

FORMATION OF THE STATE OF TELANGANA: SMALLER STATES ARE EASIER TO MANAGE- AN OERVIEW

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Abstract

Over the period of British rule in India, it consisted of provinces under the British government while the princely states were governed by local kings. India witnessed a surge in the formation of states over the period since 1947. The smaller division of states had an immense effect on the country's overall dynamics. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be separated on basis of linguistic factors leading to similar demands from throughout the country. In this paper we have carried out a brief study of formation and development of Andhra Pradesh since 1953, highlighting the reasons for demand of separation of Telangana region from its mother state and comparing the past to present scenario of both the regions via factors such as their socio-economic and infrastructure development.

Keywords: Andhra, Telangana, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Socio-Economic Development,

Introduction

India won its independence in 1947 during which India had 571 princely territories that

united together on the basis of historical and political factors other than linguistic or cultural factors but this was a short-term array. The states needed to be reorganized on a permanent basis considering the major differences on account of the multilingual nature.

In 1948, to check the need of reorganization, President Rajendra Prasad along with S. K. Dhar initiated 'Linguistic Provinces Commission' to examine the possibility of division of states on linguistic basis and recommended the division on administrative convenience. People demanded separation which gave scope to the rise of different factors based on territorial personalities. The proposition of Dhar Commission was opposed which led to the formation of the Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya committee (Congress designated a three party committee to consider the suggestions of Dhar Commission) that rejected the idea of a linguistic reorganization of States in the same year, but the public demand for linguistic division was dominating over the committee's idea.

In 1952, Potti Sriramulu (a freedom fighter who sacrificed his life for Andhra) started fasting to have a separate state for Telugu speaking community. The law-and-order scenario began to decline in several cities and angry mobs started destroying holdings.

On 19 December 1952, Jawaharlal Nehru made an announcement about the formation of a separate state for the Telugu-speaking people of Madras State, Karnool as its capital, Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu became the first Chief Minister of the new state. In 1953, Andhra's Telugu-speaking territories were finally separated from Madras State.

Vishala Andhra

This movement demanded to merge all the Telugu-speaking areas into one state for which the government appointed another commission led by K. M. Panikkar, H. N. Kunzru and Fazal Ali recommending the division of India. Thus movement succeeded and a separate state of Andhra Pradesh was formed by merging Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad State (Telangana) with Andhra State on 1 November 1956.

Separate Telangana agitation – 1969

Non-implementation of Gentlemen's Agreement and continued discrimination to Telangana region in government jobs, education and public spending resulted in the 1969 statehood agitation. In January 1969,

students intensified the protests for a separate state.

Final Telangana Movement

Since mid-1990s, the people of Telangana started organizing themselves under various organizations with a demand for separate state of Telangana.

Sri Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR), who was then the Deputy Speaker of AP State assembly, had started background work on Telangana issue in early 2000. KCR announced the launch of Telangana Rashtra Samithi on May 17th 2001.

In 2004, TRS entered into a poll alliance with Congress party. The party won 26 MLAs and 5 MPs and entered into both the AP state and Indian government.

In September 2006, KCR resigned to the Karimnagar Lok Sabha seat and won it with a thumping majority. The massive majority achieved by KCR in that election proved the strong statehood aspirations in the region.

On Nov 29th, 2009, KCR had announced an indefinite hunger strike demanding statehood to Telangana. The movement spread like wildfire with students, employees, peoples' organizations plunging into it, on Dec 9th 2009, the UPA government announced that the process of statehood for Telangana would be initiated, but within 2 weeks, resistance from Seemandhra leadership resulted in UPA backtracking on this issue. KCR then brought all political forces in Telangana region

together to form the Telangana JAC – an umbrella body of several organizations and parties, with Prof Kodandaram as its Chairman. TRS cadre and leaders actively participated in several agitations and protests launched by TJAC.

State Formation

After 4 years of peaceful and impactful protests, the UPA government started the statehood process in July 2013 and concluded the process by passing the statehood bill in both houses of Parliament in Feb 2014. . In 2014, Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh forming the 29th state of India.

In the General Elections held in April 2014, Telangana Rashtra Samithi emerged victorious by winning 63 of the 119 seats and formed the government. Sri K Chandrashekar Rao was sworn in as the First Chief Minister of Telangana.

- In 1956, under the state's reorganization act, the country was divided into 14 states and 6 union territories.
- In 1961, India had 15 states
- 1961-1971, India had 17 states
- 1971-1981, India had 22 states,
- 1981-1991, India had 25 states and
- 1991-2001, India had 28 states, respectively.

Literature Review

In 1930s, the ruling Congress had cleared their intention of making India as one by integrating all the states. Once the British left India, the princely states had to settle to the new government that would be in power. There were several princely states that refused accession to Indian union and doubted the Congress leadership. The independent states soon lacked rightful governance and progress in economic development was stationed, thus plebiscite was held wherein 91 percent of people voted to join Congress.

Article 3 in Indian constitution provides for creation of new state in India. In 1953, Andhra Pradesh was carved out of Madras. On 22nd December 1953, the Central Government of India established the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) to suggest the reorganization of state boundaries. In 1956, the Commission suggested for the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories. In 2000, eventually causing other divisions, Uttaranchal of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand of Bihar and Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh were formed leading to ignite the need of division of Andhra Pradesh thus in 2013, a new state of Telangana was likely to be announced by Congress and they will formally support the division. As of 2013, both Telangana and Andhra people said Hyderabad was non-negotiable and either of them were ready to give up on Hyderabad.

Telangana was likely to cover 1.14 lakh sq. km., having 9 districts and Andhra plus Rayalseema to cover 1.60 lakh sq. km having 13 districts. The three dimensions of Telangana politics (representation, identity and political participation) were said to be ignored by Telangana citizens prior to the state's creation due to the dominance of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema politicians. Telangana Rashtra Samithi, the group that spearheaded the Telangana separation movement, has inherited these hopes. The objective of the research paper is to study the separation of states from pre-independence to post-independence. The paper is limited to brief research of the separation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh on parameters like Infrastructure growth, Human Development Index (HDI) etc. The parameters are compared using data of pre-separation and post separation. The data and interpretations of the paper evolved out of media reports and research papers.

Historical Background of Andhra Pradesh

In 1953, the government separated the Telugu speaking areas from Madras leading to formation state of Andhra (Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra and Telangana) the three main regions of Andhra Pradesh were not part of it until 1956.

Regions	Geographic al area	Povert y	Populati on density
Coastal Andhra	34%	2 of 9 Distric ts	367/sq. km
Rayalsee ma	25%	3 of 4 Distric ts	213/sq. km
Telangana	42%	5 of 10 Distric ts	288/sq. km

Exhibit 1: The geographical area, poverty and population density of three regions in Andhra, Rayalseema and Telangana before merging

From the Exhibit 1, we can conclude that Telangana has the largest geographical area and has number of poor districts while the population density of Coastal Andhra is the most. Telangana was part of Hyderabad state which was directly administered by the Governor General of India whereas Madras' presidency under the province of British India included Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra.

Before the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh as whole, the Gentlemen's agreement between leaders of Andhra and Telangana was signed on 20 February 1956. The

agreement provided safeguards with the purpose of preventing discrimination against Telangana by the government of Andhra Pradesh. The violations of this agreement are cited as one of the reasons for formation of separate statehood for Telangana, following which the State Reorganization Act adhered to the separation of other states based on linguistic parameters. The formation of Andhra Pradesh was a debatable topic, several economists had put forward their opinions, and few believed that small states can be governed better giving examples of how Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were developing positively post separation.

In 1969, Telangana movement was initiated and the people belonging to Telangana region strongly stated that the government did not adhere to the principles of the Gentlemen's agreement especially with regard to budget allocation, employment, education and industrial development in areas around Hyderabad. Ananthula Madan Mohan founded a party called Telangana Praja Samithi to lead the Telangana agitation. Later in the same year the Prime Minister of India initiated an Eight-point plan, it included 5 committees, each assigned to determine financial surplus, Telangana overall development, plan implementation, committee of jurists and committee to look into grievances of public servants respectively.

In 1972, to counter the agitation led by Telangana leaders Andhra movement had begun in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. In 1973, central government came up with a 6-point formula, it included development of the backward areas in Telangana and offered benefits with education and employment for the locals throughout Andhra state. In 1985, Telangana leaders raised their voice claiming that government was not considering people from Telangana region for employment in government sector. In 1999, Congress, the ruling party demanded Telangana's separation from its mother state.

In 2001, the pressure was applied to the party leaders from Telangana thus the Central Congress Committee requested for second State Reorganization of States commission. In 2009, the government parities announced hunger-strike in demand for Telangana but the central government put the matter on hold. The leaders-initiated agitations like Chalo Assembly, million march and general strikes in between 2011 to 2012. In 2014, with the mutual consent of both Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party, the Telangana bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha announcing Telangana's separation from Andhra Pradesh and making it the 29th State of India.

Regions	Geographi	Pover	Populati
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	cal Area	ty	on
Andhra	1,62,968 km ²	67.4%	5.4 Crore
Telanga na	1,12,077 km ²	66.5%	4 Crore

Exhibit 2: The geographical area, poverty and population of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation in 2019.

The Exhibit 2 infers that Andhra Pradesh has a larger area and a marginally higher poverty rate between both the states.

Assessing the Separation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh:

Telangana was the 29th state in June 2014 by dividing Andhra Pradesh state into two states that are Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Several factors such as language, religion, ethnicity and historical legacy were the reason for the formation of states in India. It is argued that demand for Telangana came due to unequal job opportunities, backwardness of the region and political and cultural dominance of one region over the other.

Here we analyze the contribution of each region to three state economy segments, those are agriculture, industry and services.

- Coastal Andhra contributes 46.98% to agriculture in the state, 37.16% to industrial output and 39.79% to services.

- The numbers read for Telangana, 36.43%, 43.18% and 30.91%, respectively

- While Rayalaseema are 16.4%, 14.15% and 13.77% respectively in low double digits.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The economy is widely divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary.

- The primary sector includes crops, forestry; fishing, Agriculture, and mining.
- The secondary sector includes Textile production, car manufacturing, Handicraft, water supply, gas, construction and electricity.
- The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transportation, financial and real-estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

Exhibit 3 and 4 shows the distribution of GSDP in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana pre and post bifurcation respectively. (Andhra Pradesh)

	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary
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	Sector	Sector	Sector
Andhra Pradesh 2011-12	40.91%	26.88%	32.21%
Andhra Pradesh 2018-19	42.98%	33.64%	23.38%

Exhibit 3: Distribution of GSDP in Andhra Pradesh from 2011-12 and 2018-19

	Tertiary Sector	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
Telangana 2011-12	52.85%	19.50%	27.61%
Telangana 2018-19	63.68%	17.34%	18.98%

Exhibit 4: Distribution of GSDP in Telangana from 2011-12 and 2018-19 (Telangana)

Exhibits 3 and 4 infer that in Andhra Pradesh, the primary and tertiary sector has contributed more after the bifurcation while the secondary sector is contributing comparatively lesser. In Telangana there has been a significant increase in the tertiary sector while the contribution of the primary and secondary sector has reduced.

Human Development Index (HDI)

Human development is the evolution of people's freedom to live long, healthy and create lives. The HDI is a composition of three dimensions of development namely (per capita income, longevity and health standards, literacy and education). Here we go through some of these propotions.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic amenities and structures that serve a country, state, or city including the services and facilities that are essential to the functioning of its economy. Infrastructure comprises of public and private developments, such as highways, railways, bridges, dams, electrical grids, sewers and water supply. Since 2014, after the separation of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh has faced many challenges as it lost its economic powerhouse Hyderabad. The government came up with a plan of developing its infrastructure in two phases,

- Phase one's Critical infrastructure Investment plan focused mainly of water pipes, roads, railways and sewerage systems to all the regions of the state.
- Phase two includes developing all the service indicators throughout the state.

Roads

Road Transport is considered to be one amongst the foremost value effective and most popular mode of transport. In 1998, Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation was established to develop, manage and maintain the roads.

After the separation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in the year 2014, the newly formed Telangana government planned upon the infrastructure development to boost the state's economy and well-being of the people. Road network being major among them and claimed that the Government of India is backing for development and maintenance of National Highways and State Highways falling under the region

Railways

Indian Railways is the driving force behind growth of the nation. The railways have made an immense contribution to socio-economic growth, doing their utmost in passenger and freight transport.

In the last five years, Telangana has witnessed the greatest period of rail growth. The rail network has extended with 159 kms of new lines and 48 km of Doubling and Tripling. This thrust of infrastructure involves rapid

monitoring of other works including enhancing capacity.

In Andhra Pradesh three hundred km of new lines and 132 kms of Doubling and Tripling have extended the rail network. The total rail network of Andhra Pradesh is 2660 kms.

Irrigation

Irrigation is the sector that has an effect on rural livelihoods in terms of increased agricultural output. Agriculture cannot be conceived in dry and unpredictable regions of the distribution of rainfall without irrigation. Three big Indian rivers, the Godavari, Tungabhadra and Krishna, pass through both the states. In order to increase the region under irrigation, Canals, tanks, tube wells were dug. The separation of two states led to division of assets including river waters also

The Government had therefore launched "Kakatiya Mission" to revive the irrigation of tanks after separation. Irrigation Department's main objective in Telangana after separation was to make the irrigation potential in drought-prone areas, upland areas and current maintenance will boost the efficiency of agriculture per unit of water with increased water consumption power

As part of the existing schemes, the State of Andhra Pradesh is allocated 512.04 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) of Krishna

Waters and also has the right to use the remaining water to the extent feasible. Andhra Pradesh State has taken up four projects- Telugu Ganga, Handri Niva Srujala Sravanthi, Galeru Nagari and Veligonda dependent on surplus water as per the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal are in advanced completion level.

Conclusion

India witnessed the division from 15 states to 28 from 1947 to 2000 and Telangana being the 29th in 2014. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separation happened due to various reasons. The factors that mostly contribute to the demands for redistribution of states is a sense of strong regional solidarity that is stronger than sub-national identity, compounded by unequal economic conditions leading to broad inequalities in growth, then there's a perceived accumulation of political power with an established political elite. These states will only succeed if these demands are achieved.

In this research paper, we argue that the TRS government has fulfilled the political and psychological needs of the people for acknowledgment of their identity in the newly created state of Telangana so far. Education, irrigation, and agriculture are some of the advantages. The formation of the new states

in 2014 came up with some set of policies that brought necessary changes. The % GSDP growth rate of Telangana, as well as Andhra Pradesh, was studied to be increasing over the years. There has been a growth in the Human Development Index. In Andhra Pradesh the primary and tertiary sector has contributed more to the growth after the separation while the secondary sector is contributing comparatively lesser. In Telangana there has been a significant increase in the tertiary sector while the contribution of the primary and secondary sector has reduced. Telangana is primarily an agricultural state, so the needs of the different segments of the population who rely on agriculture are critical. Since most agriculture in the new state is dependent on rain, and having irrigation facilities poses significant challenges. The TRS government made a positive start by completing the desilting of irrigation tanks throughout the state by 'Mission Kakatiya'.

Considering our case, smaller states are easier to manage and give a chance for the leaders of all communities to take a part in government formation. Separation makes the process of distribution of funds for sectors that require development easier to implement and execute the projects. One of the major reasons for the success of state is good governance. Thus, the ruling parties should come up with more initiative/ schemes for the growth.

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