

THE FORMATION OF TELANGANA AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION: A CASE STUDY

Narsingu KotaiahResearch Scholar
Arni University
Himachal Pradesh**Dr. P. Suresh**Research Supervisor
Arni University
Himachal Pradesh**Dr. D. Sucharitha**Research Co-Supervisor
Arni University
Himachal Pradesh

ABSTRACT

The formation of Telangana represents a significant milestone in the political and administrative history of India. The demand for a separate Telangana state emerged from long-standing issues related to regional inequality, lack of balanced development, inadequate political representation, and concerns regarding the distribution of resources within the former united Andhra Pradesh. The movement for Telangana statehood evolved through various phases of political struggle, public protests, student participation, and social mobilization, eventually leading to the creation of Telangana as the 29th state of India on June 2, 2014. This study examines the process of state formation and administrative recognition of Telangana with special reference to the historical background, political developments, constitutional procedures, and governance challenges associated with the creation of the new state. The research focuses on understanding the causes behind the Telangana movement, the role of political parties and social organizations, and the response of the central government in addressing regional aspirations through constitutional mechanisms. The study also analyzes the administrative restructuring that followed state formation, including the establishment of new governmental institutions, allocation of resources, reorganization of public administration, and implementation of welfare and development policies. Special attention is given to the role of administration in ensuring regional development, social justice, and effective governance after the formation of the state. The findings of the study indicate that administrative recognition of Telangana has contributed to greater regional focus in governance, implementation of welfare-oriented policies, and improvement in infrastructural development.

Keywords: formation of Telangana, administrative recognition of Telangana, reorganization of public administration, social organizations

INTRODUCTION

It extends the insights of 'actor- centred 'institutionalism. It contributes to an emerging literature which emphasizes the 'multi-centred origins' of border change and State formation in India in particular and in multinational federations in general in two ways it underscores the necessary yet in sufficient role that institutions play in determining territorial change or accommodation and it foregrounds the strategic interest and role of multiple actors –polity-wide parties (PWP) and regionalist or State-based parties –in determining territorial change or accommodation. By underscoring State formation as a complex process in which multiple actors negotiate and bargain under the constraints imposed by extant institutional arrangements, this article cautions against a simplistic reading of the politics of State reorganization in India as an act of one-upmanship. On the basis of which the centre can unilaterally make or break borders through consultation with the affected State(s) but without their explicit consent.

The Indian culture is so complex and differentiated that it is exceptionally hard to be brief in any of its perspectives. Individuals of India have lots of diversity in their day-by-day life from multiple points of view due to its different traditions, dialects, religions, administration structures, laws, social relations, and so on; there are many troubles in the administration of a big diversified nation like India. Telangana has an old history of battle and insubordination

against mastery. During the standard of the Kakatiya line in the 11th century, the clans rose against the rulers fighting low tax collection. Years and years after the fact, the QutbShahis who governed from Golconda (presently a piece of Hyderabad) needed to fight the Mughal Emperor, Aurangzeb. At the hour of the last Nizam—during the 1940s—there was a furnished group and workers' battle against him and his Jagirdars. In this way, a culture of obstruction against mistreatment has verifiably been normal for the locale. The development for separate Statehood for Telangana came to fruition after the arrangement of AP in 1956. This study fundamentally inspects the issue and offers a discourse. The interest for Telangana has been imagined, sustained, coordinated, explained, and kept alive by the educated people. A predominant part of these learned people works intimately with the government officials and apparently directs their action. In the case of Telangana state turning into a reality, this gathering is well on the way to employ extensive force and impact. The political actors on the stage for Telangana can be divided into three broad groups. These actors include politicians, intellectuals, including lawyers, journalists, etc., besides students. Based on the issue they emphasize, the groups can be identified as geographic Telangana (Bhugolika Telangana), democratic Telangana (Prajawamika Telangana), and social Telangana (Saamajika Telangana). A brief exposition of their respective stances as regards the necessity for a state of Telangana.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Giampaolo Lecce et.al [2022] What determines violent reaction during state formation processes? To address this question, we exploit the uprisings that occurred when southern Italy was annexed to Piedmont during Italian unification in the 1860s. We assemble a novel dataset on episodes of brigandage, a form of violent rebellion against the unitary government, and on pre-unification social and economic characteristics of southern Italian municipalities. We find that the intensity of brigandage is *ceteris paribus* lower in and close to settlements of Piedmontese origin. We argue that geographical distance from these communities is a proxy for cultural distance from the Piedmontese rulers. Thus, our results suggest that, in the context of state formation, cultural proximity to the new ruler reduces social unrest by local communities. After ruling out alternative mechanisms consistent with the economic literature, we provide suggestive evidence of cultural persistence and diffusion in our context, and discuss two possible culture-based drivers of our results: social identification with the Piedmontese rulers, and a clash between local values and some specific content of the new institutions.

Aka Rama et.al [2022] This article examines the politics of State formation in India by taking up the case of Telangana. Drawing from the emerging literature on the politics of recognition and territorial accommodation in multinational federations, I argue that territorial accommodation of Telangana was made possible by the convergence of strategic interests and role of multiple actors to recognize Telangana's distinctive territorial identity and accommodate its Statehood demand when an opportune 'political opportunity structure' emerged in the late 1990s till 2014. It extends the insights of 'actor-centred' institutionalism and contributes to an emerging literature which emphasizes the 'multi centred origins' of border change and State formation in India in particular, and in multinational federations in general. By underscoring State formation as a complex process, this article cautions against a

simplistic reading of the politics of State formation in India as an act of one-upmanship whereby the Centre can unilaterally make or break State borders.

Gëzim Visoka et.al [2021] This article offers a critical outlook on existing debates on state recognition and proposes future research directions. It argues that existing knowledge on state recognition and the dominant discourses, norms and practices needs to be problematized and freed from power-driven, conservative, positivist and legal interpretations and reoriented in new directions in order to generate more critical, contextual and emancipatory knowledge. The article proposes two major areas for future research on state recognition, which should: (a) expose the politics of knowledge, and positionality, and seek epistemic justice and decolonization of state recognition studies; and (b) study more thoroughly recognitional techniques encompassing diplomatic discourses, performances and entangled agencies. Accordingly, this article seeks to promote a long overdue debate on the need for re-visioning state recognition in world politics.

Maxim Bratersky et.al [2021] In this article, the prospects of changing the status of unrecognized states in Greater Eurasia are analyzed. Status and recognition are close but distinct categories in international relations (IR) theory and international law. Status defines a state's rank in the hierarchical international system. Recognition is a different category; legally, it defines whether other states recognize a particular state as fully established and sovereign. Sovereignty is a third category related to the issue of recognition but not equal to it since it includes internal and external (international) sovereignty. There are examples of sovereign states that effectively control their territories and collect taxes, but which are not recognized as sovereign by other states. The analysis in this article focuses on whether an unrecognized state can strengthen its status and improve its position in the international system. It is argued that this is possible, and that the absence of international recognition should not be regarded as an unsurpassable impediment to the economic development of the country.

Thundla, S. et.al [2020] examines the formation of Telangana with a focus on the economic and political factors that shaped the demand for separate statehood. The study argues that persistent regional disparities between Telangana and other parts of Andhra Pradesh played a central role in fueling the movement. It highlights issues such as unequal distribution of resources, lack of employment opportunities, and perceived neglect in infrastructure development as key sources of discontent. The author emphasizes that economic backwardness was not only a material concern but also a political issue that influenced public perception and mobilization. The paper 62ulfil6262 how these economic grievances were articulated by political leaders and transformed into a broader demand for administrative autonomy. It also discusses the role of regional political parties and pressure groups in sustaining the movement over time. Thundla points out that the demand for Telangana gained strength as people increasingly associated statehood with better governance and development prospects.

Theoretical Framework on State Formation

Scholarly works on state formation, particularly within multi-ethnic and diverse nations like India, have been foundational in understanding the dynamics of regional autonomy and political reorganization. In his seminal work *Imagined Communities* he emphasized the role of identity, culture, and political aspirations in statehood movements. In the Indian context, works in *The Politics of India Since Independence* delve into the persistent demands for new

states as a reflection of linguistic and cultural identities. Further) in Statehood Demands in India: Telangana and Gorkhaland Movements highlights the centrality of perceived economic injustice and regional disparity in statehood movements. These frameworks are crucial for contextualizing the formation of Telangana and understanding how economic inequality, identity politics, and governance inefficiencies catalysed the demand for bifurcation from Andhra Pradesh.

Telangana Movement and Statehood: Historical and Socio-Political Perspectives

The literature on the Telangana movement extensively covers its historical roots, political mobilization, and eventual culmination in statehood. Article Caste, Class, and Social Articulation in Andhra Pradesh: Mapping Differential Regional Trajectories explores the historical trajectory of Telangana and how economic underdevelopment compared to coastal Andhra led to the intensification of the movement. Government committee reports are pivotal in understanding the socio-political and economic arguments for and against the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. The committee explored the viability of Telangana's statehood from a constitutional and economic standpoint, highlighting issues of revenue generation, resource sharing (particularly water), and political stability. The report concluded that while Telangana had valid grievances, the path to statehood required careful management of administrative and infrastructural challenges. The report remains a critical source for understanding the governmental response to state formation demands.

Federalism and State Formation in Post-Independent India

Federalism is a widely accepted form of government in the world today due to its accommodative or adaptive nature. It emerged as a strong counter device against the British colonial monarchism that existed across the world during that time. As a result, USA came with the first modern written democratic constitution by overthrowing the colonial monarchism. Subsequently the US constitution adopted the democratic means of governance by limiting the governmental power by vertical separation of powers and horizontal division of powers. This is because federalism emerges out of the balanced forces of nationalism and regionalism. On the contrary, UK developed another form of government, in which there was struggle for supremacy between the crown and the parliament. This experience taught to rest of the countries of the world to choose a federal democratic republican constitution. In the case of India, the constitutional maker's choice was for federalism due to its sub-continental expanse and; socio-cultural and regional diversities. Historically, India has been a plural society as well as multicultural with all the characteristics of diversity.

Towards a critical research agenda on state recognition

Critical perspectives across different social science disciplines usually consist of two vital components: (a) deconstruction of existing discourse and practices to reveal their anomalies, flaws and inconsistencies, and (b) reconstruction of alternative possibilities which would contribute to emancipatory outcomes. To address some of the anomalies and loopholes evident in the existing research on state recognition, the remainder of this article proposes two critical departures that new research on state recognition should explore. First, future research should expose the politics of knowledge and positionality of scholars in state recognition studies, as well as seek epistemic justice and decolonization of knowledge on the subject. Second, future research should study more thoroughly the 'recognitionality' regimes so as to

explore the complex factors, multiple actors and entangled politics that underpin the knowledge and practices of state recognition. These two areas for future research are not necessarily the only ones worthy of attention, but they do offer sufficient grounds for initiating a constructive, yet critical debate on the foundational, normative and epistemological aspects of state recognition in world politics.

METHODOLOGY

This deals with the movement for Telangana statehood and the role of political parties participating in the electoral politics. The people of Telangana have been demanding a separate state even before the merging of Telangana region with Andhra state to form United Andhra Pradesh. The movement has been consistently rising frequently by political parties and other organizations. All the time majority of Telangana people rallied behind this movement and political parties were also often supporting the demand for separate statehood to make use of Telangana sentiment and in such a way the issue of Telangana has become an instrument to all the political parties to obtain political mileage out of this Telangana agitation, except the political parties like Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxist). As I have examined about the causes for the movement of separate Telangana in the previous chapter. This chapter focused mainly on electoral politics in case of Telangana and role of T.R.S party in highlighting the necessity of separate statehood. Since the Congress party was considered the Gentlemen's agreement as its own internal connected matter and violated the agreement, even though it has some sort of legality. Thousands of local youth joined as officers and employees in Telangana region though lakhs of unemployed educated youth were available in the region. Legitimate rights of employees from Telangana region have been denied in view of the benefit of Andhra based employees in Hyderabad.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

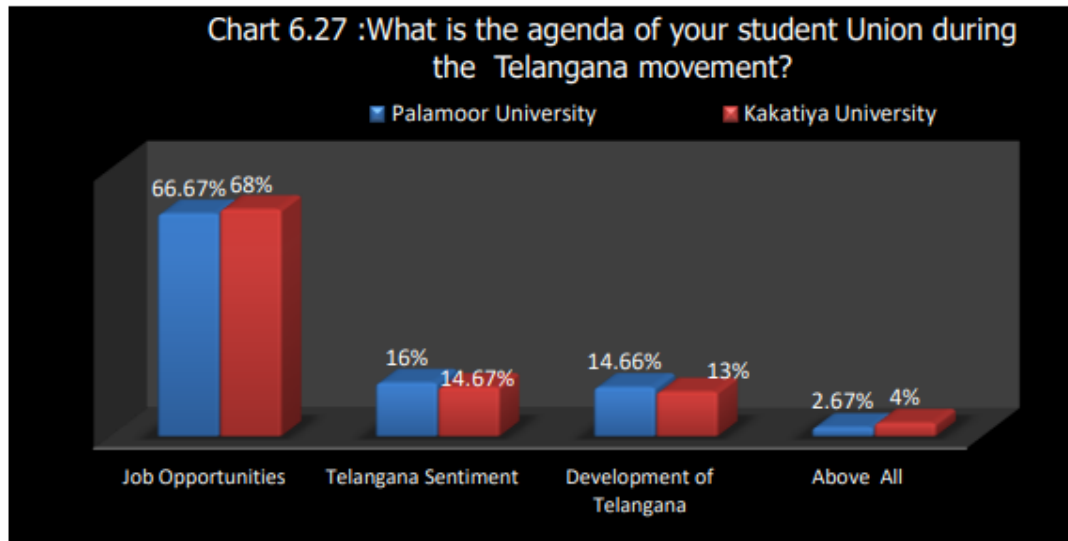
This table shows that out of total 75 respondents of students from the district of Mahaboobnagar (Palamoor University) 50 respondents with 66.66 percent have aspired for the jobs to the educated, unemployed youth and 12 respondents with 16 percent motivated by sentiment and 11 with 14.66 percent mobilized through the Telangana development and 2 with 2.66 percent have inspired by above all factors.

Whereas in Warangal district (Kakatiya University) out of total 75 respondents, 51 respondents with 66.66 percent have aspired for the jobs to the educated, unemployed youth and 11 respondents with 14.66 percent motivated by Sentiment and 10 with 13.33 percent mobilized through the Telangana development and 3 with 4 percent have inspired by above all factors.

Table 1: What is the agenda of your student Union during the Telangana movement?

S.No	Union's Agenda	Palamoor University		Kakatiya University		Grand Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Job Opportunities	50	66.666667	51	68	101	67.333333
2	Telangana Sentiment	12	16	11	14.666667	23	15.333333

3	Development of Telangana	11	14.666667	10	13.333333	21	14
4	Above All	2	2.666667	3	4	5	3.333333
	Total	75	100	75	100	150	100



The findings of the table 1 shows that majority of respondents, out of total 150 students from both the universities, respondents were about 66 percent have supported the agenda of job opportunities and 14 percent mobilized for development of Telangana from Palamoor University. Meanwhile about 68 percent of respondents supported with the hope of jobs and 14 percent motivated by sentiment Telangana movement from Kakatiya University. Thus student unions had the main agenda of jobs which was the main provoking factor for students in both Kakatiya University and Palamoor University respectively.

Table 2: What motivated you to participate in Telangana movement?

S.No	Motivating factors	Palamoor University		Kakatiya University		Grand Total	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Sentiment	13	17.333333	15	20	28	37.333333
2	Regional Disparities	20	26.666667	17	22.666667	37	49.333333
3	Language & Culture	11	14.666667	10	13.333333	21	28
4	Govt Jobs	31	41.333333	33	44	64	85.333333
	Total	75	100	75	100	150	200

Table 2 reveals what are the factors influenced the students to participate in Telangana movement. This table shows that out of total 75 respondents from the district of Mahaboobnagar (Palamoor University), 13 respondents with 17.33 percent have motivated by the sentiment, 20 respondents with 26.66 percent through regional disparities, 11 with 14.66 percent due to promotion of language & culture, 31 with 41.33 percent by government jobs, by above all factors led them participated in the Telangana movement. Whereas in case of Warangal district (Kakatiya University) out of total 75 respondents, 15 respondents with 20 percent have motivated by the sentiment, 17 respondents with 22.66 percent through regional disparities, 10 with 13.33 percent due to promotion of language & culture, 33 with 44 percent by government jobs, by above all factors led them participated in the Telangana movement.

CONCLUSION

The formation of the state of Telangana marks one of the most significant political and administrative developments in contemporary India. The demand for Telangana emerged from a long historical struggle rooted in issues of regional inequality, cultural identity, economic imbalance, and political representation. The movement reflected the aspirations of the people who believed that a separate state would provide better governance, equitable development, and greater control over local resources. After decades of protests, negotiations, political mobilization, and public participation, Telangana was officially formed on June 2, 2014, becoming the 29th state of India. The creation of Telangana demonstrated the strength of democratic processes in addressing regional demands within the constitutional framework of the Indian Union. The Telangana movement was not merely a political agitation; it was a social and emotional movement supported by students, employees, intellectuals, farmers, and various civil society organizations. The people of the region consistently argued that despite possessing rich natural and economic resources, Telangana remained underdeveloped when compared with other regions of the united Andhra Pradesh. Concerns regarding irrigation, employment opportunities, allocation of government funds, education, and cultural recognition became central issues in the movement.

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