CHAPTER III

Different Phrases of the Telengana Movement

3.1 Introduction:

In this chapter we shall excavate over the historical perspective of the Telangana movement and its gradual political development to understand the movement at length and depth in order to reach at a point of view. The Telangana movement like many other successful separate statehood demand has also ended with a successful victory by the formation of Telengana State on 2nd June 2014. This study was undertaken at the backdrop of the Centre hinting at initiating at the process for the formation of a separate State. On December 9, 2009, Government of India announced process of formation of Telangana state. Due to objections raised in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions immediately after the announcement, and due to the agitation in those regions for 14 days, the decision to form the new state was put on hold on December 23, 2009. Since December 2009, Telangana movement intensified and it continued to dominate the state politics and is the cause of instability in the region. Following protests in Rayalaseema and Andhra regions and mass resignations of MPs and state legislators, the centre put the process on hold, citing need for consensus. In February 3, 2010: Centre set up five-member Srikrishna Committee to look into Telangana issue. Srikrishna Committee submitted its report, suggested six options in Dec 2010. In 2012 Union Home Minister Sushilkumar Shinde announced after an all-party meeting that a decision will be announced in a month and ultimately in July 30, 2013, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) coordination panel and Congress Working Committee met and decided to carve out Telangana state.


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The long pending demand for a separate Telengana state finally seems to be materializing. Just days after the government gave its ‘yes’ for the formation of Telangana state, the pronouncement has opened a Pandora's Box of parallel demands by regions fighting for separate state made by various regional groups in ethnically, culturally and religiously diverse India. The proposed state, which would be India's 29th, would be outlined out of a drought-prone mainly tribal belt that supporters say has been neglected by successive Andhra Pradesh governments. The state capital and India's sixth biggest city, Hyderabad, will be included in the new state, although for the first ten years it will serve as the joint capital of the two states.

This study undertaken has been at this point of time, the juncture of instability in the Telengana and adjoining region for the bifurcation of the state, one thing must not be forgotten that the prime motive of the study is to show a comparison between two separate statehood demand viz. Gorkhaland and Telengana under one roof which has been time and again brought together under discussion. To come to a comparative analysis it is very necessary to understand the historical, political and economical development of the region for a broader outlook.

3.2 Telangana’s location before its formation as a separate state:

Telangana is a region in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India and formerly was part of Hyderabad State which was ruled by the Nizams. It is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the north and north-west, Karnataka to the west, Chhattisgarh to the north-east and Odisha to the east. Andhra Pradesh State has three main cultural regions of which Telangana is one; others include Coastal Andhra region in the east and Rayalaseema region in the south. The Telangana region has an area of 114,840 square kilometres (44,340 sq mi), and a population of 35,286,757 which is 41.6% of Andhra Pradesh state population (The Census Report, 2011). The Telangana region comprises 10 districts: Hyderabad, Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Rangareddy, and Warangal. The Musi River, Krishna and Godavari rivers flow through the region from west to east. Hyderabad and Warangal are two largest cities in Telangana region.

Telangana is the largest of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh state, covering 41.47% of its total area. It is inhabited by 40.54% of the state's population and contributes about 76% of the state's revenues, excluding the contribution of the central government. When the central government's
contribution to revenue is included, Andhra Pradesh's revenue sources come from Telangana: 61.47% (including 37.17% from Hyderabad); from the central government: 19.86%; from Andhra: 14.71%; and from Rayalaseema: 3.90%. Proponents of a separate Telangana state cite perceived injustices in the distribution of water, budget allocations, and jobs. Within the state of Andhra Pradesh, 68.5% of the catchment area of the Krishna River and 69% of the catchment area of the Godavari River are in the Telangana region. Telangana supporters state that the benefits of irrigation through the canal system under major irrigation projects is accruing substantially, 74.25%, to the Coastal Andhra region, while the share to Telangana is 18.20%. The remaining 7.55% goes to the Rayalaseema region (Jayashankar, 2006).

3.3 A Brief Early History of the Area:

Telangana was the center of culture, learning, and power in the Deccan and India for centuries. Telangana's long and rich history was shaped by the great empires that have risen and fallen in its area. The region has been ruled by many great dynasties and the history of the region can be divided into:

i. Ancient Period- In which the Satavahanas and the Eastern Chalukyas ruled.

ii. Medieval Period- In this period the kakatiyas, Bahmanis, Qutb Shahis and the Mughals ruled.

iii. Modern Period- This was the period of the Asaf Jahis.

After the decline of the influential Mauryan Empire, the Satavahana dynasty (230 BCE to 220 CE), the first great Telugu empire, came to be the dominant power in the region. It originated from the lands between the Godavari and Krishna Rivers. Kotilingala in Karimnagar was their first capital, before moving to Dharanikota. Excavations at Kotilingala revealed coinage of Simukha, the first Satavahana emperor. The Satavahana Empire was important in repelling foreign empires from India, such as the Kushans, Sakas and Greeks, thereby preserving Indian culture. After the decline of the Satavahanas, various dynasties ruled the region such as the Vakatakas, Vishnukundinas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas.

The period of Andhra history, between A.D. 624 and A.D. 1323, spanning over seven centuries, is significant for the sea-change it brought in all spheres of the human activity; social, religious, linguistic and literary. During this period Desi, the indigenous Telugu language, emerged as a
literary medium overthrowing the domination of Prakrit and Sanskrit. As a result, Andhradesa achieved and identity and a distinction of its own as an important constituent of Indian Cultural Set-up. This change was brought by the strong historical forces, namely, the Eastern and Western Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and the early Cholas.

Kakatiyas came to power during the later half of this period and extended their rule over the entire Telugu land with the exception of a small land in the North-East. Arts, crafts, language and literature flourished under their benevolent patronage.

Among the minor Chalukya families that ruled parts of Andhra, those of Vemulavada (presently in Karimnagar district) are the most important. Their rule extended over the present day Karimnagar and Nizamabad districts. As subordinate rulers loyal to the Rashtrakutas, they ruled with semi-independent status for about two centuries (A.D.755-968). The rule of the Vemulavada Chalukyas coincided with that of the Rashtrakutas. One peculiarity with this family is that it traced its descent from the Sun, while many other Chalukya families considered themselves as of lunar descent.

During the Mauryan age there is historical evidence of Andhra as a political power in the southeastern Deccan. Megasthenes, who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya (322-297 BC), mentioned that Andhras had 30 fortified towns and an army of a million infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants⁴³.

The continuous political and cultural accounts of Andhra Pradesh commence with the rise of the Satavahanas as a political power. According to Matsya Purana⁴⁴, there were 29 rulers of this dynasty. They ruled over the Andhra desa for about 456 years, from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD. Under the Goutamiputra Satakarni inscription at Nasik , the 23rd Satavahana, the kingdom included most of the southern peninsula and some southern parts of the present Indian states of Maharashtra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The court language used by the Satavahanas was Prakrit Satavahana kings followed the Vedic religion.

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⁴³ Ancient India by Megasthenes and Arrian; Translated and edited by J. W. McCrindle, Calcutta and Bombay: Thacker, Spink, 1877, p. 30-174
⁴⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matsya_Puranacce
“...who crushed down the pride and conceit of the Kshatriyas (the native Indian princes, the Rajputs of Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India); who destroyed the Shakas (Western Kshatrapas), Yavanas (Indo-Greeks) and Pahlavas (Indo-Parthians),... who rooted the Khakharata family (The Kshaharata family of Nahapana); who restored the glory of the Satavahana race⁴⁵”

The region experienced its golden age during the reign of the Kakatiya dynasty, a Telugu dynasty from Warangal that ruled most parts of what is now Andhra Pradesh from 1083 to 1323 AD. Ganapatideva, who came to power in 1199, was known as the greatest of the Kakatiyas, and the first after the Satavahanas to bring the entire Telugu area under one rule. He put an end to the rule of the Cholas, who accepted his suzerainty in the year 1210. He established order in his vast dominion that stretched from the Godavari delta in the east to Raichur (in modern day Karnataka) in the west and from Karimnagar and Bastar (in modern day Chhattisgarh) in the north to Srisailam and Tripurantakam, near Ongole, in the south. It was during his reign that the Golconda fort was constructed. Rudrama Devi and Prataparudra were prominent rulers from the Kakatiya dynasty. Kakatiya dynasty weakened with the attack of Malik Kafur in 1309 and was dissolved with the defeat of Prataparudra in 1323 by the forces of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1323. A ruler of this dynasty, Prola II who ruled from A.D.1110 to 1158, extended his sway to the south and declared his independence. His successor Rudra (A.D.1158-1195) pushed the kingdom to the north up to the Godavari delta.

The Kakatiya period is rightly called the brightest period of the Telugu history. The entire Telugu speaking area was under the kings who spoke Telugu and encouraged Telugu. They established order throughout the strife torn land and the forts built by them played a dominant role in the defense of the realm. Anumakonda and Gandikota among the ‘giridurgas’, Kandur and Narayanavanam among the ‘vanadurgas’, Divi and Kolanu among the ‘jaladurgas’, and Warrangal and Dharanikota among the ‘sthaladurgas’ were reckoned as the most famous strongholds in the Kakatiya period. The administration of the kingdom was organized with accent on the military. The Kakatiya dynasty expressed itself best through religious art. After the fall of Kakatiyas, uncertainty prevailed over the region. Several small kingdoms came into existence, Musunuri Nayakas occupied Warrangal from Muslims and ruled between A.D.1325-

1368. The fall of Kakatiya kingdom and its annexation to the Tughlak Empire made the Hindu feudatories to unite themselves to liberate the Andhra country from alien rulers.

The disastrous fall of Warrangal in A.D. 1323 brought the Andhras for the first time in their history, under the yoke of an alien ruler, the Muslims. In A.D. 1347 an independent Muslim State, the Bahamani kingdom was established in south India by All-ud-din Hasan Gangu by revolting against the Delhi Sultanate. During reign of Muhammad III (AD 1463-82), the Bahamanis, for the first time extended their empire from sea to sea and thereby got into their possession a large part of the Telugu area, namely the area north of the Krishna up to the coast and the present Guntur district. By the end of the 15th century the Bahamani rule was plagued with faction fights and there came into existence the five Shahi kingdoms, the Nizamshahis of Ahmadnagar, the Adilshahis of Bijapur, the Imadshahis of Berar, the Qutbshahis of Golconda and the Baridshahis of Bidar. Thereafter, the rule of the Bahamani dynasty came to an end in A.D.1527 of the five Shahi dynasties, it was the Qutbshahi dynasty that played a significant and notable role in the history of Andhras.

The great Vijayanagara Empire of South India may have had its origins in the Telugu Kakatiyas of Warangal. The Telugu origin of the dynasty proposes that first kings of the empires, brothers Bukka Raya I and Harihara I, were generals in the Kakatiya army. After defeat of the army by Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the brothers were taken prisoner and forced to convert to Islam. However, they managed to escape, reconfirm their Hindu faith, and establish the Vijayanagara Empire.

The region came under the Muslim rule of the Delhi Sultanate in the 14th century, followed by Bahmanis. Sultan Quli, a governor of Golkonda, revolted against the Bahmani Sultanate and established the Qutb Shahi dynasty in 1518. On 21 September 1687, the Golkonda Sultanate came under the rule of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb after a year-long siege of the Golkonda fort.

In 1712, Asif Jah I was appointed to be Viceroy of the Deccan, with the title Nizam-ul-Mulk (Administrator of the Realm). In 1724, Asif Jah I defeated Mubariz Khan to establish autonomy over the Deccan Suba, starting what came to be known as the Asif Jahi dynasty. He named the region Hyderabad Deccan. Subsequent rulers retained the title Nizam ul-Mulk and were referred
to as Asif Jahi Nizams, or Nizams of Hyderabad. When Asif Jah I died in 1748, there was political unrest due to contention for the throne among his sons, who were aided by opportunistic neighboring states and colonial foreign forces. In 1769, Hyderabad city became the formal capital of the Nizams. Nizam signed Subsidiary alliance in 1799 with British and lost its control over the state's defense and foreign affairs. Hyderabad state became princely state in British India. From the late nineteenth century on, Hyderabad was transformed into a modern city with the establishment of railway, transport services, underground drainage, running water, electricity, Post-independence.

The Qutbshahi dynasty held sway over the Andhra country for about two hundred years from the early part of the 16th century to the end of the 17th century. Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, the founder of the dynasty, served the Bahamanis faithfully and was appointed Governor of Telengana in A.D.1496 he declared independence after the death of his patron king, Mahmud Shah, in A.D.1518 during the 50 year rule Sultan Quli extended his kingdom up to Machilipatnam.

The fall of Golconda in 1687 had far reaching consequences. It halted the face of cultural progress for years and relaxed the administrative grip on the English Company at Machilipatnam and Madras. So long as the kingdom was powerful in the south, the king Abul Hassan and his Minister Madanna kept their constant vigil on the English Merchants.

Qutb Shahi rulers adopted religious tolerance. They treated Hindus equal with Muslims as well and maintained cordial relations between the two throughout. They encouraged the local language Telugu besides the Deccani Urdu. They patronized scholars and awarded those titles and jagirs. The builder of Hyderabad, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah was an eminent poet in Persian and was an author of several Persian works. The 4th king, Ibrahim was a great patron of Telugu. His court was crowded with Telugu poets besides many others. The rulers adopted the local customs to a great extent. This tolerance and patronage of the kings was followed by the nobles as well. Ramadas (Gopanna), a great devotee of Sri Rama who lived in the period of Abul Hassan wrote a number of poetical works and songs in praise of his deity.

The socio-cultural life of the people during the rule of the Qutb Shahis was marked by a spirit of broad-mindedness and catholicity based on sharing and adopting of mutual traditions and customs. Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor invaded Golconda in 1687 and annexed it to the
Mughal Empire. When this was done, Golconda became part of the Deccah Subha and a Nazim was appointed as an agent of the Mughal emperor. Thus, for a period of 35 years it was ruled by the Nazims, the last one being Mubariz Khan.

Asaf Zahis : The founder of this dynasty was one Mir Kamruddin a noble and a courtier of the Mughal Muhammad Shah, who negotiated for a peace treaty with Nadirshah, the Iranian invader; got disgusted with the intrigues that prevailed in Delhi.

Though Hyderabad was founded in 1590-91 and built by Muhammad Quli, the Fifth king of the Qutbshahi dynasty, it was a princely capital under them. The pomp and peasantry of the fabulous Asafjahi Nizams gained an all-India importance as well as worldwide recognition. The rule of the Nizams lasted not only for a much longer period from 1724-1948 but also concerned a large territory with diverse language groups that came under their sway.

Hostilities recommenced in India between the French and English in 1758 on the outbreak of 7 Years War in Europe in 1756. As a result, the French lost their power in India and consequently it also lost influence at Hyderabad. In 1762 Nizam Ali Khan dislodged Salabat Jung and proclaimed himself as Nizam.

Hyderabad came into focus again when Nizam Ali Khan in 1763 shifted the capital of the Deccan from Aurangabad to Hyderabad. Such a move helped rapid economic growth and expansion of the city, resulting in its importance and prosperity.

Between 1766 and 1800, Nizam’s sovereignty had declined considerably and the British gained their authority over the Nizams by compelling the latter to sign several treaties. The East India Company acquired the Nellore region comprising the present Nellore and Prakasam districts and a part of the Chittoor district from the Nawab of Arcot in 1781. Together with the other parts of the territories of the Nawab, this area was merged with the then Madras Presidency of the Company in 1801. Thus, by the beginning of the 19th century the Telugu land was divided into major divisions; one that came to be popularly called Telengana under the feudal rule of the Nizam, accounting approximately 1/3 of the entire land and the other, broadly designated as Andhra, in British India.
Telangana was historically known as prosperous state. Telengana region was erstwhile Hyderabad State till 1956, ruled by Asaf Jahi Nijam VII (Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur).

The state of Hyderabad was largest of the princely states in pre-independence India, among other 600 princely states; with an area of 86000 sq. miles. Hyderabad is the 5th largest city in India before 1947, with excellent administrative buildings, roads, railway network, airports, police, army and other infrastructures.

3.4 Independence for India not Hyderabad:

When India became independent from the British Empire in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad did not want to merge with Indian Union and wanted to remain independent under the special provisions given to princely states. He even asked for a corridor, a passage from India. Rebellion had started throughout the state against the Nizam's rule and his army, known as the Razakars.

The Government of India annexed Hyderabad State on 17 September 1948, in an operation by the Indian Army called Operation Polo (which is already discussed in Chapter II) which government called Police action. When India became independent, Telugu-speaking people were distributed in about 22 districts, 9 of them in the former Nizam's dominions of the princely state of Hyderabad, 12 in the Madras Presidency (Northern Circars), and one in French-controlled Yanam.

3.5 Liberation of Hyderabad and First Elections:

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, preparing to form a separate kingdom within the British Commonwealth of Nations, but the proposal was rejected by British Government. Nizam also concurrently encouraged the activities of the Razakars (A private army). The Niza cited the Razakars as evidence that the people of the state were opposed to any agreement with India.

The Central Government appointed a civil servant, M. K. Vellodi, as First Chief Minister of Hyderabad State on 26 January 1950. He administered the state with the help of bureaucrats from Madras State and Bombay State. In 1952, Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was elected Chief
minister of Hyderabad State in the first democratic election. During this time there were violent agitations by some Telanganites to send back bureaucrats from Madras state, and to strictly implement rule by natives of Hyderabad. Meanwhile, Telugu-speaking areas in the Northern Circars and Rayalaseema regions were carved out of the erstwhile Madras state on the fast unto death by Potti Sri Ramulu to create Andhra State in 1953, with Kurnool as its capital.

One of the suggestions was to reorganize the state on the basis of languages of India. This would make administration easier, and would help replace the caste and religion-based identities with less controversial linguistic identities. By the 1952, the demand for creation of a Telugu-majority state in the parts of the Madras State had become powerful. Potti Sreeramulu one of the activists demanding the formation of a Telugu-majority state, died on 16 December 1952 after undertaking a fast-untro-death. Subsequently, the Telugu-majority Andhra State was formed in 1953. This sparked of agitations all over the country, with linguistic groups demanding separate statehoods. In order to reorganise the states, the Government of India constituted the State Reorganisation Commission (SRC) under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali, a former Supreme Court judge.

3.6 Demand for Andhra State:

It is now forgotten history that the city of Chennai was the bone of disagreement between the advocates of a separate province of Telugu-speaking people and the then Madras State (Tamil Nadu) in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Though Telugu speakers, about 15 per cent of the population compared to about 70 per cent of Tamil speakers (1931 Census), constituted a minority in the city, they had a high visibility for a variety of historical reasons. With Indian nationalist politics at the doorsill of its mass phase combined with the materialization of a linguistic and regional consciousness, legitimate demands were voiced for a separate province of Andhra as early as the first decade of the 20th century. During the early 1910s, B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya wrote extensively in the pages of The Hindu articulating this demand.

By the time of its Nagpur session in 1920, the Indian National Congress had reorganised itself on linguistic lines and the newly-formed Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee demanded the city of Chennai for its jurisdiction. Though this demand was articulated intermittently through the subsequent decades, it came to a head only as independence became imminent. However the
Telugu demand for Chennai got tied to the formation of a separate Andhra state and turned out to be the single largest stumbling block to the creation of Andhra state.

In 1938, with the formation of the first Congress ministry, the Madras Legislative Assembly recommended the formation of ‘separate Provinces for the Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Kerala regions.\textsuperscript{46}’ The demand for Andhra got enmeshed in Congress factional politics with intense rivalry between C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) and T. Prakasam. The fall of the Prakasam ministry in the Madras Province, largely as a result of Congress factional politics shortly after Independence, further fuelled the demand for a separate Andhra province.

In June 1948, the Constituent Assembly of India appointed a commission headed by S.K. Dar to examine the formation of new provinces. The Dar commission recommended reorganisation not on “linguistic consideration but rather upon administrative convenience.” In the wake of the calamitous Partition, this found support in Nehru.\textsuperscript{(The Hindu 28 Sep, 2013)}

Potti Sreeramulu took an effort to protect the interests of the Telugu people of Madras State, 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 Andhra State. He went on a lengthy fast, and only stopped when Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru promised to form Andhra State. However, there was no occurrence of any movement on the issue for a long time. He started fasting again for attaining statehood for Andhra in Maharshi Bulusu Sambamurti's house in Madras on 19 October 1952. It started off without fanfare but steadily caught people's attention despite the disavowal of the fast by the Andhra INC committee. In an effort to protect the interests of the Telugu people of Madras State.

3.7 \textbf{Rational Reasons behind Reorganization of States:}

The demand for the reorganisation of States is often equated with the demand for the formation of linguistic provinces. This is because the movement for redistribution of British Indian provinces was, in a large measure, a direct outcome of the phenomenal development of regional languages in the nineteenth century which led to, an emotional integration of different language groups and the development amongst them of a consciousness of being distinct cultural units.

\textsuperscript{46} http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/seeing-madras-in-hyderabad/article5176570 accessed on 15/9/2013.
When progressive public opinion in India, therefore, crystallised in favour of rationalisation of administrative units, the objective was conceived and sought in terms of linguistically homogeneous units\(^47\). (Recent years have, however, seen some shift in emphasis on the linguistic principle and a growing realisation of the need to balance it with other factors relevant to the reshaping of the political geography of India, such as national unity and administrative, economic and other considerations. In the paragraphs which follow, we shall trace the evolution of thought on the rationale and objectives of the reorganisation of States with particular reference to the-concept of linguistic States\(^48\) (ibid).

During the British period, territorial changes were governed mainly by imperial interests. However, as an ostensible factor the linguistic principle figured, for the first time, in a letter from Sir Herbert Risley, Home Secretary, Government of India, to the Government of Bengal, dated 3rd. December, 1903, in which the proposal for the partition of Bengal was first mooted. Later, in the partition Resolution of 1905, and in the dispatch of Lord Hardinge’s government to the Secretary of State, dated 25th August, 1911, proposing the annulment of partition, language was again prominently mentioned. The linguistic principle was, however, pressed into service on these occasions only as a measure of administrative convenience, and to the extent it fitted into a general pattern which was determined by political exigencies. In actual effect, the partition of Bengal involved a flagrant violation of linguistic affinities. The settlement of 1912 also showed little respect for the linguistic principle, in that it drew a clear line of distinction between the Bengali Muslims and Bengali Hindus. Both these partitions thus ran counter to the assumption that different linguistic groups constituted distinct units of social feeling with common, political and economic interests. (op.cit Report 1953).

3.8 The States Reorganization Commission:

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries. In 1955, after nearly two years of study, the Commission recommended that India's state boundaries should be


1. The three-tier (Part-A/B/C) state system should be abolished
2. The institution of Rajpramukh and special agreement with former princely states should be abolished
3. The general control vested in Government of India by Article 371 should be abolished
4. Only the following 3 states should be the Union Territories: Andaman & Nicobar, Delhi and Manipur. The other Part-C/D territories should be merged with the adjoining states.

Some of its recommendations were implemented in the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The principal recommendations\footnote{http://www.epw.in/system/files/pdf/1955_7/42/reorganisation_of_states_the_approach_and_arrangements.pdf accessed on 30/07/2014} of the Commission, which consisted of Shri Saiyid Fazl Ali (Chairman), Shri Hriday Nath Kunzru and Shri K M Pannikar, are summarised below:

The Commission has recommended the establishment of 16 states without any distinction instead of the 27 existing Part A, Part B and Part C States.\footnote{Marshall, David F. Language Planning. John Benjamin Publishing co. Retrieved 5 June 2013} (The division if states in parts is already discussed in Chapter I) In addition, there will be three centrally administered areas to be called territories. The Commission has insisted that no change should be made unless the advantages which result from it in terms of “the welfare of the people of each constituent unit, as well as the nation as a whole” are such as to compensate for the heavy burden on the administrative and financial resources of the country, which reorganisation must entail. In Part II of Report of the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) 1955, titled “Factors Bearing on Reorganization”, and in view of the controversy over linguistic States, the Commission clearly said that “it is neither possible nor desirable to reorganise States on the basis of the single test of either language or culture, but that a balanced approach to the whole problem is necessary in the interest of our national unity.\footnote{Marshall, David F. Language Planning. John Benjamin Publishing co. Retrieved 5 June 2013} They have postulated a balanced approach, which would:
i. identify linguistic homogeneity as an important feature favorable to administrative expediency and efficiency, but not to consider it as an restricted and binding principle, over ruling other considerations, administrative, financial or political;

ii. guarantee that communicational, educational and cultural needs of the different language community, whether resident in predominantly unilingual or complex administrative units, are sufficiently addressed;

iii. where agreeable conditions exist, and the balance of economic, political and administrative considerations support amalgamated States, continue them with the necessary precaution s to ensure that every sections enjoy equal rights and opportunities;

iv. renounce the ‘home land’ theory, which renounce one of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution, i.e., equal opportunities and equal rights for every citizens throughout the length and breadth of the country;

v. renounce the theory of ‘one land’ which is justified on bases of linguistic homogeneity, because there can be more than one state speaking the same language without offending the linguistic principle of other language groups, including the vast Hindi-speaking population of the Indian Union, cannot always be consolidated to form different linguistic group; and

vi. finally, to the extent that the realisation of unilinguism at state level would tend to breed a particularist feeling, counter-balance that feeling by positive measures calculated to give a deeper content to Indian nationalism (Reorganisation of States The Approach and Arrangement, 1955).

3.9 The Merger of Telangana and Andhra:

The formal decision to merge with Andhra to form AP was taken by the Hyderabad legislative assembly after substantial reflection on its pros and cons. However, a decade later, the state

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52 In the Hyderabad legislative assembly, 103 members consented to the formation of AP, 29 were opposed, and 15 abstained. Some Con- gress leaders who were for a separate Telangana state changed their stand fearing that this would benefit the CPI. See Pingle (2010).
witnessed competing subregional movements demanding a separate Telangana and a separate Andhra (Gray 1971, 1974).

The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was not in favor of an immediate merger of Telangana region with Andhra state, despite their common language.

Para 369 to 389 of SRC deals with the merger of Telangana and Andhra to establish the Andhra Pradesh state.

Para 386 of SRC says .. “After taking all these factors into consideration we have come to the conclusions that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana, if for the present, the Telangana area is to constitute into 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 a two thirds majority the legislature of the residency Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification”.

Paragraph 382 of the States Reorganisation Commission Report (SRC) said “opinion in Andhra is overwhelmingly in favor of the larger unit; public opinion in Telangana has still to crystallize itself. Important leaders of public opinion in Andhra themselves seem to appreciate that the unification of Telangana with Andhra, though desirable, should be based on a voluntary and willing association of the people and that it is primarily for the people of Telangana to take a decision about their future” (State Reorganisation Commission Report, 1955).

388 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 two areas do not materialise and if public sentiment in Telangana crystallises itself against the unification of the two states, Telangana will have to continue as a separate state.(ibid)

The Chief Minister of Hyderabad State, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, expressed his view that a majority of Telangana people were against the merger. He supported the Congress party's central leadership decision to merge Telangana and Andhra despite opposition in Telangana. Andhra state assembly passed a resolution on 25 November 1955 to provide

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safeguards to Telangana. The resolution said, “Assembly would further like to assure the people in Telangana that the development of that area would be deemed to be special charge, and that certain priorities and special protection will be given for the improvement of that area, such as reservation in services and educational institutions on the basis of population and irrigational development." Telangana leaders did not believe the safeguards would work. An agreement was reached between Telangana leaders and Andhra leaders on 20 February 1956 to merge Telangana and Andhra with promises to safeguard Telangana's interests.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru initially was skeptical of merging Telangana with Andhra State, fearing a ‘tint of expansionist imperialism’ in it. He compared the merger to a matrimonial alliance having ‘provisions for divorce’ if the partners in the alliance cannot get on well.

3.10 Gentlemen's Agreement 1956:

The Gentlemen's agreement of Andhra Pradesh has a precedent in the Sribagh Pact of 1937 which was between the leaders of Rayalaseema and Coastal Telugu speaking districts of Madras State to provide assurances for Rayalaseema in return for their willingness to join Andhra State. This unbinding pact was largely forgotten probably because of the large political representation the region has had in the state governments since independence. When the Hyderabad State led by the Nizam of Hyderabad was invaded by India in Operation Polo, there was a debate in the Telugu-speaking districts of the Hyderabad State (1948–56), on whether to join the newly formed Andhra State, carved out of Telugu speaking districts of Madras state.

States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) recommended that “the Telangana area is to constitute into 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 a two thirds majority the legislature of the residency Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification”.

1. The expenditure of the central and general administration of the State should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from

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54 Andhra Pradesh State Assembly Resolution 1955.
55 Nehru compares the Andhra Telengana merger to matrimonial alliance with provision for divorce. Page 5 of Andhra Patrika 3 Nov1956.
Telengana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telengana area. This arrangement will be reviewed after five years and can be continued for another five years if the Telengana members of the Assembly so desire.

2. Prohibition in Telengana should be implemented in the manner decided upon by the Assembly members of Telengana.

3. The existing educational facilities in Telengana should be secured to the students of Telengana and further improved. Admission to the Colleges including technical institutions in the Telengana area should be restricted to the students of Telengana, or the latter should have admission to the extent of one-third of the total admissions in the entire State, whichever course is advantageous to Telengana students.

4. Retrenchment of services should be proportionate from both regions if it becomes inevitable due to integration.

5. Future recruitment to services will be on the basis of population from both regions.

6. The position of Urdu in the administrative and judicial structure existing at present in the Telengana area may continue for five years, when the position may be reviewed by the Regional Council. So far (as) recruitment to services is concerned, knowledge of Telugu should no be insisted upon at the time of recruitment but they should be required to pass a prescribed Telugu test in two years after appointment.

7. Some kind of domicile rule, e.g., residence for 12 years should be provided in order to assure the prescribed proportion to recruitment of services for Telengana area.

8. Sales of agricultural lands in Telengana area (is) to be controlled by the Regional Council.

9. A Regional Council will be established for the Telengana area with a view to secure its all-round development in accordance with its needs and requirements.
10. The Regional Council will consist of 20 members as follows: 9 members of the Assembly representing each district of Telengana to be elected by the Assembly members of the Telengana districts separately, 6 members of the Assembly or the Parliament elected by the Telengana representatives of the Assembly, 5 members from outside the Assembly to be elected by the Telengana members of the Assembly. All ministers from Telengana area will be (its) members.

11. a. The Regional Council will be a statutory body empowered to deal with and decide about matters mentioned above and those relating to planning and development, irrigation and other projects, industrial development within the general plan and recruitment to services in so far as they relate to Telengana area. If there is difference of opinion between the views of the Regional Council and the Government of State, a reference may be made to the Government of India for final decision.

   b. Unless revised earlier by agreement, this arrangement will be reviewed at the end of ten years.

12. The Cabinet will consist of members in proportion of 60 to 40 per cent for Andhra and Telengana respectively. Out of the 40 per cent Telengana Ministers one will be a Muslim from Telengana.

13. If the Chief Minister is from Andhra, the Deputy Chief Minister will be from Telengana and vice-versa. Two out of the following portfolios will be assigned to Ministers from Telengana:


14. The Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee President desired that the Pradesh Congress Committee should be separated from Telengana up to the end of 1962. Andhra Provincial Congress Committee President has no objection.
The above agreement was arrived at on February 20, 1956. It was signed by (1) B. Gopala Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra; (2) N. Sanjiva Reddy, Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra; (3) G. Latchanna, Minister in the Andhra Cabinet & Leader of the Krishikar Lok Party – a constituent of the United Congress Front which contested the Andhra elections (1955) and formed the Ministry; (4) A. Satyanarayana Raju, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee; (5) B.Rama Krishna Rao, Chief Minister, Hyderabad; (6) K.V.Ranga Reddy, Minister, Hyderabad; (7) Dr. M. Chenna Reddy, Minister, Hyderabad; and (8) J.V. Narsinga Rao, President, Hyderabad Provincial Congress Committee^57.

Following the Gentlemen's agreement, the central government established a unified Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956. The agreement provided reassurances to Telangana in terms of power-sharing as well as administrative domicile rules and distribution of expenses of various regions.

3.11 Separate Telangana State movement:

There have been a number of movements to invalidate the merger of Telangana and Andhra, major ones taking place in 1969, 1972 and 2000s onwards. The Telangana movement gained momentum over decades becoming a widespread political demand of creating a new state from the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

This can be summarized in this simple story. There are three brothers Telangana, Rayalaseema and Andhra. They have a house with three rooms. All the three worked for 6 decades collectively and put their earnings in Telangana brothers room. Now the Telangana brother wants other two brothers to leave his room for him and asks others to separate and live on their own.

Jai Andhra Movement was a death blow to Telengana region. It resulted in the following decisions:

i. Mulki rules were diluted – Mulki rule means nativity in Urdu Language and this rule was in force in Hyderabad state, that means one is eligible for government job on the basis of

one’s nativity and not on the basis of one’s domicile or residence. This rule was incorporated in the Gentlemen’s Agreement.

ii. Telengana Regional Committee was cancelled

iii. Hyderabad though it comes under Zone VI, it was claimed as Free zone even though there is nothing called as free zone.

iv. Period of Residence brought down from 12 to 4 years

v. Government stopped maintaining separate revenue accounts for Andhra and Telengana regions.

vi. Andhra people were not allowed to purchase lands from Telengana farmers resulted in diluted 6 point formula and the promises made to Telengana 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 with Ranga Reddy, Mahaboob Nagar, Nizamabad and Medak districts.

3.12 The 1969 Telengana Movement/Jai Telengana Movement:

I may be admitted that ever since the formation of the Andhra Pradesh state, there have been occasional noise of dissatisfaction by the displeased Nizam Telangana leaders who failed in their demand for a separate state in 1956. The Nizam Telangana leaders had two main grievances: the first one related to employment in government services, and the second one involved using the balance of funds from the Telangana region. According to the Gentle men’s Agreement, jobs in the Telangana region were suppose to be reserved for locals. Ironically, Nizam Telangana leaders violated this agreement. The first group of people who were directly affected by the violation of Telanagana safeguards were the government servants hailing from Telengana. It is also reported that recruitments were made by APPSC based on fake Mulki certificate.

The year 1969 saw the protests from the Telangana region when some students protested implementation of the safe guards from Andhra Pradesh, while some protested for a Separate Telangana. The local newspaper Indian Express reported that the latter group were dominant58.

According to the 19 January 1969 edition of The Indian Express, the agitation turned violent when a crowd attempted to set fire to a sub-inspector’s residence. This agitation was met by a counter agitation by the Andhra students accusing the transfer Andhra employees as a discrimination between one region and the other. The transfers were eventually challenged in the high-court. As days passed, the student movement gradually turned violent. Two student groups, one demanding a separate state, another demanding special protection for the region, staged rallies in the city.

The army had to be called in. After several days of talks with leaders of both regions, on 12 April 1969, Prime minister came up with an eight-point plan. Telangana leaders rejected the plan and protests continued under the leadership of newly formed political party Telangana Praja Samithi in 1969 asking for the formation of Telangana. Under the Mulki rules in force at the time, anyone who had lived in Hyderabad for 15 years was considered a local, and was thus eligible for certain government posts.

3.13 The 1972 Telangana Movement:

In the year 1972 the Supreme Court upheld the Mulki rules the Jai Andhra movement, with the aim of restructuring a separate state of Andhra, was started in Coastal Andhra and Rayalseema regions. The movement lasted for 110 days. The Supreme Court upheld the implementation of Mulki rules. The people from the Andhra region viewed the Milki rules as ‘treating them like strangers in their own land’. In the year 1973 a political settlement was reached with the Government of India with a Six-Point Formula. It was agreed upon by the leaders of the two regions to prevent any recurrence of such agitations in the future. To avoid legal problems, constitution was amended (32nd amendment) to give the legal sanctity to the Six-point formula.

In 1985, when Telangana employees complained about the violations to six point formula, government enacted government order 610 (GO 610) to correct the violations in recruitment.

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Telangana people complained about non implementation of GO 610, in 2001, government constituted Girglani commission to look into violations\textsuperscript{61}.

The J M Girglani or the One Man Commission had made provisions for reservation of government jobs for the local people within the Telengana region. The GO 610 issued ten years after the Presidential Order of 1975, has remained unimplemented. The Commission described the deviations from the Presidential order, grievances, remedial measures and safeguards. The deviations are arranged in terms of 18 ‘Deviation Generes’ delineated into 126 findings and 35 sets of remedial measures (Pingle, 2014, p. 133).

In 1997, the state unit of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) passed a resolution seeking a separate Telangana\textsuperscript{62}.

3.14 The Telengana Movement in the 2000s:

The NDA government headed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in power in 1998 to 2004. It was during this period three new states were created in the country. The tribal area of Jharkhand was separated from Bihar and a new state was formed, similarly Uttaranchal and Chattishgarh were separated from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This event had further aggravated the aspiration for the creation of Telengana State.

In 2000, Congress party MLAs from the Telangana region who supported a separate Telangana state formed the Telangana Congress Legislators Forum and submitted memorandum to their president Sonia Gandhi requesting the support the Telangana state\textsuperscript{63}.

A new party called Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), led by Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR), was formed in April 2001 with the single-point agenda of creating a separate


Telangana state with Hyderabad as its capital. As a matter of policy BJP is generally in favour of creation of small states for the sake of administrative convenience.

In 2001, the Congress Working Committee sent a resolution to the NDA government for constituting a second SRC to look into the Telangana state demand. This was rejected by then union home minister L.K. Advani citing that smaller states were neither viable nor conducive to the integrity of the country.

In April 2002, Advani wrote a letter to MP A. Narendra rejecting a proposal to create Telangana state explaining that “regional disparities in economic development could be tackled through planning and efficient use of available resources”. He said that the NDA government, therefore, does “not propose creation of a separate state of Telangana”. However in 2012, Advani said that if their then partner TDP cooperated during NDA tenure, a separate state of Telangana could have been created. This was confirmed by the President of the TDP, Chandrababu Naidu, on 1 September 2013 in a public meeting.

In the run-up to the 2004 Assembly & Parliament elections, then Union Home Minister L. K. Advani ruled out inclusion of Telangana in the NDA agenda and said “Unless there is consensus among all political parties in the state and unless that consensus is reflected in a resolution of the state Assembly, we don’t propose to include it in the NDA agenda”.

As promised by the Gentlemen Agreement the share in employment to Telengana. No Telugu exam as qualifying exam for Telengana employees. Deputy CM position to be given to Telengana. The Telengana Regional Development Council TRC on the lines of autonomy council with devolution of powers and funds for Telengana. Requiring clearance by TRC for purchase of lands in Telengana (each is breached).Reservation for sons of soil: domiciliary

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65 "Congress stand clear on Telangana issue: Andhra CM". rediff.com
67 “Telangana would have been reality had TDP cooperated; LK Advani”. DNA. Retrieved 5 November 2012.
68 "NDA could not divide Andhra due to my opposition: N Chandrababu Naidu". Times of India. Retrieved 3 September 2013.
69 BJP against Telangana state: Advani - Deccan Herald
qualifications were felt needed in princely States where there was no all-around development. Mulki rule existed in Nizam and 13 other similar dominions in pre-Independence era. Dr. Ambedkar suggested a uniform law made by Parliament to protect the interests of natives. Then Mulki rules were truncated from 15 to 12 years.

For these elections, the Congress party and the TRS forged an electoral alliance in the Telangana region to consider the demand of separate Telangana State\(^{70}\). Congress came to power in the state and formed a coalition government at the centre; TRS joined the coalition after the common minimum program of the coalition government included that the demand for separate Telangana state will be considered after due consultations and consensus\(^{71}\). extended their support for a separate state for Telangana. The state Congress and its ally Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen have left it to the Congress high command to take a final decision. Minutes of the meeting were faxed to Congress high command\(^{72}\).

In 2009 elections also, the Congress assured that only the UPA government can deliver the Telengana State. Based on the demands to send nonlocals to their regions, the Government stared sending Police working in Hyderabad to their respective zones in the recent past. The Hyderabad free zone issue has long been contentious, and it was on this issue that Telangana Rashtra Samithi president K Chandrasekhar Rao had staged his famous fast-unti-death in 2009. Through Girglani Committee identified Hyderabad under Zone VI, the nonlocals went to Supreme Court, and on October 9\(^{th}\) 2009 the SC ordered that Hyderabad is a free zone. There is no word called ‘free zone’\(^{73}\) because all the districts in the state are divided into five zones, this triggered a lot of unrest among the Telengana Employee Associations, which feared that the nonlocals would grab their jobs meant for Telenganites in Hyderabad.


\(^{72\text{ TRS disrupt Andhra Assembly over Telangana". Ibnlive.in.com. Retrieved13 January 2012.}}\)

\(^{73\text{ In a significant development in the separate Telangana state agitation, the Clause 14 (f) of the 1975 Presidential Order, which had made Hyderabad a free zone for employment, was deleted.}}\)
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 Telengana statehood. Student organizations have come into the single platform and formed Joint Action Committee for participation in the Telengana statehood movement.

On 29th Nov 2009 – the President of TRS party Shri K Chandrashekhar Rao, started his fast- unto-death against the free zone and for achieving the Telengana Statehood. Telengana movement gained momentum after students of various Telengana Universities viz., Osmania Universities, Kakatia Universities, Palmoor and Telengana Universities, intellectuals, journalists, lawyers, engineers, doctors, students, NRIs, women, and children coming out to the streets for Telengana statehood.

In A.P. all the Political parties, including Congress, BJP, TSP, PRP, CPI declared that they would support the Telengana statehood. On dec 7 2009 in Assembly, all parties expressed that they would vote for the Telengana state, if bill is introduced in the Assembly. On dec 8 2009, in Parliament also, all parties expressed concern over Telengana state if it is tabled in the Parliament.

A historical day for the Telengana people, on Dec 9 2009, at 11:30 PM, Shri P. Chidambaram, Home Minister, Govt. of India, announced that, “the process of Telengana State formation will be initiated”. Within house of announcement, the MLAs and MPS from Andhra and Rayalseema started resigning citing the reason, the announcement was done without taking them into confidence and it was announced late night. All these days the Congress representatives were telling that they would honor Congress Central leadership’s decision, and overnight they changed their colors and putting spokes in the formation of Telengana State. The Chandrababu Naidu led TDP party MLAs and MPs from Andhra and Seema also gave up their resignations against the formation of Telengana State. The newly formed PRP Party led by Chiranjeevi’s MLAs. From Andhra and Seema also gave up their resignations against the formation of Telengana State. All in all 140 plus MLAs and MPs rendered their resignations. The Central Ministers of Andhra and Seema 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 Telengana State.
When Telengana’s people were excited that their dream of a separate Telengana state being realized after long-standing struggle, a lot of horrific actions were happenings in AP Assembly, Loksabha and Rajyasabha demonstrate to be very unacceptable and annoying Opposition to proposed Telengana Bill done by most undemocratic means like tearing off the copies of the Bill, snatching away the mike from the Speaker, removing papers tabled from the table of the Secretarial staff working in the well of Rajyasabha, spraying pepper spray and wielding a knife etc. all these might have elevate a question all over that isn’t the demand for a separate state constitutionally justified.

There are in all various reasons for carving out a state of Telengana. There are numerous breaches of promises, agreements, GOs and judgements. Many people died in police firings during 1969 agitation while many young persons of Telengana gave up their lives in frustration after 2009.

Andhra people did not mix with Telengana neither on linguistic nor on social considerations. The whole world saw choose over the Seemandhra MPs of all parties were hating Telengana at every juncture and mostly during last week of the sessions in Parliament in Feb 2014. Such a unstable and antagonist situation was prevalent in AP for the last several decades… that it created identity crisis for people in Telengana who were culturally suppressed and their history was ignored. They do not tolerate the accent of Telengana. This can said to be a psychological feeling that many of the times Telengana writers and speakers experienced a question; “You are speaking good Telugu? It was always anticipated that a person from Telengana and speaking good Telugu was taken astonishing, they have no tolerance for the linguistic accent of Telengana and in addition they look down Telengana culture. All this show that there is no feeling of integration at all.

There was unjustified and continuous diversion of resources such as water, funds, employment and opportunities what the Telengana proponents think was rightfully theirs . There is a big unfairness against Telengana- in education, facilities, irrigation, employment etc as understood by the Telengana proponents, Telengana tolerated a lot for long and after so long it is difficult to tolerate this kind of exploitation, discrimination and premeditated sense of neglect.
Andhra Assembly Resolution dated 25th Nov, 1955 para 3 stated: “… they would have due reservation in respect of appointments and on par with their population and that we have absolutely no objection to concede to them their due share in other respects also.” Another resolution in Feb 1st, 1956 essentially said that “we would not touch your 1/3 share in employment”. This is breached.

The Telengana loyalty is so much attach that all Telengan people want their separate state. Their voice was suppressed since 1950s. They have a legitimate right to ask for Telengana state. Parliamentary Democracy accommodates demand for autonomy by separate state. Integrity is not affected by creating another state for Telugu speaking people. Living together should depend on mutual consent, Telengana is not consenting to live with Andhra and Rayala Seema districts. There should be a social contract between the groups or sub-regions which was either missing or totally breached. When 1st SRC under Fazl Ali has not recommended straight away formation of Andhra Pradesh, Nehruji agreed to lobbying of Seemandhra then under a condition that Telengana should have an option to separate if they are not satisfied. UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi is granting the wish of the Telengana people as it was promised by Nehru during the merger.

The people voted for Telengana vigorously by electing 11 out of 13 seats to Parliament in 1971 when there was sign of support for Congress led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi after great victory over Pakistan creating Bangladesh. It indicates strong emotional vote for Telengana. In 2004 people of both Telengana and Andhra voted out TDP government which went with manifesto of United State, gave appositive verdict for Telengana by electing Congress and TRS who tussled with electoral alliance with massive margin. Voter strength for Telengana cannot be measured because every party has some way or the other had promised separate Telengana during 2009 polls. The Seemandhra leaders are arguing that only some of Telengana people were seeking the separate state quoting the less number of seats the TRS has won in Telengana. The TRS contested only a few seats because of alliance with Congress in 2004 and all the seats won by TRS-TDP alliance need not be counted as people’s support for Telengana. Especially when every party promised Telengana in 2009, it is not correct to say that all did not want Telengana but there may be some who had a different view.
All opposition parties agreed to it on Dec 7 2009 when Chief Minister Rosiah convened a meet. Congress Legislature Party supported it and said they are not opposed to Telengana and authorized their leader Sonia Gandhi to decide. Leader of opposition Chandra Babu of TDP even went to the extent of challenging the Congress party saying, “you bring the Bill and see the support of TDP”. On Dec 9, 2009 the Declaration of Telengana by the Union Home Minister was based on consent, on these facts of consensus and support and political backing for Telengana. In the month of Dec 2009 itself Telengana formation was officially declared in Parliament also. In several all-party meetings a broad consensus emerged.

Telengana by no means is a small state even after separation. When categorised on the round of separate statehood demand size and population the Telengana will not be a small state. This demand is not dependent upon the promotion for small states. Those who oppose small states also can support Telengana because it will be a big state than many in India now. And separation of Telengana from not so integrated Andhra Pradesh is just a separation and not devastation of integrity. It is switching back to pre-1956 identifiable, pre-existing and a viable state, which is thus not new.

The Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, Article 37, 41 and 14 of our Constitution mutually enforce an responsibility on state to accord equal protection to the citizens. As advocated by the proponents for Telengana the region and people of Telengana were treated unequal and thus Telengana needs this protection. Under Article 16(3) the Parliament alone can prescribe residential qualification of jobs under the government of ‘a state’ or a local or other authority within ‘a state’. Omission to this rule is an attempt to bring together the conflicting claims of equality based on concept of single citizenship and justifiable local demands for local jobs.

We need to understand why Dr. Ambedkar opposed linguistic states and also demands of occupation by the migrants. Referring to criticism of the demands like Bengal for Bengalis and Madras for Madrasis etc. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made the following remarks: “you cannot allow people who were flying from one province to another as mere birds of passage without any roots, without any connection with that particular province, just to come, apply for posts and, so to say, take the plums and walk away” (Constituent Assembly Debates at page 700).
It can be thus concluded that all the hardship the people of Telengan had earned them what they had long been waiting that is a separate state of Telengana after a lot of broken agreement and distrust Telengan state was finally formed on 2\textsuperscript{nd} June 2014, with the city of Hyderabad as its capital. It is the patience of the people who had been constantly with the demand and the credit also goes to the leadership who did not compromise with any other arrangement but the state of Telengana.
References:

Primary Source


Secondary Source:


