



THE SEPARATE TELANGANA STATE MOVEMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

The movement for a separate state of Telangana began in 1968 and culminated with the results of two elections in 2004 and 2009. In 2005 national political parties supported the Telangana case and by the end of 2009 almost all political parties in the state and the Union government accepted the proposal. Later, after the turmoil, a committee was appointed to re-examine the matter and its report was released. This led to further controversy. The history of the Telangana movement can be viewed as a failed endeavor to integrate regions with different histories, different levels of economic development, elites with different skills, and conflicting goals. Even after 54 years, the common language has not managed to unite the two regions.

Introduction

The history of the Telangana movement relates to the political and social conditions under which the Telangana region was merged with the state of Andhra to form the state of Andhra Pradesh and the subsequent calls for the merger to be reversed in order to unify a new Telangana state of Andhra Pradesh.

Monarchy to democracy

When India gained independence from the British Empire in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad wanted the State of Hyderabad to remain independent under the Special Provisions for Princely States. The state's peasants, influenced by the Communist Party, had also rebelled against the Nizam, who were trying to quell their armed struggle against the landowners. Qasim Razvi led Razakar's private army, responsible for continuing the struggle. The government of Nizam committed the worst forms of atrocities against the people. The Indian government liberated and assimilated the state of Hyderabad on September 17, 1948 in an Indian Army operation called Operation Polo.

A communist-led peasant uprising began in Telangana in 1946 and lasted until 1951. Rangareddy District was excised from Telangana's Hyderabad District in 1978. Today Telangana has 31 districts. Two districts were added in 2018, making it 33 districts. Telangana has grown from 9 districts to 33 districts in just 30 years. The central government appointed an official, MK

Vellodi, as Chief Minister of Hyderabad State on January 26, 1950. He administered the state with the help of bureaucrats from the states of Madras and Bombay. To express. In 1952 Dr. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao elected Prime Minister of Hyderabad State in the first democratic elections. Meanwhile, there was vigorous agitation by some Telanganites to sack Madras State bureaucrats and strictly enforce the "Mulki Rules" (local jobs for natives only), which had been part of Hyderabad State law since 1919.

In 1952, the Telugu-speaking people were spread across about 22 districts, including 9 in the former Nizam Domains of the princely state of Hyderabad, 12 in the Madras Presidency (Andhra region), and one in Yanam under French control. Meanwhile, the Telugu-speaking areas of the Andhra region were carved out of the former state of Madras by rulers such as Potti Sri Ramulu to create the state of Andhra in 1953 with Kurnool as the capital.

In 1952, student riots against non-Mulkis (Mulki means locals) broke out. The turmoil came after Andhra Coast residents cut many jobs. Popular slogans were Non-Mulki go back and Idli Sambar go back. During the protests, seven students were shot dead by police. Some sources claim that the Mulki movement started in 1927.

Merging of Hyderabad State and Andhra

In December 1953, the States Reorganization Commission was appointed to prepare state formation based on linguistic criteria. The commission, due to popular demand, recommended dissolving Hyderabad state and merging the Marathi-speaking region with Bombay state and the Kannada-speaking region with Mysore state.

The States Reorganization Commission (SRC), despite their common language, was not in favor of an immediate merger of the Telugu-speaking region of Telangana with the state of Andhra. Paragraph 382 of the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) report states that "opinion in Andhra is overwhelmingly for greater unity; public opinion in Telangana has yet to crystallize. The leaders of important opinion even in Andhra society seem to appreciate that the union of Telangana with Andhra, though desirable, must be based on a willing and voluntary union of the people and that it is primarily up to the people of Telangana to make a decision to meet about their future. The people of Telangana had several concerns. The region had a less developed economy than Andhra but with a broader income base (largely because it taxed rather than banned alcoholic beverages) that the people of Telangana feared would be diverted for use in Andhra. They feared that although the Telangana controlled the sources of the rivers, the

planned irrigation projects on the Krishna and Godavari rivers would not benefit Telangana proportionately. It was feared that the people of Andhra, who had access to higher levels of education under British rule, would have an unfair advantage when seeking government and educational jobs.

The commission proposed that after the 1961 general election, if a resolution could be passed by a two-thirds majority in the Telangana State Assembly, the Telangana region should be incorporated as a separate state with a provision for unification with Andhra State. Hyderabad State Premier Burgula Ramakrishna Rao expressed his opinion that the majority of Telangana opposed the merger. He supported the decision of the central leadership of the Congress party to merge Telangana and Andhra despite resistance in Telangana. Andhra State Assembly passed a resolution on November 25, 1955 to grant guarantees to Telangana. The resolution states: "The Assembly also wishes to assure the people of Telangana that the development of this area will be considered a special task and that certain priorities and special protections will be given to the improvement of this area, such as the reservation in services and educational facilities the basis of population and irrigation development." Telangana leaders did not believe the guarantees would work.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad said in his letter to the President of Congress that the communist parties supported the merger for political reasons. The Hyderabad CCP leader said that the overwhelming majority of the Congress party opposed the merger and that the communists were elected in 1951 under special circumstances and that Visalandhra 1951 was not a political issue and the assembly did not reflect the opinion of the people. To this topic. He also said that 80% of the congressmen elected in 1955 opposed the merger. The government had to provide additional security to communist leaders who supported Visalandhra.

At the assembly of 174 MPs in Hyderabad on December 3, 1955, 147 MPs expressed their opinions. 103 MPs (including Marathi and Kannada MPs) supported the merger, 16 MPs took a neutral position and 29 opposed the merger. Among Telangana lawmakers, 25 Telangana lawmakers disagreed with the merger, and 59 Telangana lawmakers supported the merger. Of the 94 Telangana MPs in the assembly, 36 were communists (PDF), 40 congressmen, 11 Socialist Party (SP) and 9 independents. The resolution was not passed because Telangana supporters insisted on including the phrase "according to the wishes of the people" in the resolution.

With lobbying from Andhra Congressional leaders and pressure from the central leadership of the Congress party, an agreement was reached between the Telangana leaders and the Andhra leaders on February 20, 1956 to merge Telangana and Andhra with a promise to merge Telangana's interests true. This is known as a gentleman's agreement. The agreement allowed the establishment of the state of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, contrary to the recommendations of the SRC to wait until 1961 to get the approval of 2/3 of the State Assembly of Telangana after the 2 rounds of elections in Telangana state.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was initially skeptical that Telangana would merge with the state of Andhra, fearing a "flame of expansionist imperialism" within it. He likened merging to a marriage covenant, which includes "divorce provisions" when the parties do not get along. According to the Gentlemen's Agreement, the central government established a unified Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956. The agreement provided Telangana with guarantees regarding the sharing of power supplies, as well as rules for administrative domiciliation and cost-sharing between different regions.

First Telangana Movement

In the early 1950s, the people of the Telangana region of Hyderabad state began to organize with demands for a state of their own. In 1953, the Indian government appointed the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) to investigate various claims of statehood in the country. The commission was composed of Fazal Ali, Kavalam Madhava Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru

The SRC has toured the country representing different sectors of society. The people of the Telangana region submitted several memoranda to the SRC, expressing their desire to establish Telangana as a separate state. Telangana intellectuals such as the late Prof. Jayashankar and political leaders such as Sri H.C. Heda, Sri Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy provided notes with historical, political, economic, social and cultural justifications for the establishment of the Telangana state. The commission presented its report on September 30, 1955 and recommended the formation of the state of Telangana.

Between September 1955 and November 1956, the people of Telangana launched a series of protests demanding statehood by implementing the SRC's recommendations. But intense lobbying by Andhra State leaders in New Delhi resulted in the Telangana region merging with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh State.

Telangana leaders insisted on a gentlemen's agreement before the merger could take place. The agreement was signed by the Andhra and Telangana leaders and provided safeguards to avoid discrimination against Telangana by the Andhra leaders. However, the accord was violated by the Andhra leadership from day one.

1969 Telangana Agitation

Failure to enforce the Gentlemen's Agreement and continued discrimination against the Telangana region in government positions, education, and public spending led to the state riots of 1969.

In January 1969, student protests for a state of their own escalated. On January 19, all parties agreed to ensure the proper implementation of Telangana's safeguards. The key points of the agreement were: 1) All non-Telangana employees with positions reserved for Telangana locations will be transferred immediately. 2) Surpluses from Telangana are used for the development of Telangana. 3) Calling on Telangana students to end the riots.

But the protests escalated even more as more students and workers joined the state movement. Police fire on demonstrators during this phase of the unrest resulted in the deaths of around 369 youths. Then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called a high-level meeting to discuss statehood. After several days of talks with the leaders of the two regions, the prime minister drew up an eight-point plan on April 12, 1969. Sri M. Chenna Reddy founded the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) political party in 1969 to lead the state movement.

In March 1971, Mrs. Indira Gandhi had called early parliamentary elections. In these general elections, Telangana Praja Samithi won 10 of the 14 seats in the Telangana Parliament. However, Indira Gandhi's Congress Party (R) won a landslide victory on a platform of progressive policies such as poverty alleviation (Garibi Hatao). At the time, she hesitated to accept Telangana's status application. Sri M. Chenna Reddy then merged the TPS with the Congress (R) party after formulating a six-point formula to protect Telangana's interests. The state-building movement lasted until 1973, but then died out.

Final Telangana Movement

Beginning in the mid-1990s, the people of Telangana began organizing under various organizations with calls for a separate state of Telangana.

In 1997, the state entity of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) passed a resolution calling for a separate Telangana. Although the party created the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand in 2000, it did not establish a separate state of Telangana, citing opposition from its coalition partner, the Telugu Desam Party.

Sri Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR), who was Deputy Speaker of the State Assembly of the PA at the time, began working on the content of Telangana in early 2000. And after extensive discussion and reflection along with a variety of Telangana intellectuals, KCR announced the launch of Telangana. Rashtra. Samiti on May 17, 2001.

KCR had resigned as Vice President and MP before founding the Telangana Rashtra Samithi party. Professor Jayashankar, the ideologue of the state movement, supported the KCR.

In 2004, TRS entered into an electoral alliance with the Congress Party. The party won 26 MPs and 5 MPs and entered both AP status and the Government of India. The Telangana problem found its way into the UPA-1 Common Minimum Curriculum. The issue of statehood was also mentioned by President Abdul Kalam and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in their speeches.

TRS President KCR initially received the shipping portfolio. But another UPA ally, DMK, called for the mailer and threatened to leave the coalition if their demand was not met, KCR voluntarily gave up the mailer to save the government's nascent UPA-1. KCR remained Union Minister without Portfolio before being given the Portfolio of Labor and Employment. As the UPA government continued to rant about decades-old claims to Telangana statehood, KCR resigned from his ministry in 2006.

When a Congress leader made a disparaging statement about the state's decision in September 2006, KCR resigned from its seat in Karimnagar Lok Sabha and won it overwhelmingly. The large majority that the KCR achieved in this election showed the strong aspirations for statehood in the region.

In April 2008, outgoing TRS party MPs also left the state government in protest at the delay in the formation of Telangana. But TRS was only able to retain 7 MLA seats and 2 Lok Sabha seats in this by-election.

In the 2009 elections, the TRS allied itself with the parties TDP, CPI and CPM. The grand alliance did not bring the expected result as the pro-Telangana vote was split between the TRS, Congress, PRP and BJP. In the end, TRS could only win 10 MP seats and 2 MP seats.

Intensify the movement

On November 29, 2009, KCR announced an indefinite hunger strike to demand statehood for Telangana. But on the way, the state police arrested him and took him to the Khammam subsidiary prison. The movement spread like wildfire, and students, employees, and grassroots organizations dived into it. Over the next 10 days, the entire Telangana region came to a standstill.

The state government, led by Sri K. Rosaiah, convened a multi-party meeting on December 7th. Leaders of the TDP and PRP parties pledged that they would support a Telangana state resolution when it comes to the state assembly. With KCR's health deteriorating rapidly, the UPA government announced on December 9, 2009 that the process of joining Telangana State was to begin.

But within two weeks, opposition from the Seemandhra leadership caused the UPA to back down on the matter. KCR then brought together all political forces in the Telangana region to form the Telangana JAC, an umbrella organization of various organizations and parties, with Prof. Kodandaram as the chair. The cadres and leaders of the TRS took an active part in the various agitation and protests launched by the TJAC.

State Formation

After 4 years of peaceful and shocking protests, the UPA government initiated the statehood process in July 2013 and completed the process by passing the Statehood Bill in both chambers of Parliament in February 2014.

Telangana Rashtra Samithi emerged victorious from the parliamentary elections in April 2014, winning 63 out of 119 seats and forming the government. Sri K Chandrashekar Rao is sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Telangana. The state of Telangana was officially inaugurated on June 2, 2014.

Conclusion

The 2009 election was crucial for Andhra Pradesh. This time all major political parties - Congress, TDP, PRP, CPI, TRS and BJP - supported and promised to split the state and create Telangana. All-AIMIM and the CPM opposed it, although these two parties were officially allied with Congress and the TDP, respectively, and made odd bedfellows. As mentioned above, the parties that committed to a state of Telangana in 2009 had a vote share of almost 90% 116.

Much of the usual delay and confusion, however, stemmed from the inaction of the state's ruling Congress Party in fulfilling that campaign promise (as it did in 2004), leading to unrest among students, including many ritual suicides for the Telangana cause. The turmoil accelerated with the death of YSRajasekhar Reddy in September, culminating on December 9, 2009, when the center accepted the recommendations of the all-party meeting of the PA and Congress High Command, the legislative party of the PA Congress.

However, with the annulment of this decision and the founding of the SKC, the movement passed from agitation and electoral politics to an argumentative and propagandistic phase. Although the JAC refused to participate in the SKC dialogue process, all groups in Andhra Pradesh, both for Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, as well as caste groups, NRIs and civil society groups competed to submit papers to the SKC. Field visits by SKC brought the problem to almost all districts in Telangana, as well as many coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema districts. This also had the effect of convincing the coastal elements of Andhra that bifurcation was the best solution¹¹⁷. By this time, the ruling kamma caste on the Andhra Coast were starting to feel they were getting a rough ride under the Reddy-dominated Congressional government.

2010 saw a near split of the main parties - Congress, TDP and PRP - which did not object to a single presentation and therefore allowed each regional grouping within their party to present their own point of view. As a result, this hardened into a real split within these parties, with the PRP even quietly relinquishing its position as its Telangana elements defected to other parties (the PRP would merge with Congress in 2011 anyway). The division on a regional basis has affected not only political parties, but also the legal profession, unofficial government officials, irrigation and energy workers, students, academics, journalists and finally the police¹¹⁹. Even the state cabinet was divided with 16 ministers from the Andhra region, who in a written statement to the SKC stated that the entire Telangana movement was "seditious" and anti-national.

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