after formation of AP Government led by N Sanjeeva Reddy, the first Chief Minister, on November 1, 1956, wherein the Dy. Chief Minister position was denied to Telangana person citing it as a sixth finger. Except Home Ministry, the other important

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given based on Seniority and to the Locals, but were filled with non-locals being transferred from Andhra Region. By this time, the surplus funds collected in the form of taxes etc., to the state exchequer from Telangana region were diverted to Andhra region and natural resources like coal and water were diverted to develop Andhra region. This led to a historical agitation which is called as **“JAI TELANGANA MOVEMENT”** in 1968-69.

- Though the movement was started in Osmania University, very soon it was spread all over the region, Government employees and opposition members of the state legislative assembly swiftly threatened “direct action” in support of the students by observing pen-down strike. There were protests all over the region, people from all walks of life including employees, teachers, students, intellectuals, women, and general public joined the movement. Even, the political leaders like Sri Konda Laxman Bapuji, the then Minister resigned and joined the movement. Subsequent to this,

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several political leaders joined the movement including Madan Mohan, Mallikarjun, V B Raju, and Puli Veeranna.

- Over 9 months of the movement, about 370 youngsters and students were killed in police firings, more than 70,000 people were arrested of which 7000 were women. People were lathicharged 3266 times, about 20,000 people were injured in the lathicharges, and 1840 people had received bullet injuries and fractures, tear gas was used 1870 times. But it was suppressed by the then Kasu Brahmananda Reddy government by using brute force.
- When the movement was going high, to safeguard the Telangana rights, an “All Party Accord” was entered and was shelved in less than six months. Also the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s Eight Point formula and Five Point formula were disobeyed by AP Govt.
- When the movement was suppressed, people expressed their wish for a separate statehood in the form of

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under Mulki Rules, exclusively for the residents of the Telangana region.

- This resulted in the “**Jai Andhra**” agitation, wherein Andhra people wanted to have their separate State. Due to this, the then Chief Minister, Sri PV Narasimha Rao was forced to resign, and Central Government declared President’s Rule, on the same day, when he declared his cabinet of ministers.
- Jai Andhra movement was a death blow to Telangana region. It resulted in the following decisions:
 - a) Mulki Rules were diluted
 - b) Telangana Regional Committee was cancelled
 - c) Hyderabad though it comes under Zone VI, it was claimed as Free zone even though there is nothing called as free zone.
 - d) Period of Residence brought down from 12 to 4 years

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BALLOT in 1971 General Elections. There was an overwhelming support to the Telangana cause which was evident from the election of 11 MPs from Telangana Praja Samithi (Telangana People’s Association) party led by M Chenna Reddy, out of the 14 MP seats in Telangana region.

- Despite electoral successes, however, some new party leaders gave up their agitation in September 1971 and, much to the disgust of many separatists including M Chenna Reddy, rejoined the safer political haven of the Congress ranks.
- In September 1971, PV Narasimha Rao hailing from Telangana region was made the Chief Minister, after Kasu Brahmananada Reddy. He was a statesman, great administrator, reformist and an intellectual.
- In 1972, the highest Judicial body in the country Supreme Court, upheld the rule of reserving educational and employment opportunities available in Telangana

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e) Government stopped maintaining separate revenue accounts for Andhra and Telangana Regions.

f) Andhra people were now allowed to purchase lands from Telangana farmers

Resulted in a diluted Six Point Formula and the promises made to Telangana people and region were once again disobeyed.

In 1975 the Zonal System was created as part of Presidential Orders. With this, Hyderabad district comes under Zone VI along with Ranga Reddy, Mahaboob Nagar, Nizamabad & Medak districts.

Since, 1972, there is no looking back for Andhra people in terms of looting the Telangana resources like water, jobs and educational opportunities and several other resources. Let’s look at the injustices meted out to the Telangana Region.

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- Telangana is endowed with rich natural resources with largest coal deposits in the country, lime stone deposits, and thermal power producing units and wide forests. The region has 70% of the catchment area of the two major Rivers Krishna, Godavari apart from several other tributaries.
- Every time the Telangana people demand for self-respect and self-governance in the form of a separate state, it was, and is denied by successive Governments on the grounds of common Telugu language, Telugu brotherhood, one state only for entire telugu people, and call Telangana proponents as separatists. When Andhra people fought in 1950s, for carving out a separate state in Madras Presidency, then why they were not separatists and proclaim themselves as great leaders. In 53 years, they dishonored all the rules, agreements and GOs, which were entered for a fair share of Telangana region, and all the resources, jobs and funds have been diverted for the development of Andhra region.

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Details	Andhra (9 districts)	Rayalaseema (4 districts)	Telangana (10 districts)
Grant-in aid for private degree colleges (No.of posts)	96 (535)	32 (511)	31(204)
Medical Colleges	4	4	3
Govt. grants for private-aided colleges	58.87%	17.06%	24.07%
Govt. Grants per student	Andhra University Rs.35,500	Sri Venkateshwara University Rs.37,300	Osmania University Rs.17,400
Amount Spent (Rs.inCrores.)	1308.56	382.47	163.39

From the above table, it is very clear that, even though the population is almost same in Andhra and Telangana, there is a huge difference in terms of educational facilities and the no. of teachers engaged in teaching.

- Out of 22 Universities in AP, each region has got two universities, two universities are in Telangana (Osmania in Hyderabad and Kakatiya in warangal).
- JNTU was started initially in Warangal and Open University in Nalgonda (Telangana), but they were shifted to Hyderabad within few months, stating that

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INJUSTICES ON SECTORAL BASIS

- Several problems exist in Telangana districts like 6 lakh people affected with fluoride problem in Nalgonda, continuous farmers and weavers deaths in rural Telangana, viral fevers in tribal areas, several lakhs of people fleeing their homeland i.e., Mahboobnagar district for working as construction labour all over India and Gulf.

EDUCATION			
Details	Andhra (9 districts)	Rayalaseema (4 districts)	Telangana (10 districts)
Area	33.75%	24.57%	41.47
Population	41.46%	17.77%	40.54%
Literacy rate	42	38	30
Total Schools	26,800	13001	17,594
No.of Students	27,57,269	13,02,673	20,00,452
No.of Teachers	64,314	28,434	40,798
Junior Colleges	270	140	176
Degree Colleges	170	70	74
No. of Teachers/Lecturers	10042	4663	8732

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they are state-wide universities. However, successive govts., have set up other state-wide universities NTR Health University in Vjayawada (Andhra) and Dravidian University in Kuppam (Rayalaseema), a remote place in Chittoor district (Chandrababu Naidu hometown); The main reason is to help Andhra People to get into these universities in terms of employment and education.

- Also recently, IIT which was supposed to be set up in Basar (Temple town of Saraswathi Matha) in Nizamabad, was shifted to Hyderabad outskirts to increase the land rates, and gain from real estate business by people in power. But, in Vizag (Andhra) an IIM was started. Then why it is not set up in Hyderabad.
- Based on the National Knowledge Commission's recommendations, recently new Universities have been established in the State. For establishing 4 new Universities in Telangana region, a total of Rs. 25 Crores were allocated (Telangana Universtiy, Mahatma Gandhi University, Sathavahana University and Palamoor University), whereas about Rs.300 Crores have been allocated to the Knowledge University at Idupulapaya (Home town of YSR) in Kadapa dist. (Rayalaseema).

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- While the newly setup Yogi Vemana University in Kadapa already has all the necessary infrastructure and staff, none of the newly formed Universities in Telangana region have basic amenities till date.

EMPLOYMENT

- Telangana Employees Associations now estimate that there are over 2.5 lakh non-locals employed in Telangana region in various government organizations. The then N.T. Rama Rao's Government issued G.O. No. 610 on 30/12/1985 with clear instructions to send back all non-locals to their respective zones by 31/12/1986. But till date these orders are not being implemented. Instead of sending non-Telangana people to their regions, the Rajashekar Reddy Government transferred the Telangana employees from one zone to the other within Telangana.
- There are more than 5,000 employees in the state's secretariat, out of them not even 10% belong to the Telangana region.
- In the last 53 years of formation of Andhra Pradesh, not even once the Advocate General of the State Government has been appointed from Telangana Region. Among the Judges, 84 belong to Andhra

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- Any state govt. office in Hyderabad like secretariat, irrigation, R&B, police, high court is filled with 90% of Non-Telangana employees and these officers don't show much importance to projects in Telangana and don't take decisions judiciously which are due for Telangana region.

In 2001, Chandrababu Naidu, the then Chief Minister, constituted J M Girglani Committee, to look into the Jobs occupied by non-locals in Hyderabad. The committee observed that Hyderabad is not a free Zone, but part of Zone VI of Telangana, where locals are entitled to a 70 per cent of quota.

- If we look at any bank in Telangana region, majority of the employees engaged in Banks are also non-locals.

IRRIGATION

- 69% of Krishna River's catchment area and 79% of Godavari River's catchment area is in Telangana region.
- Bachawat Tribunal awards Water shares between the states. Out of 811 TMC water allocated to Andhra Pradesh from River Krishna, Telangana is entitled to get 480 TMC. But even today, only 130 TMC is

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region, 15 from Rayalaseema and only 39 are from Telangana. If we look at Commercial Tax Officers, 418 are from Andhra, 42 from Rayalseema and only 161 are from Telangana.

- There are 320 IAS Officers, out of which only 27 are from Telangana Region. Similarly, out of 230 IPS officers, Telangana officers are only 15. Out of the 23 district collectors, one rarely finds a collector from the Telangana region and holding the senior level positions. It is very clear that the policy making authority is in the hands of non-Telangana people, and obviously, no importance is given for the development of Telangana region.
- A Quick calculation of injustice meted out in monetary terms for last 25 years.

No. of Non-Telangana people working in Telangana Region 2,50,000, Average Salary per month Rs.7,500, Employed for last 25 years = 300 months.

Hence, the opportunity income loss for Telangana employees in terms of Salaries is $2,50,000 \times \text{Rs.}7,500 \times 300 \text{ months} = \text{Rs. } 5,62,50,00,000$ (**Approx. Rs.56,250 Crores**) (much before 1960s only, thousands of jobs have been occupied by Non-Telangana people)

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released for Telangana region. Krishna waters irrigate a total of 35 lakh acres, and out of it only 5 lakh acres are in Telangana.

- From Godavari out of 1430 TMC allocated, Telangana is entitled to get 760 TMC whereas the actual allocation is just 200 TMC. Godavari waters irrigate over 12 lakh acres in Andhra while it is only 4 lakh acres in Telangana.
- Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, taken up before the formation of Andhra Pradesh by the then government of Hyderabad was envisaged to provide irrigation facilities to 87,500 acres in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana region. Some landlords of Kurnool district (Rayalaseema) have not been allowing this water to reach Mahabubnagar. Some of the ruling party leaders broke the gates of the RDS reservoir and diverted water to their fields in Kurnool district.
- As per the first five year plan, agriculture was given importance. Between 1956 to 2002, around Rs.12,104 crores were spent on Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh, which is 25 per cent of total spending. This resulted in increase in cultivation from 27.47 lakh acres to 55 lakh acres. Since, this amount is spent on major

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irrigation projects it benefited Andhra region only, ignoring small irrigation projects in Telangana.

- As per the Planning Commission Report, Govt. of India more than 75% of canal irrigation in the state is available to Coastal Andhra while it is at 17% in Telangana.
- In 1960, there were over 4,000 large tanks and 20,000 small tanks (Cheruvulu & Kuntalu) irrigating 13 lakh acres in Telangana Region. Due to the negligence of the successive governments in AP, only about 5 lakh acres are being irrigated now out of 13 lakh acres in the region. The silt accumulated in the tanks is not removed, breached tanks are not repaired and some of the tanks have been deliberately damaged to promote urbanization. This has severely affected agriculture produce in Telangana region. The net cultivated area in Telangana region has declined by 22% in the last 50 years.
- Add to this, in Andhra the farmers get canal irrigation, whereas in Telangana, the farmer has to dig well (investment for pumpset) and gets the water using electricity from borewell. He had to spend about Rs.300 per acre on electricity. While the Telangana farmer has

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- Through Pothireddypadu head regulator, water is diverted to Rayalaseema 400 KM away. This expansion will take major portion of (outgoing) water from Srisailem to Rayalaseema at the cost of Telangana districts. This also badly affects ayacut in Nalgonda, Khammam (Telangana), Krishna, Guntur and Prakasam (Andhra) districts. The allocated share is just 24 TMC, but 300 TMC water is diverted to Rayalaseema region, which created havoc in the recent floods in Mahboobnagar and Kurnool districts. The recent floods are purely man made disaster due to the back waters from Srisailem project. As excess water was stored in Nagarjunasagar dam, and not permitting to flow them into Krishna district, the backwaters from Srisailem drowned Mahboobnagar and Kurnool.
- The proposed Polavaram project which is being constructed in Khammam district (Telangana) is going to submerge around 220 villages, including Badrachalam, and around 3 lakh tribal population is going to be evacuated. Though this project is being constructed in Telangana, it is not going to irrigate an acre in Telangana, but it is going to irrigate 7 lakh acres in Andhra region.

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to spend on electricity bills, Andhra farmer gets free water from canals directly without any investment on pumpset and electricity.

- Moreover, the Telangana farmers have lost their lands for constructing irrigation projects, and water from these projects are irrigating Andhra lands. And, the successive governments have spent thousands of crores in constructing these projects but irrigating only the Andhra Region and helping its people to prosper.
- The entire cultivated land in just Guntur (Andhra) district is more than the total cultivated land in Telangana Region.
- If Telangana farmers would have got their fair share of Water from these two rivers, and if an extra 30 lakh acres of agriculture land would have been cultivated in the last 50 years in Telangana region. **A Quick calculation of potential income (opportunity loss) is indicated below:**
- 30 lakh acres X Rs.10,000 per acre per annum (approx.) X 50 years.

So, the potential income lost on agriculture produce is **Rs.1,50,000 Crores (approx.)**

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- The much talked about **JALAYAGNAM** by spending about one Lakh Crore Rupees on 26 irrigation projects, is going to get additional 56 Lakh acres irrigated. Out of which 43 lakh acres are in Andhra region, and only 13 lakhs in Telangana.
- The irrigated areas of Telangana region i.e., the Godavari and Krishna belt in Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalgonda districts is in the hands of Andhra settlers. So, the net benefit of projects is also enjoyed by Andhra settlers.

FINANCE

- Hyderabad State had a surplus revenue of Rs.34 Crore in 1956 when Andhra Pradesh state was formed (assuming every 5 years the Money gets doubled, it is worth Rs.**70,000** Crores now). In the erstwhile Andhra State, it had a 5 Crores deficit and the Andhra Govt., was unable to pay employee salaries.
- The Nizam had given 12 Crores worth of security bonds at the time of formation of AP.
- Currently, Telangana Region contributes around 50% to the state exchequer in terms of Taxes (Sales Tax &

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Excise), but less than 25% is spent back in Telangana Region.

- In the last decade alone government lands worth about Rs.20,000 Crore have been sold out in and around Hyderabad in the name of SEZs, IT Parks etc., and this amount was diverted to development of Andhra and Rayalaseema regions.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES :

- Telangana region already had the following hospitals before 1956. Erragadda Institute of Mental Health, Niloufer Hospital, Osmania General Hospital, Gandhi Hospital, NIMS (Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences), ENT Hospital, Fever Hospital, TB Hospital, Koti General Hospital and several Ayurveda and Unani Hospitals are existing since Nizam's time. (See Annexure I)

Post-merger no major hospital has been established in Telangana region except MGM in warangal.

Region	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Telangana
No.of Hospitals (includes Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy)	666	303	270

- Several small and cottage industries including handloom and powerlooms in Telangana region, have become sick due to government policies.

As majority of the Bank Officers and Employees are from non-Telangana regions, the Telangana Entrepreneurs were given step-motherly treatment while sanctioning Bank Loans. Hence, very few Telangana Entrepreneurs could avail the bank loans and successfully set up their industries.

DISCOURAGEMENT TO SMALL SCALE, COTTAGE INDUSTRIES & HANDLOOMS

- In Telangana region, several small scale industries, cottage industries have been shut down due to govt. policies, not encouraging the entrepreneurship in the region, while tax holidays and tax sops have been given to Pharma industry and IT companies set up by non-locals.
- For the current year, the Weavers loans to the tune of 324 Crores total loans of weavers in AP (approx. 140 crores of Telangana weavers) are not waived from the total AP budget of Rupees One Lakh crore. Everyday, we hear about weavers deaths in several districts of Telangana. Moreover, Big Trading Houses like

INDUSTRIES & POWER CONSUMPTION

There are total 6054 small and medium scale manufacturing units in Andhra consuming 54% of total power, while there are 773 in Rayalaseema consuming 23 % of power, but there are only 1253 in Telangana consuming 23% of power.

- All the major industries in erstwhile Hyderabad state like Azam Jahi Mills, DBR Mills, Sirpur Paper Mills, are closed down, and several thousands of Telangana people lost their jobs. However, several industries have been opened in Vizag, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Nellore, Tirupathi, and Cuddapah by the govt., in the last 53 years. Need to mention here, that the Govt., spent Rs.20,000 crore on Vizag steel plant alone.
- The successive governments claim to have developed Hyderabad is meaningless. In and around Hyderabad several Pharmaceutical (Bulk-drugs) manufacturing units have been set up polluting the air and water (Patancheru, Katedan, Balanagar & Bollaram). And, 90% of the people working in these companies and factories are from Andhra region.

Bommana Brothers, RS Brothers, and Chandana Brothers have been allowed to set up their big shopping malls in all corners of Telangana region thereby directly hitting the poor weavers. APCO which is supposed to support Weavers, lacks effective marketing plans and don't adopt new methods of marketing.

- The entire Telangana is endowed with rich natural Toddy Trees, and the toddy is not allowed to be sold publicly. People of Telangana consider it as a natural product derived from trees, but the successive governments passed orders not to sell it in city limits. However, the Coconut Water which is a predominant crop in Coastal Andhra, is supplied all over the state and including Telangana Region and thousands of lorries are supplied thereby a turnover of hundreds of crores
- The famous Pambathi Sheet metal craft, and brassware craft which is famous from Kakatiyas period is neglected, and the artworks from other regions and states are encouraged.

POLITICAL POWER

Political Power is one of the important factors for development of any area. In the combined AP history of last 53 years, Andhra Chief Ministers ruled for 24 years, Rayalseema CMs ruled for 22 years and Telangana CMs for 6 years. In this 6 years also, 3 Telangana CMs were used as make-shift arrangements while changing some of non-Telangana CMs. Telangana CMs never got power as CM and were never allowed to be CM for their full term of five years by other area leaders. Each ruled for hardly a year or so before they were removed. Telangana would not have been neglected if Telangana CMs were also allowed to rule. An intellectual like Sri P V Narasimha Rao, also could not continue for full term due to the pressure politics. Also, there is a general saying that for vacating Marri Chenna Reddy from the post of Chief Minister, the Rayalaseema leader, instigated communal riots in Hyderabad. If Non-Telangana CMs are smarter/brighter, why they never developed anything in Telangana area? Why no govt jobs/benefits/water projects in Telangana?

URBAN DEVELOPMENT: State Government gets funds from Centre for urban development projects, under JNNURM. Hundreds of Crores funding received from Centre is spent in developing Hyderabad, Vijayawada, and

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assigned lands, and in the name of SEZs, he converted them into real estate business ventures thereby earning thousands of crores.

OPEN CAST MINING IN SINGARENI: There are 14 open cast minings going on in places like Manuguru, Illandu, Koyagudem, Kothagudem, Kairiguda, Sattupalli, Dorli, Abbapur, Srirampur, and Bhupalpally. Open cast mining by Singareni Collieries is resulting in serious environment pollution, destruction of forests and displacement of people in scores of villages and the Govt., is not suitably helping the people who have been displaced.

FLOURIDE LEVELS IN WATER OF NALGONDA DISTRICT: The Krishna river flows through Nalgonda district, but the Krishna river water never reaches Nalgonda farmers, but the district is plagued with excessive Fluoride in ground water. Fluoride levels in excess of 1.5 ppm (mg/l) in water make it not suitable for drinking. The resulting Fluorosis caused by the consumption of untreated water for Fluoride causes Dental and Skeletal Fluorosis. Fluoride levels in most of Nalgonda District reach levels above 4 ppm (mg/l). More than 885 villages and over 6 lakh people suffer from the flouride problem in the Nalgonda district. The successive govts., does not take any measures for this problem except making false promises.

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Vizag cities. It is a misconception that only Hyderabad is developed and not other cities, then who had developed Vizag and Vijayawada. The biggest cities in United Andhra Pradesh include Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Vizag and Tirupathi. These Cities are developed after 1956 except Hyderabad, all other others are not in Telangana.

DISPLACEMENT OF POOR FARMERS AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS BY GOVT: In and around major towns and cities especially in Hyderabad, the small and marginal farmers became helpless, were forced to sell their lands to APIIC, for developing SEZs. The APIIC had become a broker in land dealings and the lands procured by it, running into thousands of acres were allocated to companies floated by the rich migrants from Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. While the SEZs get tax exemptions, and sops from the government, they were not providing employment opportunities to the locals. The SEZs also create ecological imbalances, and create food shortage. Hundreds of acres are allocated to SEZs but only one-fourth of it is used for their business operations, and the rest is made into real estate ventures. The lands became a goldmine for the migrant settlers to do real estate business. Lagadapati Rajagopal's Lanco hills, project came up in the Wakf Lands (which have been encroached) and in govt.,

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MINERAL RESOURCES & FORESTS: 100% of Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh comes from Telangana region, and the coal produced in Telangana region is used in Thermal power stations, and the power is catered to entire South India, while Telangana farmers are provided with 2-4 hours of power only. There are huge deposits of lime stone in the region. Entrepreneurs from Andhra region, have come and set up Cement factories, after getting necessary license from the state govt., in Nalgonda district. They use lime stone as raw material for cement factories. There are thick forests in several districts of Telangana, and they are not utilized optimally for the development of the region.

INJUSTICE TO MADIGA COMMUNITY IN UNITED ANDHRA PRADESH: SCs have 15% reservation in education and employment. Among the SC population in Andhra Pradesh, Madigas constitute 51%, Malas 43%, and the other SCs are 6%. However, the Malas are occupying nearly the whole of 15% SC reservation, in government sector and education field. In the last 10 years, Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti (MRPS) under the leadership of Manda Krishna Madiga, is demanding categorisation of SCs into ABCD sub-groups for the distribution of reservation benefits in proportion to population of each sub-caste which would greatly benefit the Madigas. The categorization of SCs into ABCD sub-groups, was also

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recommended by Justice Ramachandra Raju Commission and Justice Usha Mehra Commission. Though, the Congress has promised to introduce a bill in parliament on categorization, due to the pressure tactics of dominant Malas from Andhra region, the bill was not introduced in the parliament. In Telangana, Madigas account for 70% of the SCs, hence, the Telangana statehood would serve the demands of Madigas for their fair share in reservations in jobs and education and the community as a whole would develop.

ANDHRA COLONIZATION: Telangana registered highest population growth of 18% due to migration of people from Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. You would find in the last 30 years, several colonies have come up not only in Hyderabad but also in major towns of Telangana region.

MEDIA PARTIALITY : One of the major handicaps suffered by the Telangana movement is the generally indifferent, unfriendly and very often hostile and negative role played by Media in the state, since there is a monopoly control of the media by the anti-Telangana and pro-Andhra barrons.

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development of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad took place after they became the capital of Andhra Pradesh. But in reality, the Hyderabad city had the entire infrastructure. At the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was the fifth largest city in the country and even now it continues to be in the same position.

The Chalukyas, Cholas, Kakatiyas, The Bhamanis, The Qutub Shahi Sultans, the rampaging Mughal Army and finally The Nizams, have all left an indelible print on the city Hyderabad. Hyderabad is famous for pearls, jewellery, chudi bazaar, biryani, mughlai dishes, and the rich deccani culture (a mixture of South and North Indian culture). *There was a saying that on the streets of Hyderabad, the heaps of pearls were sold in yesteryears.*

There were several Hindu and Muslim poets who had contributed in Urdu as well as Telugu literature. Quliquatub shah was fondly regarded as Malkibharamudu for his contribution to art and literature by hindus.

The city is home for Kannadigas, Marathis, Tamils, Malayalees, Sindhis, Parsis, Gujarathis, Rajasthanis, Bengalis, etc., apart from Telugu speaking and Urdu speaking people since centuries. Before formation of Andhra Pradesh, there were no communal riots.

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IGNORING TELANGANA MATRYRS AND LEADERS: The successive governments have totally ignored the Telangana stalwarts like Ramanand Thirtha, K. V. Ranga Reddy, Dasarathi Krishnamacharya, Vattikota Alwar Swamy, Komuram Bhim, Bhimreddy Narasimha Reddy, Chakali Ilamma, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Shoebulla Khan, Vandematharam Ramachander Rao, Makhdhoom Moinuddin, Moulvi Alauddin, Turrebaz Khan, Baddam Yella Reddy, Arutla Ramachandra Reddy, Arutla Kamala Devi, Kaloji Narayan Rao, Konda Lakshman Babuji, Narayan Rao Pawar, Mallu Swarajyam, Shankar and a host of others. However, every where, we can find Andhra leaders names for parks, streets, roads, colonies and statues, who did not do anything to Telangana region. If we see on Tank Bund, out of Several statues Telangana stalwarts are represented by just Rani Rudramadevi and Bammara Pothana.

HYDERABAD (HYDER-ABAD) AND SECUNDERABAD (SECUNDER-ABAD) TWIN CITIES: An impression is sought to be created that the

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Much before independence to India, in the Nizam's time itself, in and around Hyderabad there were more than 200 lakes providing fresh drinking water.

Hyderabad was a tourist attraction from hundreds of years. The famous tourist spots include Charminar, Minarets, Qutub shahi Tombs, Hussainsagar, Gandipet lakes, Khairatabad Ganesh, and its excellent weather. Several Scholars, historians, and travellers visited this place and lauded for its rich heritage and culture. Merchants from Turkistan, Arabia and Persia used to frequent Telangana and found their trade attractive and prosperous.

HYDERABAD TODAY & REST OF TELANGANA

1. Several IT companies and multinational corporations like IBM, GenPact, Oracle, Deloitte, Motorola, Dell, Infosys, Wipro, TCS have set up their operations in Hyderabad in the last decade. There are very few companies set up by Andhra entrepreneurs. The main reason for setting up their operations in Hyderabad is availability of infrastructure, govt. subsidies, tax sops, govt., providing land at cheap rates, and also skilled manpower, and geographically convenient time of 11 and half hours difference from US timings. Only 15 to

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20% of the people employed in these companies are from the region.

- 1 Construction of flyovers, widening of roads, development of Hi-Tech cities etc., will not address the serious problems confronting the people in the other nine districts of Telangana. Cholera deaths in Adilabad, spread of malaria in the tribal belt, suicides by farmers in Warangal, Karimnagar and Khammam, suicides by weavers in Karimnagar, eternal famine conditions in Mahabubnagar, fluosis in Nalgonda, fall of ayacut under Nizamsagar, pollution in Ranga Reddy and Medak and so on need to be attended to on a priority basis. But they never get the attention they deserve.
- 1 Even for the development of Hyderabad, it's the TELANGANA people who lost their land & water for roads, road expansions, airport projects, SEZs projects and GOT NOTHING in return.
- 1 For the people who say Andhra and Rayalaseema people invested/developed Hyderabad, they did it for their business gains, NOT FOR DEVELOPING TELANGANA and they are getting their profits for it.
- 1 The film industry that has flourished in the capital city because of innumerable concessions given to it in terms of allocation of land, water, electricity. Unfortunately,

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the Vasavi and Prudential bank cases, the Gopal Trust bank case and the Nagarjuna Finance cases are still fresh in everyone's mind.

We now have the biggest scams of them all. Ramalinga Raju of Satyam Computers has committed the biggest white collar fraud in the country. Raju has admitted that the fraud in Satyam is to the tune of 7,000 crores and more. Source : www.bharatwaves.com

It seems the actual loss to the investors in Satyam scam would be to the tune of Rs.14,000 Crore, and not Rs.7800 crore, as reported by the media and govt., The CBI pegged it at Rs.14000 crore.

Unfortunately, all the scamsters (not originally the Hyderabadis) gang up, using the political might, get favors and dupe the common public, in the name of business, and get bad name to the Hyderabad City. And the National and International media attribute this to Hyderabad city. Are these Non-Telangana entrepreneurs not damaging BRAND HYDERABAD. Any answers.

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the two big Production houses also captured the majority of the Cinema Halls in Telangana region, and they dictate the movie industry in the region. Due to this the small time producers from the Telangana region had to exit from the film industry.

- 1 The sons of soil, Telangana people have been relegated to second class citizens in their homeland, as the total political clout is in few hands, and the demeaning of Telangana culture, dialect, attributing the language with villains, jokers, and the political leadership portrayed as power mongers in movies produced by Andhra and Rayalseema Producers, is projecting negative character to Telangana.
- 1 The near monopoly control enjoyed by the Andhra and Rayalaseema settlers on real estate transactions and land speculation in and around Hyderabad and Rangareddy, is now spread to around 75 to 100 kilometers radius.

Hyderabad - Scam capital of India

Hyderabad was touted as the emerging IT destination of India. But of late the city has been getting a dubious distinction of emerging as the scam capital of India. The city has witnessed several scams in the recent past. The Krushi Bank case, the Charminar Bank case,

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REASONS FOR TELANGANA TO BE A SEPARATE STATE

There are several reasons for demanding a separate state of Telangana. But, let us list out a few:

- 1 Telangana was a separate state before 1956.
- 1 Telangana people want self-respect, self-governance and development, as the post-merger in 53 years, the area is under managed by Andhra and Rayalaseema Political leadership, and systemically the Telangana economy is weakened and collapsed.
- 1 Though the language spoken is Telugu which is common, the dialect in Telangana is different from the other regions, and there is a cultural diversity.
- 1 In terms of total area, Telangana region is bigger than 18 states in India (Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, J&K, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Goa, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, West Bengal and Kerala) and 60 countries in the world.
- 1 The Population of Telangana is more than 3.5 Crores. The people here are deprived of their fair share under the dominance of Andhra/Royalaseema rulers who ruled for 47 years out of 53 years of AP formation.

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- 1 Since, last 5 decades, the Telangana movement is alive and people aspire to be in a separate state as they are deprived of their fair share in education, employment, resource allocation, finance, facilities, and in all spheres.
- 1 Telangana demand is not for separation from the Nation, but it is a genuine and democratic demand of its people for restoration of erstwhile Hyderabad (Telangana) state. More than anything else, it was the students and youth who raised the banner of revolt against their systems and political regimes.
- 1 Telangana leadership and people want self-governance wherein they will be able to fully utilize their latent talent and using the natural resources in the region they will be able to fully exploit them and ensure a growth model for the new state.
- 1 Muslim community constitute a major population in Telangana. In the erstwhile Hyderabad state, about 40% of the employees were muslims, and today, they are hardly 2 to 3 percent
- 1 With the Telangana State, not only self-respect and self-governance, the people will have increased opportunities of education, and employment.

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leader tomorrow, for that matter. Ultimately, the democratic component of the Telangana demand will keep the Jai Telangana movement alive in the days and years to come.

- 1 Historically speaking, the Constitution of India has a provision, under Article 3, which facilitated the creation of at least one dozen new States in the last 50 years, and that too without the recommendation of any States Reorganisation Commission (SRC). Irrespective of the opinion of the concerned parent State, the provision empowers Parliament to alter the boundaries of any State, if such a demand is found to be democratic and popular.

CURRENT TELANGANA MOVEMENT

- 1 In September 2000, 41 sitting MLAs from Congress party from Telangana region met APCC president M Satyanaryana Rao and CLP leader Y S Rajasekhar Reddy and apprised them about their demand for a separate Telangana state before going to Delhi to meet Sonia.
- 1 The movement took new turn since 2001, after Telangana Rastra Samiti (TRS) party was formed.

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- 1 In letter and spirit all the Agreements, Accords, Formulas, G.Os, Presidential Orders, Plans and Assurances on the floor of Legislature and Lok Sabha, and court orders in the last 53 years are dishonoured, and Telangana was forced to remain neglected, exploited and backward. The experiment to remain as one state proved to be a futile exercise and therefore, separation is found to be the best solution.
- 1 In united Andhra Pradesh, the Telangana weaker sections, minority, and women could not have their voice heard and their problems are unattended.
- 1 The State of Telangana does not require any special money for the construction of its State capital city, as the centuries-old Hyderabad is located in the heart of Telangana itself.
- 1 Telangana people waited patiently for last 50 years. Nothing happened but this discrimination increased. IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL TELANGANA PEOPLE to see that our next generations don't suffer the similar fate.
- 1 The saga of the Telangana struggle continues unabated, and there is no end in sight! It is immaterial if the movement is led by KCR of the TRS today or any other

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- 1 The TRS party and Telangana proponents have been now and then demanding Governments to implement GO 610, and repatriate non-locals to their respective regions.

- 1 In 1997, in its Kakinada resolution, the BJP Party, said it is for Telangana state. In the recently held 2009 elections also it said that it would create Telangana state if it comes to power within 100 days.

- 1 In 2004, Congress Party in its manifesto, and the UPA government in its Common Minimum Program, assured Telangana State, and in the Presidential Address and Prime Minister's address also, it was specified that the Telangana state would be declared.

- 1 In 2009 elections also, the Congress assured that only the UPA government can deliver the Telangana State.

- 1 Based on the demands to send non-locals to their regions, the Government started sending Police working in Hyderabad to their respective zones in the recent past. Though Girglani Committee identified Hyderabad under Zone VI, the non-locals went to Supreme Court, and on October 9, 2009, the SC ordered that Hyderabad is a free zone. There is no word called FREE ZONE because all the districts in the state are

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divided into six zones. This triggered a lot of unrest among the Telangana Employee Associations, which fear that the non-locals would grab their Jobs meant for Telanganites in Hyderabad.

- 1 In the last two months, the movement got a fresh breath with employees, intellectuals, journalists, lawyers, engineers, doctors, students, NRIs, women, and children voicing against the free zone, and also for the Telangana Statehood.
- 1 Twelve Student organizations have come onto the single platform and formed Joint Action Committee (JAC), for participating in the Telangana statehood movement.
- 1 On November 29, the President of TRS Party President Sri K Chandrashekar Rao, started his fast-unto-death against the free zone and for achieving the Telangana Statehood.
- 1 Telangana movement gained momentum after Students of various Telangana Universities viz., Osmania University, Kakatiya University, Palmoor and Telangana Universities, join and intensified it. Several Lakhs of students, lawyers, teachers, professors, lecturers, intellectuals, women and even children coming out to the streets for Telangana statehood.

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decision, and overnight they changed their colors and putting spokes in the formation of Telangana state. The Chandrababu Naidu led TDP party MLAs, and MPs from Andhra and Seema also gave up their resignations against the formation of Telangana state. The newly formed PRP party headed by Chiranjeevi's MLAs, from Andhra and Seema also tendered resignations against the Telangana statehood. All in all 140 plus MLAs, and MPs, rendered resignations. The Central Ministers of Andhra and Seema regions, also threatened to resign from Central Govt., if the decision is not taken back. This is clear dominance of Andhra and Seema leaders and somehow stalling the formation of Telangana state.

- 1 After one day, the leaders of Andhra and Rayalaseema organized protests in their regions, propogating "Samaikya Andhra". Public properties and private properties have been damaged during the protests. Mr. Lagadapati Rajagopal, MP, Vijayawada announced fast-unto-death for achieving Samaikya Andhra. Several public representatives went on strike and fasts in the Andhra and Seema regions. All the leaders in Congress party, who said that they will stick to the High command's decision, started changing their colors and joined this agitation including PRP's Chiranjeevi, who

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- 1 In AP, all the Political parties, including Congress, BJP, TDP, PRP, CPI declared that they would support the Telangana statehood.
- 1 On December 7, 2009 in Assembly, all parties expressed that they would vote for the Telangana state, if bill is introduced in the Assembly.
- 1 On December 8, 2009, in Parliament also, all parties expressed concern over Telangana issue and the major opposition party BJP, said it would support the bill for Telangana state if it is tabled in the parliament.
- 1 A historical day for the Telangana people, on December 9, 2009, at 11.30 PM, Sri P Chidambaram, Home Minister, Govt. of India, announced that "the process of Telangana State formation will be initiated".
- 1 Within hours of announcement of the process of Telangana state formation by P Chidambaram, Home Minister, Govt. of India, the MLAs, and MPs from Andhra and Rayalaseema regions started resigning citing the reason, that the announcement was made without taking them into confidence and it was announced late night. All these days, the Congress representatives were telling that they would honour Congress central leadership's (High Command)

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proclaimed Samajika Telangana in his party manifesto also said Samaikya Andhra. The TDP party was confusing people singing "Samaikya Andhra" in Andhra and Seema regions, whereas their party leaders in Telangana, say they are for Telangana.

- 1 However, in the entire Telangana region including Hyderabad, after December 9th announcement, normalcy restored and there were no protests. Several Telangana organizations, including the Telangana Settlers Front also welcomed the decision of central government about formation of Telangana state. No one in Telangana region out of 3.5 Crore people are for Samaikya Andhra.
- 1 In the midst of demands for Telangana statehood, the AP State Govt., on October 11, 2009 (this is after Home Minister of India declared the process of formation of Telangana State), blatantly issued G.O. No. 1845, wherein the Government sought loan from NABARD for construction of roads, and it issued orders to allocate Rs.131.13 Crores to Andhra and Rayalseema regions, and only Rs.9.31 Crores to Telangana Region. This is a tip of iceberg to the kind of injustices to the region in the last 53 years.

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- 1 Absolutely there is 'No Resolution necessary' under Article-3 of Constitution. Only Draft Bill requires to be sent to A.P. Legislative Assembly for expressing their views on the Bill. But there would be 'No Voting' on the Bill in the Assembly. It is only a formality.
- 1 There was some news that the UPA allies NCP Party, Trinamool Congress, and DMK party said, that the UPA government should have taken its decision on formation of Telangana state after consulting them. All these parties, earlier extended their hand for Telangana Statehood. These parties expressed that there will be similar demands in their home states or they could have been influenced by anti-Telangana forces.
- 1 Since the announcement of Telangana state formation on December 9, 2009, MPs and MLAs of coastal Andhra and Rayalseema regions protested vehemently and carried out a campaign with almost daily meetings with central leaders and ministers demanding a statement that the creation of Telangana would not be initiated without a consensus.
- 1 On December 23, 2009, Chidambaram, Home Minister, Govt. of India, once again announced that the Centre made the statement of formation of Telangana state on

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TELANGANA STATE: A ROLE MODEL IN DEVELOPMENT FOR OTHER STATES

ADVANTAGES OF TELANGANA STATE

- v Small States will give better benefits to the masses and help to create wealth as well as help in nation development also (small states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala where the GDP is highest in the country, and newly formed states like Chhatisgarh, and Uttarakhand are progressing in terms of development in all sectors, and improved GDPs).
- v Telangana people can have self-governance and self-respect in all aspects.
- v There will be an end to exploitation of resources in Telangana Region, and the resources can be fully utilized for the development of Telangana region
- v Telangana will be able to utilize its fair share of Krishna and Godavari rivers thereby irrigating 39 lakh acres of new ayacut. This will generate an additional income of Rs.7800 Crores per annum on agriculture produce and create more employment opportunities in the agriculture and allied sectors.

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December 9, 2009 on receipt of Minutes of a Meeting of all Political Parties convened by Chief Minister K Rosaiah in which a 'consensus' emerged on the formation of a separate state of Telangana. Since then the situation in Andhra Pradesh had altered and that "a large number of political parties were divided on the issue". And, wide-ranging consultations would now be held with all political parties and groups in the state, adding that the Centre will take 'steps to involve all concerned in the process'. With the announcement of this statement, the Telangana cause is once again betrayed by the Centre, the Telangana peoples' democratic demand is unheard.

- 1 Based on these developments, all the political parties including TRS, Congress, BJP, and ex-PRP party members, CPI formed Joint Action Committee (JAC). The NRI Associations, and Women's Association, and all the Telangana Association and Forums strengthened JAC by joining it.

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- v Utilizing the coal produced in Telangana region, more thermal power plants can be set up and the extra energy produced can be utilized for agriculture and industry, without any power cuts in rural areas.
- v The lime deposits available in the region would help the local people to set up cement factories, and the thick forests available will help to establish forest based industries.
- v Over 2 lakh government job opportunities would be available for local people. This will generate an extra Rs.4800 Crore income potential for Telangana economy.
- v Students will have their increased opportunities and facilities for pursuing higher education and career growth.
- v Special thrust can be given to Arts and Handicrafts units, and cottage industries for promoting the Telangana culture.
- v Since Madigas constitute 70% of SC population in Telangana, the demand for sub-categorization of SC reservation in education and employment, would be resolved in the new state.

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- ✓ More number of new educational institutions can be set up by locals, and specialized courses in technology & Management etc., can be offered thereby more employment opportunities.
- ✓ Heavy and Engineering industries can be set up attracting foreign direct investment.
- ✓ Diversified and Balanced development with focus on Growth Corridors in Tier II cities of the Region (for ex: One District can be a Textile Zone, second can be an IT corridor, and the other one can be a Small Scale and Cottage center etc.)
- ✓ Rural Electrification can become a reality with increased power generation
- ✓ Infrastructure in the form of Roads, Buildings, and Railway network can be improvised.
- ✓ More industries would be set up thereby providing increased employment opportunities and encouraging entrepreneurship among locals.
- ✓ Small and Cottage industries in the villages and towns can be encouraged.
- ✓ Telangana culture and language will have its due recognition and respect including its unique festivals and jatara.

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Annexure I

AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN HYDERABAD STATE BEFORE 1956

(BEFORE MERGER OF TELANGANA STATE WITH ANDHRA STATE)

- 1 **INDUSTRIES:** Singareni Collieries (Year 1871), First Spinning Mill (1873), Phirani Factory (1876), Govt. Printing Press (1876), Soda Factory (1910), Iron Factory (1910), Deccan Button Factory (1916), VST Factory (1919), Chemical Laboratory (1921), Deccan Glass Factory (1927), DBR Mills (1929), Azam Jahi Mills (1931), RTC (1932), Nizam Sugar Factory (1937), Sirpur Paper Mill (1939), Golconda Cigarette Factory (1941), Hyderabad State Bank (1942), Hyderabad Allwyn Metals (1942), Praga Tools (1943), Sirsilk (1946), Hyderabad Asbestos (1946), Hyderabad Lamination Products (1947).
- 1 **DEPARTMENTS:** Revenue (1864), Customs (1866), Formation of Districts (1866), Health (1866), Printing & Stationery (1867), Endowments (1867), Forest

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- ✓ Tribal population in Telangana constitute 12% and they will have increased opportunities in education and employment through reservations.
- ✓ Poor, deprived, minority classes and women can be given their due share in all sectors.
- ✓ Historical places can be improvised for attracting Tourism, and thereby more employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality.
- ✓ Health, Sanitation and Public Utility services can be given prominence
- ✓ There will be no farmers and weavers suicides, Roadmap GREEN TELANGANA.
- ✓ Finally, it would turn out to be a more of a People-Centered growth and People-centric Governance and People-driven State.

TELANGANA NOW OR NEVER!

Compiled and Research inputs from various papers, articles, documents, and Govt.Reports and World Wide Web

✓ D P Reddy ✓ Dr. Srinivas Raj Bairi, ✓ Dileep Konatham

TELANGANA DEVELOPMENT FORUM - USA INDIA
(www.telangana.org)

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(1867), Municipal (1869), Public Works (1869), Education (1870), High Court (1870), Survey Settlement (1875), Land Settlement (1876), Population Census (1881), Excise (1882), Police (1883), Mines (1892), Industries and Commercial (1892), Local Fund (1893), Irrigation (1896), State Life Insurance Fund (1911), City Improvement Board (1912), Agriculture (1913), Hyderabad Civil Service (1913), Archaeology (1914), Akasha vani (Radio) (1932), Labour (1945).

- 1 **SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, & UNIVERSITIES :** Dar-ul Uloom School (1856), Chadarghat School (1872), Mufi-dul Anaam School (1879), Alia School (1879), Secunderabad Mahboob College (1884), Nizam College (1874), Nampally Girls School (1887), Warangal (Telugu) School (1890), Asafia School (1894), Medical College (1894), Viveka Vardhini School (1904), Mahboobia Girls School (Gunfoundry) (1910), City College (1920), Osmania University (1920), Osmania Medical College (1921), Hyderabad Public School (1923), Marwadi Hindi Vidyalaya (1924), Hindi Vidyalaya Secunderabad (1926), Physical Education College (1930), College of Veterinary Science (1946). Koti Womens College, Nampally Womens College.

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- 1 **LIBRARIES:** Mudigonda Shankaradyula library, Secunderabad (1872), Asafia State Central Library (1892), Bharat Gunvardhak Library, Sha-ali-banda (1895), Bollaram Lirbary (1896), Sri Krishnadevaraya Library, Sultan-bazar (1901), Raja Raja Narendra Library, Hanamkonda (1904), Vignana Chandrika Library (1905), Pratapa Rudra Library, Warangal (1913), Samskruta Kala Vardhini, Secunderabad (1913), Bala Saraswati Library (1923), Jogipeta Library, Medak (1930)
- 1 **LAKES, BRIDGES, AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS:** Hussainsagar Lake (1562), Purnapool (1578), Charminar, Gulzar House, Char Kaman (1589-91), Saroornagar Colony (1793), Sultan-shahi Mint (1803), Miralammandi (1805), Miralam Lake (1806), Bristish Residency Bhavan (1808), Chandulal Baradari (1828), Chadarghat Bridge (1831), Afzal-gunj Bridge (1859-66), Post Offices (1862), Public Gardens (1873), Falaknuma Palace (1884), Chanchalguda Jail (1882), Muslim-Jang Bridge (1884), Hanuman Vyayamasala (1893), Raj Bhavan, High Court Building (1920), Osmansagar Gandipet (1920), Himayatsagar Anacut (1927),

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Publications from Telagana Region before 1947
(Newspapers, Weeklies, and Monthlies)

Year of Publication	Name of Publication	Published from
1886	Shedya Chandrika	Hyderabad
1890	Dinavarthaman	Sultanbazar, Hyd
1909	Samyukta Sanghavarthamani	Madhira, Khammam
1913	Hithabodhini	Vanaparti
1917	Andhramata	Secunderabad.
1920	Mulaag Varthamani	Khammam
1921	Suvarathamani	Mahabubnagar
1922	Tenugu	Warangal
1922	Neelagiri	Nalgonda
1923	Shaiva Pracharini	Warangal

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- 1 **CEMENT ROADS :** Construction of cement Roads in Hyderabad 1930
- 1 **RAILWAY LINE -** Bombay to Raichur (1866), Mumbai -Secunderabad (1873), Nizam Railway Board (1874), Nampally Railway Station (1883),
- 1 **TELEPHONE NETWORK:** (1885), Nizamia Observatory Telescope (1890),
- 1 **DRAINAGE SYSTEM AND FLOOD CONTROL MECHANISM:** Underground Drainage System (1909), Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Prepared a Scheme for Flood Protection work and underground drainage for Hyderabad City.
- 1 **HOSPITALS :** Ayurveda, Unani Hospital (1890), Medical College (1894), Mental Hospital Erragadda (1897), Gigjikhana Victoria Memorial Nursing Home (1905), Homeopathy College (1916), Charminar Unani Ayurvedic Hospital (1927), Niloufer Hospital (1925), Osmania General Hospital (1945). Gandhi Hospital, TB Hospital, Cancer Hospital, ENT Hospital, Nizam Orthopaedic Hospital, Koranti Hospital, NIMS.

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Year of Publication	Name of Publication	Published from
1923	Rayyath	Hyderabad
1925	Nedu	Secunderabad
1925	Bhagyanagar	Hyderabad
1926	Golkonda Pathrika	Hyderabad
1927	Adhi Hindu	Hyderabad
1927	Sujatha	Hyderabad
1938	Telugu Talli	Hyderabad
1934	Deccan Kesari	Hyderabad
1936	Vibhuti	Hyderabad
1937	Divya Vaani	Hyderabad
1937	Shobha	Warangal/ Hyderabad
1944	Telangana	Hyderabad
1947	Imroj	Hyderabad

Jai Telangana Jai Jai Telangana

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