

The Big News

Telangana Formation Day

What is Telangana formation day?

Today is Telangana's 8th foundation day. Telangana was carved out of erstwhile unified Andhra Pradesh on June 2, 2014, after a massive people's movement that lasted several decades.

In 2014, it was formed as India's 29th state but at present, it is the 28th state as Jammu and Kashmir was made UT in 2019.



History of Telangana movement

The seeds of Telangana struggle were sown in 1955 when the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission to retain Hyderabad as a separate State went unheeded. Telangana leaders accused the people of Andhra of "colonising the region" by grabbing their jobs and land, and the government of not investing in the region's infrastructure. On November 1, 1956, Telangana merged with the State of Andhra, carved out of erstwhile Madras, to form Andhra Pradesh, a united state for the Telugu-speaking populace.

The State witnessed a violent 'separate Telangana' agitation in 1969 and a 'separate Andhra' agitation in 1972. Following the agitations, a six-point formula was evolved by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for "accelerated development of backward regions and preferential treatment to local candidates in employment."





TELANGANA

A brief history of Andhra Pradesh and chronology of the movement for Telangana state

The region, now being called Telangana, was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state which was merged into the Indian Union on **Sept 17, 1948**

Central government appointed a civil servant, M K Vellodi, as the first Chief Minister of Hyderabad state on **26 Jan 1950**. In 1952, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad state in the first democratic election

Andhra was the first state to be carved out (from erstwhile Madras state) on linguistic basis on **Nov 1, 1953**. It had Kurnool town (in Rayalaseema region) as its capital after the death of Potti Sriramulu who sat on a 53-day fast-unto-death demanding the

Eventually, under the States Reorganisation Act, Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad state were merged with Andhra state, giving birth to the state of Andhra Pradesh on **Nov 1, 1956**

The city of Hyderabad, the then capital of Hyderabad state, was made the capital of Andhra Pradesh state

In **1969**, an agitation began in Telangana region as people protested the failure to implement the Gentlemen's Agreement and other safeguards properly

Marri Channa Reddy launched the Telangana Praja Samiti espousing the cause of a separate state. The agitation intensified and turned violent with students in the forefront

departments and complained about 'injustice' done to people of the region. The then Telugu Desam Party government, headed by N T Rama Rao, brought out a Government Order to safeguard the interests of Telangana people in govt employment

Till 1999, there was no demand from any quarters for division of the state on regional lines

In 1999, Congress demanded creation of Telangana state. Congress was then smarting under crushing defeats in successive elections to the state Assembly and Parliament with the ruling Telugu Desam Party in an unassailable position

Yet another chapter opened in the struggle for Telangana when

create Telangana state. Congress came to power in 2004, both in the state and at the Centre, and TRS became part of the coalition governments at both places.

* Protesting delay in carving out the separate state, TRS quit the coalition governments in the state and at the Centre in **Dec 2006** and continued an independent fight

In **Oct 2008**, TDP changed its stance and declared support for bifurcation of the state

TRS launched an indefinite hunger-strike on **Nov 29, 2009** demanding creation of Telangana. The Centre budged and came out with an announcement on **Dec 9, 2009** that it was "initiating the process for formation of Telangana state"

Sri Krishna committee report

Feb, 2010: A panel headed by Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna was formed to "bring about a permanent solution" to the statehood demand. The report was released by the then Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram, to representatives of political parties from the State on January 6, 2010.

It said, "The united Andhra option is being suggested for continuing the development momentum of the three regions and keeping in mind the national perspective. With firm political and administrative management it should be possible to convey conviction to the people that this option would be in the best interest of all and would provide satisfaction to the maximum number of people in the state."



6 options by Srikrishna committee

1. United Andhra Pradesh with constitutional measures for empowerment of Telengana region would be the most workable option on the Telangana issue.
2. Second best option would be to bifurcate AP into Telangana and Seema Andhra with Hyderabad as capital of Telangana and a new capital for Seema Andhra.
3. Bifurcation with Hyderabad as a union territory and the two states getting their own capitals later on.
4. Bifurcation into Rayala Telengana and coastal Andhra region and making Hyderabad an integral part of Rayala Telangana.
5. Bifurcating AP into Seema Andhra and Telangana and declaring enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate union territory.
6. Maintain the status quo.



Bifurcation approved by Cabinet

Dec 2013: Union Cabinet approved a Bill for the creation of Telangana State with 10 districts, paving the way for the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. The Cabinet had broadly approved most of the recommendations made by the Group of Ministers constituted to consider the contentious issues.

Meanwhile, Osmania University in Hyderabad was slowly becoming the nerve-centre of the Telangana agitation. Student activists continued their agitation along with political leaders in the struggle.



