

DEPRIVED TELANGANA BY

ANDHRA RULERS

It's been completed 51 years of Andhra rule in Telangana, still continuing the same injustice rule disregard of Telangana development.

For these 51 years, if we look back history of Telangana development -

- ❖ Funds and Revenue generated in Telangana region is distributed or transferred to Andhra region development.
- ❖ The water resources of Krishna and Godavari completely utilized in Andhra Region, provisions made to utilize more with the plan of - "Jala Yagnam".
- ❖ About 2, 00,000 employment opportunities in Telangana region is filled with Andhra region people against GO 610 / Six point formula.
- ❖ We have COAL mines in Telangana region, but power generated companies are in Andhra Region.
- ❖ There are some projects still in pending and lost hope for completion.
- ❖ Agriculture with canal water - 85 out 100 acre are in Andhra Region, agriculture under canal water in Guntur area is greater than complete Telangana region.
- ❖ Education facilities - Schools, colleges and universities, the amount students been taught and teachers are less as compared to Telangana population and same as the amount of teachers and budget as per students also less.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES:

EDUCATIONAL DISPARITIES IN AP:

Out of 22 universities in AP – 6 Universities allotted to region wise, there are two universities in Telangana, one in Hyderabad (But its open to all regions), Kakatiya University Warangal (for Local).

Although Telangana accounts for 42% state's population, less than 25% of educational institutions from Primary to College level are situated in this region. Only 15% of aided junior colleges are in Telangana while it has only two medical colleges. As many as six medical colleges are in the other areas.

This region is discriminated in the field of technical education also. Only 26 out of the 72 government ITIs, 20 of the 91 polytechnic colleges are in

Coming to Universities - Out of which 9 universities are **state** wise - those are

- ❖ Hyderabad (State Capital)
 - Acharya N.G. Ranga Agriculture Univ
 - JNTU
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open
 - Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University
 - Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences
 - Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University
- ❖ VijayaWada (Andhra)
 - N.T.R. University of Health Sciences
- ❖
Thirupathi
(Andhra)
 - Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam
 - Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences
- ❖ Kuppam (Andhra) -
 - Dravidian University

None of these are in Telangana region. (If we think Universities in Hyderabad are belongs to Telangana is just height of foolishness)

Working staff in Hyderabad universities from Telangana is only **10%**.

There are 4 Universities under "University Grants Commission" and Central Govt -

- Hyderabad Central University
- Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages O U Campus
- Maulana Azad National Urdu University
- Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha

Point to be noted here - HCU is result of Telangana Agitation 1969 + Removal of Mulki Rules + Introducing the Six point formula, to fill the gap in education system.

But there is no fetching to Telangana region, moreover providing more job opportunities to Andhra Candidates. Central university bagged by AP State which is open to ALL over India + Andhra region with scarifies of Telangana Students(369 lives). This is more a national University in nature, rather than increase facilities for Telangana students. Neither the faculty, nor the students are selected from Telangana region.

We can say - What was the problem with the location/place of the university? In that case,

- Why JNTU is moved from Warangal to Hyderabad?
- Why Open University is planned in Nalagonda later shifted to Hyderabad?

The main idea behind it was to put up the Universities in Hyderabad to be accessible to students of all over the Andhra Pradesh. By the same time -
WHY

- N.T.R. University of Health Sciences
- Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam
- Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences
- Dravidian University

established in Andhra? Why not these universities were not established in Hyderabad itself?

Under present congress government, there are three universities established in AP,

- ❖ **Telangana University** – Dubba, Nizamabad
- ❖ **Adikavi Nannaya University** – Jayakrishnapuram, Rajamundry
- ❖ **Yogi Vemana University** – Vemanapuram, Cuddapah

University in Cuddapah (CM constituency), is not only a University but a JNTU Engineering college in nature, also they come up with a medical college and host of Industries, airport. Development is always welcome any where and everywhere. But it will be good if other areas also gets due importance. Unfortunately telangana gets always raw deal in all matters of development.

For A.P. the Telangana is geographically, resource wise needed and not the people of telangana and development for telanganites.

There is an **IIT** approval for Telangana region; it's been delayed just because of place conflict, whether to be placed in Basra or Medak? Why it's been delayed, any development regard to Telangana been delayed?

IRRIGATIONAL DISPARITIES:

Two of indias mightly rivers Krishna, Godavari carreing 2/3 of water in the telangan region – The Hyderabad Govt(Nizam) during its regime, had made ambitious blue print to harness these waters and started construction of the damsns/projects and other provision to make use of those water.

But with the merger of the Andhra in 1956, the fate of Telangana got sealed for ever.

All the projects which were undertaken are abandoned and kept unfinished, even finished but without appropriate share for telangana. All most 50 years people of telangana have waited silently for the water they believed was there, unaware of their land, water, projects would be taken away bit by bit.

Telangana area under surface irrigation has in fact shrunk by almost

to be construction but the share of the Telangana is definite and keep on changes in the share based on the budget constraints.

Nagarjuna Sagar dam originally proposed at Ileswaram, 19 km from present site by Nizam, after the merger it moved downstream, leaving most of this region dry. Even further diversion of the water used for power generation, in here Telangana has lost share...

Godavari - the Ganges of the south flows in Telangana almost 600 miles, Yet Sriram Sagar is a lone project of this mighty river, even this project grounded 43 years ago, still in its first phase. Of proposed irrigation was a 16 lacs acre but hardly 6 lacs got irrigated.

Ichham Palli a lift irrigation project initially proposed by Nizam Govt years ago, but still pending to complete and lost hope of completion. Other pending projects under River Godavari are - Yellampalli, Devadula, Dummugudem, Lendi, Gutpa, Alisagar, Pranahita, Lower Penuganga and most other projects of Godavari and its tributaries. Year after year the Government promises to revive and restore the irrigation projects, allocate the budget for the project development but percentage of the share spent on Telangana project is less.

Of the three regions of the state, Telangana has the largest area, with 11,48,000 sq km, followed by Coastal Andhra with 9,28,000 sq km. The cultivable area is estimated at 64,02,358 hectares in Telangana and 46,33,304 hectares in the Coastal Andhra. But 13,12,795 hectares or 28.33 percent of the cultivable land in the Coastal Andhra is being irrigated under canal irrigation system, whereas 2,66,964 hectares or 4.17 percent of the cultivable land in Telangana is receiving canal waters.

The amount spent in Telangana so far is Rs. 4005 crores while that spent in Coastal Andhra is Rs. 19,693.50 crores, nearly **five** times higher. In terms of percentage, while Telangana got a mere 15.5 percent, coastal Andhra got 76 percent.

EMPLOYMENT DISPARITIES:

Coming the Job opportunities - from State secretariats to Hi-Court - AP secretariats accommodate the just 10% of the Telangana region, while hi-court about 20%, not single of person of the advocate general out of 42% of AP population.

State Govt of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O 36 in 1969 to suppress the separate Telangana movement. It was aimed at repatriating about 25000 non-Mulki (non local) employees illegally appointed in the Telangana region, to their respective places and appointing local candidates in the resultant vacancies. After a prolonged litigation, the Supreme Court of India upheld the

Telangana development suppressed for centuries by Nizams and from the past 50 years denial of education, social, culture expression, Telangana still continues to Starve, Struggle, and Suffer even today.

Surplus state at the time of merger, now the Telangana today dismowed picture of Poverty, un-employment and hunger

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There were some Industries established during the Nizam era - 1873 to 1948, which are inherited to Andhra Pradesh and later closed with Bankruptcy.

- Phirangula Factory, Soda Factory, Iron Factory, Deccan Button Factory, Deccan Glass Factory, DBR Mills, Ajamjah Mill, Sirpur Sirsilk, Alwyn & metal And 12 Diary forms.

Azamjah Mills – This was the biggest of all cloth mills in Asia at that time.

Nizam sugar factory (Nizamabad, Bhodan) was sold to private parties by AP for Govt revenue, which was biggest sugar produced company in Asia that time.

In Ramagundem - Fertilizers factory got closed with reason of not having proper COAL supply, how sad? Nobody believes that scarcity of quality coal under Ramagundem COAL belt. Another reason was stated that, there was no proper electric power supply. Oops, we do supply power from Ramagundem to Andhra region, but we can not supply power from Ramagundem to Ramagundem. After the one month of its closure, a new fertilizer company has started in Nellore.

CULTURAL
DISCRIMINATION
S:

Statues in public places

and parks – From

Andhra -

Potti Sriramulu, Tanguri Prakasham, Damodaram Sanjeevayya, Kasu

History is not remembering the Telangana famous figures - Vattikota Alawar swamy, Shoyabulla khan, Konda Venkata reddy, Raavi Narayana reddy, Buddam Ellareddy, Kamaladevi, Kommaraju Laxman Rao, Jamalpuram Keshava rao, Bhagya Reddy verma, Pandit Narendra Ji.

On Tank bund, along with **Sri Sri, Jashuva**(Andhra) - Dasharathi, Kaloji from telangana are missing and along with Alluri Seetharama Raju why we are missing Ramji Gond, Turrebaaj Khan, Komaram Bheem statues.

WATER RESOURCES/RIVERS —

The river Musi, once a lifeline for Hyderabad and areas around the State capital for hundreds of years, and now a drainage nala. 1908 Sept there was huge rain hit for two days; whole city was drained, about 30,000 people died.

Mokshagundam Vishveshwarayya – In 1920 has given a plan to build the Osman Sagar project to reserve 5.5 TMC water, after this 1927 - Himayath sagar was built to reserve - 4.1 TMC water, project under taken for water supply and irrigation.

The Present situation of Musi is actually carrying water with Industrial wastage, chemicals, which are directly passing without any purification. This water is not good for irrigation. Historically, it was life line for Hyderabad, after industrialization, Globalization; urbanization lost its identity, now its accommodating all the waste particles which are outcome of industries.

A Telangana District Nalgonda affected by excess of fluoride in the drinking water, as they do not have river Krishna water for drinking even though River Krishna flow in this district about **100** km. Local people have been demanding want a supply of water from River Krishna for 30 years. The estimated cost according to experts is 12 billion rupees, state govt is not turning on this issue.

In 600 villages, about 300,000 people are affected by excess of fluoride in the underground water. 10,000 people are totally crippled. People with paralysing bone diseases, stooped backs, crooked hands and legs, deformed teeth, blindness and other handicaps are common sight in the district.

MISREPRESENTATION AND BIAS IN MEDIA:

There is misrepresentation of facts in the Press (Especially Eenadu - Ramoji Rao wants to suppress the movement. He doesn't publish single news of Telangana).. If Andhra Farmer loses crops once in 2 yrs, Eenadu publishes it as front page feature but at the same if 2000 people(farmers) die in warangal because of lack of water (basic amenity), it publishes it in district news.

One instance I would like to address, A Quit Telangana procession and meeting at Indira Park on 9th Aug 2007, in Hyderabad. It was organized by

A small group with four young and educated guys finished "paadha yatra" to Delhi from Zahirabad on Oct 2nd 2007. They are hoping the Pada Yatra would bring the farmers problems, mainly in Tealangana area, to the forefront and get some attention. They spent about four lakhs rupees of their hard earned money for this trip. They almost traveled 1850 Km by foot to reach Delhi.

There were regular columns in Delhi about Vasanth padayathra. But our AP newspapers are busy with Chirutha, Jayasudha etc,. Zaheerabad ryots kept Telangana spirit high. Finally Rajendra sahib assured that if we have few more Vasanth's Telangana is inevitable with in ten days.

POLITICAL DISPARITIES:

There were no political leaders from telangana served as CM for complete five years, Telangana CMs ruled only 6 years in 51 years old of AP, remaining 45 years ruled by either Andhra or Rayalaseema Leaders.

30 Sep 1971 - 10 Jan 1973 P.V. Narasimha Rao
6 Mar 1978 - 11 Oct 1980 Marri Channa Reddy (1st time)
11 Oct 1980 - 24 Feb 1982 Tanguturi Anjaiah
3 Dec 1989 - 17 Dec 1990 Marri Channa Reddy (2nd time)

PV Narasimha rao's rule, he faced 'JAI ANDHRA' movement. He could not get chance to do anything for Telangana Development, Chenna reddy second tenure, he stepped down because of Hyderabad's communal violence. In one year short, he could not do anything.

RECENT POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT:

AICC Chief Smt. Sonia Gandhiji during 2004 election:

The statement she made while addressing Telangana people -

"Muje Telangana ke jasbath ka yehsahs hai, mein jaanthi hoon jithni tharakki hone chahiye thi, utna nahi hooyi, rojgaar ke jithne mathen milna chahiye the nahi mile,, mein aapp ke jasabaathon ki katthir karthi hoon, aagar iss pradesh mein, aur kendra mein apni sarakari bani,tho hum apki ummedonko poori karneka hur koshish karenge.."

Prime Minister Manmohan Sigh

"The common minimum program is already spells out under what we need to do in this regard, we need to consult all concerned, and other proper consultations we are committed to establishment of Telangana..."

Former President Abdul Kalam

The general public opinion on this “struggle and slogan” about separation is because of power hungry politicians. We have encountered the dramas of political parties in, TPS alliance with Congress in 1972, 1999 election TRS with BJP, 2004 election TRS with Congress. The long alliances with political parties left the shape of the Telangana in poverty, unemployment and hunger. We have seen lot of opportunists like Marri Chenna Reddy, Ramakrishna Rao, who abandon the noble cause for their personal gains. However, the cause remains until it is achieved and the problem remains until it is solved.

Hence Telangana people condemn November 1st formation day, it is the day a foundation stone was laid for Telangana's Burial.

FINALLY –

17th Sept 1948 more than a year after India's independence Telangana become free from centuries of feudal Oppression. Carrying with the dream of better tomorrow it began its journey towards future of free from poverty, unemployment and hunger.

After centuries of marginalization people of Telangana however not willing to surrender their lives, their freedom, their resources once again, the States Reorganization commission -1956, endorsed the Telangana people fear of exploitation by Andhra, recommended that Telangana remains separate state, Yet thru political manipulations Telangana was merged with Andhra to form AP against the wishes of its people, A Gentlemen agreement gave an assurance of fare play and guarantee to safeguard the interest of the region.

In the last five decades since the formation of Andhra Pradesh, a strong feeling has taken roots among the people of this region, including the minorities, that gross injustice has been done to them and their region despite the assurances trotted out by the successive regimes to fully abide by the Gentlemen's Agreement, Mulki Rules, Six-Point Formula and the Presidential Order on Public Employment etc. In fact, the successive governments have tended to aggravate the situation by actively pursuing policies and actions in clear violation of the provisions of all these agreements and orders.

Due to the sense of neglect and unfairness perceived by the people of Telangana over the last five decades, political parties and organizations have found it easy to rake up the issue of separate Telangana over and over again. After the 1969-70 Telangana agitation, periodic attempts were made by students, govt employees, intellectuals, job less politicians to float organizations apparently fighting for the rights of Telangana people and demanding a separate Telangana state.