

The Movement for the Formation of Telangana State

Telangana achieved the status of a full fledged state in the Union of India on 2nd June, 2014 after a long struggle. In this chapter, we will read about this process.

- You or your family members may have seen or even participated in this movement. Discuss your experiences in the class. What do you think were the main reasons behind the demand for a separate state Telangana?
- Make a list of important persons that your parents and teachers remember. Make a poster or wall newspaper for your classroom showing their contribution to the formation of Telangana state.

The merger of Hyderabad state with India

During the last phase of India's freedom movement, Hyderabad state or the Nizam's dominion came into focus of attention. The Nizam was contemplating the formation of an independent state under his rule when the British left India. The nationalists of Hyderabad were against this. A large part of Hyderabad state consisted of Telugu speaking districts and tribal population which was familiar with Telugu. These parts came to be called Telangana. Nationalists from Hyderabad spread into villages and began a campaign for promotion of education in Telugu language, a democratic form of government and social equality. In the nineteen twenties and thirties, Andhra Mahasabha emerged to promote this cause. Nationalists from Coastal Andhra also supported this movement in the nineteen forties. Soon, the movement also took up issues relating to land reforms and opposed the rule of Doras who had the support of the Nizam and the Razakars. In view of this internal strife, the Government of India, under Jawaharlal Nehru's Prime Ministriship, undertook police action and ensured the merger of Hyderabad state with the Union of India. You have read about these in class VIII. At that time, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions were parts of Madras Presidency. Soon, a movement started for creating a state of Andhra Pradesh including all the territories in which Telugu was spoken. You have already read about the formation of linguistic states in previous classes.

The Gentlemen's Agreement and the Formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh

There were three distinctive regions which spoke Telugu language. These included Telengana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalseema. Besides different dialects, the three regions also had different cultures and identities. The Telangana language was drawn from an inclusive folk tradition which included tribal languages, Deccani Urdu, Kannada and Marathi while the language of Coastal Andhra was more influenced by Sanskritised usage. The culture of Telangana was however, a composite one and was drawn from Muslim, Dalit, artisanal, tribal, and migrant communities. The social profile of Telangana was distinct in that it had a larger proportion of tribal people, backward castes and Muslims as compared to the other regions. Historically, the coastal regions had a greater influence of Sanskrit culture than Telangana. They were also under the direct rule of the British and had access to English education from the starting of nineteenth century. The Coastal region had undergone a rapid modernisation process. In contrast, Telangana, under the Nizams, pushed Urdu as the medium of instruction. The same process was slow in promoting modern education.

Describe the distinct features of Telangana under the following themes:

- i. Natural Features
- ii. Society
- iii. Historical background

While Coastal Andhra was mainly a plain region consisting of deltas with well developed canal irrigation system, Telangana was a dry plateau region which depended upon rainfed agriculture, animal herding and hunting and gathering from forests. The undulating terrain was used to build tanks and this water was used to cultivate a variety of crops. During the British period, Coastal Andhra was more developed in terms of its agriculture, trade and industry. At the same time, Telangana had great potential for development in that important rivers flowed through it and it had very rich mineral deposits and forests. For this reason, the rich people of the coastal areas were keen to invest in Telangana to make use of its resources. Therefore, the demand for Vishalandhra came from Andhra region.

After its merger with India, Hyderabad state became a democratic state in 1952 and Burugula Ramakrishana Rao became its first elected Chief Minister. Andhra region was separated from Madras Presidency in 1953 and Tanguturi Prakasham became its Chief Minister. However, there was an active campaign to merge the Telugu speaking regions into one. While the Andhra Assembly passed a unanimous resolution favouring merger, a large number of Hyderabad State Assembly members had serious reservations about the merger. They were worried that the more wealthy and developed Coastal Andhra elite would dominate the future state, and that the

people of Telangana would lose control over the resources of their region without gaining anything. They were also worried about educational and employment opportunities for their youth as the coastal region had a larger number of English educated youth. On the initiative of the Union Government, the leaders of both sides met in Delhi and reached what was called “Gentlemen’s Agreement” on 20th February 1956. The signatories to the agreement were B. Gopala Reddy, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, G. Latchanna, A. Satyanarayana Raju from Andhra and B. Ramakrishna Rao, M. Chenna Reddy, J. V. Narsinga Rao and K. V. Ranga Reddy from Telangana. They basically agreed on 14 points. This paved the way for the merger of the two states though conditional and subject to satisfaction of Telangana people. Thus, the new state of Andhra Pradesh with its capital in Hyderabad was formed. The most important points in the agreement were;

1. Expenditure on Administration was to be borne proportionately by the two regions and surplus revenue from Telangana region would be spent only for the development of Telangana.
2. The existing educational facilities in Telangana would be reserved for the students from the region only.
3. It was agreed to continue the Mulki rules under which only those with a minimum of 12 years of residence in Telangana were eligible for jobs and admission to educational institutions in Telangana.
4. It was agreed to set up a Regional Council, a statutory body consisting of 20 members from the Legislative Assembly to oversee the needs and development of Telangana.
5. Sale of agricultural land in Telangana would be controlled by the Regional Council
6. The Andhra Pradesh ministry will consist of 40 percent members from Telangana and 60% from Andhra.
7. If the Chief Minister was from Andhra, the Deputy Chief Minister would be from Telangana and vice versa.

The proposal to set up a Regional Council for Telangana was a major innovation. The development plans for other regions were supposed to be drawn up by state government. However, in the case of Telangana, this was to be done by the regional council. The Regional Council was to secure the all- round development of Telangana. It was to look into all the issues relating to planning and development, irrigation and industrial development within the general plan. It would also look in to recruitment to services in the Telangana region. It was also to control the sale of land in Telangana to people from outside the region.

The Agreement thus sought to ensure equitable expenditure of state resources and also ensuring educational and employment opportunities for the youth of Telangana.

In effect, the agreement recognized the distinct identity of Telangana within the new state of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, it came to be known as “State within the State”.

1969 Agitation

Over a period of time, discontent over non-implementation of the Gentlemen’s Agreement was building up in Telangana areas: diversion of surplus revenue from Telangana to other parts of the state; discrimination in employment in government sector; and granting of domicile status to Coastal Andhra persons working in Telangana region in violation of the *mulki* rules. It began as a protest over some appointments and soon became a mass movement in which students of Osmania University played a key role. There were demonstrations, strikes and fasts including fasts unto death. Massive demonstrations of tens of thousands of people took place and many of them were subjected to police repression including firing on demonstrators. According to the official records, three hundred and seventy people, mostly students, lost their lives during the agitation.

Around the same time, several leaders from Telangana came together to form

- Imagine yourself to be a member of the Telangana Regional Council. What special development activities would you have suggested? List three most important schemes which you would have proposed.
- In what ways do you think employment opportunities for SCs, tribal and nomadic people of Telangana could have been ensured?
- What would have been the best way to use the mineral resources of Telangana?
- Do you think the challenges faced by the farmers and labourers of Telangana were very different from those of the other regions? Discuss in the class.
- Why do you think did the students play a leading role in demanding a separate state for Telangana?

a forum called Telangana Praja Samiti to work for the formation of a separate state, later took the shape of a new political party. The central government held long talks and came up with an Eight Point Plan which basically consisted of setting up several committees. Even though this did not satisfy most people, the agitation receded for the time being.

In response to the Telangana agitation, a counter movement started in 1972 in the Seemandhra regions called “Jai Andhra Movement” demanding not only greater development of the coastal districts but also the removal of Mulki rules relating to domicile status. Here too, the students formed the main part of the agitation as they felt that their employment opportunities were being threatened. A six point formula

was formulated by the Central Government in 1973, assuring all the regions that priority in government employment would be given to local people, educational opportunities would be expanded in all areas, a Central University would be set up in Hyderabad etc. At the same time, the Mulki rules and the Regional Committee for Telangana were dropped. In this way, Telangana lost its distinct identity as promised in the ‘Gentlemen’s Agreement’. All areas of the state of Andhra Pradesh were treated as one.

Around this time, a new wave of political activity started against repeated intervention of Central Government and central leadership of the ruling congress party. This led to the formation of Telugu Desam Party and the regional agitations subsided for the moment.

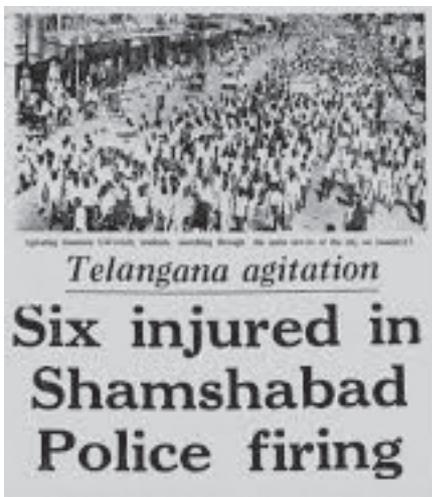


Fig 22.1
Different forms of protests in 1969 Telangana agitation



Growing discontent in Telangana

Despite the Gentlemen’s Agreement, many key points like the constitution of a Regional Council were not implemented. Only a Regional Committee was set up and its recommendations were not mandatory and often ignored by the government.

During the period of planned development, from nineteen fifty six and nineteen ninety, many developmental activities took place in the state of AP. Major dams were built, irrigation and power projects initiated, vast mining and industrial complexes were opened. Green revolution in agriculture was initiated to transform agricultural production. A large number of universities and technical institutions were established. After nineteen ninety, the state saw a boom in the information technology industry, especially in Hyderabad. However, the people of Telangana felt that the development was very uneven, its real benefits was going to other regions of the state. They also felt that the resources of the Telangana region were not being used for the benefit of the local people. The youth also felt that most of the new employment opportunities created in the state were being cornered by people of the other regions.

Total Cropped Area - in million hectares

Region	1955-56	2006-07	growth %
Andhra Region	4.2	5.3	20
Telangana Region	4.8	5	5

Net Irrigated area in lakh hectares

Region	1955-56	2006-07	growth %
Andhra Region	17	23	135
Telangana Region	7	19	257

Source : Sri Krishna Committee Report

Similarly, in terms of expansion of irrigation facilities, we see a major dependence of Telangana on wells while Andhra region was dependent upon canal irrigation.

Net Irrigated area in lakh hectares 2007

Region	Wells	Canals	Tanks	Others
Andhra Region	5	13	2.5	2.5
Telangana Region	14	2.5	2	0.5

If we go by the index of Gross Cropped Area – total area on which crops were grown in a year we see a substantial increase in the Coastal Andhra Region and a relative stagnation in Telangana.

The increase in irrigation in Telangana was mainly at the cost of the farmers who sunk expensive wells while the expansion in Andhra region was due to canal irrigation which was provided for by the government.

While income from agriculture per rural person was the same (about Rs. 7800) for the two regions in 1993-94, it rose steadily to Rs.11800 by the year 2007-08 in Andhra Region, while there was no such steady increase for Telangana and it rose to only around Rs. 10,000.

At the same time, agricultural labour increased from 38% to 47% of the population in Telangana but in Andhra, it increased only by 1%. This implies a greater agricultural distress and land selling by farmers in Telangana and the conversion of farmers into labourers. Due to drought, failure of crops and loss of

- Why do you think is the increase in Gross Cropping Area an indicator of agricultural progress?
- What are the problems that are being faced by the farmers of Telangana due to over reliance on wells for irrigation?
- Why do you think have the public irrigation systems like tanks been ignored in the past? What steps should be taken to restore them?
- What could be the reasons for higher number of suicides in Telangana?
- What could be the reasons for the lower literacy rate in Telangana as compared to Coastal Andhra?

livelihood among people between May 2004 and November 2005, Telangana reported 663 suicides out of 1068 reported in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Thus about sixty three percent of the distress suicides in the state took place in the Telangana region.

Even in the overall educational attainment, Telangana remained behind Coastal Andhra. The literacy rate in 2001 in Telangana was 53% but in Andhra it was 63%. During the same period, literacy rates were further less among the poor and socially deprived sections of Telangana.

The total number of colleges in Telangana were 159 and if Hyderabad is excluded only 116 but in Andhra there were 181 colleges for the same number of youth. In a similar fashion, the grant for college education was about Rs. 93 crores in Telangana and it was Rs. 224 crores in Andhra.

In addition to uneven development, the people of Telangana also felt that they were being culturally discriminated against. After the merger, the language and culture of Coastal Andhra was promoted as the ideal language and culture and those of Telangana were treated as being backward. The history, culture and leaders of Telangana were not adequately represented in the school textbooks. The folk dieties and festivals of Telangana were being ignored while the festivals and Sanskritic cultural practices of the Coastal regions were given prominence. The films too depicted the people of Telangana as backward and crude. **Sri Krishna Committee**, for example, observed, *“There is little doubt that the culture industry in Andhra Pradesh at present is dominated by the Coastal Andhra side as they own much of the film industry and other means of mass communication such as the print and audio-visual media. Hence, they can exercise a substantial amount of power over the forms of culture that are popularized besides influencing public debate on issues of importance to the state. The domination of the film industry by Coastal Andhra businessmen/film makers .. popularized the Delta landscape with its green paddy fields as the ubiquitous background for most movies produced by them.”* -Sri Krishna Committee report page 402.

Meanwhile, rich people from the Coastal Andhra and outside the state began investing in a big way in purchasing land in Telangana, especially in and around Hyderabad city. While this brought investment into the region, the local people did not benefit much from this development and were in fact losing control over their own land to real estate developers.



Fig 22.2



Fig 22.3

Fig 22.2, 22.3 & 22.4:
Large number of people participated in different ways. Across this chapter, we have given a series of images that represent these events, from the years after 2000. Sakalajanula Samme shows participation of teachers, farmers and women marking their demand.



Fig 22.4

At the same time, the labourers and poor farmers of Telangana were facing increasing pressure of different kinds. On the one hand, the poor farmers of dry lands faced the limitations of agricultural production with little and depleting water resources. The artisans faced the problem of decline in demand for their produce and depletion of sources of raw materials like bamboo or wood. Many traditional service castes like cloth washers and nomadic communities too felt the pressure of declining demand for their services and loss of livelihood. While such problems were being faced by poor people all over the country, the people of Telangana felt that this was due to the pro-rich policies being followed by the government of the

- What are the main festivals that are celebrated in Telanagna? Prepare a month wise list.
- Make a list of films which represent the people, language and culture of Telangana accurately.
- During the last twenty years, Hyderabad has become a very large and prosperous city. Why were the people of Telanagna not satisfied with it?
- The problems faced by farmers and artisans of Telangana were similar to the problems faced by such people in other states too. Do you think that formation of a separate state is a sufficient solution to their problems? Why?

state to help the Andhra business people. The Telangana people hoped that a genuine democratic government will make policies that would be more in tune with their needs. They aspired for a government that would listen to their demands and consider their problems seriously.

By the 90's, the Telanagna region too had developed an elite population drawn from former landlords and doras, industrialists, mining contractors, traders, and high officials. They provided the leadership as they wished to expand investment opportunities for themselves and have a free hand in taking decisions related to the use of natural resources of the state like minerals, water and power.

All these diverse kinds of interests agreed on the need to have greater autonomy for the people of Telangana to run the affairs of the region. This erupted in the form of intense popular movements time and again.

Movements in 1990s

As a result of economic liberalization policies, farmers, artisans and others faced severe problems while a large number of contractors and private investors made huge profits. The farmers faced a steep hike in the prices of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, power etc, and competition from cheap imported agricultural products. In Telangana, the depletion of ground water resources further intensified the crises as farmers had made huge investments in boring deeper wells. This led to a spate of farmer suicides in the region as mentioned above. In Telangana, this also took the form of rapid sale of farmlands to outsiders. Similarly, artisans and

traditional service providers found themselves without any jobs or capacity to find new employment. This was also the time when the government was trying to reduce its expenditure and cut down on recruitments. Even though there was a large expansion of the private sector, unemployment or insecure employment remained a large problem. Slowly, each of these segments of the population began to develop their own distinct organizations and movements around their demands.

Tribal/caste organizations like Tudumdebba, Lambadi Nagarabheri and Yerukala Kurru among others, came up for protecting their existential needs - *jal, jangle, jamin* - in view of the onslaught on their conventional forms of life. Madiga Dandora, Kurmagolla Doludebba and Mokudebba were formed. The caste professions – toddy-tapping, sheep growing, weaving, fishing - were increasingly becoming irrelevant to the artisans and the caste professions were threatened. Therefore, even smaller communities associated with the Telangana movement expecting it to solve their problems.

A Telangana Information Trust was set up in 1989 by the intelligentsia to bring out information on injustices done to Telangana. On November 1, 1996, Telangana *Vidroham* meeting was organized in Warangal by a group of intellectuals. This gave rise to several popular meetings leading to the formation of several organisations for demanding the formation of Telangana state. Telangana Jana Sabha (1997) and Telangana Mahasabha (1997) facilitated the merger of the movements of the weaker sections with movement for state.

Telangana employees including teachers, Non-Gazetted and Gazetted Officers formed



Fig 22.5



Fig 22.6



Fig 22.7

Fig 22.5, 22.6 & 22.7 Protest movement also asserted the unique cultural identity and festivals of the Telangana people. Songs and dances of the region were performed during the protest.

their organizations. The Telangana intelligentsia came together to hold a seminar in Osmania University in 1997 and helped to conceptualise the issues from various angles. The employees, students, writers and cultural activists began holding seminars, lectures, meetings, *dhoom-dhams* and so on. The upsurge produced new cultural activists and their shows became a must in any meeting in Telangana. Between Jagityala Jaitrayatra in 1978 and Warangal Rytukuli Sanganam public meeting in 1990, new activism gave new direction to the youth and through them to the rural masses. This period was vital in Telangana to prepare the new generation of activists. With this new spirit, a number of new organizations were formed.

The same period produced literary and cultural activism combining all the trends.

- Give examples of how people from different walks of life joined the movement.
- Why do you think it was important for all of them to come out into the open in support of the movement for separate state?

The cultural activists visualized social change in the context of a new state. Hundred and thousands of cassettes, CDs and booklets were produced, and were circulated and regularly heard in hotels, marriage parties, festive occasions, and drawing rooms of Telangana people and even on cell phones as ring tones

indicating the growing popularity of the new Telangana movement.

All these developments indicate a great degree of democratization as all sections of the society became active in public life and formed organizations of their choice to articulate their view points.

The Telangana Rashtra Samithi

Many organizational experiments like Telangana Jana Parishad, Telangana Mahasabha, Telangana Janasabha, and Telangana Aikya Vedika were tried out with political enthusiasm and spirit of activism but no political party emerged. It was in



Fig 22.8, 22.9: Vantavarpu cooking together on the street and eating together etc., represented people's unity in the demand for the formation of the state.

this context that Telangana Rashtra Samiti was formed in April 2001.

Meanwhile, Telangana movement was getting expressed in different protest forms like *dhoom-dhams* (public song and dance programmes), in *garjanas* (massive public meetings to proclaim the demands), *padayatras* (marches). The traditional *bonalu* (offering to deities), drawing *rangoli*, was also invoked to express the popular Telangana demand. The Telangana service castes expressed Telangana movement in protest-shaving, protest-washing clothes of their customers on roads, and in collective cooking *vanta varpu* in public places.

This massive spontaneous people's movement was going on in the villages between December 2009 and April 2010. Students spearheaded this movement. At this juncture, students formed a Joint Action Committee (JAC), and then the flings of JACs spread to all organizations springing up Hundreds of JACs in Telangana. Hundreds of youngsters committed suicides, shattering their families and Telangan too since November 2009 is a sad saga.

Sabbanda varnas (all castes) like Chakalis (washermen), Nayibrahmins

- In what way do you think would the mine and factory workers benefit from the formation of Telangana state?
- What policies need to be followed so that the poor artisans and craftspersons will find dignified livelihood?
- What steps need to be taken to fulfill the needs of the different kinds of tribal people in the new state?

Forms of Protest in Telangana Movement

Telangana movement innovated wide variety of modes of protests and forms of people's mobilisation such as: dhoom-dhams, garjanas, sadak bandh, Assembly muttadi, padayatras, bonalu, million march, sakala janula samme and sagara haram.

Dhoom Dhaam is a way of protest with songs and dances. Many artists-singers and dancers of different folklore come on to the same dais or common platform and present their skills. Oggukatha, chiruthalu, kolatam, bathukamma, gollasuddulu, ekanadam and other local songs are common in this dhoom dhaam programme. They perform many dances on Telangana songs. They projected the Telangana culture and educated the common people to strengthen the Telangana movement.

Vanta varpu (People came on to the public roads and cooked food items and ate on the road itself) irrespective of caste, religion etc. It is a programme of sahapankti bhojanalu (eating all together). They stopped the buses and other vehicles on the roads. The passengers are provided with the food which the agitators cooked in this vanta varpu.

(barbers), toddy-tappers, Katikaparlu (caste buries the dead), Vamsarajulu, Lambadas, Yerukalas and the Madigas formed their own JACs and joined the protest movement. In many Mandal headquarters, a relay fast was organized in which one particular caste group gathered with all its traditional



Fig 22.10 : Agitators removing the fencing



Fig 22.11 : Agitators participating in Million march

implements and practice their craft in the public. Such protests were not confined to traditional professions or castes. People from modern professions like teachers, industrial workers, miners, trade unions and women's organizations held similar protests.

K. Chandrashekar Rao's Fast- 2009

To give a decisive expression to this momentum, K. Chandrashekar Rao, the leader of Telangana Rashtra Samiti, announced an indefinite fast to begin on 29th November 2009 at Siddipet. He was arrested and lodged in a jail even before he started his fast. He continued the fast in Khammam Jail and subsequently in hospital too. The students of Osmania University formed a Telangana Students Joint Action Committee (TJAC) on 16th November to express solidarity with him. The spree of people forming Joint Action Committees (JACs) spread to Kakatiya University, and then to Palamuru, Satavahana, and Mahatma Gandhi Universities of Telangana. Then the Employees JACs, Lawyers JACs, JACs of caste or communities and the District level JACs sprang up.

The Telangana Rashtra Samithi leader, K. Chandrashekar Rao's fast became a massive people's movement. He was fasting for about ten days between 29 November and 9 December 2009. This galvanised the people and the movement received a new thrust and meaning.

The most important event in this context was the announcement by the student JAC of Assembly *muttadi* (attack on Assembly) on 10th December 2009 if the announcement of separate state was not made, the students poured into Hyderabad city from different universities and colleges hiding in friends and relatives houses around Assembly, in order to participate in the Assembly *muttadi*.

Telangana is Achieved

The above conditions – spreading the movement among the communities at grass roots, K. Chandrashekar Rao's fast and the proposed Assembly *muttadi* –

eventually persuaded the central government to announce the formation of Telangana. This took place despite severe opposition from the MLAs and MPs from Seemandra region. The Union Home Minister announced on 9 December 2009 that “the process for formation of a

separation of Telangana State would be initiated”. Chandrashekara Rao ended his fast, and the people started Telangana vijayayotsavamlu at different places. The students and other activists felt happy that their dream had been fulfilled.

తెలంగాణోదయం!

29వ రాష్ట్రంగా ఆవిర్భావం



Telangana set for a memorable birthday

• ధూంధామా సంబురాలు • జనం గుండెల్లో పండగే పండగ

Hope and excitement permeate every corner of the new State.

Related: After loss, Andhra Pradesh sees new opportunity

Prez Rule ends ■ Telangana, 29th state, is born ■ KCR swearing-in at 8.15 am

Good Morning, Telangana

తెలుగు తల్లీ
తెలంగాణ తల్లీ

- అధ్యక్షుని పదవీకాలం కొత్త రాష్ట్రాలు
- అధ్యక్షుని పదవీకాలం కొత్త రాష్ట్రాలు
- బలమైన లక్ష్యంతో అందరూ

Dhoom Dham rings in T

L VENKAT RAM REDDY (C) HYDRABAD, JAN 1

A dazzling display of fireworks... of the state. The citizens... The Telangana state for... and the "Mitter House"...

తెలంగాణ భౌగోళిక స్వరూపం

29 రాష్ట్రం

అక్షం 1.4 ఏకం అక్షం అక్షం

అక్షం 3,50,05,836

అక్షం 10 అక్షం 8,400

అక్షం 459

Withdrawal Announcement

The announcement was withdrawn on 23rd December 2009 due to the pressure from Andhra political leaders, and a commission headed by Justice Sri Krishna was formed to enquire into the developments in Andhra Pradesh and report to the centre. The Telangana people were shocked. Let us see some possible reasons for the withdrawal of the announcement.

Hyderabad had become the hub of development. The city had become India’s calling card for both the success of economic reforms as well as its claim to global significance. All the resources had been pushed here and this had created imbalanced regional development. Many people from different parts had invested in properties in Hyderabad and a large number of them had migrated to Hyderabad in search of employment and education.

The investors from other regions were worried about their future. The farmers of coastal areas were also apprehensive about getting irrigation water in the canals and regular electric supply if the new state was formed. Many of them also felt that it will be unfortunate if a state united by Telugu language was demerged to form two states. These protests were intended to put pressure on central government to go back on its announcement of a new state for Telangana.

Meanwhile, a large number of autonomous and non-party organizations continued their activity of mobilizing the diverse common people to demand an independent state and to ensure that the new state would represent the interest of all the people of Telangana. All of them brought diverse sections of the society into the movement. These organizations gave a political shape to the amorphous social organizations and strengthened the political movement and the mass movement from below. These organizations trained fulltime cadres to the Telangana cause. These activists coordinated the movement at different levels which took new organizational forms connecting the masses and the leadership.

In order to unify the people, all parties and organizations came together to form Telangana Joint Action Committee. Under its leadership, six major agitations were launched: Non-cooperation Movement, Million March, Sakala Janula Samme a forty two day general strike, Sagara Haram (human chain around Hussain sagar lake in Hyderabad), Sansad Yatra (march to the Parliament) and Chalo Assembly.

The Central Government, in this background, continued its efforts in consultation with the Congress leaders of both the regions. There was a lot of pressure to take a decision at national level. Telangana thus become a national issue. The Congress Core Committee heard the presentations from Andhra side and Telangana side and finally took a decision in favour of bifurcation. Accordingly, the bill was passed in Parliament bifurcating the State of Andhra Pradesh with June 2, 2014 as the appointed day. In the parliament, the bill was supported by BJP, BSP, CPI and the other opposition parties. The people celebrated this. In the democratic process, decision may be taken late but persistence of people's fight in protests forms convinced the country that de-merged Telangana from Andhra Pradesh.

- A very large number of JACs and other organizations had been formed at all levels. Why do you think was it necessary to form an apex Telangana Joint Action Committee? How did its formation impact the movement?
- Imagine yourself as an activist of Telangana movement. Describe



Fig 22.12 : A rally on the tank bund road in Hyderabad called Sagaraharam

your feelings at the time when the central government agreed to form a separate state.

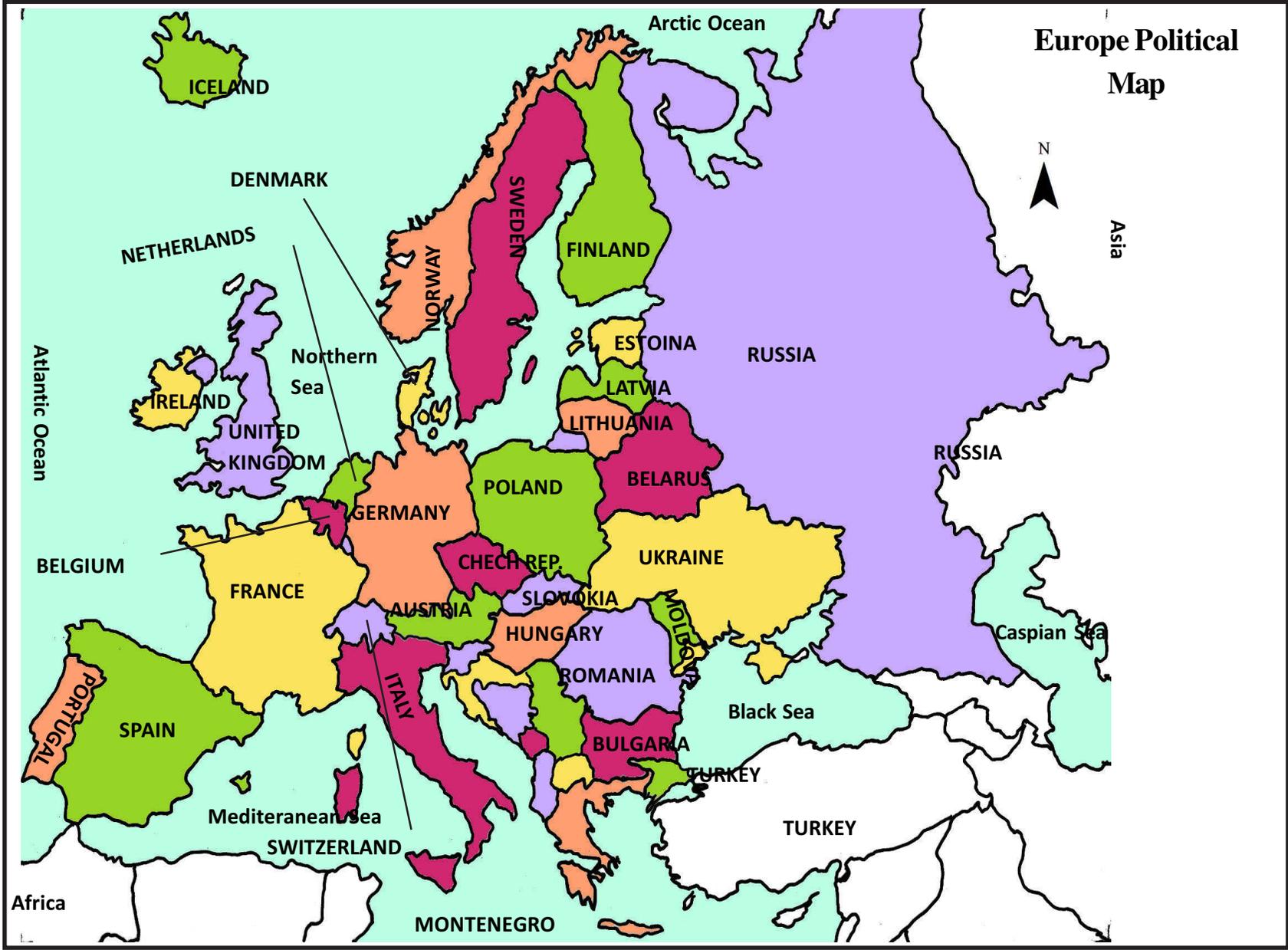
- Imagine yourself as a worker from Rayalaseema working in Hyderabad. Describe your feelings.
- Imagine yourself as a laboring woman. Describe your feelings.
- Imagine yourself as a member of a tribe from Adilabad district in December 2009. Describe your feelings.

Improve your learning

- 1) Correct the incorrect statements (AS₁)
 - Indian states were formed based on languages
 - Sufficient recognition has been provided to languages of all different groups of people living in the state
- 2) “Diversity of people living in Telangana has historical, social and cultural context”. Justify the statement based on arguments given in the chapter. (AS₂)
- 3) Describe the main features of Gentleman’s Agreement. How did this become a point of distrust between the regions? (AS₁)
- 4) Based on the experiences of people’s aspiration in Telangana what measures of safeguards would you take to ensure that all sections of people living in the region feel respected? (AS₄)
- 5) What have been the differences in access to water, agriculture, education and employment in the two regions? (AS₁)
- 6) How did the disparity of growth between urban areas and agriculture create conflict of interest in expectations from the government? (AS₁)
- 7) What arguments were put forward by people who wanted the two regions to be united? (AS₁)
- 8) How do you evaluate the various modes of mobilisation methods used in Telangana state formation. (AS₁)
- 9) Describe the different roles taken up by JACs and Political parties in the formation of Telangana state? Do you think JACs created platform across political ideologies? (AS₁)
- 10) Locate the following in the map of Telangana.(AS₅)
 - i) Mahabubnagar
 - ii) Khammam
 - iii) Nizamabad
 - iv) Adilabad
 - v) Nalgonda

Project:

Interview some people who had participated in the movements during 2009. Find out about their experiences and prepare a report. Collect photos from old newspapers or magazines about these events and prepare a scrap book.

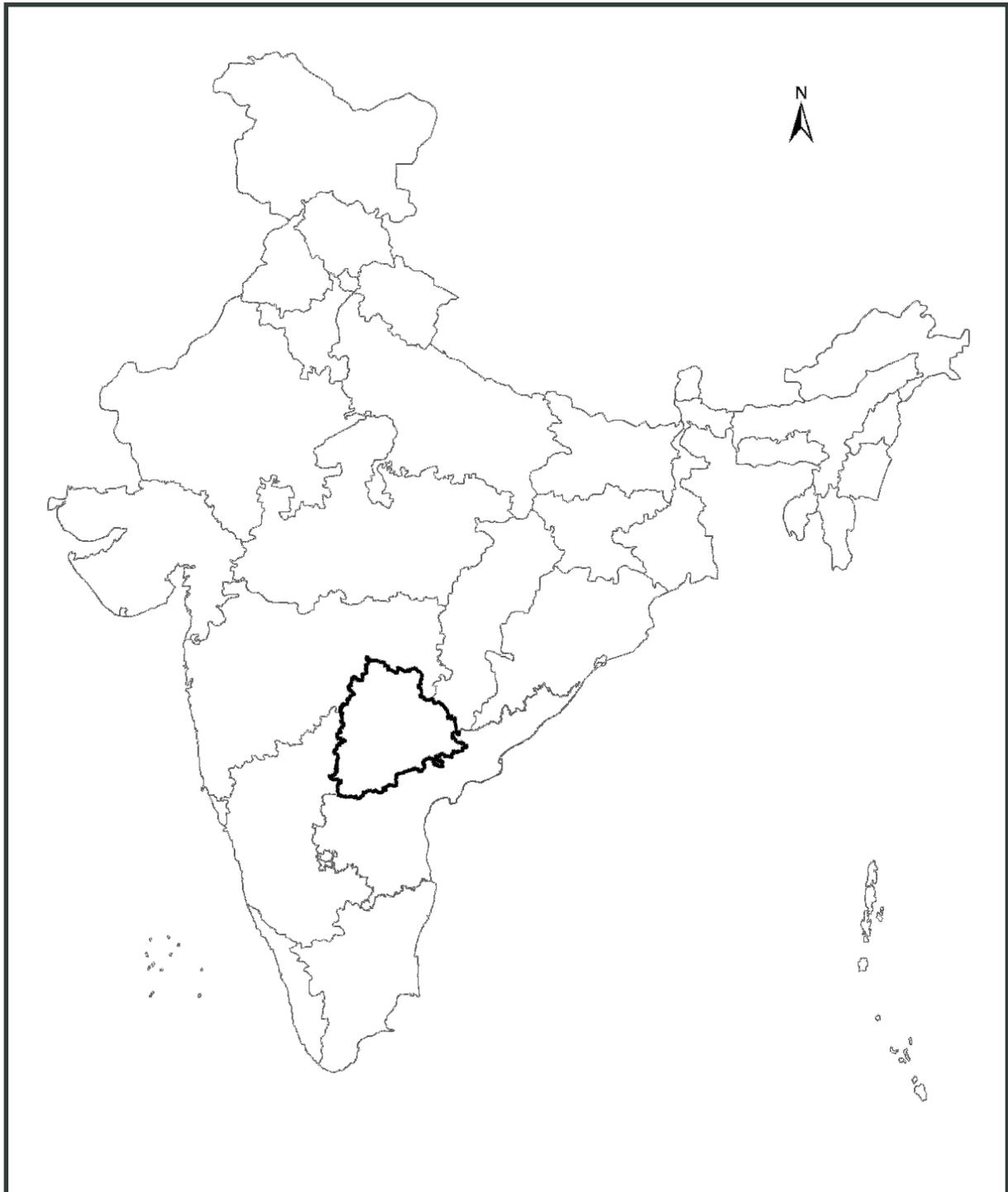


Europe Political Map

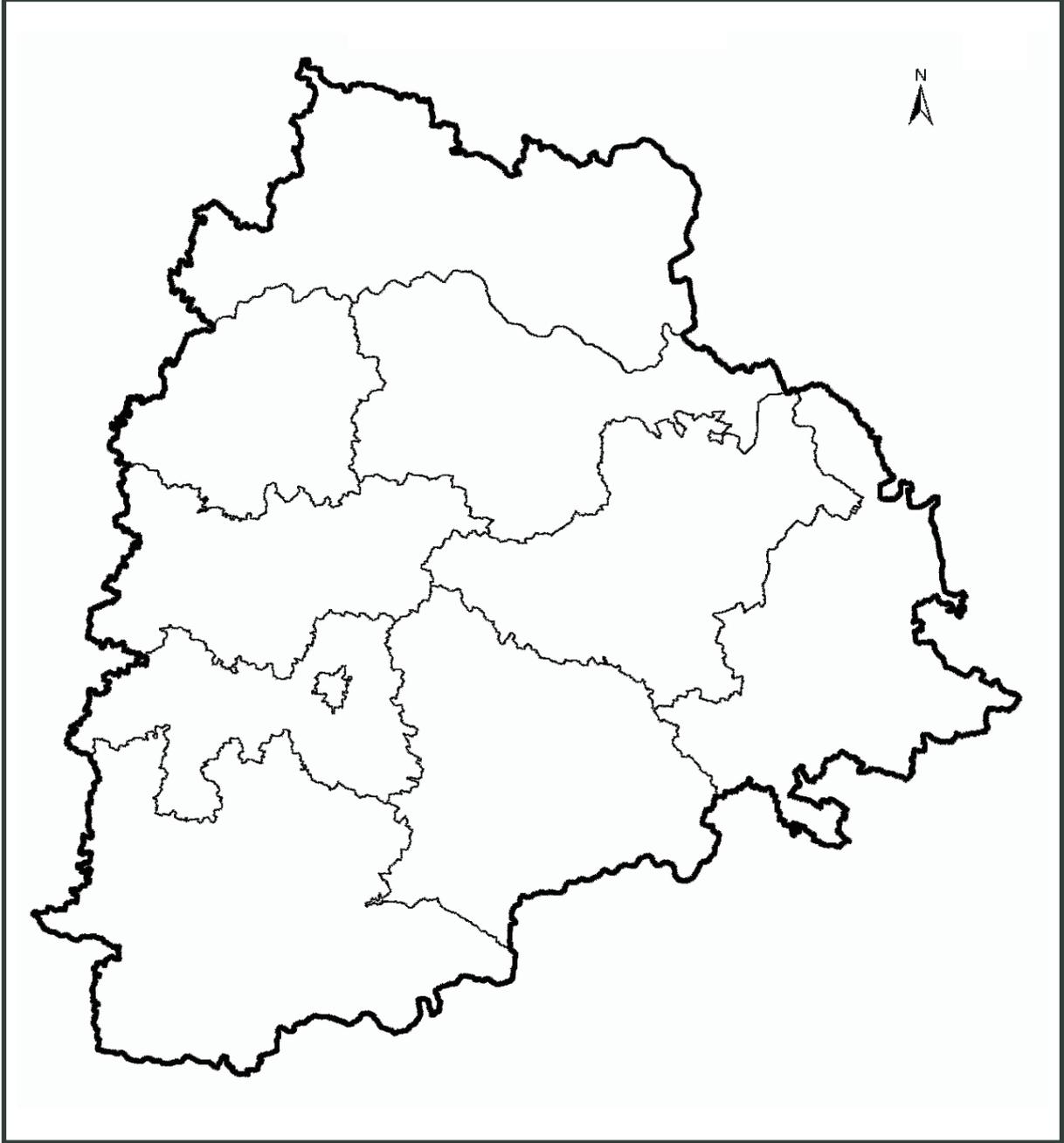
World Outline Map



India Political Map



Telangana Political Map



Schedules in the Constitution of India

First Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of States & Union Territories
Second Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges, Judges of High Court and Supreme court, Comptroller and Auditor General
Third Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms of Oaths and affirmations
Fourth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate seats for each state of India in Rajya Sabha
Fifth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes
Sixth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions for administration of Tribal Area in Asom, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh
Seventh Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains 3 lists : 1. Union List (97 Subjects) 2. States List (66 subjects) 3. Concurrent List (47 subjects)
Eighth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of 22 languages of India recognized by Constitution 1. Assamese 2. Bengali 3. Gujarati 4. Hindi 5. Kannada 6. Kashmiri 7. Manipuri 8. Malayalam 9. Konkani 10. Marathi 11. Nepali 12. Oriya 13. Punjabi 14. Sanskrit 15. Sindhi 16. Tamil 17. Telugu 18. Urdu 19. Santhali 20. Bodo 21. Maithili 22. Dogri
Ninth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added by 1st amendment in 1951. Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries. {Right of property not a fundamental right now }
Tenth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added by 52nd amendment in 1985. Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection
Eleventh Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 73rd amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.
Twelfth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 74th amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.

A Few Important Articles of the Indian Constitution

- Art.14 - Equality before the law.
- Art.15 - Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.
- Art.16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Art.17 - Abolition of the untouchability.
- Art.18 - Abolition of titles
- Art.21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Art.24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of 14.
- Art.45 - Provision for free and compulsory education for children.
- Art.54 - Election of President
- Art.124 - Establishment of Supreme Court.
- Art.356 - State Emergency
- Art.370 - Special provision of J&K.