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M.Sc., Ph.D. (OU)

# **TELANGANA**

## **HISTORY, MOVEMENT - STATE FORMATION, ART & CULTURE**

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## **FOREWORD**

All the notifications released by Telangana recruitment agencies are giving high priority and weightage to the Telangana Literature & Culture and History & Movement.

Aspirants must be attentive and realize that, there is a huge competition for any competitive exam in the current scenario. On an average for every 1000 posts, 8 lakhs aspirants are competing in Telangana. Half of the aspirants are convenient and affordable to get the coaching from renowned institutes across the state, but at the end only 1000 aspirants can only be successful. Out of the 1000 many are successful without any coaching. This can only be possible with a right choice of material and a systematic plan of preparation.

So aspirants are advised not to waste the time in reading the books which are out of syllabus. Aspirants must choose the standard books/material and should revise as many times as possible.

This book has been compiled from pre-satavahana age to the Telangana Formation Day i.e., 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014 by referring all the authentic sources information to cater the needs of different competitive exams.

A complete and detailed explanation is given about the dynasties of Telangana, writers, literature, architecture and culture. This book enables the aspirants to cope up to face all kinds of questionnaire in the exam.

Success is always recognized by the achievement not by the efforts. This book has been brought by a Job Achieving strategy by a winner of multiple competitive exams. And certainly it helps you to be successful if you can work systematically and strategically.

**– PNR Publications**

## **About myself (Author)**

At present I am working as Deputy Tahsildar in Revenue Department. I have been successful in different competitive exams like TSPSC Group-II, selected as a Deputy Tahsildar, Telangana State Level Police Recruitment Board (TSLPRB), Selected as a Sub Inspector of police. Also was the 31<sup>st</sup> ranker of the Nationwide CSIR (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) JRF (junior research fellowship) and successfully completed the Ph.D in Chemistry from Osmania University.

All of these have been achieved by self-preparation by choosing the right choice of books and by preparing self-running-notes and without any coaching.

At the time of my preparation, as the syllabus was new related to Telangana Literature & Culture and History & Movement, there were no exact books found relevant to the syllabus. So I have referred and gone through multiple Literature & Culture and History & Movement books written by different eminent historians and writers of Telangana and prepared my own notes according to the syllabus.

Now as the time is less to the aspirants to refer multiple books, I've come up with latest publication of Telangana Literature & Culture and History & Movement by adding detailed and complete information to my existing notes to contain every element of syllabus.

This book will certainly help the aspirants to complete the syllabus within a short span of time by covering every element of syllabus.

Wishing you all the best.

Yours

**Naveen Reddy Pailla**

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# I. Cultural History of Telangana

## Era / Period before Satavahanas

- Study of past through literature is known as “History”.
- Study of past through Material remains is known as “Archaeology”.
- Ancient history can be studied based on two things:

### 1) Literary evidences:

- The books written by different poets during different periods, will tell us about the living conditions of different kings, social situations and the administration of the state.

### 2) Archaeological evidences:

- Important sources are **inscriptions, coins, monuments, pictures and sculptures**.
- Engraving text or Pictures on hard rocks is called **inscription**.
- In Archaeology study of inscriptions is known as **“Epigraphy”**.
- In Archaeology study of coins is known as **“Numismatics”**.
- These inscriptions and coins will tell us about the victories and governance of kings.
- 1<sup>st</sup> inscription and coins related to Telangana history are found at **“Kotilingala” of Velagaturu mandal in Jagityal district**.
- The names of Kings found on the coins in Kotilingala are **Gobada, Siri Kamvaya, Siri vayu, Siri Narana and Sama Gopa**.
- Script found on the inscription of Kotilingala is **“Brahmi Script”**.

### Origin of Word Telangana

- Word Telangana is an most ancient word.
- According to the Archaeologist **“Parabrahma Sastry”**, the place where

telugu people lived is described as “**Trilinga desham**”.

- The important source of water to Telangana is Godavari river, it is an Perennial river.
- Godavari river is described as **“Thelivaha”** in ancient period.
- The people who lived in surroundings of this Thelivaha river were known as **“Trilingulu”** later this changed as **Trilinga desham** and finally into **“Telangana”**
- Starting from king Indra varma’s **“Purli inscription”** of ganga dynasty till different kings of Kakatiya dynasty used the words **“Trilinga”, Tilinga and Telinga** as synonyms.
- The credit of making the word **“Telangana”** popular goes to different poets after the Kakatiya period.
- According to **P. Sri Rama Sharma**, the word **“Telangana”** came into usage between the period of **“Amir Khusro to Abul Fazal”** (i.e., between the period of Alauddin Khilji to akbar).

### Inscriptions with the word “Telangana”

1. **“Thellapur inscription”** (B.C.1417) in **Sangareddy district** : in which **“Telangana puram”** is mentioned.
2. **Velicharla inscription of Pratapa Rudra Gajapati** (A.D.1510).
3. **“Tirumala” & “Chinakanchi” inscriptions of Sri Krishna Devaraya.**

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>During kakatiya's period ,some section of Brahmins were called as “<b>Telagaanyulu</b>” it means they belong to Telangana.</li><li>The Telangana word “<b>Aanemu</b>” means <b>country</b>. According to <b>Suravaram Pratap Reddy</b>, the usage of Telangana language was prominent during Golconda rule also based on the word “<b>Aanemu</b>”.</li><li><b>According to the available sources , history is divided into 3 parts.</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Pre- historic period :</b> No written literature is available during this period.</li><li><b>Proto historic period:</b> Written literature of this period is available but it cannot be deciphered. Ex: indus valley civilization.</li><li><b>Historic period:</b> Written literature is available and can be deciphered.</li></ol></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>K.Thimma Reddy</b>, Professor in Telugu University of Srisailam have brought Pre-historic sites (which are present on the left side of Krishna river) into lime light.</li><li><b>Raja Ram Singh</b> have identified many sites in Northern Telangana from Basar to Bhadrachalam in the Godavari valley.</li><li>Raja Ram Singh proved that Telangana has evidences from the first phase of evolution of Man kind.</li><li>In recent times, <b>Dyanavalli Satyanarayana</b> have identified ten pre-historic sites.</li><li>The book named “<b>Research on the land of Telugu</b>”, which was written by <b>B.Subramaniyam</b> is the basis for the study of pre-historic period in Telangana.</li><li>Pre-historic period is divided on the basis of tools used by the humans, they are<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Paleolithic age :</b> (old stone age)<br/>(From B.C. 2,00,000 to B.C 8,500)</li><li><b>Mesolithic age :</b> ( Middle stone age)<br/>(From 8,500 B.C to 3,000 B.C)</li><li><b>Neolithic age :</b> ( New stone age)<br/>(From 3,000 B.C to 1,500 B.C)</li><li><b>Megalithic age :</b><br/>(From 1,500 B.C to 300 A.D)</li></ol></li></ul> |
|---|---|

### Pre-Historic period

- The study of pre-historic period in Telangana was done by **Sir Robert Brucefoot** in the mid-nineteenth century in Nalgonda district “**Valigonda**”(presently in Yadadri district) **in the tombs of Megalithic period**.
- Hyderabad State Archaeological department** which was established in the year 1914 have scientifically identified different pre-historical sites.
- In the year **1953**, Hyderabad state archaeological department have published a book “**Antiquarian remains in Hyderabad state**”, which named **118 places as protected places**.

**Note: Salvage Archaeology or Rescue Archaeology** is the study of Ancient excavations in the places which are in the danger of imminent destruction.

- The retired secretary of archaeological department **V.V.Krishna Murthy** have identified different pre-historic sites, especially the places where paintings & pictures are present.

- K.Thimma Reddy**, Professor in Telugu University of Srisailam have brought Pre-historic sites (which are present on the left side of Krishna river) into lime light.
  - Raja Ram Singh** have identified many sites in Northern Telangana from Basar to Bhadrachalam in the Godavari valley.
  - Raja Ram Singh proved that Telangana has evidences from the first phase of evolution of Man kind.
  - In recent times, **Dyanavalli Satyanarayana** have identified ten pre-historic sites.
  - The book named “**Research on the land of Telugu**”, which was written by **B.Subramaniyam** is the basis for the study of pre-historic period in Telangana.
  - Pre-historic period is divided on the basis of tools used by the humans, they are
    - Paleolithic age :** (old stone age)  
(From B.C. 2,00,000 to B.C 8,500)
    - Mesolithic age :** ( Middle stone age)  
(From 8,500 B.C to 3,000 B.C)
    - Neolithic age :** ( New stone age)  
(From 3,000 B.C to 1,500 B.C)
    - Megalithic age :**  
(From 1,500 B.C to 300 A.D)
- 1) Paleolithic Age:**
- The paleolithic weapons were found in Telangana are similar to the ones which were found in **Africa's Acheuleon**.
  - The tools used in this period are stone tools such as small scrapes, choppers, stone hammers etc.
- 2) Mesolithic Age:**
- This is also known as **Microlithic Age**.
  - In this period small stone tools i.e; microliths were used.
  - During this period , humans started drawing and painting on the rocks.
  - First generation pictures of Mesolithic age** were found in the caves of

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p><b>Mahabubnagar district “Sanganoni Palli”.</b> The important pictures in this were “deers”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The <b>megalithic burial ground</b> which was excavated in the premises of <b>Hyderabad Central University</b> was the 1<sup>st</sup> in the country. The food grains present in this, dated back to <b>4,250 years</b>.</li><li>• The burial grounds were divided into 4 types based on its construction.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Pit burials      2. Cyst burials</li><li>3. Dolmen          4. Rock cut burials</li></ol></li></ul> <p><b>1) Pit burials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ The dead body was kept in the burial box which was made up of mud or granite, then this box is kept in a pit and covered. Big rocks were kept around this burial ground in circular form.</li></ul> <p><b>2) Cyst burials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ The stone burial box was not completely buried, but some part is kept open above the ground surface.</li></ul> <p><b>3) Dolmen:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ A dolmen is a type of single chamber megalithic tomb, consisting of two or more vertical megaliths supporting a large flat horizontal capstone or table</li></ul> <p><b>4) Rock cut burials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Caves were cut from the rocks and the dead bodies were buried in this.</li><li>• <b>Food grains, iron tools, red &amp; black pottery, gold ornaments and beads</b> were found in this burials called as megaliths.</li><li>• In <b>Eleshwaram of Nalgonda</b> district, a <b>burial box in the shape of elephant</b> was found. Along with this 4 burial boxes were found.</li><li>• At one burial site Eleshwaram, a <b>man's skeleton is found on top of women's skeleton</b>.</li><li>• Thousands of grave yards were found in <b>Narkatpally of Nalgonda</b> during the excavations made by <b>Meadows Taylor</b>.</li><li>• The <b>red &amp; black pottery</b> were found in <b>Utnoor tombs</b>.</li></ul>
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- At Moula Ali of Hyderabad, the bangles made up of clay and golden beads were seen in the grave yard. These grave yards were present in 30 to 40 acres of land.
- Horse skeleton was found in the grave yard of Pochampadu.
- Beads made up of bones were found in Hasmatpet, outskirts of Hyderabad.

### Historic Period

- The period in which written literature is present and which can be deciphered is known as **historic period**.
- In India, this period started from Aryans but in **Telangana it started from 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.**
- Arayan culture which was present in north india introduced in **Eastern india by "Vaideha"**.
- **"Agastya" introduced Aryan culture in Southern india.**
- In 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C, Buddhism, Jainism and like wise 62 other religions started against the domination of Brahmins.
- Buddhist scriptures are known as **Tripitakas**. They are:
  1. Sutta pitaka
  2. Vinaya pitaka and
  3. Abhidhamma pitaka
- The 16 mahajanapadas formed in the 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C, were for the 1<sup>st</sup> time mentioned in the buddhist scripture "**Anguttara Nikaya**".
- Out of these 16 mahajanapadas, only one mahajanapada "**Asmaka**" is present in Telangana region. Remaining 15 are present in Northern india.
- "**Asmaka Mahajanapada**" was present in today's Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad.
- The capital of Asmaka was **pottana or Podhan** (present day **Bodhan**) in Nizamabad district.

- A buddhist monk "**Bhavari**" of asmaka kongdome has introduced Buddhism in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- A king "**Mahapadma Nanda**" of Nanda dynasty have won over Asmaka kingdom. He was the 1<sup>st</sup> king to win over southern india in the history of india.
- After Mahapadma Nanda, the Mauryan kings of Maghada made Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as their feudatory states.
- Later, **Sri Mukha** have founded Satavahana dynasty and ruled over Anhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Eventually Telangana became **a merging point for North and South India**.
- The word "Telangana" came into usage from the period of **Delhi sultanates**. Amir Khusroo used the word "Telangana".
- During Delhi sultanates period, the places of **Telangana, Andhra, Tamilnadu** were all together known as Telangana.
- Later during **Golconda Qutub Shahis** period, the present day Telangana along with coastal Andhra was known as Telangana.
- From **Nizam's** period, the **telugu places in Hyderabad state** were known as Telangana.
- **Buddhist Jataka stories** (B.C 600 to 400): the place between Godavari and Krishna rivers was known as **Andha padam & Andha ka Rattam (Andhra Rashtram)**.
- **Aitareya Brahmana of Rig-veda** have mentioned First time about the people of Andhra.
- According to Suttanipata of sutta pitaka, **Asmaka** kingdom and **Mulaka** kingdome were present on both the sides of Godavari river. These were known as "Andhaka Ratta" (Andhra State).
- Capital of Mulaka kingdom- Prathistanapuram (paithan).

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### **Chronology of prominent dynasties ruled over Telangana region from Ancient period to Modern period:**

- ◆ Satavahanas – (220 B.C to 225 A.D)
- ◆ Ikshvakus (220 A.D to 300 A. D)
- ◆ Vishnukundins (358 A.D to 569 A.D)
- ◆ Vemulawada Chalukyas –  
(750 A.D to 973 A.D)  
(parts of North-West Telangana )
- ◆ Mudigonda Chalukyas –  
(850 A.D to 1200 A.D)  
(parts of Khammam & Warangal)
- ◆ Kakatiyas – as feudatory Kakatiyas  
(956 A.D to 1162 A.D)  
– Independent Kakatiyas  
(1163 A.D to 1323 A.D)
- ◆ Musunuri Nayakas –  
(1325 A.D to 1368 A.D)  
(parts of Khammam district)
- ◆ Velama Nayakas –  
(1325 A.D to 1475 A.D)  
(Parts of Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar)
- ◆ Qutubshahis – (1518 A.D to 1687 A.D)
- ◆ Asafjahi's – (1724 A.D to 1948 A.D)

# Satavahanas

(B.C 220-225 A.D)

- **Satavahanas were the first dynasty** which had established vast kingdom in Telangana and south india.
- The places ruled by them:
  - ◆ Telangana
  - ◆ Andhra Pradesh
  - ◆ Karnataka
  - ◆ Maharashtra
- According to “**K.M.Phanikkar**”, Sathavahanas have played important role in cultural integration between south india and Aryavarta (ancient name of Northern and Central india).
- Various names of satavahanas are **Shalivahanas, Andhra-Bhritya, Andhras** and **Satakarni**.
- Progenitor of Satavahana dynasty is **“Satavhana”**.
- Satavahana means the **one who have vehicle**.
- In Kannada, Satavahana means **“farmer”**.
- In ancient texts, Satavahanas were described as **“Andhra-Bhrityas”**.

Satavahanas ruled between 220 B.C to 225 A.D approximately.

## Satavahanas

- **1<sup>st</sup> Capital:** Kotilingala (Jagital district, erstwhile Karimnagar district)
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Capital :** Pratishtana puram (Paitan)
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Capital :** Dhanyakatakam (Amaravati)
- **Progenitor :** Satavahana
- **Founder of dynasty :** Simuka (Sri Mukha)
- **Official language :** Prakrit
- **Ruling language :** Prakrit (The language in which instructions were given to public)
- **Emblem :** Sun
- **Greatest king :** Gautamiputra satakarni
- **Foreign traveller :** Megasthenes

## Origin of Satavahanas:

- According to **B.S.L.Hanumanth Rao**, satavahanas are Aryans.
- According to **R.S. Sharma**, satavahanas are **Dravidians**.

## Varna of satavahanas:

- According to the ancient texts (puranas), the founder of dynasty Srimukha was described as **Sudra (Vishala)**
- According to ancient literature Pracheena Vajmayam they are sudras.
- According to “**Kathasaritsagara**” written by Somadeva suri, satavahanas are born to yaksha by name shatha and to a brahmin lady. Hence satavahanas belong to yaksha class.
- According to Nasik inscription of Goutami Balasri, she described herself as **Rajarshipatni Kshatriapatni**, hence some historians describe them as kshatriyas.
- In **Nasik inscription** of Gautami balasri , the Gautamiputra satakarni was described as to a men of Naga sect , so they belong to Naga sect.
- According to a book **Dvatrimisika puttalika**, satavahanas are born to male brahmin and to a female of Naga sect.

## Dispute regarding birthplace of satavahanas:

- There is difference of opinion regarding the birthplace of satavahanas.
- Different historians have given different places.
- **Karnataka :** According to V.S.Sukthankar, the birth place of satavahanas is **bellary in Karnataka**.

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<p><b>Reason:</b> Myakadhoni inscription of Pulomavi 3 and Hirahadagali inscription of pallava shiva skanda varma are found in Bellary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Vidarbha:</b> According to V.V.Mirashi, Satavahanas belong to Vidarbha of Maharashtra.</li><li>• <b>Maharashtra:</b> P.T.Srinivas Iyengar , K. Gopalachary and D.P.Sarkar. according to these, the birthplace and capital of Satavahanas is <b>Pratishtana Puram</b>.</li><li>• <b>Coastal Andhra :</b> R.G. Bhandarkar, V.A. Smith and I.J. Rapson have described "<b>Andhra</b>" as the first birthplace of Satavahanas. According to them, capital is <b>Dhanyakatakam</b></li><li>• <b>Telangana : The following historians, have decided "Telangana" as the birthplace of Satavahanas.</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. According to <b>P.V. Parabrahma Sastry</b>, Satavahanas have started ruling from Telangana.</li><li>2. <b>Kambampati Satyanarayana:</b> Satavahanas have started ruling from Telangana and expanded into West, North and Southern directions.</li><li>3. According to <b>Dhame Raja Reddy</b>, the coins and inscriptions of simukha are found in Kotilingala so their 1<sup>st</sup> capital is Kotilingala.</li><li>4. G. Rambabu, B.N. Shastri, Mallampalli Somasekher Sharma , Sri Ram Sharma have described Telangana as the birthplace of Satavahanas.</li></ol></li></ul>	<p>lakh army, two thousand cavalry and one thousand elephantry.</p> <p><b>Few fortified cities of Telangana out of 30 cities which were mentioned in Megasthenes Indica are:</b> Bodhan, Kotilingala, Dhulikatta, Pedda Bhankuru, Kondapur, Phanigiri, Gajulabhanda and Indrapuri.</p> <p><b>In natural history book of pliny and periplus of the erythraean sea</b> of unknown writer the foreign trade of Satavahanas was explained.</p> <p><b>Native / Regional books:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Puranas, Jataka stories of buddha and jain books.</li></ul> <p><b>2) Inscriptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>24 inscriptions</b> related to Satavahanas are available.</li><li>• Inscriptions are written in <b>prakrit language</b> and <b>brahmi script</b> was used in it.</li></ul> <p><b>3. Coins:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coins are issued in <b>prakrit and desi languages</b>.</li><li>• According to historians, <b>Telugu language has evolved from desi language</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>4) Excavations:</b></p> <p><b>Kondapur – Sangareddy district (Erstwhile Medak district)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 3<sup>rd</sup> Century B.C only, <b>Kondapur</b> was developed as a city.</li><li>• Approximately 4000 coins related to Sathavahanas are found in Kondapur.</li><li>• Mallampally Somasekher Sharma have described Kondapur as "<b>Mint city of satavahanas</b>".</li><li>• Before satavahanas only , Kondapur was the capital for the "<b>Ashika kingdom</b>" (Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad and Medak districts).</li><li>• In the <b>South, Kondapur was the main centre</b> for trade with the Roman empire.</li></ul>
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### Evidences Related to History of Satavahanas

#### 1) Literary Sources:

##### Foreign books:

- The Greek Ambassador **Megasthenes** in his book **Indica** (in Greek) have stated that king of Andhra's tribe have 30 fortified cities , one

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- **Necklace made up of Roman scptaria with the symbol of Tiberius Caesar (emperor) was found in Kondapur.**

### **Kotilingala – Jagityal district (Erstwhile Karimnagar district):**

- It is present at the meeting point of Godavari and Peddavagu.
- It is the first capital for satavahana kingdom.
- **The pillar made up of sandstone** was found here on which the words “**Nagagopinikaya**” in brahmiscript were written.
- On **Munulagutta near kotilingala Jains “shilachchadalu”** were founded.
- Viddanki coins and coins of srimukha , early satavahanas and of rulers before satavahanas were found in kotilingala.

### **Peddabankur – Peddapalli district (Erstwhile Karimnagar district):**

- It is present on the banks of **Hussain miya** water stream.
- In Peddabankur one pot was found in farmer’s field which contained 22 thousand satavahana coins.
- **22 fresh water wells** which were built with bricks and one well which was made with clay bangles is found here.
- The **coins of Roman emperors Augustus, Caesar and Tiberius** found here.

### **Dhulikatta – Peddapalli district (Erstwhile Karimnagar district)**

- **V.V.Krishna Shastri** has found out the buddhist stupa which belonged to Satavahanas time.

## **Satavahanas Political History**

- Historians have different opinions regarding the number of kings who ruled over Satavahanas kingdom and their time period.
- **According to Matsya purana, there were 30 kings** who ruled for 456 years.

- **According to Vayu Purana, there were 17 kings** who ruled over 272 years.

### **Important Satavahana rulers:**

#### **Srimukha/ Simukha:**

- He is the founder of the satavahana kingdom/ dynasty and contemporary to Ashoka.
- In inscriptions, he was called as **Chimukha** and **Sindhuka**.
- Vayupurana – **Sindhuka**
- Matsya purana – **Balipuchaka, Bali**.
- Simukha’s **8 coins** were found at Kotilingala.
- In Nanaghat inscription of Devi Naganika , there is a mention about the king Simukha that “**Raya Simukha satavahana Sirimatho**”.
- Earlier he patronised **Jainism**, later he turned to **Brahmanism (Vedic religion)**.
- Important jains tourist site during his period – **Munulagutta (Karimnagar)**
- The name on the coins issued by Srimukha- **Ranagobhadra, Rana Goswamy**.
- The 13<sup>th</sup> Rock edict of Ashoka mentions that Simukha as feudatory of Mauryans.
- Ashoka has given title “**Raya**” to Simukha.
- Ashoka has named Satavahanas as “**Satyaputra**” in his inscriptions.
- Srimukha has defeated the leader of “Rathika” clan i.e., **Maharathi Tranakayiro** and married his daughter “Naganika” to Simukha’s son Satakarni-1
- According to Jain texts, people revolted against him due to his cruel administration.
- Later, Krishna brother of Simukha became the king.

#### **Kanha / Krishna**

- In inscriptions, he was named as “**Kanha**”.
- He was the **first Satavahana king to issue inscription – Kanheri inscription**.
- He engraved **Nasik and Kanheri** caves for the Buddhist monks.

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- He appointed special officers “**Dharma Mahamatya**” for the welfare of the buddhist monks.
- Kanha patronized “**Bhagavatha religion**” during his period Bhagavatha religion has spread from North India to Deccan.

### Satakarni-1

- He is the son of Simukha.
- His wife **Naganika** has issued **Nanaghat inscription** ( it is decorative inscription). It is in “**Prakrit**”.
- Titles given to Satakarni-1 in Nanaghat inscription are:
  - ◆ **Dakshina padapati**
  - ◆ **Ekaveera**
  - ◆ **Apratihita chakra**
  - ◆ **Shura**
- Naganika’s father –
 

**Maharathi Tranakayiro**
- Naganika describes herself as “**Yajna hutana sugandhaya digavuta sindaya**” in Nanaghat inscription.
- Nanaghat inscription has revealed the idols of following persons., Srimukha, Satakarni-1, Maharathi Tranakayiro, Naganika, Vedaksha Satakarni , Shatasri (sons of Satakarni-1).
- According to puranas, the titles of Satakarni-1
  - ◆ **Mahan**
  - ◆ **Mallakarna** (Matsya Purana)
- According to Nanaghat inscription **Satakarni-1** has performed two Ashwamedha yagas and one Rajasuyayagam and other 20 rituals.
- According to Nanaghat inscription **Satakarni-1** has donated many Horses, Cows, Elephants and villages to Brahmins **he was the first to** donate lands in india.
- He issued **Ashwamedha coins**, his coins contained the symbols of **elephant and Ujjain city**.
- Contemporaries of Satakarni-1 are:
  - ◆ Magadha : **Pushyamitra shunga**

- ◆ Kalinga (Orissa) : **Kharavela**
- ◆ Northwest India: **Demetrius (Indo-Greek King)**
- As a mark of victory against Pushyamitra Shunga , Satakarni-1 have issued coins with the symbol of “**Ujjaini Town**”.
- The kalinga king who invaded the Musika city of Satavahanas during Satakarni-1 was “**Kharavela**”. This was revealed from kharavela’s **Hathigumpha inscription**.
- According to Hathigumpha inscription , Kharavela have destroyed the city of Pithunda with donkeys and he won Mushika city and gained title “**Mushikadhipati**”.
- Historians opine that the Mushika city is the present day Kondapur in Sangareddy district and Pithunda city is present day “Guntupalli”.
- But according to **Chulla Kalinga Jatakam**, Satakarni-1 have defeated Kalinga king “Kharavela” and expanded his kingdom towards east.

**Note:** According to the inscription found in May 2011 in the outskirts of **Mukkattrav peta** village of Kotilingala, “**Huku Sri**” Satavahana is the son of Naganika and Satakarni-1.

- After the death of Satakarni-1, his wife Naganika took up the responsibility of administration till her son attained adulthood.

### Skandasthambi :

- Invasions of Greek were started during his period.

### Satakarni-II:

- He built a gateway to the southern side of **Sanchi Stupa**.
- Amongst Satavahanas, **Satakarni-II** have ruled for **longest** period of **56 years**.
- During his period, Satavahana kingdom expanded towards north india.

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- According to Gargi Samhita, he annexed Vidisha which was the second capital of Shungas.
- He conquered Magadha capital “**Pataliputra**” in the Northern India.
- From his period, **Saka-Satavahana** conflict started.
- His court artist was **Vashishta putra Ananda**.

### Kuntala Satakarni

- He was the 13<sup>th</sup> ruler.
- He changed the **official language as Sanskrit in the place of Prakrit**.
- His title was **Vikramarka**.
- Court poets and their work during his period:**
  - Gunadhyā – **Brihat Katha**  
(Paisachi Prakrit language)
  - Sarva Varma – **Katantra Vyakarnam**
  - Vatsyayana –  
**Kamasutra, Nyaya Bhashyam**
- Kuntala Satakarni married princess of North India – **Malayawati**.
- Kuntala satakarni learned Sanskrit language through Sarvavarma because he felt embarrassed before his queen who knew Sanskrit.
- Sarva Varma wrote Katantra Vyakarnam which was a grammatic book in Sanskrit. Through this book Kuntala Satakarni learnt Sanskrit.
- Gunadhyā wanted his literary work Brihat Katha to be dedicated to the king but king refused. So, Gunadhyā has burnt his book. At present only one chapter of Brihat Katha is available.
- The main character in brihat katha was “**Kubera / labbika**”.
- Based on Brihat katha, 4 Sanskrit literary works were done in 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> century.

- 1) Somadeva Suri – **Kathasaritsagaram**
- 2) Kshemendra – **Brihat Katha Manjari**
- 3) Hari sena – **Brihat Katha Kosham**
- 4) Varahamihira – **Brihat Samhita**
- Gunadhyā’s Brihat Katha was translated into Sanskrit by king **Durvinita of Ganga dynasty**.
- Based on Brihat katha, Vishnu sharma wrote **Panchatantram**.
- According to Somadeva Suri’s **Kathasarit-sagaram**, there were differences between Sharva Varma and Gunadhyā.
- According to Vatsyayana’s Kamasutra, Kuntala Satakarni caused the death of his wife Malayavathi due to the sexual position named “Karirtha”
- Kamasutra was translated into telugu by **Aadi Narayana Shastri**

### Pulomavi-I

- He was the 15<sup>th</sup> ruler of Satavahanas.
- He invaded Magadha in North India and defeated Kanva king **Susharma** and annexed his kingdom.
- Coins of Pulomavi-I are found in “**Kuhrama / Kuharam**” near pataliputra (Bihar).

### Gaurav Krishna

- he was responsible for the disintegration of the Andhra kingdom. So he was degraded and named as “**Aristakarma**”, “**Vai Krishna**”, “**Rikta varnudu**” in puranas.

### Hala

- He was the 17<sup>th</sup> king of Satavahanas. He ruled only for 5 years.
- He was the **Telangana’s first written great poet** among kings.
- His period was described as the **Golden era for prakrit**.
- Hala was the author of “**Gatha Saptashati**” in **Maharashtri prakrit** language.

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This book contains <b>700 romantic love stories</b> which reveals the rural social conditions of that period. This book describes the importance of marriage traditions, betel leaves and parani (which is applied by women on their feet during marriage) and also describes about festival Holi.</li><li>• Gatha Saptashati is similar to the book “<b>vajjalagga</b>” written by Svetambara Jain Monk “<b>Jayavallabha</b>”.</li><li>• <b>Bana</b> in his book <b>Harshacharita</b> have mentioned that Hala has written Gatha Saptashati.</li><li>• Hala had titles “<b>Kavi Vatsala</b>” and “<b>Kavi Raja</b>”.</li><li>• In Kutuhala’s “<b>Leelavati Parinayam</b>”, it was mentioned that Hala has invaded Simhala (Srilanka) and married Simhala Princess Leelavati. According to this book, they were married in <b>Bhimeshwara temple near Sapta-Godavari</b>.</li><li>• According to <b>Dr. Sanganabhatla Narsaiah</b>, this place is Bhimeshwara temple on the banks of Godavari near Vempalli Venkat Rao peta in Jagityal district.</li><li>• Hala felicitated the poets – “<b>Kumarila</b>” and “<b>Sripalitha</b>”.</li><li>• The important army commander of Hala was “<b>Vijayanada</b>”.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The only king who followed Shalivahana Saka was “<b>Yadava Ramachandra Deva</b>” (<b>king of devagiri</b>)</li><li>• Gautamiputra Satakarni was the first king to use <b>mother's name</b> in front of his name.</li><li>• His mother <b>Gautami Balasri</b> have issued <b>Nasik inscription</b>. This inscription was issued after the death of Gautamiputra Satakarni during the 19<sup>th</sup> Regnal year of his son Vaashistaputra Pulomavi.</li><li>• In Nasik inscription Gautami Balasri describes herself as “<b>Satyavachanadana Ahimsa Nirathaya</b>” and “<b>Rajarshi Vadhuvu</b>”.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

### **Titles of Gautami putra Satakarni according to Nasik inscription:**

- ◆ Eka brahmaṇa ◆ Aagama Nilaya
- ◆ Dvijakula Vardana ◆ Eka Shura
- ◆ Chaturvarna Shankara
- ◆ Kshatriya Darpamana Vardhana
- ◆ Varna Saankarya Nirodaka
- ◆ Eka Dhanurdara
- ◆ Sakayavana Pahlava Nighadhana
- ◆ **Bhenakataka Swamy**
- ◆ **Trisamudra toyā peetavahana** (one whose horses drunk the water of 3 oceans)
- ◆ The sovereign title “**Rajoran**”
- ◆ Kshaharata Vamsha Niravaseshakara.

### **Gautamiputra Satakarni**

- He was the 23<sup>rd</sup> king of Satavahanas according to Puranas.
- He was the greatest king among Satavahanas, he revived the political Glory of Satavahanas.
- When he ascended the throne **in 78 A.D**, “**Shalivahana Saka**” was started.
- From 1957, Indian Government has recognised 78 A.D as the beginning of Shalivahana Era / Saka.

### **Jogalthambi War:**

- In this war, Gautami putra satakarni have defeated “**Nahapana**” who was an important ruler of Kshatrapas. After this war, Gautamiputra Satakarni gained the title “Destroyer of Kshatrapas” (Kshaharata Vamsha Nirvaseshakara).
- After victory in this war, Gautamiputra Satakarni have re-issued the coins of Nahapana with his name.
- These re-issued coins were found at **Jogal thambi in Maharashtra**.

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- Gautamiputra Satakarni have annexed many kingdoms and changed the capital of Satavahan's from **Dhanyakatakam to Pratishtanapuram**.
- Gautamiputra Satakarni have built a city by name "**Bhenakatakam**".
- His coins were found at **Cuddalore** in Tamilnadu.
- He donated **100 nivartana land** to Buddhist monks.

### Vashistiputra Pulomavi (VPP) / Pulomavi II

- In Nasik inscription , he was awarded the title "**Dakshinapadeshwara**".
- During his period, **Amaravati Stupa** was built.
- 1<sup>st</sup> inscription of Satavahana in Andhra Pradesh was **Dharani Kota inscription** issued by VPP.
- **Rudradaman** of Western Kshatrapas (Kardamaka) dynasty has defeated Vashistiputra pulomavi.
- Due to the fear of Rudradaman ,VPP have changed the capital from **Pratishtanapuram to Dhanyakatakam**. This is evident from Girnar inscription or **Junagadh inscription** of Rudradaman.
- The title of VPP : **Navanagara Swamy**.

### Vashistiputra Shiva sri Satakarni

- His title was **Kshatrapa**.
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Satavahana king to issue coins in **two languages** i.e; in **Prakrit and Tamil**.

### Yajna Sri / Yagna Sree Satakarni

- Yagnya sree inscription was **Chinna Ganjam**.
- His coins contained the **symbols of boat**. Due to this , it is evident that foreign trade took place with Roman empire during his period.
- Historians opine that "**Matsya Purana**" was written in his period.

- **Bana** in his book "**Harsha Charita**" have mentioned Yagna sree as "**Trisamudradipati**".
- In Silappadikaram book, the Yagna Sri was described "**Paasanda Sathan**", means the one who opposes the rituals of Yagnam / Yaga.
- He was the contemporary of **Acharya Nagarjuna**.
- Yajna sree have built **Parvata Vihara** or **Mahachaitya Vihara** at Nagarjuna Konda for Acharya Nagarjuna.
- According to Chinese traveller **Fahien**, this Vihara had 5 floors and 1500 rooms.

### Pulomavi III

- He was the **last ruler** of Satavahanas.
- The inscription which tells about fall of Satavahanas Kingdom and Pulomavi III was **Myakadhoni inscription** (Near Bellary – Karnataka ).

## Administration

- Satavahana's have followed Maurya's administrative system.
- Kingdom was passed from father to son i.e; it was hereditary.
- "**Monarchy system abide by Dharma Shastra**" is the source of Satavahana state system:
- **Junaghad inscription** tells us about **administration and the Ministers** of Satavahanas.
- There were four main ministers for giving advice to the king. They were known as "Amatyas". Amatya's are not hereditary.
  - ◆ **Vishwasamatya** – Prime Minister, Loyal to king , internal Adviser to king.
  - ◆ **Rajamatya** – the one who implements the orders of the king.
  - ◆ **Mahamatya** – Finance Minister
  - ◆ **Mahatalvari** – Commander General of Army

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- Along with them, different officers were appointed.

### Important Officers:

- **Hiranika** – Treasurer  
(the one who collects taxes)
- **Bhandagarika** –  
Royal goods stores in- charge
- **Mahatalvara** – Bodyguard
- **Pratihara** – Sentry  
(a soldier to control access to a palace)
- **Rajjagahaka** – the person who does land surveys and collects taxes.
- **Rajuka** – judge
- **Mahadharmaika** – person who looks after education and resolves religious conflicts.
- **Maha aryaka** –  
Person who looks after legal affairs
- **Pattaka Pala** –  
Registrar of land documents
- **Rajavija** – Doctor for the court

- During Satavahanas, the lands were donated permanently by the condition “Akshayanivi”.

Division of Kingdom	Administrators
Kingdom	– King
Aharas	– Amatyas (Governors)
Vishaya	– Vishayapati
Grama (Villages)	– Gramika, Gramini

### Local Body Administration - Village

- Smallest division of the kingdom – Village
- Head of the village administration was **Gramika or Gramini**.
- **Mahakaryaka** was the officer to resolve the problems of villagers.
- A group of villages were called **Gulmi**. Head of Gulmi was “**Gulmika**”.
- According to Myakedoni inscription, Gulmika also acted as army chiefs in boundaries of villages.

### Town Administration

- Administration of Town/Cities is looked after by the “**Nigama Sabha**”.
- The members of Nigama Sabha were **Gahapati**. They were the community heads.
- There was reference about the administration of cities during Satavahanas in the “**Bhattiprolu Nigama Sabha inscription**”. This inscription was issued by “**Kubera**”.
- Megasthene’s Indica also has the reference of Nigama Sabhas.
- “**Rajakamket**” is the place where the administration is under the direct control of king.

### Military force

- **Hathigumpa inscription** of Kharavela mentions about four military forces of Satavahanas.
- The army was composed of four arms (Chaturanga) – **infantry, cavalry, elephantry and chariots**.
- Temporary military camp was called **Skandhagara**.
- Permanent military camp was called **Kataka** (present day cantonment).

### Economic Condition / Economic System

- The main occupation of the people was “**Agriculture**”.
- The land where crops were grown is known as “**Sitakshetram**” and the head of this was known as “**Sitaadyakshya**”.
- Unit of land Measurement was “**Nivarthana**”.  
1 Nivarthana = 1.5 Acres (Approx)
- Main source of income was “**Land Tax**”
- Land tax was known as **Bhaga / Dheyameya**.
  - ◆ **Dheya** – Land tax was collected in the form of money.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Meya</b> – Land tax was collected in the form of produce.</li> <li>• Generally land tax was collected as <b>1/6<sup>th</sup></b> of the crop produce.</li> <li>• Tax collected from Artisans was “<b>Kurukara</b>”.</li> <li>• <b>Shulka</b> – tax on water.</li> <li>• <b>Kara</b> – tax on Vegetables and fruit crops.</li> <li>• The land donated to brahmins and buddhist monks was exempted from tax.</li> <li>• The scientific expert team was appointed by the kings to invent new tools for agriculture. This team was known as “<b>Odhayantrika</b>”.</li> </ul> <p><b>The inventions of odhayantrika are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Udhaga yantram</b> – for ploughing the land (Machine)</li> <li>• <b>Gati yantram</b> – for pulling water to up</li> <li>• <b>Garika yantram</b> – for separation of seeds from raw cotton</li> <li>• <b>Rihatta Gadiya</b> – tool for fetchinhg water</li> </ul> <p><b>Water Resources / Irrigation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Upadhana</b> – wells</li> <li>• <b>Thadaga</b> – lake / tank</li> <li>• <b>Rahata Gadiya</b> – Lift irrigation</li> <li>• <b>Paniya Gaharika</b> – Irrigation officer</li> </ul> <p><b>Farmers are of two types:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Halika</b>- Small scale farmers</li> <li>2. <b>Gahapati / Samsarin</b> – Large scale farmers or Zamindars.</li> </ol> <p><b>Important crops during Satavahanas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paddy, Turmeric, Sugarcane, Cotton, Wheat, Jute.</li> <li>• Coconut (in the 1<sup>st</sup> Century A.D it was exported from Maliyadesam to South India).</li> </ul> <p><b>Shreni / Professional Associations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During Satavahanas, each profession had its own association known as Shreni. The head of the Shreni was “<b>Shrestii</b>” (Shetty).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These shreni's eventually formed into castes.</li> <li>• According to inscriptions, there were <b>18</b> different types of Shreni's or guilds.</li> </ul> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">1. Kolika</td> <td style="width: 60%;">– Weavers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Halika</td> <td>– Farmers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Thilapistika</td> <td>– Oil Millers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Kularika</td> <td>– Potterman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Udhaya Yantrika</td> <td>– Man who operates water machines.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Vadhaka</td> <td>– Carpenter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Gandhika</td> <td>– Perfume Makers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Kasakara</td> <td>– Brass workers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Thesakara</td> <td>– Stone polishers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Kamaras</td> <td>– Blacksmith</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Malakara</td> <td>– Flower merchants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Lohavaniya</td> <td>– Iron merchants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Suvanakara</td> <td>– Gold smith</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Selavadhakas</td> <td>– Architects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Avesina</td> <td>– Artisans</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. Lekakas</td> <td>– Writers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17. Chammakaras</td> <td>– Leather works</td> </tr> <tr> <td>18. Pasakaras</td> <td>– Medhari varu</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These shreni's worked as banks in those days i.e; they accepted deposits and have given loans. In those days interest was <b>12% per annum</b>.</li> <li>• According to <b>Rishabaddatta's Nasik inscription</b>, Rishabaddatta took a loan of 2000 Karshapanas from Kolika shreni of Govardhan Mandal at <b>12% interest rate</b>. Later Rishabaddatta have re-paid the loan to Kolika shreni and in turn Kolika shreni have donated the money to Buddhist Monks.</li> <li>• During Satavahanas, a type of Iron named “<b>Vooj</b>” was manufactured.the evidence of this is found in Kondapur of Medak district.</li> </ul>	1. Kolika	– Weavers	2. Halika	– Farmers	3. Thilapistika	– Oil Millers	4. Kularika	– Potterman	5. Udhaya Yantrika	– Man who operates water machines.	6. Vadhaka	– Carpenter	7. Gandhika	– Perfume Makers	8. Kasakara	– Brass workers	9. Thesakara	– Stone polishers	10. Kamaras	– Blacksmith	11. Malakara	– Flower merchants	12. Lohavaniya	– Iron merchants	13. Suvanakara	– Gold smith	14. Selavadhakas	– Architects	15. Avesina	– Artisans	16. Lekakas	– Writers	17. Chammakaras	– Leather works	18. Pasakaras	– Medhari varu
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- The **tools of goldsmith** were found at Kotilingala.
- The strongest shreni / guild was **Kolika shreni** (Padmashali's), Economically Satavahana kingdom was strongest because of **Kolikula shreni** (Padmashali's).
- During Vashistiputra pulomavi period, a man "**Rakkasi lotai**" have invented a machine to separate seeds from cotton. This machine was known as "**Giraka**".
- Because of this "**Giraka**" machines, the seeds were separated easily and clothes were manufactured within less time and they were exported.
- During this period, the clothes were exported to Roman Empire.
- Historian **Pliny** opine that in Roman Empire the men were attracted to women who wore the soft muslin clothes which were exported from India to Roman Empire, Because of this attraction of men towards women, the moral values of roman empire are coming down.

### **Trade**

- **Barter system** was followed.
- Trade unions issued "**Punch marked coins**"
- There was domestic and foreign trade during this period.
- Domestic traders were known as "**Sedhi**"
- Main mode of transportation was **bullock cart**.
- The business men when travelling to long distances they formed a union known as "**Bidaras**" to fight against thieves.
- The important trade centres were Kotilingala, Dhulikatta and Kondapur.
- The men who did foreign trade were known as "**Sarthavahas**"

**The important literary sources which tell us about Port cities & trade in Satavahana period:**

1. **Periplus of the Erythraean sea by unknown author:** This book mentioned that **Arikamedu** (near Puducherry) was named as the international sea port.
2. Ptolemy's "**the Guide to Geography**".
3. Pliny's **Natural history**.
  - ◆ According to **Pliny** Roman women imported thinnest cloth from India and in return they gave 5 crores of sterling Roman gold coins.

**Important port cities in West coast during Satavahanas:**

- ◆ Bharukacha (Barigaja) – Present day Bharuch (Gujarat)
- ◆ Kalyan – Karnataka
- ◆ Sopara – Maharashtra

**Important port in East coast:**

- ◆ **Maisolia** (Motupalli)

**Important places during Satavahanas:**

- ◆ Gudur – Famous for soft / thin clothes
- ◆ Machilipatnam – Famous for muslin
- ◆ Palanadu – **Diamond industry**
- ◆ Vinukonda – **Metal industry**
- ◆ Konasamudram (Karimnagar) – **Best quality iron**

**Exports of Satavahana's:**

- Soft clothes, Muslin
- Toys and things made up of elephant trunk.
- Spices, Sandal wood, Forest herbs.
- Golden chairs, gems, pearls.
- Sugar , oil, ghee.
- Luxury goods. • Female slaves.

**Imports of Satavahana's:**

- Gold, silver, pearls, silk, camphor.

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### Coins

- Roman coins were found in Andhra, Telangana due to trade with Roman Empire.
- In **Peddabhanur**, the coins with the pictures of Augustus & Tiberias were found.
- The coins of emperor Claudius were found in **Gutiparti of Nalgonda**.
- Gold and Silver coins were found in Gutiparti, Yeleswaram and Akkinapally of Nalgonda district.
- Golden coins of Roman empire were found at **Nagavarappadu** of Khammam district and Arikamedu, Tamilnadu (Near Puducherry).
  - ◆ Arikamedu was Roman Trade Centre
- Satavahanas minted coins in metals like Copper, lead, tin, silver and gold, potin alloy.
- Gold coins were called **Suvarnas**
- Silver coins were called **Karshapana**
- One gold coin is equal to 35 Karshapanas
- Lead coins were minted on large scale.

### Social Conditions

- There was a **composite culture** during Satavahanas. It is a mixture of Dravida culture and Aryan culture.
- **Four-fold caste system** was followed but it was not so strong.
- As the caste system was not strong, inter-caste marriages were prevalent.
- Brahmins were given highest regard in the society.
- Caste system emerged from Shrenis or guilds, But there is no Caste discrimination.
- **Patriarchal system** was followed. There was Joint family system.
- Women were given freedom.
- Women were given property rights and they are free to patronize any religion.
- Women used to participate in Yaga's / Rituals along with male.

- But there was **Polygyny** and practice of **Sati** during Satavahanas (**Strabo** named about practice of Sati during this period).
- There were no Widow marriages. Prostitutes were also given respect.
- Dancers used to apply "**Aradalam**" as make-up. Women used to wear **Uttariya (Kabari Bandhalu)** instead of blouse.
- Men and women used to wear headgear / turban known as "**Ushniya**".
- **Slavery** was prevalent during this period.
- **Vatsayana's Kamasutra** have mentioned the following festivals.
  - ◆ Madanostavam
  - ◆ Koumudi yagam
  - ◆ Ghata Nibandhana
  - ◆ Udyanavana
  - ◆ Halaka
- The Musical instruments used were Veena, Flute, Mridangam and Shankam.

### Religious Conditions

- Satavahanas followed **Vedic religion** (Brahmanism).
- **Buddhism, Jainism and Vedic religion** were prominent.

#### 1) Vedic Religion:

- In **Nanaghat inscription**, there is a mention about the deities Indra, Agni and Varuna. This inscription starts with a prayer to God Indra.
- Hala's **Gatha Saptashati** starts with a prayer to **Lord Shiva** and ends with **Gowri Stotram**.

#### **Shaivism:**

- The sect of Shaivism which was prominent was **Pashupata Shaivism**. The founder of this sect was "**Lakulisa**". This was the **1<sup>st</sup> sect of Shaivism**. They worshipped '**Pashupati**'.
- This sect of Shaivism prohibited sacrifices. They gave importance for peace.
- The oldest temple of Shaivism in Andhra Pradesh is at **Gudimallam (Chittoor)**. In this

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temple, there is **14 feet height Shiva lingam**. This belongs to 2<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C and was worshipped by Satavahanas.

### **2) Jainism:**

- Digambara Jainism is Prominent in Andhra.
- According to **Jina Prabhasuri's** book "**Kalpa Pradeepa**", 52 army chiefs of Satavahanas have built 52 jain temples on their names.
- Ashoka's grandson Samprati have embraced Jainism and sent persons to Andhra to propagate Jainism.
- The 10<sup>th</sup> Jain Teerthankara **Sheetalanatha's** birth place was **Bhadrachalam (Badalpuri)** in Khammam district.
- Sri Mukha first patronized Jainism, this is evident from the Coins found at **Munulagutta** in Karimnagar.

### **Kondakundacharya:**

- He was the prominent digambara jain monk during Satavahanas.
- He propagated two **Jain Philosophies**:
  - ◆ **Shadvadam**
  - ◆ **Anekantha vadam**
- He divided Digambara sect into **2 sub-sects**.
  - ◆ **Balatkara Gachcham**
  - ◆ **Vakra gachcham**
- **Literary works of Kondakundacharya**:
  - ◆ Samayasara      ◆ Pravachanasara
  - ◆ Panchastikayasara
- **Important Jain centres were**: Potla Cheruvu (Patancheruvu), Munula gutta (Karimnagar), Kolanupaka and Vemulavada.

### **3) Buddhism:**

- Buddhism spread to Andhra and Telangana in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C during the life time of Gautama Buddha.
- On the request of **Shambhala king Subendran**, Gautama Buddha visited Amaravati.

- Buddha gave preachings at Amaravati, according to the belief of Tibetan Buddhists.
- Even though Satavahana kings patronized Vedic religion, they also encouraged Buddhism, but **Satavahana queens patronized Buddhism**.
- Gautami Balasree have donated Nasik caves in Maharashtra to the sect of "**Badraniya Buddhism**".
- The Buddhism Sect which started in Andhra was "**Chaityaka Vadham**".
- The founder of chaityaka vadham was **Mahadeva Bikshuvu**.
- Important Buddhist Philosopher during Satavahanas was **Acharya Nagarjuna**.

### **Acharya Nagarjuna:**

- **Titles**:
  - ◆ **Second Buddha** (Second Tathagatha)
  - ◆ **Indian Martin Luther**
  - ◆ **Indian Einstein**
  - ◆ **Founder of Madhyamika path**.
- The book which gives information about Nagarjuna was **Lankavatara Sutra (Maitreya nadha)**.
- According to this book, he was born in the village "**Vedali**" (is in Telangana according to historians).
- He established "**Nagarjuna University**" on Sri Parvatham, this was **2<sup>nd</sup> University in India** (1<sup>st</sup> Taxsila).
- Acharya Nagarjuna was expanded Mahayana Buddhism in Andhra Desham.
- He built stone arcade to Mahachaitya at Amaravati and Shilamantapa at Srisailam.
- Acharya Nagarjuna has written 24 books in Sanskrit. The important books are:
  - 1) **Suhullekha**:
- This book is the summary of the conversations between Acharya Nagarjuna and Yajna Sri Satakarni.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to Chinese traveller I-tsing, in that period every student used to by-heart this book.</li></ul> <p><b>2) Ratnavali:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This book discuss about “<b>welfare state concept</b>”.</li><li>Nagarjuna explains about the administrative policies in this book.</li></ul> <p><b>3) Pragnaparamita Shastram:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It means Perfection of wisdom.</li><li>It is an important book for Mahayana Buddhism.</li></ul> <p><b>Other books of Acharya Nagarjuna:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Aarogya Manjari</li><li>Rasavadham (on physics)</li><li>Shunyata Saptathi</li><li>Madhyamika Karika.</li><li>Rasa Ratnakaram (on Chemistry)</li><li>Pragna Paramita</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nagarjuna started two new philosophies in Mahayana Buddhism.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>1. Madhyamika School</b></li><li><b>2. Sunyata</b> (emptiness)</li></ul></li><li>Acharya Nagarjuna is regarded as “<b>Indian Einstein</b>”. Because his <b>Sunyata</b> Philosophy contains “Theory of Relativity” which is similar to Einstein’s concepts.</li><li>Disciple of Nagarjuna – <b>Aryadeva</b></li><li>Aryadeva book was <b>Chittasuddhi prakaranam</b>.</li><li>Aryadeva became the head of Nagarjuna University after the death of Acharya Nagarjuna.</li><li><b>Important Buddhist place / centres in Satavahana period:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Peddapally District – Dhulikatta</li><li>Nalgonda District – Nandikonda, Gajula Banda</li><li>Suryapet District – Phanigiri</li></ul>(Here Buddha’s foot &amp; Dharma chakra are found).</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Khammam – Nelakondapalli (Bronze Buddha’s statue and White stone stupa was found)</li><li>♦ Warangal District – Jeelakarragudem</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Nagarjuna Konda was well known for <b>Mahayana Buddhism, Aparashaila Chaitaka Philosophy</b>.</li><li>Nagarjuna konda is the great <b>Island Museum</b> in India.</li></ul> <h2><b>Art &amp; Architecture</b></h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Architecture was known as “<b>Amaravati School of Art</b>”.</li></ul> <p><b>Amaravati Stupa:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>situated in Guntur district on the banks of Krishna River.</li><li>It was identified by <b>Colonel Colin Mackenzie</b> (First Director General of Survey of India) in the year 1797.</li><li>The perimeter of Amaravati stupa is 435 feet and 20 meters height.</li><li>It was built during the period Pulomavi-II.</li><li>The symbols related to Buddha’s life are shown on the plate of white stone known as “<b>Ayakapatakam</b>”.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Buddha’s Birth – Lotus</li><li>2) Mahabhinishkramana – Horse</li><li>3) Enlightenment (Nirvana) – Bodhi / Peepal tree</li><li>4) Dharma chakra Parivartan – wheel</li><li>5) Mahaparinirvana (Death) – Stupa.</li></ul></li><li>The Ayakapatakam also has the pictures of Purna Khumbham and Vinayaka.</li><li><b>Ferguson</b> have described <b>Amaravati Sculptures as Epitome of Indian Architecture</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Stupa’s in Telangana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The stupa’s in <b>Dhulikatta</b> and <b>Pashigam</b> in Telangana are older than Amaravati stupa.</li></ul> |
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- Dhulikatta stupa was built in 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. this has the picture of footprints of Buddha.
- On one Plaque of **Dhulikatta stupa Nagamuchilinda's Sculpture along with 5 heads was engraved** (on top of footprints of Gauthama Buddha).
- Satavahana's built **Chaitys, Viharas and Stupas.**

### **Stupa:**

- They are built on the Mortal remains of Gauthama Buddha or his associates.
- Oldest Stupa in Andhra Pradesh – **Bhattiprolu.**
- The other Stupas are in rock-cut caves, they are Guntupalli Stupa (West Godavari) & Shankaram Stupa.
- **Stupas are of 3 types:**
  - 1) **Relics Stupa:** contains the Physical remains of Buddha and his disciples.
  - 2) **Object Stupa:** contains objects which are used by Buddha and his disciples.
  - 3) **Symbolic Stupa:** it represents aspects of Buddhist teachings.
- Largest Stupa in the world: **Borobudur Stupa** in Indonesia.
- Largest Stupa in India: **Sanchi Stupa.**

### **Vihara:**

- **Vihara** refers to a Monastery for Buddhist monks.
- In Sanskrit Vihara means Dwelling or House.
- They are square shaped.

### **Chaityas:**

- Prayer halls of Buddhist monks.
- These are Rectangular in shape.
- Oldest chaitya in Andhra Pradesh – **Guntupally**
- Largest cave chaitya in India – **Karle chaitya in Caves** (Maharashtra). It was built by Satavahanas.

### **Aramam:**

- **Aramam** is the place where Stupa, Vihara, Chaitya are at one place.
- Example of Aramam in Cave: **Guntupalli.**

### **Paintings**

- The Paintings in 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> caves in Ajanta belong to Satavahanas period.
- The **Shweta Gaja Jataka / Shaddantha Jataka** Katha Paintings in the 10<sup>th</sup> cave of Ajanta also belong to Satavahana Period.
- For the 1<sup>st</sup> time “**Completely Evolved Painting**” was visible in Ajanta.
- Ajanta caves are in **Aurangabad (Maharashtra)**.
- The best sculpture of Satavahana period was of Lord Shiva with Trishula in **Gudimallam**.

### **Evolution of Telugu Language**

- Telugu language evolved during **Satavahanas period.**
- 1<sup>st</sup> word in Telugu was **Nagabu** (Present on **Amaravati** Inscription).
- Telugu word in Myakadoni Inscription : **Vepuru.**
- 1<sup>st</sup> Chandorupam in Telugu – **Kandam.**
- Telugu words in Hala's Gatha Saptashati : Atta, Addam, Potta, Tuppu, Padi, Pandi, Pilla.

# Ikshvakus

(A.D.220-300)

- After the decline of Satavahanas, **Ikshvakus** declared Independence in Coastal Andhra & Telangana.
- Ikshvakus made “**Vijayapuri**” as capital and ruled the areas present on both the sides of Krishna River.
- The other name for Vijayapuri was **Sri Parvata**, so Ikshvakus are also known as **Sri Parvateyas** (Mentioned in Puranas).
- The Mountain ranges from Nagarjuna Konda to Srisailam are known as “**Sri Parvata**”.
- Old name of Sri Parvata is “**Nallamalluru**”.
- They worshipped the symbol “**Ikshu**”. In Sanskrit, **Ikshu** means **Sugar Cane**.
- As per **Alluri Inscription**, Ikshvakus are feudatories to Satavahanas.
- Alluri inscription** was issued by **Veera Purusha Datta**.

## Ikshvakus

Founder of Dynasty	: Sri Shantamula
Capital	: Vijayapuri
Official Language	: Prakrit
Symbol / Emblem	: Lion
Religion	: Vedic Religion, Buddhism
Prominent Sculpture	: Mandatha Sculpture (Amaravati School of Art)
Greatest Ruler	: Veera Purusha Datta

## Birth place of Ikshvakus

- There is a difference of opinion regarding the birth place of Ikshvakus.
- Kannada Region – **Hegel, Stenko**
- Tamilnadu – **Dr. K. Gopalchary**
- Natives of Andhra Region – **Bishop Caldwell**
- North India – **Buller, Rapson**
- According to **Vishnu Purana**, Ikshvakus are from North India.
- A Portugal Religious Preacher “**Bishap Caldwell**” have analyzed the relation between **Telugu and Dravida languages**.
- He wrote a book: “**A Comparative Grammar to Dravidian Languages**”.
- In Nagarjuna konda inscription, Ikshvakus claim themselves as the descendants of Sri Rama Chandra (Ikshvaka clan) and Buddha (Sakya Muni).
- According to Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar, Ikshvakus are Kshatriyas.
- According to **P. Subramanyam** kshvakus belongs to Chenchu race

## Historical Sources

- Inscriptions of Ikshvakus are found at **Nagarjuna Konda, Jaggayapeta, Ram Reddy Palli, Phanigiri**.
- These inscriptions are in **Prakrit language** and **Brahmi Script**.
- From the period of **Ehuvala Santamula**, the **inscriptions** were issued in **Sanskrit** language.
- The following were found during the excavations at Nagarjuna Konda which were of Ikshvakus period (A.D.3<sup>rd</sup> Century).

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p>Fort, Buddha Stupas, Chaitys, Viharas, Temples, Bath Tanks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First time The remains of Nagarjuna Konda were found by Telugu Assistant <b>Prof. A. Ranganath Saraswati</b> who worked in Archaeological Department in the year 1926.</li> <li>• The Practise of writing Mother's name in front of kings name was taken from Satavahanas and this <b>Practise ended with Ikshvakus</b>.</li> <li>• The book "<b>Dharmamruta</b>" written by <b>Nayasena reveals</b> the facts of Sri Parvata.</li> <li>• <b>Ashwagosha's Buddha charita</b> reveals about the Birth Antecedents of Ikshavakus.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ He donated lakhs of gold coins. He encouraged Professional guilds/ Sreni's by name "<b>Negimalu</b>".</li> <li>◆ He reconstructed the entrance of Srisailam at Eleeshwaram (North east direction).</li> <li>◆ He cleared forests and brought land under cultivation.</li> <li>◆ He donated lakhs of Cows, Ploughs, Lands and Gold coins for the development of Agriculture.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>His titles:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Shathasahasra Halaka</li> <li>◆ Goshathasahasra</li> <li>◆ Mahadhanapati</li> <li>◆ Dakshinapadhapati</li> <li>◆ Apratihatha Shasana</li> </ul> </li> <li>• He performed <b>Ashwamedha, Vajapaya, Rajasuya, Agnishotma</b> and <b>Agnihotra Yagas</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>1) Vashistaputra Sri Santhamula (A.D 220-233):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founder of Ikshavaku dynasty.</li> <li>• His inscriptions were found at <b>Rentala, Kesana palli and Dachepally</b>.</li> <li>• He expanded his kingdom through Matrimonial Alliances.</li> <li>• He has two sisters- Shanta Sri, Harmya Sri.</li> <li>• <b>Shanta Sri</b> married <b>Skanda Sri</b> of Pugiyala Clan.</li> <li>• His son <b>Veera Purusha Datta</b> married <b>Rudra Batarika</b>, daughter of Rudradaman (King of Ujjain).</li> <li>• He patronized <b>Vedic/Vaidika</b> religion.</li> <li>• He was the devotee of "<b>Kartikeya</b>". He also worshipped <b>Mahasena Virupaksha Subramaniya Swamy</b>.</li> <li>• He extended his support to Brahmins by donating villages(Agraharas) and lands.</li> <li>• He issued <b>Rentala and Dachepally</b> (Prakrit) inscriptions. These inscription mentions about him as follows:</li> </ul>	<p><b>2) Matariputra Sri Veera Purusha Datta(A.D 233-253):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was greatest of all Ikshavaka rulers.</li> <li>• His titles are <b>Dakshina Ashoka</b> and <b>Ikshavaka Ashoka</b>.</li> <li>• Initially he patronized <b>Vedic religion</b> but due to the influence of his aunt <b>Shanta Sri</b> he embraced <b>Buddhism</b>. He was the only ruler in Ikshavakus who Patronized Buddhism.</li> <li>• His period was known as "<b>Golden Era in the history of Mahayana Buddhism</b>"</li> <li>• During his period, Nagarjuna Konda became popular as "<b>Southern Gaya</b>".</li> <li>• He established <b>Sri Parvata University</b>, 1<sup>st</sup> Buddhist University in India.</li> <li>• His aunt Shanta Sri had built "<b>Maha chaitya</b>" (<b>on the Mortal remains of Buddha</b>) at Nagarjuna konda.</li> <li>• As per Nagarjuna Konda Inscription, Shanta Sri did many donations for Brahmins and poor people, sramanas.</li> </ul>

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Veera Purusha Datta married 4 daughters of Shanta Sri. From his Period, <b>the practice of Marrying aunt's daughter has started.</b></li><li>There is a picture of Veera Purusha Datta hitting Shivalinga with his legs at Nagarjuna Konda. By this it is evident that he hated Shaivism.</li><li>Many Buddhist sculptures of Ikshavaku's period were excavated at Nagarjuna Konda. These are known as "<b>Manaviya Sculptures</b>".</li><li><b>Inscriptions of Veera Purusha Datta:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Alluri Inscription</b></li><li><b>Jaggaiah peta Inscription</b></li><li><b>Nagarjuna Konda Inscription</b></li><li><b>Amaravati Inscription</b></li><li><b>Uppugunduru Inscription</b></li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>7 Viharas at Papila and 3 Viharas at Erumuthuva.</li></ul> |
|---|--|

### **Bhava Viveka:**

- He was a Buddhist preacher who lived at Nagarjuna Konda during Veera Purusha Datta. He started two Traditions in Buddhism.
  - Svatantra Madhyamika Tradition**
  - Nyaya Prayoga Tradition**
- His literary works were
  - Tarkajvala
  - Karathala Ratna
  - Prajna Pradeepa
- Chinese Traveller **Hiuentsang** mentioned about Bhava Viveka.

### **3) Ehubala Santamula**

**(A.D. 253-277):**

- Other names of Ehubala Santamula were:
  - Vashistiputra Bahubala Santamula
  - Santamula-II
  - Vashmibatta Ehubala Santamula
- The practice of **adopting Grandfather's names started with Ikshvakus.**
- During his period, Prakrit was replaced by **Sanskrit as official Language**, the usage of Sanskrit Language in inscriptions started.
- In south India, **1<sup>st</sup> Sanskrit Inscription** was issued by Ehubala Santamula, at Nagarjuna Konda – **Gummadi Gurru Inscription**.
- He patronised **Vedic Religion, Buddhism** and **Hinduism** developed during his period.
- He was the **1<sup>st</sup> ruler to built Hindu temples** in South India.
- He built **Pushpa Bhadra Swamy temple** at Nagarjuna Konda.

### **Upasika Bodhisri:**

- She was a Buddhist patron and she did tremendous work for the spread of Buddhism.
- She was **niece of Bodhi Sharma who was Treasurer** during the Veera Purusha Datta Period.
- She was the daughter of **Revantha** of Sri Parvata.
- Her "**Upasika Inscription**" at Amaravati tells us about her efforts for Buddhism.
- She built **Buddhist monastery** at **Chuladammagiri** on Nagarjuna Konda.
- She constructed a platform for Bodhi tree at Simhala Vihara.

### **Other constructions of Upasika:**

- Constructed Shila Mantapam in front of Paruvata Vihara.
- Mantapashala at Purvashila.
- Prayer hall at Devagiri.
- Chaitya at Kuhala Vihara.
- Vihara on top of Mahadammagiri.

### **Other temples were constructed at Nagarjuna Konda during his period:**

- Kartikeya temple
- Pushpa Bhadra Swamy temple

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- ◆ Nodagiri swamy temple
- ◆ Harathi temple
- ◆ Kubera Swamy temple
- ◆ Navagraha temple
- During that period, women used to offer bangles at saptamatrika of Harathi temple for Progeny.
- His army chief : **Yelisri**. Yelisri built a city known as “**Eleeshwaram**”.
- **Yelisri** built a Shiva temple by name “**Sarva Devalayam**”.
- During Ehubala Santamula’s period, King **Vasu Sena of Abhira Dynasty** invaded on Ikshvakus’ Kingdom.
- According to **Nagarjuna konda inscription**, king **Vasu Sena of Abhira dynasty** have ruled Vijayapuri for 5 years.
- The army chief of Vasu Sena was **Shiva Sena**, Shiva Sena built **Astabhuj Swamy temple** at Nagarjuna Konda, it was **1<sup>st</sup> Vishnu temple in South India**.

### 4) Rudra Purusha Datta (A.D. 283-301):

- Last ruler of Ikshvakus.
- **Pallava King “Simha Varma”** defeated Rudra Purusha Datta and annexed kingdom of Ikshvakus. This is revealed from **Manchikallu Inscription**.
- **Manchikallu inscription** was issued by Pallava king “**Veera Kurcha Varma**”.
- **Ancient Pallava’s** were responsible for the downfall of Ikshvakus. This information was found on **Maidavolu Inscription** which was issued by **Shiva Skanda Varma**.
- After the decline of **Ikshvakus**, their Feudatories “**Brihatpalayanas**” declared Independence.

### **Administration and Trade**

- Ikshvakus have followed Satavahana’s administrative system with little difference.
- Ikshvakus have divided kingdom into states.
- Alluri and Amaravati Inscription mentions about **States**.
- During that period, 5 villages put together were known as “**Gram Panchak**”, head of village was “**Talavara**”.
- Main Occupation was **Agriculture**.
- Main source of income to state was **Land Tax** (Revenue Tax).
- Land Tax was known as “Bhaga” and it was **1/6<sup>th</sup> part** of crop produce.
- Tax collected in the form of money was **Dheya / Hiranya**, tax in the form of produce was **Meya**.
- **Ghantasala** was the main port city during the period.
- **Vishavatti Inscription** tells us about the artisans during Ikshvakus period.
- Artisans formed into **Shreni’s or Guilds** for doing Business.
  - ◆ **Pusika Shreni** – Dealt with Sweets
  - ◆ **Parnika Shreni** – Dealt with Betel Leaves
- During Ikshvakus, the trade with Roman empire was at its Peaks.
- Roman’s gold coins were found at Nagarjuna Konda and Jaggaiah Peta.
- The trade unions were known as “**Negimas**”.
- After the downfall of Satavahanas, **the village way of living was increased** and villages thrived for Self-Sufficiency, Urban way of living was decreased.

## **Cultural Conditions**

- During Ikshvakus, there is a development in many fields like **Art, Architecture and Literature**.
- Except Veera Purusha Datta, other 3 rulers Patronized Vedic Religion.
- Official religion of Ikshvakus was **Shaivism**.
- But they also Patronized Buddhism.
- During the period of Veera Purusha Datta, **Buddhism** spread into Andhra.
- **Adavi Shanta Sri** donated Buddhist Monasteries and Viharas for Buddhist monks at Nagarjuna Konda.
- Veera Purusha Datta's daughter "**Kodabalisiri**" constructed Buddhist Vihara at Nagarjuna Konda.
- **Amaravati** was a Main centre for **Purva Shaili's sect of Buddhism** and **Nagarjuna Konda** was a Main centre for **Apara shaili's sect of Buddhism**.
- For the 1<sup>st</sup> time, the **Nikayas** in Buddhist Scriptures were read in the form of "Mantras".
- The construction of **consecration Pillars** also started. These were Constructed in Buddhist Stupas after the desires were fulfilled.

**Note:** In 2015 January, during the excavations at **Phanigiri Buddhist site** in Suryapet District, the Vessel made up of copper and glass was found near Mahastupa which belonged 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D..

- The statue of Buddha with 4 heads was excavated in 2015 January at **Singa Rayaloddi** in Karimnagar.
- Acharya Nagarjuna's disciple Aryadeva wrote a book "**Chittasuddhi Prakaranam**".
- Sanskrit language Developed during Ikshvakus period, even though **their Court language is Prakrit**.

## **Architecture**

- Nagarjuna Konda became main centre for Amaravati School of Art.
- **Mahayana Buddhism** was followed in the Architectural work.
- Practise of **Sati** was first found in Amaravati Sculptures.

### **Mandhata Sculpture:**

- Important Sculpture during Ikshvakus Period, this is present in **Jaggaiah pet**.
- This revealed the pictures of Kings for the 1<sup>st</sup> time.
- The Practise of **writing the names of sculptors on sculptures and Temples started** during Ikshvakus period. The Practice of **writing date, year and tidhi** on inscriptions also started during this period.
- The name of sculpture "**Badhanthacharya**" is seen on Vihara at Nagarjuna Konda.
- The **Universities in Amaravati and Nagarjuna Konda have** gained popularity.
- The Nagarjuna Konda became Prominent Buddhist arama in 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D.
- The important construction in Nagarjuna Konda was **acoustic centre**.
- Important stupa which was built during Ikshvakus was at **Nelakondapally**.
- The Copper statue of Buddha and 9 statues of Budda engraved on white marble stone of Ikshvakus period were found during excavations at Nelakondapally.
- **One Buddha stupa and two lion toys made with white stone** were found at Gajula Banda.

### **Other Constructions:**

- ◆ Sarvadevalayam in Eleeshwaram.
- ◆ Sapta Matrukala Statues at Chejrala.

- ◆ Veerapuram Temple.
- ◆ Konidena, Peddamudiyam Sculptures.
- “**Viragal**” is the Practice of installing the statues of Martyr. This started from Ikshvakus period.

## **Notable Buddhists**

### **1. Buddha Ghosa (5<sup>th</sup> Century)**

- He preached **Hinayana Buddhism**.
- He lived at “**Simhala Vihara**” in Nagarjuna Konda.
- He wrote commentaries on Tripitakas known as “**Vibasha or Visuddimaga**”.

### **2. Buddha Palita (5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> century):**

- He was the founder of **Prasangika Madhyamika School**.

### **3. Maitreya Natha:**

- He started **Yogakara school** of Buddhism.

### **4. Dignaga (5<sup>th</sup> Century):**

- He was known as “**Father of Logic in India**”.
- His books were:
  - ◆ **Pramana Samuchchaya**
  - ◆ **Nyaya Pravesha**
  - ◆ **Hethu Chakra Damaru**

### **5. Dharmakeerti**

#### **(6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> Century):**

- He was known as “**Kant of India**”.
- His works are **Pramana Vartika**, **Nyaya Bindu** and **Hetu Bindu**.

# Vishnukundinas

(A.D. 358-569)

## Vishnukundinas

Founder of Dynasty	: <b>Indra Varma (Maha Rajendra Varma)</b>
Capital Cities	: <b>Indrapala Nagaram, Keesara, Amarapuram, Denduloor.</b>
Religion	: <b>Vedic Religion.</b>
Official Language	: <b>Sanskrit</b>
Official emblem	: <b>Lion with raised Paw</b>
Last ruler	: <b>Manchana Bhattaraka</b>
Presiding Deity	: <b>Sri Parvata Swamy</b> (Srisaila Mallikarjuna)
Greatest Ruler	: <b>Madhava Varma -II</b>
Special Character:	<b>Encouraged Human Sacrifice</b>
Architecture	: <b>Cave Temples</b> (Undavalli)

- They described themselves as “**Amara pureesha’s**” and **disciples of Sri Parvata Swamy** Coins had the symbol of “**Nandi**”.
- Historians opine that the native place of Vishnukundinas is **Amarabad mandal (today’s Munnuru)** in Mahabubnagar district. They extended their kingdom from this place.
- Near to this place, there is famous Piligrimage place “**Uma maheshwaram**”. This place is famous for a **specific bees Mango tree**, the Bees comes out from the fruits of this tree when they are opened.
- As a part of Sanskritization, they changed the Name of capital from Mamidipuram to **Amarapuram**. In Sanskrit, Mango is known as “**Amram**”.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Capital of Vishnukundins was **Amarapuram / Indrapuram / Indrapalanagaram**.
- Amarapuram is the Amrabad mandal headquarters in Mahabubnagar.
- Presently **Indrapalanagaram** is in the outskirts of Tummalagudem of Valigonda Mandal in today’s Yadadri District.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Capital : **Denduloor (West Godavari district)**.
- Vishnukundina were awarded a title “**Trikutamalaya**” by the Kandara kings.
- Information regarding Vishnukundin’s is in “**Tummalagudem Inscription**”.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Tummalagudem inscription was given by **Govinda Varma-I**.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Tummalagudem inscription was given by **Vikramendra Bhattaraka**.
- The kingdom of Vishnukundin’s is compared with the **Kaustubha** (Divine Jewel or Ratnam) of Lord Vishnu.
- They brought luster to Brahmins & Kshtriyas by performing “**Hiranyagarbha**” yagam.
- According to historian **Keel horn**, Vishnukundi word is the Sanskritised version of Vinukonda. Vishnukundina’s were the feudatories of Vakatakas.

## Historical Sources

### Literary Sources:

- ♦ **Janashraya Chandovicchiti**
- ♦ **Setubandu**

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### Inscriptions:

Inscription	Place
1. Tummalagudem Copper Inscriptions-2	Valigonda Mandal, Yadadri District.
2. Chaitanyapuri Rock Inscription	Hyderabad
3. Keesaragutta Rock Inscription	Rangareddy
4. Saleshwara Rock Inscription	Amrabad, Nagarkurnool
5. Velupuru Rock Inscription	Guntur
6. Eepuru Copper Inscriptions-2	Guntur
7. Ramatirtha Copper Inscription	Vishakapatnam
8. Chikkulla Copper Inscription	Thuni, East Godavari
9. Tumdi Copper Inscription	Thuni, East Godavari
10. Palamuru Copper Inscription	East Godavari
11. Khanapur Copper Inscription	Satara (Maharashtra)

### Vishnukundina Rulers

#### Indra Varma (Maha Rajendra Varma) (A.D 358-370)

- His title was “**Priya Putra**”.
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Vishnukundina Ruler.
- He issued **Ramatirtha Inscription**.
- He made **Indrapalanagaram (Tummalagudem)** as his capital and ruled from there.

#### Madhava Varma -I (A.D. 370-398)

- His title was “**Vikra Mahendra**”.
- He changed the capital from Vinukonda to Keesara.
- He Engraved the caves at **Undavalli, Bhairava kona and Moghal rajapuram**.
- He married princes of Vakatakas.
- He brought “**Rushika Mandal**” into his control. In those days Telangana was known as “Rushika Mandal”.
- The areas under Rushika Mandal were Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Khammam and Rangareddy districts.

#### Govinda Varma-I

- Capital: **Indrapalanagaram**.
- He was greatest of early Vishnukundin's.

- He issued **Tummalagudem Inscription** and **Indrapalanagaram Inscription**.
- **Indrapalanagaram Bronze Inscription** was the 1<sup>st</sup> Sanskrit Inscription found in Telangana.
- He built “**Govinda vihara**” on his name on the banks of Musi river in **Chaitanyapuri** (Hyderabad) and issued **Chaitanyapuri Inscription in Prakrit**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Prakrit Inscription in Telangana: **Chaitanyapuri Inscription**.
- He was the only ruler in the of Vishnukundin's who patronized Buddhism.
- His wife “**Parama Bhattarika**” built Maha vihara for Buddhist monks at Indrapalanagaram. King Govinda Varma donated “**Penkapara**” (**Enmadala**) village for this Maha vihara.
- Penkapara is a village in present day **Mothkur mandal of Yadadri district**.
- Later Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma, donated the village “**Irundera**” for the Maha vihara built by Parama Bhattarika.
- He defeated Pallavas and expanded his kingdom till “**Gundlakamma**” river.
- He declared himself as “**Swanaya Bujalotsaha Prabavanuragavyapti Swarjyena**”

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### Madhava Varma -II (A.D. 435-470)

- He was the greatest and most powerful ruler.
- His period was known as “Golden era”.
- He changed capital from Indrapalanagaram to **Denduloor**.
- His Inscriptions describe him as a **“Literate, brave and reasonable, fair ruler (Balasatva dairyā vidya vinaya Sampanna)**.
- He expanded his kingdom by invading neighbouring Kingdoms.
- He defeated Shalankayas and Anandagotri’s and annexed **“Vengi”**.
- He defeated Pallavas and Vakatakas also.
- He performed “Ashwamedha yagas, Purusha Medha and 1000 other rituals as a mark of his victory.
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> to perform **Naramedha yaga (Human Sacrifice)**. This was **only dynasty** in Andhra to perform this type of sacrifice.
- He Patronized **Vedic religion**.
- During his period, the buddhist caves at **Moghalrajapuram & Undavalli** were changed into **Hindu Temples**.
- He demolished Buddha statue at Undavalli and carved a statue of Lord Vishnu in that place. The statue of Lord Vishnu is in Sleeping position. This is Present day **Anantha padmanaba Swamy temple**.
- He carved **Purna Kumba** at **Undavalli caves**.

#### Temples built by Madhav Varma-II

- ◆ Keesara – **Ramalingeshwara Temple**.
- ◆ Cheruvughattu (Nalgonda) –  
Jadala Ramalingeshwara Temple
- ◆ Shadnagar (Ranga Reddy) –  
Ramalingeshwara Temple
- ◆ Indrapalanagaram – Amareshwara temple  
Mallikarjuna temple  
Rameshwara temple
- ◆ Puligilla (Valigonda) –  
Ramalingeshwara temple

#### Titles of Madhav Varma -II:

- **“Janaasraya”**
- **“Trivarnagara Bhavanagata Sundari Hrudaya Spandana”**
- **“Pragdhikshinapadamboonidhireva Saritsalilavalaya”**.
- Madhav Varma-II as mark of his victories, fixed “Shivalingas” at **Keesaragutta**.
- He constructed **“Ramalingeshwara”** temple at every place where he won the war.
- **Copper edict of Madhav Varma-II** found at **Khanapoor** Village of **Maharashtra**.
- **He issued following inscription:**
  - ◆ Eepuru inscription-I
  - ◆ Khanapur inscription (Satara district,MH)
  - ◆ Velpuru inscription
- According to **Velpuru Inscription**, he installed / fixed the statue of **Lord Ganapati**.
- Some Historians opine that **Janaashraya Chandovicchiti** was written by **Madhav Varma-II** (but some say that it was written by Gunaswamy), It was the **1<sup>st</sup> Sanskrit Lakshanagrandha** in Telangana.
- Lakshanagrandhas Provide the framework relating to Classical music & dance.

### Vikramendra Varma

- According to Indrapalanagar Inscription, the titles of Vikramendra Varma are:
  - ◆ **Paramasogathsy**  
(Intellectual as Gautama Buddha)
  - ◆ **Maha kavi**.
- He was also known as “Vishnukundina, Vakataka Vamshadwayalankara Janma”

### Madhav Varma-3

- His titles were **Trikuta Malayadipati** and **Alisitha Vividadivya**.
- He destroyed Kandara dynasty (Ananda Gotrika) and gained the title **Trikuta Malayadipati**.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### Vikramendra Bhattacharaka Varma (Vikramendra Varma-II)

- His titles were:
  - ◆ **Sakala Bhuvana Rakshabara Naikashraya** and
  - ◆ **Uttama Ashraya**
- He issued inscriptions namely:
  - ◆ **Tummallagudem inscription -2**
  - ◆ **Tundi inscription**
  - ◆ **Chikkuluru inscription**
- He donated “Tundi” Village to Brahmins.

### Madhava Varma-4

- He issued polamuru-2 & Eepuru-2 inscriptions.

### Indra Bhattacharaka Varma

- He Established **Ghatkeswaram** (Ghatika centres) near Keesara.
- During his period, **Ghatika's** were Established which were Hindu educational centres.

### Mancha Bhattacharaka Varma

- He was the last ruler of Vishnukundins.
- According to “**Tandivada**” inscription, Prudhvi Mularaju defeated Mancha Bhattacharaka Varma and annexed Vishnukundin’s Kingdom.

### Cultural Conditions

- Vishnukundin’s have divided Kingdom into **States** and **Vishayas** for administration.
- During Vishnukundin’s period, there were army chiefs for different wings of army.
  - ◆ **Hastikosha** – Head of Elephantry
  - ◆ **Veerakosha** – Head of Infantry
- Other officers were:
  - ◆ **Rajjuka** – Land Surveyor, the one who Measures the land using thread and decides ayacut (the area by an Irrigation project).

- ◆ **Phaladhara** – the one who estimates the quantity of crop produce to be given to the state.
- ◆ **Setti** – officer incharge of crop produce Measurement given to the state.
- ◆ **Akshapataladhikari** – Head of archives / He protects government Documents.

### Economic Conditions & Trade:

- During Vishnukundin’s, Self Sufficient rural economy was prevailed.
- They implemented different methods for development of agriculture.
- During this period, trade took place with Rome and Greece along with East Asian countries.
- The importance of international trade is evident from the title “**Trisamudradipathi**” given to Madhav Varma -2.

### Coins:

- The coins were made up of **Copper and Iron**.
- The coins were minted with the words “**Sri Parvata**” and had symbols of **Lion** and **Shankha** (Cone).
- According to Chinese traveller **Fa-hein**, the **shells** were also used as Currency during Vishnukundin’s period.
- Other Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang had mentioned that there were **golden Buddha idols statues on Sri Parvata**. But at present, these are present at Amaravati.
- Based on this, we can say that goldsmith were good at their work.
- A sniff box of 7 centimetres size ( made of cast iron, was in mango shape) was found at Keesara Gutta is another evidence.
- During excavation in **Kudali Sangameshwaram** near Alampur, the golden coins of Roman emperor **Constantine** (A.D. 306-337) were found.

### **Social Conditions:**

- During their period, caste system was Strengthened.
- **Madhav Varma** used to bow down and touch the feet of his parents regularly, by this we can tell that people used to respect their parents and elders.
- In their inscriptions it is mentioned that “**Vishnu Kundinulu Danamanadula che Anuraktamagu Varnashrama Swajana Parijanulu**”.

### **Judiciary:**

- Vishnukundin's were known for their Judiciary.
- Madhav Varma–2 had invented Judicial Proceedings Known as “**Divya's**”.
- **Madhav Varma** had punished his son with death sentence as he drown the cart and crushed a son of Tamarind merchant to death.

### **Literature - Religion**

- Vishnukundin's were the first to make “**Sanskrit**” as official Language.
- In Chikkulla Copper inscription given by King **Vikramendra Bhattaraka Varma**, the telugu word “**Vijayarajya Samvastharambul**” was found.
- A true telugu word “**Tolchuvandlu**” was inscribed on a big rock at Keesara gutta.
- Title of Indra Bhattaraka Varma : “**GhatikaVastha Punya Sanchaya**”,
- Title of Madhav Varma -2: “**Vidya Dvijaguda Vistha Vruda Tapasvi Janashraya**”.
- Govinda Varma was known as “**Shadabignya**”.
- By all the above titles, we can say that kings of Vishnukundin's were great poets and Patrones of Poets.

### **Religious Conditions:**

#### **Vedic Religion:**

- Vishnukundin's followed Vedic religion.
- Their family presiding diety was “**Sri Parvata Swamy**”.
- By their names we can know that they patronized vedic religion.
- They were the **1<sup>st</sup> to built Hindu cave temples in south india**.
- Ikshvakus were 1<sup>st</sup> to built **Hindu temples**.
- The **Uma Maheshwaram temple** (at Amrabad) in Sri Parvatam was known as the **Northern Gateway for Srisailam**.
- Being the followers of Vedic religion also, they did not hate other religions.

#### **Jainism:**

- During Vishnukundin's period, **Srisailam was a great jain centre** later it became great Shaiva centre.
- This was mentioned in “**Dharma Amarutham**” written by Jain poet Nyaya Sena.

#### **Buddhism:**

- Jainism was degraded due to “**kapalika**” sect of Jainism.
- The Prominent Buddhist Guru during Vishnukundin's was **Dignaga**. His famous Sanskrit literary work was “**Pramana Samucchaya**”.
- Dignaga taught “**Yogachara**” methods.
- Dignaga was the last Buddhist Guru in Telugu states.
- He debated with “**Eshwar Krishna**”, a poet of Vengi.
- Duggipalli Duggena of Vishnukundin's period wrote “**Nachiketopakyanam**”.
- Great Buddhist place during Vishnukundin's was “**Bojjana Konda**”.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Symbolic stupa during their period was “<b>Lingala Mettu</b>”.</li><li><b>Vishnukundin’s</b> were the last rulers, who patronised Buddhism.</li><li>During 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D, a new Buddhist sect “<b>Vajrayana</b>” entered Amaravati and Nagarjuna Konda.</li><li>Buddhism lost its sanctity because “<b>Vajrayana</b>” sect have allowed women, alcohol and encouraged black magic.</li><li>Due to Vajrayana sect finally Buddhism destroyed and lost people’s faith.</li><li>Later, the Brahmins changed the minds of people by saying that “Buddha” was the 9<sup>th</sup> incarnation of Vishnu and changed all the Buddhist centres into Vaishnava temples / centres.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Uma Maheshwaram has become the <b>Northern gateway for Srisailam</b>.</li><li>The <b>Shiva Linga designed by Pallavas and Nagar Bheri</b> which was made by <b>Vishnukundin’s</b> are still present at Uma Maheshwaram temple.</li><li>On the walls of Saleshwaram cave temples the following words “<b>Vishvesha kakkalasa</b>” are inscribed in Brahmi script. This was found by <b>Dr. Dyavanavalli Satyanarayana</b>.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

## **Art – Architecture**

- The special features in the temples built by Vishnukundin’s were **Garbagriha, Mukha Mandapam and Artha Mandapam**.
- The official emblem of Vishnukundinas **roaring lions** statues at Bhuvanagiri fort are the evidences to say that Bhuvanagiri fort was first built by Vishnukundinas.
- Buddhist centres during Vishnukundin’s period were Phanigiri and Nelakondapally.
- The Buddhist stupa at Nelakondapally was known as “**Virat Stupa**”, later it came to be known as throne of “Virata Raja”.
- Chaitya decorations** (Buddhist Aramas) are seen on the caves of **Gouri Gundam waterfalls** and **L. Madugu near Manthani** city of Peddapalli District.
- Komati caves near **L. Madugu** belongs to the contemporary Jaina aramas.
- The Great Shaiva-shakti temples **Uma Maheshwaram, Saleshwaram caves** and **Alampur** are near by Amaravati, which is the birth place of Vishnukundin’s.

- Uma Maheshwaram has become the **Northern gateway for Srisailam**.
- The **Shiva Linga designed by Pallavas and Nagar Bheri** which was made by **Vishnukundin’s** are still present at Uma Maheshwaram temple.
- On the walls of Saleshwaram cave temples the following words “**Vishvesha kakkalasa**” are inscribed in Brahmi script. This was found by **Dr. Dyavanavalli Satyanarayana**.

## **Caves During Vishnukundins:**

### **Moghal rajapuram Caves (Krishna district):**

- Total 5 caves are there in Moghalrajapuram.
- 5<sup>th</sup> cave is the largest. It contains the statue of “**Arthanarishvara**”. This cave is known as “**Shiva Tandava**” cave.
- Astabhuja Narayana Swamy** and **Trivikramavatara** statues are present.

### **Undavalli Caves (Krishna district):**

- It has 3 caves. The middle one is the largest. **Ananta Padmanabhaswamy temple** is present in the caves.
- This caves contain inscription as “**Utpathi Pidugu**”.
- “**Purna Kumbha**” is present on this caves.

### **Akkanna – Madanna caves:**

- These caves are constructed by Vishnukundin’s.
- These are present near Kanaka Durga temple in Vijayawada.

# Vemulawada Chalukyas

(A.D.750-973)

## Vemulawada Chalukyas:

- Progenitor: **Satya Shrava rana Vikrama**
- Founder of the Kingdom:  
**Vinayaditya Yuddha Malla**
- Capital: **Bodhan, Vemulawada**
- Greatest ruler: **Arakesari-II**
- Vemulawada Chalukyas were the Feudatories of Rashtrakutas.
- According to historian **B.N.Shastri**, Vemulawada Chalukyas being the Feudatories of Rashtrakutas ruled **Sapadalaksha region** (Present Karimnagar, Nizamabad regions) by making Bodhan and Vemulawada as their Capitals.
- “Sapadalaksha” means a kingdom with one lakh 25 thousand villages.
- They ruled over North-western region of Telangana.
- Vemulawada Chalukyas:
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> capital – **Bodhan**
  - ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> capital – **Vemulawada**
- Main sources of history are inscriptions and literature.

## Inscriptions:

- Arikesari I:
  - ◆ **Kollipara Copper inscription**
- Arikesari II:
  - ◆ **Vemulawada Copper inscription**
  - ◆ **Chennur inscription (A.D. 941)**
  - ◆ **Karimnagar inscription (A.D. 946)**
- Arikesari III: **Parbhani Copper inscription (A.D. 966)**
- Beeragruha: **Kuravagattu Rock inscription (Mahabub nagar)**
- Jina vallabha: **Kurkkyala inscription (A.D.940)**

## Literary Sources:

- ◆ Pampa Kavi – **Vikramarjuna Vijayam**
- ◆ Somadeva Suri –  
**Yashastilaka champu Kavyam,**  
**Nitivakyamrita**
- ◆ Malliya Rechana – **Kavijanashrayam**
- Nelaturi Venkataramanaiah did research regarding the present available (political History) information related to Vemulawada Chalukyas.

## Vemulawada Chalukyas - Rulers

### Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla:

- He was founder of the kingdom “Vemulawada Chalukyas”.
- He was an Army chief of Rashtrakuta king **Dantidurga**. Being an army chief fought many wars and battles and conquered “Chitrakuta Fort”. Impressed by this Dantidurga gave “**Sapadalaksha**” Kingdom to Vikramaditya Yuddhamalla.
- According to **Mallinada Suri, Chitrakutam** is the present day **Ramagiri** in Karimnagar.
- During their period, Karimnagar & Nizamabad were known as **Asmanta Sabbinadu**.
- According to book “**Vikramarjuna Vijayam**”, the ruler Vinayaditya had largest number of **elephantry**.
- According to Kollipara inscription, he defeated kings of Turkish, Magadha, Kalinga etc and those kings performed “**Paada Pooja**” of Vinayaditya Yuddhamalla.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### Arikesari-I:

- He changed the capital from Bodhan to Vemulawada.
- He issued **Kollipara inscription**.
- He donated “**Belmoga**” village to the Shaiva Guru “**Mugdha Shivacharya**” for educational Purpose.
- According to **Kollipara inscription**, Arikesari-I was well educated and well versed in Archery and Ayurveda.

### Titles of Arikesri – I:

- ◆ Samastha Lokashraya
- ◆ Raja Trinethra
- ◆ Tribhuvana Malla
- ◆ Sahasarayadi
- Contemporary Rashtrakuta kings were Dhruva and **Govinda-II**.

### Baddega-I (A.D. 850 – 895):

- **Baddega-I title: Soladaganda** (means a warrior who won 42 wars).
- He built a temple called **Baddegeswara temple**, which was later recognised as **Bhimeswara temple of Vemulawada**.
- “**Kolleru War**” was fought between Baddega-I and Vengi ruler Chalukya Bhima-I.
- After winning the Kolleru war, Baddega-I tied Chalukya Bhima as Crocodile in Kolleru lake house. This is mentioned in **Parbhani inscription**.
- Eastern Chalukya **Gunaga Vijayaditya** was also defeated by Baddega-I.
- **Kusumayudha** of Mudigonda Chalukya defeated Baddega-I.

### Narasimha-2 (A.D. 915-930):

- He was the feudatory king of **Indra-III** of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

- On the instructions of Indra -III, he waged war against **Laata, Sapta Malava** kingdoms of Northern region and also collected “**Kappam**” from them.
- According to Vemulawada inscription, he built Victory pillar at **Kalapriya** (today's Kalfi), after defeating Gurjara Pratihara king “Mahipala” at Kanyakubjam.
- During his time, **Jain structures (Jain choumukhalu)** were built at Vemulawada.

### Arikesari -2 (A.D. 930-955):

- He was the greatest of the Vemulawada Chalukyas, he encouraged Kannada literature.
- His court poet **Pampa Kavi** has written **Vikramarjuna vijayam**. In this, he equated Arikesari 2 with Arjuna.
- Arikesari-2 donated **Dharmapuri village** in **jagityal taluka** as Agrahara to Pampa Kavi.
- He gave “**Kavita Gunaranava**” title to Pampa Kavi.
- Arikesari-2 built Jain temple on his name at Bodhan, i.e., **Arikesari Jinalayam**
- Arikesari-2 defeated Rashtrakuta king Govinda-IV and made his step brother Baddega (3<sup>rd</sup> Amoghavarsha) as a ruler in place of Govinda-IV.
- According to the **Badega inscription** which was found in Agastheswara temple near Chennur, Arikesari-2 extended the kingdom from Bodhan to Chennur.
- Arikesari -II married “**Revakanirmadi**”, daughter of Rashtrakuta king Indra-III and also married **Lokambika**, a Rashtrakuta Princess.
- He issued **Vemulawada Rock inscription** in **Sanskrit**.
- His Army chief Peddanaryudu built **Aditya temple** at Vemulawada. Arikesari-II donated 100 Nivarhana's of land for this temple on Sankranti festival.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p><b>Titles of Arikesari-II:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Gunarnava ◆ Samanta Chudamani</li><li>◆ Pambarankusha ◆ Tribhuvanamalla</li><li>◆ Gunanidhi ◆ Udaatta Narayana</li><li>◆ Ammanaganda Varna</li><li>◆ Vajrapinjara ◆ Saranagatha</li></ul> <p><b>Vegaraju (A.D. 955-960):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was the <b>feudatory king of Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III.</b></li><li>• Vegaraju made “<b>Gangadhara</b>” city as his capital.</li><li>• Somadeva Suri mentioned in his book “<b>Yashastilaka Champu Kavya</b>”, that he finished this book when Vegaraju was along with Krishna-III at <b>Yelpadi</b> (Chittoor) in A.D. 959.</li></ul> <p><b>Baddega – II / Bhadradeva (A.D. 960 – 965):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bhadradeva had built a jainist Math with the name “<b>Subhadama Jinalaya</b>” at Vemulawada. This was built for his guru “<b>Somadeva Suri</b>”.</li><li>• “<b>Bommalagattu Region</b>” flourished as a centre of Jainism during his rule.</li></ul> <p><b>Somadeva Suri:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was a Jain Preacher. He wrote following books.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Yashastilaka Champu Kavya</b> (Yashodara Charitha)</li><li>◆ <b>Neeti Kavyamruta</b></li><li>◆ <b>Yukta Chintamani</b></li><li>◆ <b>Sannavati Prakaranam</b></li></ul></li><li>• Titles of Somadeva Suri were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Shadwadha chala simha</b></li><li>◆ <b>Tarkikachakravarthy</b></li><li>◆ <b>Vakkallola Payonidhi</b></li><li>◆ <b>Vadhiba Sanchanana</b></li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>Arikesari – III (A.D.965-973):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was the last ruler of Vemulawada Chalukyas.</li><li>• He issued <b>two copper plate inscriptions</b>. They are<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Parbhani inscription</li><li>2) Karimnagar copper inscription.</li></ol></li><li>• He made <b>Vemulawada</b> as his capital and ruled.</li><li>• He donated “<b>Repaka</b>” village to Subhadama Jinalaya built by Baddega-II for Somadeva Suri. This is now located in Siricilla taluk.</li><li>• His titles are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Pamparamkusha</li><li>◆ Vidyadhara</li><li>◆ Samantha Chudamani</li><li>◆ Vikramarjuna</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Administration - Economic Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• King is the supreme authority.</li><li>• <b>The important officers</b> were Mahasandhi Vigraha, Tantrapala and Satradipala.</li><li>• Village was under the control of 12 officers.</li><li>• <b>Gaunda, Goud, Patel and Reddy</b> were the officers.</li><li>• The Professions during this period were <b>Bronze-making, Weavers and Charmakar’s</b> (cobbler’s).</li><li>• The land tax was <b>1/6 of the total crop produce</b>, is main source of income.</li><li>• Apart from the tax Payable by individual, the whole village used to pay tax yearly once. This was known as “<b>Gramawar Method</b>”.</li></ul> <p><b>Judiciary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• King is the <b>supreme Judicial authority</b>.</li><li>• In states, Rashtradipati was judge and in Vishayas, Vishayadipati was Judge.</li></ul>
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- During this period, the special judges by name “**Pradvivaka**” were appointed.
- “**Mithakshara**” book of **Vignaneshwara** and **Neeti kavyamruta** of Somadeva Suri were considered as Dharma Shastra books during their period.

### **Religious Conditions:**

- Jainism** was Prominent during their Period.
- Vemulawada Chalukyas built many jaina temples by Patronizing Jainism.
- The capitals of Vemulawada Chalukyas, “Vemulawada” and **Podhanapuram (Bodhan)** were the Jain centres.
- Pottla Cheruvu** (Patancheru) had 500 Jain homes.
- Popular Jain Monk during this Period was **Somadeva Suri**.
- Baddega-II built “**Subhadama jinalaya**” for Somadeva Suri in Vemulawada. For this Arikesari -III had donated “**Vanikatupalli**” village.
- Pampa Kavi’s brother Jina vallabha was Jain follower.
- Jina vallabha issued “**kurkyala inscription**” in Karimnagar and built “**Chakreshwara**” temple near Kurkyala (Jain deity).
- The inscription on Bommala Varmagutta in which the 1<sup>st</sup> **Telugu kanda poem** was visible.
- The Jain’s education starts with the sutra “**Om Namo Sidhamnamo**”.
- The important Jain centres at the time of Vemulawada Chalukya’s were:**
  - ◆ Vemulawada
  - ◆ Anumakonda (Hanumakonda)
  - ◆ Kolanupaka
  - ◆ Bodhan
  - ◆ Pottla Cheruvu (Patancheru)

### **Kolanupaka:**

- This is present in Yadadri district (Previously Nalgonda). This was the **great Jain centre**. Initially it was a Shaiva centre.
- Digambara statue of Vardhamana is present here.

### **Constructions:**

- Hundred Pillar Indra Narayana temple present** in Bodhan was built during Vemulawada Chalukya’s period. This temple was changed as **Daval Masjid** during Aurangazeb Period.
- Rajarajeswara temple in Vemulawada was built in 11<sup>th</sup> Century by **Mahamandaleshwara Rajaditya** (feudatory king of Vikramaditya-IV). This was initially jain temple later changed into Shiva temple.
- According to **Vemulawada inscription** of Arakesari-II, the 4 main temples in Vemulawada and their deities.

Temples	Sthanadipati
Rajarajeswara temple	Mallikarjuna
Aditya Gruham	Vyakatilinga
Nagareshwara temple	Vyakyana Bhattacharika
Baddegeshwara temple	Vidyarani

### **Literature**

- Vemulawada Chalukya’s encouraged telugu and kannada literature.
  - Court poets of Arakesari-II were Pampa Kavi,
  - Malliya Rechana and Padma Kavi (Telugu Poets).
- Malliya Rachana’s “Kavijanasrayam”** is the **earliest work of Telugu Prosody** (basic rhythm of verses in Telugu poetry).
- Padma kavi** wrote “**Jinendra Puranam**” in telugu.

**Pampa kavi:**

- His titles: **Kannada Aadi kavi** and “**Kavitha Gunarnava**”.
- He belongs to “**Vangiparru**” village in Guntur.
- He is first in kannada, **Aadi kavi of kannada literature**.
- **Literary works of Pampa Kavi**
  - ◆ **Aadi Puranam** (on Rishaba nadha)
  - ◆ **Pampa Bharatham** (Translation of Mahabharatha in Kannada), it is also known as Vikramarjuna Vijayam.
- Pampa kavi’s Grave is present in Bodhan fort wall.

- The 1<sup>st</sup> three Kannada poets are known as **“Kannada Trayam”** (three gems of Kannada poetry) – Jain poets.
  - ◆ Pampa Kavi
  - ◆ Ponna – book **Shantipuranam**
  - ◆ Ranna – book **Ajithanatha Puranam**

**Vemulavada Bhimakavi:**

- **Literary works:**
  - ◆ Raghava Pandeeveeyam
  - ◆ Shathakandara Ramayanam

**Jina Vallabha:**

- **Book:** **Mahaveera swamy Stotram**.
- **Titles:** Sakala Kalapraveena, Gunapaksha pathi, Bhavyaratnakara.

## Mudigonda Chalukyas

- Mudigonda Chalukya’s ruled “Manchikondanadu” by making **Mudigonda (Khammam)** as their capital. Mudigonda is in Koravi Seema of Telangana.
- The Khammam and Warangal regions are called as **Koravi Seema**.
- The eastern region of koravi Seema was called as **Manchikondanadu**.
- Other name for Koravi seema is **“Visurunadu”**.

**Mudigonda Chalukya’s:**

- ◆ The founder of the clan : Gonagudu.
- ◆ The founder of the kingdom: Kokkiraju.
- ◆ Progenitor : Ranamarda.
- ◆ Capital: Mudigonda (Khammam)
- ◆ Official emblem: Necklace (Kantaka Haram)
- ◆ Greatest ruler : Kusumayudha – I
- ◆ Last ruler : Nagathi Raju.

- Mudigonda Chalukya’s were the **feudatories of Vengi (Eastern) Chalukyas**.
- They ruled feudatories of eastern chalukyas from A.D. 850 to Kakatiya’s Rudradeva’s period for about 3 and half centuries.

**Historical Sources:**

- ◆ Moghali Cheruvu inscription,
- ◆ Koravi Copper Inscription (A.D.935),
- ◆ Guduru inscription of Viryala (A.D.1124),
- ◆ **Krivvaka (Kukkanuru) inscription** of Kusumayudha.
- The **Moghali Cheruvu** inscription issued by the **Kokkiraja** describes about the dynasty of Mudigonda Chalukyas.
- According to this Moghali Cheruvu inscription, Kokkoraja and Ranamardha both were Brothers. They Established their kingdom by making mudigonda as capital.

## **Rulers / Political History**

### **Kokkiraju:**

- Titles: **Pravardhamana, Vijaya.**
- Founder of the dynasty.

### **Ranamardha**

- He was the “Progenitor” of the dynasty.
- According to Moghalicheruvu inscription, he was described as second Rama.
- He defeated Chiyya king and got “**Garuda Dvaja Sthambam**”.
- He was having great “**Vetala Dvajam**” which was with Ravaṇasura in those days.
- Ranamardha wore necklace known as “**Kantiya**” and it was his official emblem.

### **Kusumayudha-I (A.D. 870 – 895):**

- He was the contemporary of **Chalukya Bhima-I of Eastern Chalukyas.**

#### **According to Koravi inscription:**

- He was the **feudatory king to 1<sup>st</sup> Chalukya Bhima of Vengi Chalukya**.
- He played important role in **Vengi Chalukya – Manyakheta** conflicts.
- This inscription explains about his victories.
- **Chalukya Bhima** donated a Village called “**Kukiparru**” to a Brahmin named **Potamayya** on the request of Kusumayudha-I.
- He played Prominent role in defeating Rasatrakuta’s and throwing them away from Koravi Seema.

### **Kusumayudha – II (A.D. 935 -960):**

- He had a title namely “**Vineeta Janasraya**”.
- There was peace in the Kingdom during his time. Kusumayudha – II exempted all the tax in the village “**moghali cheruvu**” and donated it to a Brahmin namely “Dhoniya sharma”( of Kuthsitha Gotra), this was donated on a

Sankranthi festival. This inscription which explain donation had ithihasa poems.

- Koravi inscription explains about political condition and administration.

### **Kusumayudha-IV:**

- According to Moghali cheruvu inscription, he donated **Moghalicheruvu** village to a Brahmin called “**Gonaya**”.

### **Betaraja – I (A.D. 1075-1100):**

- Betharaju-1 came to power after his father Kusumayudha -IV death.
- From that time, conflicts started in the kingdom.
- Kakartya Gundana defeated Betaraja and occupied the Koravi region.
- Later, Betaraja-I took the help of the ruler of Viriyala and regained his Kingdom.

### **Kusumayudha – V:**

- Title – Muttenegalla.

### **Kusumayudha – VI:**

- Title – Marbala Kesari.
- his contemporary was “**Rudradeva**” of Kakatiya dynasty.
- According to **Krivvaka inscription**, Rudradeva defeated him. After this defeat , Kusumayudha – VI was in exile for 12 years.
- After 1 years, he regained his kingdom with the help of his ministers and appointed them as Mahamandaleswara (Grand Chiefs).

### **Nagathi Raja:**

- His title was “Viveka Narayana”.
- During his period Kakatiya ruler Ganapati deva defeated Nagati Raja and annexed Mudigonda Chalukya’s Kingdom.
- The decline of Mudigonda Chalukya’s is explained in “**Palampeta**” inscription issued

by Recharla Rudra who was the army chief of kakatiyas.

## **Social and Economic Conditions**

- Inscriptions tells us that Mudigonda Chalukya's belong to “**Manavyasa Gotra**”.
- Initially they were Sudras, later they were Brahminized.
- According to **Moghalicheruvu inscription**, people lived in village and tribal huts.
- The rulers were concerned about the Welfare and Poverty of the people.
- It is believed that if some one gives Produce (**Eragadanyam**) to government on **peramani Poornima day**, good fortune will be bestowed upon them.
- By this, we can say that there was no pressure for the payment of taxes. Public used to pay taxes Voluntarily.
- This tax money was used for Agricultural developments and for construction of Canals and to dug tanks.

## **Religion**

- They followed Vedic, Shaiva, Vaishnava and Sakteya religions.

### **Shakti Devata:**

- Mudigonda Chalukya'treated themselves as “**Harati Putras**” & ruled with **Sapta matrukas**.
- Betaraja's wife Sri Mahadevi was known as “Abhinava Gowri”.

### **Vaishnavam:**

- Their inscriptions contain Bhagwan Narayana, Varaha and Garuda Dvajam, by this we can tell that they were the follower of Vaishnavism.

### **Kamadeva:**

- Most Prominent God during those days. He is in the form of “**Nirguna Deva**”.
- Till today, tribes worship Kamadeva in North Telangana.

### **Festivals:**

- 1) **Makara Sankranti**: Good fortune will be bestowed if donations are done on this day.
- 2) **Peramani Poornima**: it is believed that it is good to pay taxes / produce voluntarily to the government.
- 3) **Gowri Festival** : this is today's “Bathukamma” festival.

# Kakatiya Dynasty

## Kakatiya's

- ◆ Progenitor : **Venna Bhupati**.
- ◆ Founder of the kingdom : **Betaraju – I**
- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> independent Ruler : Rudradeva
- ◆ Capital : Orugallu
- ◆ Official language : Sanskrit
- ◆ Religion : Shaivism (Initially Jainism)
- ◆ Official emblem : Varaha (pig)
- ◆ Varna : Shudras
- ◆ Vamsha : Durjaya (According to Bayyaram tank Inscription)
- ◆ Greatest Ruler : Ganapati Deva,
- ◆ Last Ruler: Pratapa Rudra – II,
- ◆ Foreign traveller : Marco polo (during Rudrama Devi's Period).

- Kakati means “**Gummadi / Kushmandam**”.
- After Satavahanas, Kakatiyas ruled over all Andhra Pradesh.
- According to **Prataparudra Yasho Bhushanam** of Vidyanadha, Kakatiya's name arrived because they worshiped local deity by name “**Kakati**”.
- Some historians opine that the name Kakatiyas is from the place **Kakatiya puram** where they lived.
- Being the **feudatories of Rashtrakutas in 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries** they used “**Garuda**” as their official symbol. But later when they became **feudatories of Kalyani Chalukyas** they used “**Varaha**” as their official symbol.
- They ruled independently between 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- Contemporaries of Kakatiyas from 10<sup>th</sup> century to 13<sup>th</sup> century.

- ◆ Kannada region – Hoyasalas
- ◆ Marata region – Yadavas
- ◆ Tamil region – Pandiyas
- ◆ North India – Delhi Sultans.

## Historical Sources

### Magallu inscription (A.D. 956):

- This was issued by Vengi Chalukya ruler **Danarnava**.
- This is the 1<sup>st</sup> inscription which mentioned about Kakatiyas.
- According to this inscription, the Progenitor of Kakatiya's was **Kakartya Gundana**.
- This inscription mentions that Kakatiya's belong to **Saamanta Vitti Vamsa**.

### Bayyaram Tank inscription (A.D. 1219):

- It was issued by **Mailamba** (sister of Ganapati Deva). This explains about the **lineage of the Kakatiya dynasty**.
- According to this inscription, the Progenitoris **Venna Bhupathi of Durjaya clan**. According to this inscription Kakatiya's Durjaya's Shudra Clan.

## Rulers

### Sub-ordinate / Feudatory Kakatiya Kings (Early Kakatiyas):

#### Betaraju-I (A.D. 995-1050):

- He is the son of Kakartya Gundana.
- According to Khazipet inscription, Betaraju-I was the **feudatory king of western (Kalyani) Chalukyas**.

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- **Guduru inscription** says that he occupied his kingdom with the help of Viriyala rulers.
- **His titles: Kakati Puradhinatha and Chodakshmapala** (after the victory on Cholas).
- He issued **Shanigara inscription**, this was written by **Narayanayya**.
- His minister Narayanayya renovated **Yuddamalla Jina temple at Shanigaram**.

### **Prolaraju – I ( A.D.1050 – 1075 ) :**

- He dug many tanks namely **Kesa samudram (Kesari Tank)** in Hanumakonda, **Jagat Kesari Samudram**
- His titles were **Kakati vallabha, Arigaja Kesari** and **Samadhigatha Pancha Mahasabda**.
- Prolaraju accompanied Kalyani Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya-VI in his invasions and earned the title **Samadhigatha Pancha Mahasabda**.
- His victories are explained in **Khazipet, Pillalamarri and Palampeta inscriptions**.

### **Betaraju – II (A.D. 1075–1108):**

- He built “**Shivapuram**” city in Hanumakonda and constructed “**Beteswara temple**” in it.
- He donated Shivapuram to his spiritual guru “**Rameshwara Pandit**”.
- Betaraju-II took “**Shiva diksha**” from his guru.
- He issued Khazipet inscription (A.D. 1090), according to this inscription, his titles are:
  - ◆ **Vikrama Chakriya**
  - ◆ **Tribhuvana malla**.
- His minister **Vaijandadeesha** was a great Politician & wise strategist. He assisted Vikramaditya-VI (of Kalyani Chalukyas) in his invasions and got **thousand villages in Sabbi mandalam as a gift**.

### **Durgaraju :**

- Eldest son of Betaraju – II. He issued **Khazipet Durga inscription**.

- Titles: Tribhuvana Malla and Chalamartiganda.

### **Prolaraju-II (A.D. 1115-1157):**

- He was the last ruler among feudatory Kakatiyas. He was important ruler among early Kakatiyas.
- He issued **Shanigaram inscription and Padmakshi temple inscription**.
- He constructed following temples in Hanmakonda.
  - ◆ **Siddeshwara temple**
  - ◆ **Swayambhu temple**
  - ◆ **Padmakshi temple**
- During his period only, **construction of Orugallu fort started** it was completed by Rudradeva.
- Prolaraju-II took various measures for development of agriculture and to alleviate the poverty by this he earned the title “**Daaridraya Vidravana**”.
- His titles: Mahamandaleswara, Maha Ahanka Lankeshwara, Nishank Pradhana Prabhanda.
- His Minister Betanamatya was a Jain follower:
- Mailama wife of Betanamatya constructed Kadatalaya jain choultry in Hanumakonda.
- Rudradeva son of Prolaraju-II ascended the throne after him, according to the **draksharama inscription (A.D. 1158)** issued by **Inangala Brahmi Reddy**, Minister of Prolaraju-II

### **Independent Kakatiya's Rudradeva (Pratapa Rudra-I)**

- He ruled between 1158 – 1195 A.D.
- He issued **thousand pillar temple inscription** (A.D. 1163) in Hanumakonda.
- This Hanumakonda Prashasti (inscription) was written by poet **Achitendra**.
- According to this inscription Rudradeva was a feudatory king from 1158 – 1162 A.D and

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<p>he ruled independently from 1163 to 1195 A.D.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He declared independence in the year 1163 and became the <b>1<sup>st</sup> independent ruler of Kakatiya's</b>.</li><li>• He issued another inscription namely "<b>Ganapampa Ganapavaram inscription</b>".</li><li>• "<b>Draksharama inscription</b>" describes Rudradeva as "<b>Vinaya Bhushana</b>", this inscription was issued by <b>Inangala Brahmi Reddy</b>.</li><li>• According to <b>Pillalamarri Narayana Reddy inscription (1196 A.D.)</b>, Rudradeva himself was a poet and he adorned poets and was like "<b>Kalpataru</b>" ( a wish granting tree) for poets and educationalists.</li><li>• Rudradeva wrote "<b>Neetisaram</b>" book in Sanskrit Language.</li><li>• His titles:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Vidyabhushana</b></li><li>◆ <b>Daaya Gaja Kesari</b></li></ul></li><li>• Rudradeva completed the construction of Orugallu fort (Warangal fort) and shifted capital from Hanumakonda to Warangal.</li><li>• In the year <b>1163 A.D.</b> Rudradeva constructed <b>thousand pillar temple</b> in Hanumakonda. For the maintenance of this temple, he donated "<b>Maddi cheruvu</b>" village.</li><li>• His first invasion was on "<b>Dhomma Rajyam</b>".</li><li>• According to <b>Draksharama inscription</b> Rudradeva conquered Godavari region.</li><li>• According to <b>Tripurantakam inscription</b> Rudradeva extended his kingdom till Tripurantakam.</li><li>• Rudradeva gave a title "<b>Kota Gelpata</b>" to his army Chief <b>Malya katiya</b> for conquering Dharani fort.</li><li>• According to <b>Jammaluru inscription</b> (A.D.1202) issued by Bhollayya ruler of</li></ul>	<p><b>Charuku Dynasty</b>, Rudradeva gave the forest area of Srisailam to Charuku Dynasty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thousand pillar inscription explains about the military victories of Rudra deva.</li><li>• Rudra deva supported Nalagama Raju in <b>Palnadu battle</b>.</li><li>• Rudra deva died in the battle with Yadava king Jaitugi in the year 1195 A.D. This is mentioned in the book "<b>Vrata Kanda</b>" written by <b>Hemadri</b>.</li><li>• According to this book, Jaitugi (Jaitrapala) invaded Kakatiya kingdom killed Rudradeva and took his adopted son "Ganapatideva" as captive.</li><li>• Rudra deva's important army chief was <b>Vellanki Gangadhara</b>.</li><li>• Gangadhara is the follower of Vaishnavism and constructed <b>Prasanna Kesava temple</b> in Hanumakonda.</li></ul>
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### Mahadeva (A.D. 1195-99):

- He is the brother of Rudra deva. Inscription related to Mahadeva 's time period are
  - ◆ **Sundella Grama inscription (A.D. 1197)** in Peddapalli district.
  - ◆ Broken inscription found in Warangal fort.
- His guru was **Dhruveshwara Pandit**.
- He continuously fought with the ruler's of Yadava dynasty and finally died in the hands of Jaitrapala.
- At that time, Political disturbances started in the Kakatiya kingdom. This Political unrest was solved by Army chief of Mahadeva namely "**Recharla Rudra Reddy**"
- By this Recharla Rudra Reddy was given a title "**Kakatiya Rajyabharadhoureeya**".
- Recharla Rudra Reddy made efforts to release Ganapati Deva.

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### **Ganapati Deva (A.D.1199-1262):**

- Ganapati deva is a son of Mahadeva.
- Jaitugi, a ruler of Yadava kingdom killed Rudra deva and took Ganapati deva as captive. Later Ganapati deva was released by “Singanna” of yadava kingdom.
- By this Singanna got title
  - ◆ Andhra Raya Sathapanocharya
  - ◆ Telungaraya Shirahkamatothpatana
- Ganapati deva united all the telugu speaking people to one place and ruled today's Telangana – Andhra region for a long period of 63 years (1199–1262 A.D.).
- 1<sup>st</sup> inscription related to the administration of Ganapati deva – **Manthena inscription in Karimnagar related to Dec 26, 1199 A.D.**
- During Ganapati deva's time period :
  - ◆ Senani (Army Chief) – **Recharla Rudra**
  - ◆ Chief of Elephantry – **Jayappa Senani**
  - ◆ Chief of Chariot – **Gangayya Sawhney**

### **Victories of Ganapati Deva's Army:**

- Ganapati deva is the greatest ruler and indomitable king.
- Ganapati deva defeated “**Pinna Chouda**” of Ayya dynasty in Diviseema and made him as feudatory king.
- Ganapati deva married **Narama, Perama** daughters of Pinna Chouda. Pinna Chouda's son **Jayappa Senani** appointed Gaja Shahini in Kakatiya Army.
- Ganapati deva has presented his army chief “**Malayala Chouda**” with the titles, those were “**Dweepiluntaka**”, “**Divichurakara**” on winning **Diviseema war**.
- Ganapati deva caused the death of **Pridhveeshwara, ruler of Velanati** and got the title “**Pridhveeshwara Shirah Kanduka Kridavinoda**”.

- Defeated Nidadavole Chalukya ruler Veerabhadra and made him as a feudatory king.
- He got the title “**Chodakataka Churakara**” after winning over Katak.
- Defeated **Gangaiah Sawhney** of Kayastha dynasty in Kadapa region and made as a feudatory king to Ganapati deva.
- **Telugu Chouda's** of Nellore region became feudatories of Ganapati deva.
- He conquered **Natavadi region** and married his sister “**Mailamba**” to Rudra king of Natavadi.
- The wars fought by Ganapati deva and his victories are written on **Iragavaram pillar inscription**.
- The inscriptions which tells about the Southern victories of Ganapati deva are
  - ◆ **Chebrol inscription (1228 A.D.) – Recharla Rudra**
  - ◆ **Ganapeshwara inscription (1231 A.D.) – by Jayappa Senani**
- Ganapati deva's title is Raya Gajakesari.
- He issued **Motupalli inscription (1244 A.D.)** for the relief of foreign trades. This is known as Motupalli Abhaya Shasana. For implementation of this, he appointed **Siddaya deva**.
- Other name for Motupalli was **Deshiya Kondapuram**.
- **Four stone structures** were constructed on four sides of Orugallu fort by Ganapati deva. He also built “**Sahasralingayam**” in Orugallu.
- During his period, the tax collected from beggars & Prostitutes was known as “**Ganachary tax**”.
- During his period **Panditaradhyā, Palakurthi Somanatha** had spread Veera Shaivam. Ganapati deva's spiritual Guru was **Vishweswara Sambu**.

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- He maintained friendly relations with his neighbouring **Yadava ruler Singama** and his descendants.
- Ganapati deva issued **Jamalapuram inscription in 1202 A.D.**

### **Muthukur Battle (A.D. 1262 ):**

- Madura (Pandya) emperor **Jatavarma Sundara Pandya** invaded Nellore.
- Ganapati deva supported Nellore Telugu Chounda king **Manumasiddi – II** and fought against Jatavarma.
- Jatavarma Sundara Pandya **defeated Ganapati Deva**.
- The only battle which Ganapati deva lost was Muttukur battle.
- After losing the Muttukur battle, Ganapati deva retired and gave the power to his daughter Rudrama Devi.

### **Important Persons during Ganapati deva's Period:**

#### **Gangaiah Sawhney:**

- He was appointed by Ganapati deva as “**Bahattara Niyogadipati**”.
- His titles: **Mandalika Brahmarakshasa**, Rakkessa Ganga and Gandapendera.

#### **Prolabhima Nayaka :**

- He was the great minister of Ganapati deva.
- His titles are **Aaruvela Dooshaka** (Six thousand Dooshaka), **Kanchi Choorakara**.

#### **Jayappa Senani:**

- He worked as the head of elephantry.
- His title : **Vyrigodhar Paruttu**.

### **Rudrama Devi (A.D. 1262 – 89):**

- Rudrama devi is the daughter of Ganapati deva and Somamba.
- She was the great Woman ruler in South India during Medieval period.

- She is the first lady to rule Andhra Pradesh.
- Titles of Rudrama devi : **Rayagajakesari**, **Rudradeva Maharaju** and **Platodruthi** (According to Durgi inscription).

#### **Rudrama devi inscriptions:**

- ◆ Malkapuram inscriptions
- ◆ Bidar fort inscription
- Harihara deva, Murari deva step brothers of Rudrama devi, waged a rebellion against her. She suppressed them with the help of her Ministers.
- Rudrama devi’s Coronation Ceremony was explained in **Durgi inscription**. This inscription was issued by **Kayastha Jenniga deva**.
- Yadava king Mahadeva conspired to conquer Kakatiya’s kingdom. During that time, the responsibility of Protecting the kingdom was given to **Recharla Prasaditya**.

#### **Titles of Recharla Prasaditya:**

- ◆ Kakatiya Rajya Sthapanacharya
- ◆ Raja Pithamahanka
- The neighbouring kingdoms during Rudrama devi’s time were **Eastern Gangas, Yadava’s and Pandyas**.
- When Yadava king “**Mahadeva**” invaded on Kakatiyas, Rudramadevi defeated them and shunted out the enemies upto **Devagiri fort**.
- In this battle the important role was played by **Sinda bhairava**, who was the Army chief of Rudrama devi.
- The **Bidar fort inscription** of Rudramadevi describes about this victory.
- According to Ekamranatha’s “**Prataparudra Charita**” and **Malkapuram inscription**, Rudrama devi got the title “**Rayagajakesari**” (Lion for the enemies kings elephants) after defeating Mahadeva of Yadavas.

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### Important Army chiefs who supported Rudrama devi in her administration:

- ◆ Kayastha Jennigadeva
- ◆ Recharla Prasaditya
- ◆ Gona Ganna Reddy
- ◆ Kayastha Tripura
- ◆ Malyala Gundiy Nayaka
- “**Chandupatla inscription**” of **Puvvalamummadi** explains about the death of Rudrama devi.
- According to **Chandupatla inscription (27<sup>th</sup> Nov, 1289 A.D.)**, Nalgonda district, **Rudrama devi and her chief Mallikarjuna** lost their lives while suppressing the rebel **Kayastha Ambadeva**. Ambadeva was the feudatory king of Kakatiyas.
- Rudrama devi died in “**Tripuranthakam battle**”.
- Ambadeva issued “**Tripuranthakam inscription**” which explains his victories.
- **Venice (Italy) traveller Marco Polo** visited Kakatiya kingdom during Rudrama devi’s time period.
- Rudrama devi introduced “**Nayankara system**” during her period.
- Rudrama devi Army chief, Prime Minister was “**Induluri Annadeva**”.

### Pratapa Rudra-II (A.D. 1289-1323):

- He was the last ruler of Kakatiyas.
- He is the grandson of Rudrama devi ( Son of Rudramadevi’s eldest daughter – Mummadamma).
- His titles:  
**Daya gajakesari,**  
**Muru Rayara Ganda,**  
**Kumara Rudra, Veera Rudra.**

- He brought ammendments in administration after his accession to the throne.
- He strengthened Nayankara system.
- During Pratapa Rudra – II period, “**Singama Nayaka**” established independent “**Anegondi**” kingdom on the banks of Tungabhadra river.
- Capital of Anegondi was “**Kampili**”.
- Pratapa Rudra – II invaded Anegondi and made Singama Nayaka as his feudatory king. Pratapa Rudra made “**Trimukha Plan**” to defeat Kayastha Ambadeva and his friends Pandyas and Yadavas.
- In 1291 A.D, Pratapa Rudra with his army chief Induluri Annaya invaded Ambadeva at Tripuranthakam and defeated Ambadeva.
- As mark of this victory **Induluri Annadeva** issued inscription in Tripuranthakam.
- Pratapa Rudra – II inscriptions:
  1. Sakalavedu inscription (A.D. 1317)
  2. Kolanupalli inscription (A.D. 1321) – Mahabubnagar
- **Pratapa Rudra sanskrit court Poets:**
  - ◆ **Vidyanadha** – **“Pratapa Rudra Yashobhushanam” book**
  - ◆ **Mallinadha** – wrote commentaries on Kalidasa books
  - ◆ **Viddana charya** – Prameyya Charchamrutam
  - ◆ **Agastya literary works** –
    - Balabharatam
    - Nalakeerthi Koumudhi
    - Krishna Chartam
    - Natyashastram (Kavyam)
    - Dhvanyalokam (Kavyam)

## **Muslim invasions on Kakatiya Kingdom**

- Muslim invasions started on South India during Pratapa Rudra – II Period.
- The following sources mention that Muslims invaded Orugallu “8” times.
  - 1) Vidyanadha –  
**“Pratapa Rudra Yashobhushanam”**
  - 2) Prolaya Nayaka –  
**“Vilasa thamra inscription”**
  - 3) Anithalli – **“Kaluva cheru inscription”**
- The following poets says that Muslims invaded “5” times.
  1. Amir Khusrow
  2. Firishta
  3. Abdul Wassaf
- Historians take Muhammadiya’s books as credible.
- According to this, Delhi sultans invaded Kakatiya’s for 5 times during Pratapa Rudra – II’s period. Out of those important ones are;

### **1<sup>st</sup> invasion (A.D.1303):**

- Delhi Sultan during 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim invasion on Kakatiya’s was **Allah-ud-din khilji**.
- This invasion was done by **Malik Fakruddin Juna**, army chief of Allah-ud-din khilji.
- Malik Fakruddin was defeated in the battle near **Upparapalli** (Karimnagar) and run away.
- According to **Velugoti vari Vamshavali book**, Kakatiya army chief “**Potuganti Maili**” and “**Vennama**” son of Recharla Prasaditya showed great skills and power to win this battle.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> invasion (A.D.1309):**

- Delhi Sultan during this period : **Allah-ud-din khilji**
- Invasion took place under the supervision of Army chief “**Malik kafur**”.
- Pratapa Rudra was defeated and **Kakatiya’s were made feudatories to Delhi Sultans**.
- Kakatiya’s became feudatories to Delhi Sultans for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in the year **1309**.
- By taking the chance of the defeat of Pratapa Rudra – II, some feudatories of Kakatiya’s declared independence. The important were Kayastha Malladeva and Nellore Ranganadha.

### **5<sup>th</sup> invasion (A.D.1323):**

- This was the last invasion and in this Kakatiya’s lost total kingdom.
- Delhi Sultan during this invasion was **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**.
- Chief of this invasion was **Juna khan / Ulghu khan (Mohammad bin Tughlaq)**.
- Juna khan defeated Pratapa Rudra – II and Diminished the Kakatiya Kingdom.
- Later the name of Warangal was changed to **Sultanpur**.
- The name of officer **Gannama Nayaka** was changed as **Malik Maqbool** and was appointed as the Governor of **Sultanpur**.
- **Burhanoddin (Jagannatha Pandita Rayalu)** was appointed as a Administrative officer of Sultanpur
- According to **Vilasa inscription**, Juna Khan made **Pratapa Rudra-II** as captive and when he was taking him to Delhi, Pratapa Rudra-II jumped into Narmada river and killed himself.
- This Vilasa inscription was issued by “**Prolaya Nayaka**”

## **Administration of Kakatiya's**

- Historian **P.V. Parabrahma Sastri** did research on the Admimistrative system and Economic conditions of Kakatiya's.
- The book written by Parabrahma Sastri – **"The Kakatiya's"**.
- The historian **"Bartenstein"** described the Administrative system of Kakatiya's as **"Segmentary state"** Administration.
- **Romila Thaper** described Kakatiya's Administration as Metropolitan system.
- Kakatiya's implemented **De-centralised** monarchy system.
- Kakatiya's implemented the system known as **"Rajyam Saptanga Samanvita"**.
- Apart from being Sudras, they implemented the policies established by the ancient Politicians / Strategists.
- The **Mandalika system** is the important policy of Kakatiya's in which the Kakatiya's encouraged stronger Mandalikas.
- **Kakatiya is the only Kingdom to have women ruler in Hindu dynasty's.**
- The other important feature is that **the adopted son becoming the King / Ruler** (Pratapa Rudra – II).
- The book "Sakalaneethi Sammatham" mentions about the "Ashtadasha Thirdha" officers.
- According to "Neethisaram" book, the king should leave his bad habits and give up evil practises and should read Neethi Grandas.

**Following are the sources of Kakatiya administration:**

- ◆ **Shivadevayya – Purushardha Saram**
- ◆ **Madiki Singana –**  
**Sakalaneethi Sammatham**
- ◆ **Rudra deva – Neethisaram**

## **Divisions of Kingdom:**

- ◆ Kingdom → Naadu → Sthalam → Villages
- Last part in Administration is **Village**.
- 24 Villages together is known as **Sthalam**.
- **"Ayagars"** were appointed for Village administration.

## **Ayagar System:**

### **(Pannidaru Ayagandra)**

- Land was given as Wages / Salary to Ayagars for the services rendered by them to Villages and Kingdom.
  - The Village officers were known as "Ayagars".
  - Ayagar system was formed before Kakatiya's period.
  - "Ayamu" means **"field"**.
  - Every Village had **12 Ayagars**, these posts are Hereditary.
  - 12 ayagars were:
    1. Karanam
    2. Reddy
    3. Talari
    4. Purohita
    5. Kammari (Blacksmith)
    6. Potter (Kummar)
    7. Gold smith (Kamsali)
    8. Barber (Mangali)
    9. Laundry (Chakali)
    10. Carpenter (Vadrangi)
    11. Tanners (Charmakara)
    12. Vetti (bonded labour)
  - **Karanam:** He looks after the revenue records and lands in the villages.
  - **Reddy :** He collects the land tax and remits it to the government.
  - **Talari:** Village security guard.
  - **Vetti:** The persons who does free service.
- Note:** Qutub Shahi's implemented Ayagar System by the name "**Bhara Balavanthulu**".

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### Niyoga System:

- During Kakatiya's period, the administration was divided into **72 departments**. These are called Niyogas.
- The supervisor of Niyogas is known as "**Bahattara Niyogadipathi**".
- Bahattara Niyogadipathi during Ganapati Deva's period was **Gangaiah Sawhney** and during Rudrama Devi's period were **Tripurari and Ponkamallaiah Pragada**.
- Bahattara Niyogadipathi during Pratapa Rudra-II was **Ambadeva Maharaju**.
- The Prime minister was a key figure in the administration.
- The Prime Ministers (P.M) were:
  - ◆ Ganapati deva P.M –  
**Malyala Hemadri Reddy**
  - ◆ Rudrama devi P.M –  
**Vellanki Gangadhara**
  - ◆ Pratapa Rudra – II P.M –  
**Mupidi Nayaka**

### Important Ministers during Kakatiya's:

- Gaja Sahini – Chief of Elephantry,
- Sandhi Vigraha – Foreign affairs / Minister for Wars,
- Pragada – Incharge of King's Castle,
- Pradvivaha – Law Minister,
- Samudritha - Regional judicial head,
- Tirparulu – the one who decides the Percentage of crop produce to be given to the government.
- Nagara Srikavali – security guard of Castle,
- Mandaleshwara – State Governor.

### Army System:

- The army during Pratapa Rudra-II was 9 lakhs.
- Kakatiya's had a title "**Navalaksha Danurdaradeshas**".

- "**Neeti Saram**" book explains about the Military force of Kakatiya's.

### Nayankara System:

- Nayankara system in military force was introduced by **Rudrama Devi**, Pratapa Rudra strengthened this system.
- In Nayankara system, the army was maintained by Nayankara's and **King's would give lands to Nayankar in return for their services**.
- Nayankara system is similar to **Jagirdari System**.
- According to Ekamranatha's Pratapa Rudra Charita, during Pratapa rudra's period **there were 77 Nayankars for 77 towers**.
- Pratapa Rudra – II had given control over  $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of land to Nayankars.
- Nayankars used to collect the tax and Maintained law and order in this land.
- The places which were under the control of Nayankars was known as "**amaram**".
- This Nayankara system is known with different names in different Kingdoms.
- Vijayanagara Kingdom –  
**Amar Nayankara System**
  - ◆ Delhi Sultans – **Iqta System**
  - ◆ Mughals – **Mansabdari System**
- King is the supreme authority in the military force, there were two types of armies.
  - ◆ Moolabalam : Main force,
  - ◆ Samantha Sainyam (Feudatory force) : was under the control of Nayankars.
- Kakatiyas Maintained Ashwa (Horses), Gaja (Elephants), Ratha (Charioteers) and Kalbala (foot soldiers). Army Chiefs were known as Gajasahini, Ashwasahini.
- The army of Pratapa Rudra – II was 100 Elephants, 20,000 Horses and 9 lakhs infantry.
- Induluri Annaya was the incharge for **5 lakhs infamtry**.

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- According to Jayapa Senani's Nritya Ratnavali, there were different kinds of weapons such as Mace, Daggers, Sword, Spear, Crossbow, Kaanya, Nazocha, Kampana, mudgura, Bindira etc.
- Kakatiya's also gave importance for the Protection of the fort. There were four types of forts such as **Vana, Giri, Stala and Jala**.
- The personal bodyguards of Kakatiya's are known as "**Lenkas**" (**Lenkalu**).
- Lenkas main responsibility is giving protection to King
- The weapons for soldiers were manufactured at a place known as "**Mehariwada**".
- Kakatiya's used to offer Pooja at "**Ekaveera**" temple in **Mogicherla** before going to the battle field.

### Judiciary / Judicial System:

- According to Rajanithi Ratnakaram, there are 4 Nyaya Sabhas during Kakatiya's.
- Pratistita:** Temporary judicial branch appointed in Capital city.
- Apratistita:** Temporary judicial branch in Villages.
- Samudrita :** A judicial branch in which Ministers or Pradvivahaka's act as judges.
- Sashita Apratistita :** king is the Judge.
- According to Duggirala Inscription Ganapati deva solved the issues of Duggirala and Morampudi Village borders.
- There were special judges known as **Pradvikas** in Court of king.
- Kakatiya's formed **Dharmasasan**s for special cases and the judgement gave by them is preserved in the form of "**Jayapatras**".
- The "**Mudravartha**" officers used to get the official stamp on Jayapatras.
- Talari** was responsible to see that no robbery takes place in Villages.

### Economic Conditions

- Agriculture was the main occupation** in Kakatiya's period. It was done through Lakes / tanks.
- Steps taken for Agriculture development are:**
- Forests were cutdown and the land was brought under Cultivation.
  - The uncultivated land is brought under cultivation by giving tax exemptions to the farmers.
  - The lands which were away from villages were donated to officers and for religious purposes and made useless land into useful.
  - The king's land is called as "**Racha doddi**" (**Racha pollam**). This was given to farmers on the condition that half of the farm produce is to be given to the king.
  - Apart from Government, the private persons also gave the land to lease (**Koulu**) to the farmers. This is known as "**Tambula Srava**".
- The agricultural land was divided into **Magani (wet land)** and **Metta (dry land)**.
  - The irrigated land was known as "**Achukattu**".
  - The main crops were Cotton, Paddy, Jowar, Sugar cane, coconut, Wheat, Onions, Oil seeds and Indigo.
  - Scented rice was grown in the Orugallu region during Kakatiya's.**
  - The varieties of Paddy was "**Rajanna Shouli**, **Kalamu**, **Shiramukhi** and **Pathanga Hoyana**".
  - Land tax was the main source of income for the government.
  - The land tax was known as "**Ari**" and those who are paying Ari were called as "**Arigaapulu**".
  - The tool for measuring the land was "**Kesari Patigada**".

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tax was <b>1/6<sup>th</sup></b> of the total crop produce.</li> <li>• The taxes “<b>Koru</b>” and “<b>Putti Sahiti</b>” were imposed on the agricultural land.</li> <li>• The land tax was collected either in the form of money or crop produce.</li> <li>• Tax in the form of money – <b>Puttipahundi</b>.</li> <li>• Tax in the form of grains – <b>Putti Koluchutta</b>.</li> <li>• Taxes were collected by an officer known as “<b>Kolakandru</b>”.</li> <li>• The crop produce in fixed land was known as “<b>Siddayam</b>”.</li> <li>• People should pay tax twice in a year i.e; in Kartika masam and Vishaka masam (month). The traditional taxes during this period are           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Darishinam:</b> Tax paid while visiting the king.</li> <li>◆ <b>Upakruti:</b> Amount to be paid for the services of officers or for receiving benefits from king.</li> <li>◆ <b>Appanam:</b> paying for no reason.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The own land of king was known as <b>Racha polam / Racha doddi</b>.</li> <li>• According to <b>Mella cheruvu inscription (A.D.1311)</b> king had total powers on Racha Pollam, Regadi or Velligadu and on Sandy soil.</li> <li>• Racha pollam / Racha doddi was mentioned in Mella cheruvu inscription.</li> <li>• The land under the control of Nayankars was “<b>Veli Pollam</b>”.</li> <li>• People used to have individual lands. When there is any necessity king used to take their lands and would pay compensation to them. By this we can say that “<b>King does not have full control on the land</b>”.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kakatiya's constructed many lakes for the Agriculture.</li> <li>• They constructed lakes in such a way that when one lake is filled with water, the extra water will go into another lake. This is the chain system known as “<b>Golusu Kattu Cheruvulu</b>”. The lakes (tanks) were;</li> </ul> <p><b>1. Ramappa Cheruvu: Palampeta (Mulugu)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Constructed by Recharla Rudra.</li> <li>◆ Till to date 4,350 acres of land can be irrigated through this.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Pakala Cheruvu (Warangal):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Constructed by <b>Jagadalumummadi</b>.</li> <li>◆ It can irrigate upto 9,037 acres of land.</li> <li>◆ The necessary conditions and steps to be followed during the construction of lakes can be known through this Pakala Cheruvu.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Bayyaram Cheruvu (Khammam):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Mailamba</b> constructed it.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Kesari Samudram : Prola Raju – I.</b></p> <p><b>5. Lakkavaram Cheruvu : Ganapati deva.</b></p> <p><b>6. Ghanpur Cheruvu : during Ganapati deva's Period.</b></p> <p><b>7. Hanumakonda Cheruvu: Rudra deva.</b></p> <p><b>8. Setti Kereya Cheruvu : Betaraju-II.</b></p> <p><b>9. Kunda Samudram : Kundamamba.</b></p> <p><b>10. Katukuru Cheruvu (Karim nagar):</b><br/>Built by Mailamma (Ganapati deva's wife).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The army chief of Ganapati deva was <b>Malyala Chouda</b>. He constructed the following lakes.       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Chouda Samudram</li> <li>◆ Ganapa Samudram</li> <li>◆ Bala Samudram.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The incharge of lakes was known as “<b>Dashabanda</b>”.</li> <li>• Some part of land which was under lakes was given to the officers who did renovations to</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

### Water Resources / Irrigation :

- Construction of tanks / lakes is considered as one of the Saptadhanas. As mentioned in the **Ganapeshwara inscription**.

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- the lakes. This is known as “**Dashabanda Manyam**”.
- Apart from lakes / tanks canals are also constructed for agriculture.
- Example:** Gosugu canal, Ravipati canal, Bommakanti and Aleti canal.
- King Prola Raju – II** was the one who cutdown forests and constructed tanks for agriculture.

### Important taxes:

Ari	– Land Tax
Illari	– House Tax
Pullari	– Tax on grass land
Ganachari Tax	– Tax Collected from Prostitutes and Beggars
Mudhara	– Tax on Salt bags
Kilaram	– Tax on Sheeps
Alamu	– Tax on Vegetables
Gandi Sunkamu	– Tax on wells
Mudra Sunkamu	– Tax on oil mills
Madiga Sunkamu	– Tax on shops
Bandela Ayamu	– Tax on cow sheds
Antharayamu	– Tax on the plants of Areca nut
Dogaracha Tax	– Money for the Expenses of prince
Madhyakam	– Tax imposed during emergency
Annupannu	– Tax imposed during harvesting of crop
Padevala Tax	– Money for the Salaries of Military chief

- According to Muktal inscription, Professional tax is also imposed on **Soldiers**.
- The book “**Vignaneshwaram**” stated that if the land is given to a tenant for lease for a period of 20 years then that land belongs to tenant.

### Trade:

- During Kakatiya’s period, the business /trade is known as “**Vyavaharam**” and the trader is known as **Behari**.
- Trade was conducted by forming Associations / shrenis.
- Motupally Abhaya inscription** issued by Ganapati deva explains about the imports & exports during Kakatiya’s period.
- The important port city was **Motupalli (Desiyakonda city)**. It was known for international trade.
- Nanadisha, Veera Valanjigar and Ayyavol are the trade organizations which conducted international trade. The main centre for regional trade was **Orugallu**.
- The trade union for regional trade was known as “**Nakaramu**”.

### Important trade items:

- ◆ Bhusi Bhandalu – Grains,
- ◆ Kola Bhandalu – Mustard, Pepper and Til (Sesame seeds),
- ◆ Mani Bhandalu – Pearls, Corals, Glass.
- **Palkuriki Somanatha** mentioned in his book “**Panditharadhyha Charita**” that textile industry developed during Kakatiyas. It mentioned about 20 varieties of clothes.
- Marco Polo had mentioned about the **highest quality of muslin cloth** which are produced during Kakatiya’s period in his book “**Travels of Marco Polo**”.
- Marco Polo mentioned that the clothes made in **Mysolia** and **Machilipatnam** are appreciated by kings. He also said that Golconda region is well known for **diamonds**.
- The **iron swords** which are manufactured in **Nirmal** are exported to **Damascus (Syria)**.
- **Kuna Samudra** in Karimnagar and **Nirmal** are well known for iron industries.
- Nirmal is also known for toys.

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- The blankets of coarse wool (kambal) and velvet clothes (makhmal) are weaved in Warangal.
- Every village used to have sugar, jaggery and oil industries.
- Guthikonda, Palnadu Seema are known for iron industries.

### Important Exports of Kakatiya's were:

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| ◆ Trunks     | ◆ Pearls       |
| ◆ Paneer     | ◆ Mercury      |
| ◆ Gold       | ◆ Perfumes     |
| ◆ Areca Nuts | ◆ Zinc         |
| ◆ Gems       | ◆ Soft clothes |
| ◆ Sandalwood | ◆ Camphor      |
| ◆ Corals     | ◆ Elephants    |

### Important imports of Kakatiya's were:

- ◆ Arabic Horses ◆ Rose Ether
  - ◆ China clothes
- Kakatiya's used to collect high taxes from Brahmins & Purohits and less taxes from other Professions and general Public.
  - Tax on all the imports and exports is 1/30<sup>th</sup> part.

### Coins:

- Gold coins were known as **Gadyanam / Mada, Nishka.**
- Silver coins – **Ruka (Rooka).**  
1 Gadyanam = 10 Rukas
- “Varaham” symbol was present on the Gold coins.
- Every coin had the starting word “**Kesari**”.  
**Eg:** Kesari Varaha, Kesari mada, Kesari Rukha.
- Measurements of Kesari Varaha (Gadyanam):
  - ◆ Weight – 3.7 grams
  - ◆ Diameter – 2.7 cms

- Gadyanams were found at
  - ◆ Suddala ◆ Tarigoppala
  - ◆ Narasapur ◆ Kammariguddem
  - ◆ Padmakshigutta
- Prolaraju- I&II minted coins on the name of “**Ari Gajakesari**”.
- Ganapati Deva, Rudrama Devi minted coins on the name of “**Raya Gajakesari**”
- Rudra deva, Pratapa Rudra – II minted coins on the name of “**Daya Gajakesari**”.

### Weights – Measures

1 Putti	=	20 Manugulu
1 Manugu	=	4 Ettulu
1 Ettu	=	2 veesas
1 Veesa	=	40 Phalalu
1 Phalam	=	3 Tulas
1 Tula	=	3 Sinnam
1 Sinnam	=	4 Coral peas (Gurinja's)

## Social Conditions

- During Kakatiya's Period, there were 4 Varnas.
- Inter – caste marriages were prevalent. Rudrama devi's husband Veera Bhadrudu was Kshetriya.
- Sudras were in highest numbers and they were elevated to high positions in administration, hence that period was known as “**Golden era for sudras**”.
- The book “Kridabhiramam” mentions that there were 18 caste communities known as “**Ashtaa Dasha Praja**”.
- These caste communities were known as **Samaya's** (Samaya's some times used to Collect tax and gives punishments who ever not followed customs).
  - ◆ Brahmin Community – **Mahajan**
  - ◆ Vaishya Community – **Nakaram**

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- Brahmins were given Highest regard in the society.
- Evil practices were prevalent in the society.  
**Eg:** Child Marriages, dowry, Kanyashulkam, Practice of Sati.
- Men married women by giving “Oli”.
- Prostitutes had respect in the society.
- The court dancer of Pratapa Rudra – II was **Machala devi**. Book “**Kridabhiramam**” has given highest regard to Machala devi.
- The main entertainment for the general public was “**Puppet show**”.
- “Susarakhet” paste / ointment was sold in markets of Warangal fort as mentioned in “**Kridabhiramam**” (Susarkhet used for hair resistant (like turmeric)).
- **Festivals during kakatiya's Period:**  
Sankranthi, Gobillu , Erruvaka.

## Religious Conditions

- Early Kakatiya's followed – **Jainism**
- Later Kakatiya's followed – **Shaivism**.

### Jainism:

- During Kakatiya's period, Buddhism was almost diminished but Jainism was followed.
- Early Kakatiya's patronized “**Digambara Jainism**”.
- Jain poet during Pratapa Rudra-II was “**Appayaryudu**”. He has written “**Jinendra Kalyana Abhyudayam**”.
- Main Jain centres during Kakatiya's were **Jogipeta (Sangareddy)** and **Siddeshwara Temple (hanumakonda)**.
- According to the book “**Siddeshwara Charitha**” written by **Kase Sarvappa**, Ganapati deva harassed Jain people severely and his guru Vishweshwara Shambu had destroyed 36 Jain Villages.

### Shaivism:

- During Kakatiya's the main & prominent religion was Shaivism.
- Kakatiya's Patronized **Kalamukha Shaivam, Pashupata Shaivam, Veera Shaivam and Aradhyshaivam**.

### Kalamukha Shaivam:

- The main centre for Kalamukha Shaivam during that period was “**Alampur**”.
- The founder of Kalamukha Shaivam is “**Lakulisa (Lakuleshwara)**”.
- **Betaraju – II, Durgaraju and Prolaraju** were the disciples of Kalamukha Shaiva guru Rameshwara Pandith.

### Pashupatha Shaivam:

- Ganapati deva and Rudrama devi patronized Pashupatha Shaivam.
  - The spiritual guru was **Vishweshwara Shambu** (Vishweshwara Shiva deva).
  - Ganapati deva had given “**Kandra Kota**” **village** as Guru Dakshina.
  - One more teacher of Ganapati deva was **Dharma Shiva**.
  - According to **Malkapuram inscription** (A.D.1261), Rudrama devi have donated two villages to her guru Vishweshwara Shambu.
    - ◆ **Mandhadamu** ◆ **Krishna Lanka**
  - During Kakatiya's Period, Vishweshwara Shambu have built many **Golaki Mutt's**.
  - **Golaki Mutt is a Shaiva school** (Vidyalaya).
  - The main centre of Pashupati Shaivas is “Golaki Mutt”.
- Note:** Construction of “Golaki Mutt” was started by “**Sadbava Shambu**” for spreading Shaivism.
- **Vishweshwara Shambu** had constructed **Veda Patashala** (school), **Maternity hospital**, **Shiva temple**, **Shuddha Shaiva Mutt** and **a place for Annadanam** (offering of food) in Mandhadam village. This is evident

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| <p>from Mandhadam inscription issued by Rudrama devi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ganapati deva's Army chief <b>Kayastha Jannigadeva</b> have donated <b>Ponduluru village</b> to the Golaki Mutt constructed by Vishweshwara Shambu, this was mentioned in <b>Ponduluru inscription</b>.</li><li>• The new sect of Shaivism known as "<b>Aradhyshaivam</b>" started in Kakatiya's period.</li><li>• During Kakatiya's period, the more prevalent Shaiva sect was "Veera Shaivam".</li><li>• During Kakatiya's period, <b>Veera Shaiva</b> and <b>Veera Vaishnava</b> religions were known as <b>Social reform religions</b>. These two religions opposed Brahmanical Traditions. And these two religions struggled for social equality.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the worship of Mailaru deva, they used to chop off their heads and tongues.</li></ul> |
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### **Vaishnavism:**

- Kakatiya kings followed Shaivism but they gave freedom regarding religion to their people. The Kakatiya's inscription starts with the prayer to Varaha.
- Kakatiya's installed Lord Vishnu statue in all the Trikuta temples.  
**Ex:** Thousand Pillar temple, Pillalamarri temple.
- Ganapati deva's sister Mailamba constructed **Gopala Krishna temple** in "**Inugurthi**".
- Kakatiya Rudra's minister **Gangadhara** constructed **Prasanna Keshava temple** in Hanumakonda.
- Pratapa Rudra's army chief **Devara Nayaka** have donated **Sakalaveedu village** to Sri Ranganatha Swamy temple on the banks of river Kaveri.

### **Veera Shaivam (Lingayatism):**

- Veera Shaivam was started by "**Basavanna**" (Basaveshwara).
- Basavanna worked as a Minister with Kalachuri king "Bijjala".
- Veera Shaiva's opposed Yagnas, Caste system, Untouchability, Superstitions, Varna dharma's and the way of performing Poojas in temples.
- Veera Shaivam was the 1<sup>st</sup> social reforming religion.
- The Preist of Veera Shaiva is known as "**Jangamas**" and the disciples are known as "**Lingayats**". Veera Shaiva's assaulted Jain people & harassed them also.

### **Mailaru Deva:**

- In Shaivism, the worship of Mailaru deva is seen.
- Shiva in rudra form is known as **Mailaru deva**.
- The one who worships Mailaru deva are known as "**Mailaru bhattas**".

### **Veera Vaishnavam:**

- This was started by **Brahma Naidu**.
- **Brahma Naidu** constructed **Chenna Kesava temple** in Palnati Seema and given permission to downtrodden people into temple and organized community lunch (Shah pankti bhojanam).

### **Smardha matham (Religion):**

- Smardha matham was introduced by Tikkana Somayaji which says "**Shivaya Vishnurupaya Shivarupaya Vishnuve**".
- Tikkana Somayaji started "**Harihara tradition**" to stop the conflicts between Shaivas and Vaishnavas and to bring equality between them.
- Harihara dvaitham introduced by **Tikkana**.

### **Worship of Grama devata (Presiding deity):**

- During Kakatiya's period, people worshipped **Kakati, Ekaveera, Maramma,**

- Poleramma, Pochamma, Jogulamba, Maisamma and Poturaju** dieties.
- Sculpture of soldier were constructed known as “**Veeragallu**” and they were worshipped.

## **Literature**

- Official language of Kakatiya’s – **Sanskrit**.
- The feudatories of Kakatiya’s have given importance to Telugu language.

### **Important Literary Works:**

#### **Shaiva Literature:**

- The poets of Shaivism followed “**Deshi Kavita**” system.
- “Deshi Kavita” system means writings in the language of general public.
- **Shivakavi’s** have introduced Deshi Kavita system in **Jana tenugu**.
- Jana tenugu movement was started by “**Nanne Choda**”.

#### **Shiva Kavitrayam (Shaivaite Poets):**

- ◆ Nanne Choda
- ◆ Mallikarjuna Pandith
- ◆ Palkuriki Somanatha.

#### **1. Nanne Choda:**

- His famous work is **Kumara Sambavam** in telugu.
- He was the first to use **Marga, Desi words** in telugu. He used “ Jana tenugu”.
- His title is **Kaviraja Sikhamani**.

#### **2. Mallikarjuna Pandith (12<sup>th</sup> century):**

- His literary work is **Shivatathvasaaram** in telugu.
- Panditaradhyha Charita describes the life history of **Mallikarjuna Pandith**.
- Panditaradhyha Charita is written by **Palkuriki Somanatha**.

#### **3. Palkuriki Somanatha (12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Century):**

- His birth place is “**Palkuriki**” near Jangaon.
- His titles:
  1. **Desikavita udhyamakarudu**
  2. **Dvipada Prakriya Adhyudu**
- He was a poet in **Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit languages**.
- His telugu literary works are:
  - ◆ Anubhavasaram
  - ◆ Basava Puranam
  - ◆ Vrushadipa Satakam
  - ◆ Panditaradhyha Charita
  - ◆ Basava Ragada
  - ◆ Basavodaharanam
  - ◆ Sahasraganamalika
- Palkuriki’s first literary work is **Anubhavasaram** and last work is **Panditaradhyha Charita**.
- First Telugu Shatakam is **Vrushadipa Shatakam**.
- Palkuriki have introduced new procedure in literature known as “**Udhaharana**”.
- 1<sup>st</sup> literary work in Udhaharana is “**Basavodharana**”.
- First Veera Shaiva puranam & **Pradamandhra desi puranam** in telugu is **Basava puranam**.
- First Dvipada Kavya in Telugu – Basavapuram.
- Basava Puranam is the life history of Basaveshwara.
- Basava Puranam is translated into English by **C.P. Brown**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> encyclopedia in telugu was **Panditaradhyha Charita**. This was translated into Sanskrit by **Gururaja Kavi**.

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### Palkuriki Sanskrit Literary works:

- ◆ Rudra Bhashyam,
- ◆ Namaskara Gandhya,
- ◆ Ashtottara Shatakanama.

### Palkuriki Kannada works:

- ◆ Sadguru ragada
- ◆ Gangotpatti ragada
- ◆ Chenna Basavanna ragada
- Palkuriki brought great revolution in Andhra desham with respect to religion and literature.

### Yadavakkula Annamayya:

- His literary work is “**Sarveshwara Shatakam**”.

### Sanskrit Poets and their literary works:

- **Rudra deva** – Neeti saram
- **Vidyanatha** – Prataparudra Yashobhushanam. Other name is Prataparudriyam.
  - ◆ Prataparudriyam is the 1<sup>st</sup> Sanskrit Alankara Sastra ( Science of figure of speech) book. This book tells us that the name Kakatiya's derived from the Goddess “Kakati” which was worshipped by Kakatiya's.
  - ◆ This book explains about Rudrama devi, and her relationship with Ganapati deva and Pratapa Rudra.
  - ◆ This book mentions that the name “**Trilinga**” is given because of the presence of three shiva linga's in Srisailam, kaleeshwaram and Draksharamam.
- **Jayappa Senani** – **Nritya Ratnavali**:
  - ◆ This book mention different dance forms such as **Perini, Chindu, Vikatam, Kanduka, Bahurupa Kollata, Kandika** etc; Desi Dance styles.

### • Raavipati Tripuranthaka:

- ◆ Premabhiramam
- ◆ Madana Vijayam
- ◆ Ambika Shatakam
- ◆ Tripuranthakodaharana.

### • Shakalya Malla Kavi:

- ◆ Udhatha raghaveeyam
- ◆ Niroshtha Ramayanam.

### • Viddhana Charya –

Prameyacharchamrutham.

### • Gandaya Bhattu – Kandana Kandakadhyam.

### Telugu literary works & Poets:

- **Vinukonda Vallabhacharya** – “**Kridabhiramam**”
  - ◆ This book mentions Orugallu as “**Andhra Nagari**”.
  - ◆ This book is based on **Premabhiramam** written by Raavipati Tripuranthaka in Sanskrit.
  - ◆ Kridabhiramam is the **1<sup>st</sup> telugu drama**.
  - ◆ This book explains about the living conditions, social, political, economical and religious conditions of people during Kakatiya's and about the city of Warangal.
  - ◆ This book mentions about the dancer, artist “**Machal devi**”.
  - ◆ This book tells us that there were “**18 community associations**” called as “**Ashtadashapraja**”.

### Tikkana Somayaji (13<sup>th</sup> Century):

- He was the court poet of Nellore Choda king “**Manuma siddi-II**”.
- His titles are **Kavi Brahma, Ubhaya Kavimitra and somayaji**.
- His first literary work is **Nirvachanottara Ramayanam**. This was dedicated to Manumasiddi – II.

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- He translated “**15 parvas** of Sanskrit Mahabharath into telugu” (from Virata Parvam to Svargarohana Parvam).
- Manumasiddi – II sent **Tikkana** as ambassador to Ganapati deva’s court. During that time Tikkana was felicitated by Ganapati deva.
- **Vishwanadha Satyanarayana** described “Tikkana” as the Sculpture garden in telugu literature.

### **Manchana – Keyurabahu Charithra:**

- This book is based on the story Viddha Salabhanjika written by Rajasekhara in Sanskrit.

### **Kethana:**

- Disciple of Tikkana.
- His title: **Abhinava Dandi**.
- His works are **Andhra Basha Bhusanam, Vignaneswaram**.
- Andhra Basha Bhusanam is the **1<sup>st</sup> telugu grammar book**.
- Kethana translated “**Dashakumara Charita**” of Dandi into telugu. This is telugu first Katha Kavyam.

### **Kolanu Ganapati deva:**

- His literary work – **Shivayogasaram**.
- This book tells us about the **Induluri Nayakas**.
- Induluri Nayakas worked in Kakatiya kingdom from Ganapati deva’s period.

### **Ekamranatha:**

- His work is **Prataparudra Charita**.
- This book explains about the Shaiva and Vaishnava temples during Kakatiya’s period.

### **Krishnamacharya:**

- Telangana 1<sup>st</sup> Vaishnava poet.
- Telugu first Vachana poet (Vachana – rhythmic writing).

- He belongs to **Santhapur** of Mahabubunagar.
- His literary works : **Simhagiri Vachanalu**  
**Narahari Vachanalu**

### **Gonabuddha Reddy:**

- Ranganatha Ramayanam  
(1<sup>st</sup> Ramayana in Telugu)

### **Shivadevaiah:**

- Purushardhasaram.

### **Madiki Singanna**

- Sakala Neeti Sammatham.

### **Marana**

- Marakandeya Puranam  
(1<sup>st</sup> puranam in Telugu)

### **Baddena**

- Neeti Shastra Mukhthavali, Sumati Shatakam.

## **Art & Architecture**

- Kakatiya’s followed **Western Chalukya’s style** in the construction of temples.
- Kakatiya’s built Jain, Shaiva and Vaishnava temples. Predominantly Shiva temples.
- Important feature is the construction of Gateways.
- Other features during Kakatiya’s are
  - ◆ Gateways (Toranas)
  - ◆ Mandapas ◆ Vimanas
  - ◆ Dias ◆ Statues of Nandi
  - ◆ Sculptures of Nagini

### **Temples Built by Kakatiya’s**

#### **Thousand Pillar temple:**

- **Rudra deva** built this temple in the year A.D. 1163, in Hanmakonda.
- Other name for this temple is **Rudreswara temple / Sahastra Stamba temple**.

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- This is known as “**Trikuta temple**” this has statues of Shiva (Rudreshwara), Vishnu (Vasu deva) and Lord Surya.
- Trikuta temples during their period are Pillalamarri temple, Palampeta and Panagallu temples.

### Ramappa Temple:

- Ganapati deva’s army Chief **Recharla Rudra** constructed Ramappa temple in **Mulugu district Palampet** (Previously Warangal district) in the year **1213 A.D.**
- It is built on **Monolithic stone**. Temple dias is in star shape.
- Built during Ganapati deva’s period.
- This is a **Shiva temple (Ramalingeshwara Swamy)**.
- It is named after the sculptor by name “**Ramappa**”.
- This temple is designed by “Chandra Bhushana”. This temple contains 4 storied Vimana.
- The walls of temple contains **statues of nagini madanika’s and the perini dance postures**.
- The Perini dance postures which are mentioned in Nritya Ratnavali of Jayapa senani are seen on the walls of the Ramappa temple.
- The **pictures of Ramayana and Mahabharata** are carved on the walls.
- In this temple the stones will produce different musical sounds.
- The special feature is the “**Nandi**” **idol**. The idol appears to look towards the viewer in any direction.
- The bricks used for the temple construction will float in water.
- The pictures of Bhagavad Geetha and the scene of Gopika Vastra Apharanam carved on the walls will explain about the expertise of sculptors.

- Ramappa temple is similar to the **Chenna Kesava Temple** built by Hoyasala’s in Beluru.

### Swayambu Kesava temple:

- This was constructed by **Prolaraju-II** inside the Warangal fort.
- Rudrama devi built “**Ranga Mandapam**” in front of this temple.
- East side of this temple was built by Ganapati deva and the west side by Rudrama devi.
- The mandapa pillar of this temple contains a special sculpture of warrior by sitting on lion and wearing/holding sword, which is on trunk of a elephant (Probably the warrior is Rudrama devi).

### Padmakshi temple (Hanumakonda):

- This is built by **Prola raju-II**.
- This was initially a Jain temple later changed into a Shiva temple.
- Style : **Indo-Islamic style**.

### Temples of Panagallu:

- Chaya Someswara Temple
- Pachchala Someswara Temple
- These temples were built by **Kunduru Chola’s**, who were the feudatories of Kakatiya’s.
- Temples built by **Vellanki Gangadhara** (Army Chief of Rudra Deva):
  - ◆ **Prasanna Keshavalayam** (Hanmkonda)
  - ◆ **Bhimeswara Temple** (Madikonda)

### Temples Built by Mailamba (Sister of Ganapathi Deva):

- Inugurthy Narasimha Temple
- Jalandhara Bhairava Temple

### Mallikarjuna Temple of Srisailam:

- This temple was built by Mailamba (sister of Ganapathi Deva) in 1320 A.D.

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- In front of the Temple Veerashiro Mandapam is there, which was built by Anavema Reddy, a King of Reddy Raju Dynasty.
- Mukha Mandapa of this Temple was built by **Vijayanagara King Harihara-II**.
- Prakara of this Temple was Built by **Sri Krishna Devaraya**.

### Warangal Fort:

- Warangal Fort Construction was started by **Prola-II**.
- **Rudra Deva** almost completed the construction of Warangal fort.
- **Rudrama Devi** built Staircases from inside of stone fort to fort of Warangal
- **Pratapa Rudra-II** built 77 Burujulu in fort, by indicating his Feudatories Number.
- During later period “**Shitab Khan**” built **Kush Mahal** in Warangal fort.

### Other temples during Kakatiya's Period

#### Ganapur Kotagullu (Warangal) :

- The most striking feature of the temple is the sabha mandapa's , sculptures of Nayaki's and carvings of Nayaka's playing musical instruments.
- There is a beautiful Nandi idol which is decorated with pearls.
- This shows the Craftsmanship of Kakatiya's.

#### Nagulapadu Trikuta Temple:

- This temple contains Nagulapadu ranga mandapa, beautifully decorated pillars and the pictures of Ravana sabha in Lanka.

#### Ramalingeshwara temple:

**Nandikandi (Medak)**

#### Pillalamarri Erakeshwara temple:

**Pillalamarri**

#### Mukkanteshwara temple : Pillalamarri

#### Nameshwara temple: Pillalamarri

- Above temples of Pillalamarri village in Suryapet district were built by **Namireddy** during Ganapathi deva's period.

#### Soumyanada temple: Nandaluru.

- The special feature is the Sculpture of Vishwakesana.
- Rudrama devi constructed **Sopana pankthi** inside the Warangal fort. This is known as “**Rudrama devi mettu**”.
- Rudrama devi built Prakaram (outer part around the Hindu temple Sanctum) in the Mailaru temple situated at Ayyanna volu (Ainole).
- During Kakatiya's period, temples played important role in many fields such as a bank, school, exhibition, civilization, market and as dias.

## Dance

#### Perini Shiva tandavam:

- Perini dance form is well developed during Kakatiya's period.
- This is the scientific dance form of Telangana.
- This dance is generally performed by males. This is related to Lord Shiva.
- Perini dance is also known as “**Dance of Warriors**”.
- The counter dance performed by females to entertain males is “**Lasyam**”.
- Perini dance is well developed during Ganapati deva's period.
- Jayappa Senani in his book **Nritya Ratnavali** had mentioned about the postures of **Perini dance form**.

**Note:** Jayappa Senani wrote “Geeta Rtnavali” on music and “Vadya Ratnavali” on Musical instruments.

- The postures of Perini dance are carved on the walls of Ramappa temple in Palampeta.

The Perini dance form of Kakatiya's period is revived and was spread by **Nataraja Rama Krishna**.

- The other dance form during Kakatiya's is “**Kundalakara**” dance form.
- The Musicians known as “**Tantuvailu**” were present.
- According to **Dharma Sagar inscription**, there was a special musical instrument known as “**Jalaka Randhamu**”.
- The well known entertainment Program was **Puppetry**.

## **Paintings**

- As per Pratapa Rudra Charita, there were 1500 artists during Kakatiya's in Orugallu.
- The pictures / paintings of this period can be seen in **Pillamarri**.
- The artwork of Kakatiya's was known as “**Navakasi**”.
- The artists of Navakasi have portrayed the stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata on the Canwas clothes beautifully.
- The Navakasi paintings in Urdu were known as “**Naksha**”.
- The court dancer of Pratapa Rudra – II was **Machaldevi**, she was a good painter.
- Machaldevi have constructed a house for her paintings in Warangal and exhibited the pictures of **Gopika Krishna, Tara Chandra and Shiva leela**'s.
- This is mentioned in **Kridabhiramam**.
- During Kakatiya's period, public used to paint the pictures of Itihasas and the Palanati War scences on their walls.

## Period After Kakatiya's

### Musunuri Nayakas

- After the fall of Kakatiya's in the year 1323, the Army chief of Pratapa Rudra – II, **Malik Maqbool** (Gannama Nayaka) ruled over Warangal.
- Prolaya Nayaka** was the leader for all the rulers in Andhra desha who fought against Tughluq's for the liberation.
- According to **Vilasa Copper inscription**, the name **Musunuri** is given due to their birth place.
- Sources which mentions about the history of Musunuri dynasty.
  - Prolaya Nayaka –  
**Vilasa Copper inscription**
  - Kapaya Nayaka –  
**Polavaram inscription**
  - Anithalli – **Kaluva cheru inscription**
  - Chodabhakti Raju –  
**Pentapadu inscription**

#### Important Rulers of Musunuri dynasty:

- Musunuri Prolaya Nayaka,
- Musunuri Kapaya Nayaka.

#### **Musunuri Prolaya Nayaka (A.D. 1325 – 1332):**

- He was the founder of the Kingdom.
- Capital: **Rekhapalli** (Bhadrachalam forests – Khammam district).
- Prolaya Nayaka issued **Vilasa Copper inscription**.
- Titles:** Avakra Vikrama  
Yasha Shambavya Bhahgala.

- After the downfall of Kakatiya's, Prolaya Nayaka fought for the liberation of Andhra region from the hands of Muhammadian rulers by making Rekhapalli (on the banks of Godavari) as his capital.

#### **The aim of this liberation movement:**

- To liberate Andhra Region from Muslim rule.
- Revival of Hindu Dharma and its Protection.
- Supporters of Prolaya Nayaka in the liberation movement are:
  - Prolaya Vema Reddy
  - Recharla Singama Nayaka
  - Musunuri Kapaya Nayaka
  - Vengi Bhupala
  - Manchikonda Ganapati Nayaka
- As a part of liberation movement, Prolaya Nayaka fought against Muslim rulers and annexed Coastal Andhra and Trilinga Mandalas By eliminating Muslim rulers, And declared as independent ruler in the year **1325 A.D.**
- He renovated Agraharas which were destroyed during the attack of Muslim rulers and also **revived Vedic religion**, he also developed Trilinga Desham.

#### **Kapaya Nayaka ( A.D. 1332-68):**

- He issued **Polavaram inscription**.
- The titles of Kapaya Nayaka:**  
**Andhra Desadhiswara –**  
Pillalamarri inscription

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<p><b>Andhra Suratrana</b> – Aryavati inscription</p> <p><b>Kapavaneeshwara</b> –</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kaluva cheru inscription</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In the year 1336 A.D, he conquers Warangal fort and throw away Malik Maqbool and earned the titles <b>Andhra Desadhiswara</b> and <b>Andhra Suratrana</b>.</li><li>He ruled Telangana and Coastal Andhra region by making <b>Warangal</b> as capital.</li><li><b>According to Kaluva Cheru inscription issued by the Reddy Rani anithalli</b>, 75 telugu rulers accepted the Sovereignty of Kapaya Nayaka.</li><li><b>Kingdoms established during the period of Kapaya Nayaka:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Recharla Padma Nayakas – Singama Nayaka</li><li>Vijayanagara Kingdom – Harihara, Bukka Raya</li><li>Konda Veedu Reddy dynasty – Prolaya Vema Reddy</li><li>Bahmani Kingdom – Hasan Gangu</li></ul></li><li>Kapaya Nayaka helped the Bahmani leader <b>“Hasan Gangu”</b> in establishing the <b>Bahmani Kingdom in 1347 A.D.</b> But later Hasan Gangu tried to conquer Warangal , with a desire to extend his kingdom.</li><li><b>In 1350 A.D, Hasan Gangu</b> sent an army led by Sikander Khan to conquer Warangal. Sikander khan defeated Kapaya Nayaka and occupied <b>Koulas fort</b> (Nizamabad district) and took treasure from the kingdom and made a treaty.</li><li><b>In 1356 A.D,</b> kapaya Nayaka was again attacked and defeated by the Bahmani ruler and Kapaya Nayaka offered <b>Bhuvangiri fort</b> to make peace. After this Hasan Gangu died and his son Mohammad shah – I came to the throne.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1360- 61 A.D,Kapaya Nayaka’s son <b>Vinayaka Deva</b> attacked Bahmani kingdom and was killed by Mohammad Shah – I.</li><li><b>In 1364–65 A.D.,</b> Mohammad Shah – I attacked Warangal and Golconda and defeated Kapaya Nayaka. Kapaya Nayaka made peace treaty by giving <b>Golconda fort</b>.</li><li>Muslim historians called Kapaya nayaka as <b>Kanya Nayak</b> and <b>Krishna nayak</b>.</li><li><b>Recharla Singama Nayaka</b> declared independence and ruled over Rachakonda, by disobeying the leadership of Kapayanayaka.</li></ul>
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### Bhimavaram Battle:

- In 1367-68 A.D,** Recharla Padma Nayaka ruler **1<sup>st</sup> Anavota Nayaka** fought with Kapaya Nayaka and killed Kapaya in Bhimavaram Battle near Warangal.
- This Bhimavaram is today’s Bhimaram in Hanumakonda.
- Musunuri kingdom was destroyed due to the death of Kapaya Nayaka and the Warangal fort & Bhuvanagiri fort came into the hands of Recharla Nayakas.

## Padmanayakas (Velama Nayakas) Rachakonda, Devarakonda Velamas

- Velamas are also Known as Padmanayakas and Recharla Velamas. Their Gotra is **Recharla**.
- **Velugoti Vamshavali** is the main source regarding the history of Padmanayakas.
- After the downfall of Kakatiya's, Recharla Velamas ruled over present day **Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar districts**.
- After the death of Kapaya Nayaka, they annexed Musunuri kingdom in Telangana and became administrators for entire Telangana region.
- They ruled for 150 years as **Rachakonda** and **Devarakonda** as their capitals.
- Recharla Velamas were the **feudatories of Kakatiya's**.

### Recharla Velama's:

Progenitor—**Bethala Nayaka** (Chevvi Reddy)

Founder of the Kingdom—**Singama Nayaka -I**

Official emblem – **Sculpture of Bhairava**

#### Capitals:

- ◆ Amanagallu
- ◆ Rachakonda
- ◆ Devarakonda

#### Titles – **Pancha Pandya Dala Vibhala**

- Birth place of Bethala Nayaka – **Amanagallu near Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district**.
- In 1225 – 1253 A.D, Ganapati deva made Bethala Nayaka as the regional head of Amanagallu region.
- Sons of Bethala Nayaka are Recharla Rudra, Recharla Prasaditya and Dhama Nayaka.
- Recharla Rudra was the army chief of Ganapathi deva and Recharla Prasaditya was the army chief during Rudrama devi.

### Genealogy Tree of Velamas:

Bethala Nayaka → Dhama Nayaka → Venkama Nayaka → Eradacha Nayaka → Singama Nayaka

## Rachakonda Velama Rulers

### Singama Nayaka – I (A.D.1325-61):

- He was the founder of independent Velama Kingdom.
- Singama Nayaka made **Amanagallu** in Nalgonda as his Capital.
- Pratapa Rudra has given 80 gifts to Singama Nayaka by this Singama Nayaka was known as **Ashiti Varala Singama Nayaka**.
- He annexed the region between Krishna – Tungabhadra and extended his Kingdom till Eleshwaram.

### Anapota Nayaka-I (A.D. 1361-84):

- Anapota Nayaka-I have changed the capital from **Amanagallu** to **Rachakonda** (Nalgonda).
- He, along with his brother Madha Nayaka attacked the **Jallipalli fort** and killed Somavamsha Kshatriya's and Reddy leaders who were responsible for the death of Anapota Nayaka's father. For this, he received the title “**Somakula Parushurama**”.
- After this attack, to protect himself & his kingdom Anapota constructed a stone wall around the Rachakonda fort and a water body known as “**Anapota Samudram**”.
- He is the founder of **Rachakonda kingdom**.
- During his period, conflicts started between Reddy's and Velamas.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- He annexed Bhuvanagiri and Shanigaram forts and **visited the holy shrine in Inole (Ainole)** and issued a inscription describing his victories.
- After annexing the above two fort's he got the title **Andhra Deshadhiswara**.

### **Titles of Anapota Nayaka – I:**

- ◆ Hindu Raya Suratrana
- ◆ Khadga Narayana
- ◆ Jaganobba Ganda,
- ◆ Tribhuvana Rama Raya.
- According to Rachakonda inscription, he constructed tanks **Anapota Samudram** and **Raya Samudram**.
- He dugged two wells such as **Sankella** and **Kolukutam** well.
- For the purpose of protection of the kingdom from South-East side, he divided the kingdom and appointed his brother Madha Nayaka as Devarakonda ruler.
- For then onwards they were known as Rachakonda and Devarakonda velamas and ruled with Mutual co- operation.

### **Singama – II (Sarvagna Singana):**

- He is the greatest ruler of Velamas. Himself a great writer / poet.
- His other names are **Kumara Singama Nayaka, Sarvagna singama Bhupala**.
- He Patronized Vaishnavism.

#### **His titles are:**

- ◆ Sarvagna Chakravarthy
- ◆ Kalyana Bhupati
- ◆ Prati Ganda Bhairava
- ◆ Sarvagna Chudamani
- ◆ Laksha Lakshana veda
- ◆ Khadga Narayana
- Court poets of Singama Nayaka – II are **Vishweswara, Bommakanti Appayya Matya**.

- **Vishweswara** wrote a book “**Chamatkara Chandrika**” (Alankara Sastra / science of figure of speech). In this book, he described Singama – II as “**Sahitya Shiipavadhi**”.
- **Appayya matya** has written commentary to “**Amarakosham**”.
- **Vedanta Deshika** writings:
  - ◆ Tatva Sandesham
  - ◆ Rahasya sandesham
  - ◆ Subhasha nithi
- Shakalya Ayyalaryudu – **Bhaskara Ramayanam**
- **Literary works of Singama nayaka -II are:**
  - ◆ **Rasarnava Sudhakaram** (Alankara Sastra book)
  - ◆ **Sangeeta Sudhakaram** (Musical book)
  - ◆ **Ratna Panchaalika** (**Kumalayavali** (Drama)).
  - ◆ Ratna Panchaalika is the drama in which Sri Krishna marries Kumalayavali.
  - ◆ The Ratna Panchaalika drama is played in the Prasanna Gopala temple during annual celebrations (Vasantayatra).

### **Shakalya Mallu Bhattu:**

- He was the court poet of Velamas.
- His title: **Chaturbasha Kavita Pithamaha**.
- His literary works are
  - ◆ **Nirdoshya Ramayanam**
  - ◆ **Udara Raghaviyam** (Poetry)
  - ◆ **Avyaya Sangraham** (Dictionary)
- Shakalya Mallu was defeated in a debate by Varada Charya son of Vedanta Deshika.

### **Anapota Nayaka – II:**

- He was a Powerful ruler and won many battles.
- His other names are Kumara Anapota Nayaka, Pinna Annama Nayaka and Immadi Anapota Nayaka.

- During his period, there were conflicts with Bahmani's on one side and Reddy Raju's on other side.

### **Rao Madha Nayaka:**

- He is the great follower of Vaishnavism.
- He donated **Torrur / Tadur** village as Sri Rangapura Agraaharam to Sri Ranganatha Swamy.
- His wife Nagambika has built a tank "**Naga Samudram**" near Rachakonda and issued Naga Samudram inscription.
- According to Naga Samudram (Nagaram) inscription, Madha Nayaka wrote "**Raghaviyam**" which is a commentary on Ramayanam and dedicated to Sri Rama.

### **Singama Nayaka – III**

**(A.D. 1430 – 1475):**

- He is the last ruler of Rachakonda ruler.
- Titles:**
  - Dhivishaludu
  - Sarvagna Rao singama Nayaka
  - Mummadi singama Nayaka
- His court poets are **Bammera Pothana, Gourana and Bhourava Kavi**.
- Inscriptions during his period are:
  - Shayampet inscription (A.D.1464)** – issued by his brother Dharma Naidu
  - Tirupati inscription (A.D. 1475)** – Singama Nayaka-III issued this inscription on donating gifts to Lord Venkateshwara.
  - Bellamkonda Inscription (A.D.1453)** – Singama Nayaka – III
  - Kanjeevara inscription (A.D. 1437)** – Vasantha Nayaka
- Srinadha has described Singama Nayaka – III as Singama Bhupala in his books

## **Devarakonda Velama Rulers**

### **Madha Nayaka:**

- Founder of the Devarakonda Velama kingdom.
- Capital: Devarakonda.
- He built "**Madhavapuram**" city near Devarakonda.
- He constructed Dwara Mandapa to the Pilgrimage "Umamaheshwaram" which is present in Nallamalla forest and it is well known as the Northern gateway to Srisailam.

### **Lingamanidu:**

- He is the last ruler of Devarakonda Kingdom.
- Their rule ended due to annexation by the Bahmani's.

### **Administration of Velama's**

- Hemadri wrote "**Vrathakanda Kalpataru**" book for protecting Vedic religion and Varna system. He also explained about the administration and this is followed by the Velamas for administering the kingdom.

### **Division of the Kingdom:**

<b>Kingdom</b>	<b>– Head</b>
Kingdom	– Raju
Seema Kumara	– Matya
Nayankarulu	– Nayankarulu
Gramam (Village)	– Pannida Raya Gandru
• The important and smallest division is Village. In this, there were "12" Ayagars with the name Pannida Raya Gandru.	
• The security guards of the villages are known " <b>Muthaka Raju</b> ".	
• Velmas incurred huge expenses on soldiers because they were continuously fighting in wars.	

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to the book <b>Sakalaneeti Sammatam</b> written by <b>Madiki Singana</b>, the Velamas had poisoned all the lakes and wells which are nearer to the roads through which their enemies travel.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to the book “<b>Simhasana Dwatrimshika</b>”, there were Pattu Sarees during those days such as;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Hema Pattu ◆ Vajra Pattu</li><li>◆ Pulli Goru Pattu ◆ Udaya Pattu</li><li>◆ Vela Pattu</li></ul></li></ul> |
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### **Economic Conditions - Trade**

- The main occupation is **Agriculture**.
- According to the literary works of potana and srinatha, Brahmins also did Cultivation.
- There were 3 types of land.
  - ◆ Metta (uplands) ◆ Tari (Moist land)
  - ◆ Horticulture land
- Main crop during Velamas was **Jowar**. Because there were more Metta lands during their Period.
- Rich people used to eat Rice.
- Varieties of Paddy were **Shiramukhi, Kalama, Shali, Hayapa ethanga Hoyana** etc.
- Other occupation was **Cattle rearing**.
- Every temple has animal house known as “**Kilaras**”.
- Main source of income was **Land tax** (1/6<sup>th</sup> of crop produce).
- Every village had storage units known as “**Rachagadelu**” to store the grains which were collected as tax.

### **Industries:**

- The important industry during Velamas was **Textile industry**.
- Orugallu, Rachakonda and Devarakonda are well known for textile industries. The names of sarees during Velamas are;
  - ◆ Rama Singaram
  - ◆ Vasantha Singaram
  - ◆ Sri Krishna Vilasam
  - ◆ Rama Vilasam
  - ◆ Vasantha Vilasam

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to the book “<b>Simhasana Dwatrimshika</b>”, there were Pattu Sarees during those days such as;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Hema Pattu ◆ Vajra Pattu</li><li>◆ Pulli Goru Pattu ◆ Udaya Pattu</li><li>◆ Vela Pattu</li></ul></li><li>Kalamkari industry was also famous.</li><li>During Velama’s period the <b>Nirmal iron swords</b> were world famous.</li><li>According to <b>Rukhmangadha Charita book</b>, there was also trunk Industry.</li></ul> |
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### **Trade:**

- During that period, **Balijas and Vaisyas** did international trade.
- The main Port city was **Vadapalli** (on the banks of River Krishna).
- There were conflicts between Velamas and Reddy Raju for Sovereignty over the port city Vadapalli.

### **Social Conditions:**

- There was Caste system. Brahmins became strong and Kshatriyas lost their strength.
- Position of women in society was deteriorating. Because of the invasions of Muslim rulers women never Step out of their houses.
- Social evils in Hinduism were introduced during this period such as practice of Sati and **Child marriages** due to the invasion of Muslim rulers.
- The marriages of princess were performed with Grandeur, Dowry and gifts were given. Dowry was known as “**Aranam**”.
- Men wore dhoti and shirts and women used to wear colourful sarees.
- There was a mention regarding 49 types of silk sarees and 14 types of gold, silver and bronze ornaments in the book **Simhasana Dwatrimshika** written by Koravi Goparaju.

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- The women of higher castes used to wear Saree Pallu to their right side and where as the women of lower castes to their left side.
- Dance forms were Perini, Bharatanatyam, Jakini, Goundilu.
- Foreign dance form was “**Paarashika Mathali**”.

### Religious Conditions

- Initially Velama Nayakas Patronized Shaivism.
- Last rulers who Patronized Vaishnavism.

### Shaivism:

- People followed Theravada Shaivism.
- They worshipped the Rudra forms of Lord Shiva such as **Bhairava and Mailaru**.
- The Voilent practices like **Ranamu Kadupu and Chapudu Gudi** were practised.
- Velama kingdom was established by defeating Muslim rulers, so they tried to protect the culture of Hinduism.
- They renovated the Brahmin Aghoras which were attacked by Muslim rulers.

### Vaishnavism:

- Two sects were formed in Vaishnavism, they are **Thengal and Vadagal**.
- Vadagal Vaishnavism was preached by “**Vedanta Desika**”.

### Literature of Velamas:

- Official language was **Sanskrit**.

### Court Poets of Singama Nayaka – III:

#### 1. Bammera Potana:

- He was the court poet of velamas.
- He belongs to the “**Bammera**” village in Warangal district.
- **His titles are:**  
**Sahaja Kavi / Sahaja Pandithya, Bhaktha Potana and Maha Bhagavat Kartha.**

#### • Literary works are:

- ◆ **Veera Bhadra Vijayam**
- ◆ **Andhra Maha Bharatam**
- ◆ **Narayana Shatakam**
- ◆ **Bhogini Dandakamu.**

Bhogini Dandakamu is related to the love story of Sarvagna Singama Nayaka and his lover Bhogini.

- Potana disliked the things which were taking place in the king's palace and there by left the kingdom and lead his life by doing agriculture.
- Bammera Potana is known as the relative of Srinatha.

**Note:** the important literary works of Srinatha are **Palanati Veera Charitha, Shringara Naishadam**.

#### 2. Gourana:

- he lived in **Ramagiri** of Telangana.
- Title:**Sarasa sahitya lakshana Chakravarti**.
- Literary work: **Lakshana Deepika, Navanadha Charita and Harishchandra Upakyanam**.

#### 3. Bhairava Kavi:

- He was the first to use “**Banda Kavitha**” style in Telangana.
- His literary works are Sriranga Mahathyam and Ratna Pariksha.

#### Koravi Goparaju:

- He is the court poet of **Rana Mallu**.
- He belongs to Vemugallu (Bhimgal), Nizamabad.
- He has written telugu poem “**Simhasana Dvatrimshika**”.
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> person to analyse dreams before Sigmund Freud.
- He has written 32 stories regarding the king Vikramarka who ruled Ujjain.

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- He has translated Jain poem **Trishashti Salakapuru Sacharitra** initially which was in Sanskrit into telugu as **Simhasana Dvatrimshika**.

### **Other Poets**

- **Naganatha** –  
He was the court poet of Anapota Nayaka-I  
**Literary works** –  
**Madana Vilasa Bhanam,**  
**Anapota Nayakiam**
- **Trilokabhedhi – Sakala Dharma param.**
- **Pusapati Nagatha** –  
**Vishnupuranam** in telugu
- **Vinnakota Peddanna Matya** –  
**Kavyalankara Chudamani**
- **Madaki Singana** –  
**Sakala Niti Sammatham**

### **Temples, forts during Velama's period:**

- Temples built by Rachakonda Velamas are **Bhairava Temple, Rama temple and Lakshmi Devi temple**.
- Temples in Devarakonda are **Shiva temple and Rama temple**.
- Temples built by Velamas in Bhuvanagiri –  
**Someshwara temple**.

### **Forts:**

- Velama's have built many forts to defend themselves from enemies. The important are Rachakonda, Devarakonda, Bhuvanagiri and Orugallu forts.

### **Rachakonda Fort:**

- The walls of Rachakonda fort are in the form of 3 rings.
- Inside the 1<sup>st</sup> fort wall there is a **Rama temple** on the west side.

- Inside the fort, there is a **mosque** built by Bahmani Sultans.
- There is statue of Bhairava.
- On the hills of the fort there are two **Bhoga mandapas known as Bhogamdani Mancham and Bhogamdani Gudulu**.
- There is Vaishnava temple to the South-east direction of Rachakonda fort.
- **Dr. Dyavanavalli Satyanarayana** have discovered the Paintings of **Putrakameshti Yagam and Ashwamedha Yagam** of Ramayanam in this temple.

### **Ranamu Kudu:**

- During the period of **Recharla Velamas**, there was one barbaric tradition known as "**Ranamu Kudu**".
- Ranamu kudu means cooking the rice with the blood of the enemies. Who were killed in the War, This is presented to War Goddess and Ghosts.

# Qutub Shahi's Dynasty

- In 1347 A.D, after the downfall of Kakatiya's **Hasan Gangu** established Bahmani Kingdom by making Gulbarga as his capital.
- Later Bahmani Kingdom was disintegrated into 5 small Muslim kingdoms. One amongst those is Golconda Kingdom.
- In **1518 A.D**, Sultan Quli Qutub Shah established Qutub Shahi Kingdom and made Golconda as his capital.
- Old name for Golconda is "Mankal".

## Qutub Shahi's:

Rule – A.D. 1518-1687

Founder of the Kingdom –

Sultan Quli Qutub Shah

Dynasty – Handam

Tribe – Karakunil (Black Sheep)

Religion – Shia Muslims

Capital – Golconda

Official language – Persian

- Qutub shahi's belong to Shia community of Muslims.
- They belonged to Karakunil (Black Sheep) tribe.
- Qutub Shahi's are well known as "Andhra Desha Sultans".
- It was the first Muslim kingdom in Hyderabad.
- Qutub Shahi's united whole Andhra state for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time.

**Note:** 1<sup>st</sup> time unification was done by Satavahanas and 2<sup>nd</sup> time by Kakatiya's.

## Historical Sources

### Inscriptions:

1. **Warangal inscription by Shitab Khan** in A.D. 1504-06.

2. **Ghazinagar inscription** in Nalgonda district by **Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah** in 1576-77 A.D. this was issued in Persian language.
3. **Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah** issued following two inscriptions:
  - ◆ **Badshah-e-Ashur Khana inscription** (1592-96 A.D)
  - ◆ **Daru-Shifa inscription** (A.D. 1595)
4. **Miyan Misq inscription** by Abul Hasan Tanisha in 1681 A.D.
5. **Vilasa Copper inscription** by Musunuri Prolaya Nayaka
6. **Kaluva cheru inscription** by Reddy Rani Anithalli

## Literary Sources:

- 1) **Muhammad – Qasim – Ferishta:**
  - Books of Muhammad – Qasim – Ferishta are:
    - ◆ **Tariq – e – Ferishta** (Persian language)
    - ◆ **E-Ibrahime** (Gulzar).
  - Ferishta named today's Telangana as "**Tilang**" in his books.
  - He explained about the political conditions of Deccan during Medieval period.
  - Ferishta was born in Astrabad, a city in Iran. In the year A.D. 1552.
  - He was in the court of Bijapur Sultan Ibrahim adil Shah.
- 2) **Amir Khusraw:**
  - His literary work is **Khazain-ul-Futuhnuh Sipihr**.
  - This book gives the details about the conditions of Deccan in 14<sup>th</sup> Century.

## **Political History of Qutub Shahi's**

- Qutub Shahi kingdom was ruled by 7 Sultans for over a period of 170 years.
- Noshir-e-Mistri commented that “the declaration of sovereignty over Golconda by Sultan Quli Qutub Shah is golden movement in the history of India.

### **1. Sultan Quli Qutub Shah (1518-1543 A.D):**

- Founder of the Golconda independent kingdom.
- He was born in the year 1451 A.D. in **Hamdam region of Southern Iran**.
- He belong to **Karakunil** tribe of Middle Asia (South Iran).
- His father and uncle fought with the tribes of **Akunev** and were defeated. They escaped and fled to india by taking young boy Quli Qutub Shah along with them.
- He came from **Hamdam region of Southern Iran** and worked in the court of Bahmani king **Muhammad Shah-III**.
- **Muhammad Gavan**, Prime Minister of Muhammad Shah – III supported Quli Qutub Shah / Sultan Quli.
- Muhammad Shah – III have given following titles to Quli Qutub Shah.

#### **1. Kawas Khan**

#### **2. Qutub-ul-Mulk (Pillar of the Kingdom).**

- In 1496, Bahmani ruler **Muhammad Shah – IV** appointed Quli Qutub Shah as the Golconda Tarafdar.
- Later, the Kingdom of Bahmani was disintegrated. Quli qutub Shah declared independence in the year **1518 A.D.** in **Golconda** region.
- Quli Qutub Shah declared independence during the reign of Bahmani ruler **Muhammad Shah**.

- At that time when he declared independence he ruled from Kohir region of Medak to Orugallu region.
- From Orugallu till east coast it was under the rule of **Shitab Khan (Sitapati)** who was the Sub-Ordinate ruler of Gajapatis.
- Shitab Khan Minister Peddana Matya's court poet was **Cherigonda Dharmana**. the book written by Cherigonda Dharmana was **“Chitra Bharatham”**. It is the **1<sup>st</sup> fiction written in Telugu literature**.
- In **Khammam Mettu battle**, Sultan Quli Qutub Shah defeated Shitab Khan in Warangal and extended his kingdom.
- Sultan Quli Qutub Shah built stone wall and big towers around the Golconda fort. He built **Juma Masjid**, outside the fort.
- He constructed a city known as **Muhammad nagar**, surrounding the Golconda fort.
- The Minars of Juma Masjid, outside the Golconda fort were the inspiration for the construction of Charminar.

### **Titles of Quli Qutub Shah:**

- ◆ **Qutub-ul-Mulk** ◆ **Bade Malik**
- ◆ **Kawas Khan** ◆ **Amir-ul-Umra**
- People called him as **Bade Malik / Dodda Prabhu**.
- Vijayanagara Ruler **Aliya Rama Raya** worked as army chief to Sultan Quli Qutub Shah for some period of time.
- Sultan Quli Qutub Shah is contemporary to Mughal Emperor **“Babur”** and Vijayanagara King **“Sri Krishna devaraya”**.
- Historian **Sherwani** praised Quli Qutub Shah as **most prosperous Sultan**.
- Sultan Quli Qutub Shah Captived his son **Jamsheed** inside the Golconda fort.

### **2. Jamsheed (1543 – 1550 A.D):**

- He killed his father Sultan Quli Qutub Shah and was ascended to throne.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was very cruel and ordered death sentence even for small mistakes.</li><li>• In 1544, Jamsheed defeated <b>Barid Malik</b> of Bidar in <b>Koulan Battle</b>.</li><li>• Jamsheed died with a fatal disease known as “Rajayakshma” in 1550.</li><li>• After the death of Jamsheed, his minor son Subhan Quli ascended to throne under the guardianship of his mother.</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He built <b>87 towers and 8 gates (Darwaja)</b> to Golconda fort. The main entrance is “Fateh Darwaja”.</li><li>• He constructed tanks for the development of agriculture.</li><li>• During his period, his son-in-law <b>Hazrath Hussain Shah Wali</b> built <b>HussainSagar</b> in <b>1562 A.D.</b> the water to Hussain Sagar came from <b>Balakpur River</b>.</li></ul> |
| <p><b>3. Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah (1550 – 1580 A.D):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He is the son of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah and brother of Jamsheed.</li><li>• Due to the threat to life by his brother Jamsheed, he lived in <b>Vijayanagara Kingdom</b> for 7 years with the support of <b>Aliya Rama Raya</b>.</li><li>• Later after the death of Jamsheed, he defeated Subhan Quli and became king.</li><li>• As he lived in Vijayanagar Kingdom for several years, he had affection towards Telugu language and culture.</li><li>• He was the 1<sup>st</sup> ruler to take the title “Shah” (Emperor).</li><li>• Other title was <b>Malkibharama</b>.</li><li>• During his period, <b>Deccan Urdu</b> was started and developed. Hence he was known as the <b>“Father of Urdu”</b>.</li><li>• Modern poets describe him as “<b>the Chasar of the Urdu</b>” (Like Chasar of English Literature). He conducted literary meets with the name <b>“Ashikana”</b>.</li><li>• He named Golconda as “<b>Bhagiratha Puram</b>”, because of his lover <b>“Bhagirathi”</b>.</li><li>• He was the first Qutub Shahi ruler to mint coins.</li><li>• He performed trade with Egypt and Arabia, by this Golconda got the name as “<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Egypt</b>”.</li></ul> |   |

### **Other constructions are:**

- ◆ Prakaram (outer part) to Golconda fort
- ◆ Ibrahim Bagh
- ◆ Phool Bagh (Public Gardens – Nampally)
- ◆ Langar House (House for Beggars)
- ◆ Ibrahimpatnam lake
- ◆ Purana Pool bridge

### **Purana Pool Bridge (on Musi River):**

- 1<sup>st</sup> bridge on Musi river is **Purana Pool**. It was built in **1578**.
- French traveller **Travernier** described Purana Pool as “**Love Bridge**” and compared its beauty with “**Pont Neuf** of Paris.

### **Telugu Poets in the court of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah:**

#### **Kandukuri Rudra Kavi:**

- His literary works are
  - ◆ Niramkushopakhyanam
  - ◆ Janadhana Astakam
  - ◆ Sugreeva Vijayam  
(1<sup>st</sup> Yakshaganam in telugu)
- Ibrahim donated **Chintala Palem / Rentachintala** Agraharam to him.
- He compared Ibrahim with Lord Shiva.

#### **Addanki Gangadhara:**

- He wrote the book “**Tapati Samharano Pakhyanam**”. And dedicated to **Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah**. For the 1<sup>st</sup> time Telugu Kavya is dedicated to a Muslim ruler.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

### **Ponnekanti Telaganaryudu:**

- He wrote “**Yayati Charitra**” in this book, Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah was described as a “Lover boy (Manmathudu)”.
  - ◆ Yayati Charitra is the **1<sup>st</sup> Kavya in Pure Telugu language.**
- Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah Patronized a number of Telugu poets and was praised as “**Malkibharama**”.
- Patancheru region head **Amir Khan** was the feudatory of Ibrahim. He patronized **Ponnekanti Telaganaryudu**.

### **Urdu Poets:**

- 1) **Feroz** – Tesal Nama.
  - 2) **Ali Pursi** – Nasab Nama Qutub Shahi.
- Historian **Haroon Khan Sherwani** in his book “**History of Qutub Shahi Dynasty**” (1974) have described Ibrahim’s period as “**the Kingdom at its Height**”.
  - Some historians opine that during the reign of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah “ A 90 year old Woman can Walk in the forest with a basket full of gold without any fear”.
  - According to **Alibin Azullah, Ibrahim is inspiration to all the rulers in the world regarding the law and order.**
  - Ibrahim Quli annexed many kingdoms.
  - He had friendly relations with the Safavid dynasty of Persia.
  - The Powerful army chief of Ibrahim Quli was **Mustafa Khan**.
  - Ibrahim opposed Aliya Rama Raya in giving shelter to his enemy Jagadeva Rao. So, he supported Deccan Sultans and fought against Aliya Rama Raya in **Rakshasa – Tangadi battle** in **1565 A.D.** this battle is also known as **Thallikota battle**.
  - In this battle, Ibrahim used new type of Canons known as “**Toph**”, and made a Victory. Ibrahim is contemporary of Mughal Emperor **Akbar**.

- He introduced new religious law known as “**Charasia**”.

### **4. Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (1580 – 1612 A.D):**

- He ascended the throne at the age of 14 years.
- He was the greatest ruler of Qutub Shahi’s. he ruled over the whole Andhra Pradesh.
- His period was considered as **Golden Era In Golconda History**.
- He was a great poet in Persia and Urdu.
- He is well known for descriptive Poems and Ghazzals.
- His Pen name is “**Maanil**”.
- His literary work is “**Quliyat Quli**”.
- He wrote Urdu Poem with the name “**Diwaan**”.
- His court poet **Sarangu Tammaya** wrote “**Vaijayanthi Vilasam**”. Sarangu Tammaya worked as Revenue officer in Golconda.
- Hindu’s were in good positions during his period.
- He appointed **Ganesh Pandit** as chief Pandit.
- He loved a woman named Bhagamati and constructed a city named Bhagyanagar (Hyderabad) on her name in the year **1591**.
- Bhagamati was a Hindu lady who belonged to Chenchala Village. Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah gave her title “**Hyder Mahal**”.
- In 1592, he changed the capital from Golconda to Hyderabad during his period
- In **1605 A.D.** Dutch made Machilipatnam as their centre.
- In **1611**, British for the 1<sup>st</sup> time entered into Andhra.
- British entered Machilipatnam in a ship named “**Globe**”. The captain of Globe was **Hippon**.
- With the permission of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, British established their 1<sup>st</sup> trade centre in Andhra at **Machilipatnam**.

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- Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah built **Darul – Shifa** (hospital) and **Gagan Mahal**.

### Contemporaries of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah:

- ◆ Mughal Rulers : **Akbar** (1556 – 1605), **Jahangir**
- ◆ Vijayanagaram : **Venkatapati Raya-II**
- ◆ Ahmed Nagar Rulers : **Chand Bibi**  
**Hussain Nizam Shah-II**  
**Bahadur Nizam Shah**
- ◆ British Queen : **Elizabeth-I.**
- ◆ Bijapur Rulers : **Ibrahim Adil Shah-II.**
- ◆ Persia King : **Shah Abbas.**

- Mughal Emperor Akbar was friend of Muhammad Quli. Akbar sent his ambassador **“Masood Baig”** to court of Muhammad Quli.
- After the death of Akbar in 1605 A.D, Golconda kingdom incurred losses due to the activities of **Jahangir**.
- In **1597 A.D**, Quli Qutub Shah attacked Ahmed Nagar and defeated **Chand Bibi**.
- He constructed **Naya Phool Bridge** on Musi River (Muchukunda river) to facilitate the drinking water needs of the public.
- During his period, Poets, artists, traders and intellectuals migrated from Iran to Golconda and they are known as “**Afaqis**”.
- Muhammad Quli’s Peshwa **“Mir Momin Astrabadi”** is also a **Affaki**, came from Iran.
- **H.K.Sherwani** in his book History of Qutub Shahi dynasty have described the period of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah as a “**Cultural Up Lift**”.
- Constructions by Muhammad Quli are:
  - ◆ Charminar
  - ◆ Char Kaman (1592)
  - ◆ Jama masjid (1593)
  - ◆ Darul Shifa (Hospital)
  - ◆ Dadh Mahal (court).

### **5. Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah (1612-26 A.D):**

- He is the husband of **Hayat Bakshi**, daughter of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah.
- He named Hyderabad city as “**Sultan Nagar**”.
- He was a great poet in Persia. He has written poetry with the pen name “**Jillula**”.
- Among all the Sultans, he was known as the **peaceful ruler**.
- During his period, **Khairtabad Mosque** was constructed.
- His Peshwa **“Mir Momeen Astrabadi”** wrote a book “**Risala-e-Miqdaria**” on **“Weights and Measurements”**.
- **“Hakim Taqiuddin”** has written a book on Medical science **“Mizanul Tabai Qutub Shahi”**.
- The travellers who visited Golconda during his period are:
  1. **Jean de Thevenot** – French
  2. **Mir-Jainul-Abdeen** – Persia (Iran) (1614 A.D).
- Persia king Shah abbas sent his ambassador **Hassain Baig Khifaqui** with 80 members. Khifaqui spent 2 years in the court of Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah.
- Mughal Emperor Jahangir sent his ambassador **Mir-Makki** to Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah’s court.
- His wife **Bakshi Begum** made many efforts for the educational development.
- He built **Amman Building and Nabi Bagh**.

### **6. Abdullah Qutub Shah (1626-72 A.D):**

- He ruled for the longest period of time.
- He ascended the throne at the age 12 years and was under the guardianship of his mother **Hayat Bakshi**.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>From his period onwards the downfall of Qutub Shahi's started.</li><li>He built Hayathnagar on his mother's name hayat Bakshi.<br/><b>Note:</b> Hayat Bakshi constructed <b>Masab Tank (Masaheba Cheruvu / lake)</b>.</li><li>His contemporary Mughal Emperors are <b>Shahjahan and Aurangzeb</b>.</li><li>During Abdulla Qutub Shah's period, the Golconda Kingdom became feudatory Kingdom to Mughal Empire.</li><li>In 1636 A.D, Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan attacked Golconda fort. Abdulla entered into treaty with Shah Jahan by singing a bond "<b>Inqiad Nama</b>" and became feudatory to Mughal's. this treaty took place in the presence of Abdul Lateef (Representative of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan).</li><li><b>Conditions of the treaty:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Golconda should be Feudatory to Mughals.</li><li>Sum of two lakhs fifty thousand should be paid to Mughals every year.</li><li>Mughal emperor's name should be mentioned during Friday Prayers.</li></ul></li><li>Abdullah's Minister Mir Zumla (Mohammad Syed Areesthani) has presented <b>Kohinoor diamond</b> to Shah Jahan.</li><li>After making treaty with Mughals, Abdulla concentrated on Karnataka and wanted to expand his kingdom. The leader for invasion of Karnataka was <b>Muhammad Syed Areesthani</b>.</li><li>In 1636 A.D, <b>Abdullah Qutub Shah</b> issued Golden Farmana for Britishers to give Trading rights for performing their business.</li><li>In 1656 A.D, Mughal emperor Aurangzeb attacked Hyderabad, then <b>Abdullah Qutub Shah</b> made treaty with Shah Jahan and minted coins with <b>Shah Jahan's name</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>During Abdulla Qutub shah period <b>French (1669 A.D) and Portuguese (1670)</b> started their trade centres at Machilipatnam.</li><li>He constructed "<b>Naya Khila</b>" in Golconda fort.</li><li>Abdullah's period is known as the <b>Golden era for Urdu Literature</b>.</li><li>He was the <b>1<sup>st</sup> Sultan to issue Farmans in Telugu</b>.</li></ul> |
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### **Kshetrayya:**

- Kshetrayya** (Poet Singer) visited the court of Abdulla.
  - Original name of Kshetrayya is **Varadayya**.
  - His title : **Pada Kavita Pitamaha**.
  - His birth place : Movva Village in Krishna district.
  - Kshetrayya poems are known as "**Movva Gopala Padalu**".
  - Kshetrayya have dedicated 1500 poems to Abdulla Qutub Shah.

### **7) Abul Hasan Tanisha (1672-1687 A.D):**

- He was the last ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty.
- Abdullah Qutub shah had three daughters. First daughter was married to the son of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter's husband is Abul Hasan Tanisha.
- Tanisha was the disciple of Sufi Saint "**Sharaj Kattal**".
- Sharaj Kattal has given the title "**Tanisha**" to Abul Hasan. Tanisha means a **Luxurious Person**.
- Akkanna and Madanna** supported Tanisha for ascending the throne. They belong to the **Pingali dynasty Brahmins of Warangal**.
- Tanisha gave a title "**Surya Prakash Rao**" to Madanna.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During Abul Hasan's period.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Akkanna – <b>Sirlasker</b> (Army chief)</li><li>◆ Madanna – <b>Mir Zumla</b> (Prime Minister)</li></ul></li><li>• In 1685 A.D, <b>Malkhed battle</b> took place between Aurangzeb's son <b>Shah Alam</b> and Abul Hasan Tanisha. In this battle, Tanisha was defeated. After this, a peace accord was signed. According to this treaty, the loss incurred during the battle should be paid to Shah Alam and Akkanna, Madanna should be removed from their service.</li><li>• Abul Hasan Tanisha entered into treaty with Marata King Shivaji with the support Akkanna and Madanna.</li><li>• On <b>7<sup>th</sup> March, 1677</b> during Abul Hasan's period, <b>Marata King “Shivaji” visited Hyderabad</b>.</li><li>• The Ambassadors of Shivaji in Qutub Shahi's court : <b>Niraj Pant and Prahalad Pant</b>.</li><li>• <b>In March, 1686</b> Akkanna and Madanna were killed by the officer of Aurangzeb "<b>Shaik Minhaj</b>" on the streets of Golconda.</li><li>• Abul Hasan Tanisha had donated <b>Kuchipudi Village</b> to Kuchipudi Bhagavati's.</li><li>• During his period <b>Kancharla Gopanna (Bhakta Ramdas)</b> the nephew of Akkanna, Madanna was the Tahasildar of Bhadrachalam.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Later Abul Hasan Tanisha released Gopanna and donated <b>Bhadrachalam, Shankaragiri and Palvancha villages</b> to Bhadrachalam rama temple.</li></ul> |
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### **Merging of Qutub Shahi Kingdom into Mughal Empire:**

- **In 1687**, Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb** himself attacked Golconda fort.
- **Abdullah Phani**, a soldier of Golconda helped Aurangzeb. Abdullah Phani opened the Fateh Darwaja (East gate) of Golconda fort.
- Abul Tanisha's army commander **Abdul Razaq Louri** fought bravely and was killed by the soldiers of Aurangzeb.
- During the period of battle, the Mughal Army resided at "**Mughal Pura**". Horses were kept at "**Gosha Mahal**".
- Battle took place at **Fateh Maidan ( present L.B. Stadium)**.
- Finally on **3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1687** Golconda was merged into Mughal empire as **21<sup>st</sup> Suba**.
- Abul Hasan Tanisha was sent to **Doulatabad**. He died there only in the year 1700 A.D. His graveyard is at "**Kuladabad**".
- During the annexation of Golconda Prominent role played by the army chief of Aurangzeb, **Mir Qamruddin Chin Qilich Khan**.
- Aurangzeb appointed **Rahulla Khan** as the temporary ruler of Golconda.

### **Administration**

- The administration during Qutub Shahi period is explained in the following two books.
  1. **Mirza Ibrahim Zuberi** wrote
    - “**Basatin – Us – Salatin**” book.
  2. H.K. Sherwani wrote “**History of the Qutub Shahi dynasty**” book.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

Division of Kingdom	
Division	Head
Kingdom	- Sultan
Taraf (States)	- Tarafdar
Circar (Districts)	- Fouzdar
Paraganas (Taluk)	- Tahsildar
Villages	- Ayagar System

- During Abdullah Qutub Shah's Period, there were Tarafs (States).
- There were more Paraganas in **Sikakol Circar** and less Paraganas in **Mellangur Circar**.
- More income was collected from "**Kovil Kond**" Circar.
- Sultan was advised by a council Known as "**Majlis-e-Diwandari**".
- During Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah period, it was called as "**Majlis-e-Kingash**".

**Important Officers:**

- ◆ **Peshwa** – Prime Minister
- ◆ **Mir Zumla** – Finance Minister
- ◆ **Ainul Mulk** – War Minister / Army Minister
- ◆ **Nazir** – Administrative Officer
- ◆ **Mazumdar** – Statistics Minister
- ◆ **Dabir** – Information Officer
- ◆ **Kotwal** – Law & Order / Police Officer
- ◆ **Sarkhel** – Main Revenue Officer
- ◆ **Hawaldar** – The Person who looks after the places where horses & elephants are kept
- ◆ **Shabandar** – Officer for the ports
- ◆ **Mustazir** – Officer who collects land tax, this power is conferred by Auction

**Peshwa / Vakil / Prime Minister :**

- In Golconda Kingdom, the powerful person after Sultan was Peshwa (Prime Minister).
- Peshwa of Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah was **Mustafa Khan Arbistani**.

- Peshwa of Abdullah Qutub Shah was **Sheik Muhammad Ibne Khatoon**.
- During Sultan Abdul Hasan Tanisha, the post of Peshwa was changed as **Diwan**.
- Last Diwan of Golconda kingdom was **Madanna**.

**Mir Zumla (Finance Minister):**

- He was the main person who looks after the Finances of the Kingdom.
- He was called as "**Zumla-Tul-Mulk**".
- In the Government, After Peshwa, Mir Zumla was powerful and authoritative.

**Duties of Mir Zumla:**

- He regulates and collects the Taxes of different Accounts, which are supposed to comes to Governments Tressury.
- For the Needs of Different departments he pays money with the permission of Sultan.

**Regional Administration:**

- For the convenience of administration Kingdom was divided into States and Circars.
- Village was the initial step for administration.

**Administration of Village:**

- ◆ Head of Village – **Mukhaddam**
- ◆ Village Accountant – **Kulkarni**
- ◆ Accountant of Paragana – **Deshmukh**
- The administration of village is conducted through "**Gothsabha**".
- Gothsabha is formed by **Mirasidhars** and **Watandhars**.
- Mirasidhars** are hereditary Landlords. They were given Permanent land rights.
- Watandhars** are given land rights by the Government. They are government officials.
- According to the Qutub Shahi's Farmana, there were **12 Ayagars** in Village

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <p>administration. They are Known as <b>Baluthians</b>. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Mukhadam – Village Officer</li><li>◆ Kulkarni – Village Karanam</li><li>◆ Sutar – Carpenter</li><li>◆ Kumbhar – Potter</li><li>◆ Guru – Purohit</li><li>◆ Potedar – Coins exchanger</li><li>◆ Chowdry – Merchants head</li><li>◆ Deshpandya – District Accountant officer</li><li>◆ Nahani – Barber</li><li>◆ Parith – Washerman</li><li>◆ Patel – Munsab</li><li>◆ Veshahara – Gatemen</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The officer known as “<b>Mahatsibh</b>” was appointed to inculcate morals in Public.</li><li>• Sultans constructed and dug tanks, wells and canals for irrigation of crops. They appointed workers called “<b>Vadderas</b>” to repair the tanks. And were given “<b>Meras</b>”.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Weapons used during Qutub Shahi period are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Cannon (Tope)</li><li>◆ Jarabjan</li><li>◆ Jamburan</li></ul></li><li>• The important Culverin are<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Tope Ibrahim Shahi</li><li>◆ Malik-e-Maidan</li></ul></li></ul> |
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## Judiciary

- Sultan was the Chief Judge.
- Judiciary system is supervised by “**Shariyat Panch**”.
- Sultan Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah built a court building named “**Daad Mahal**”.
- Abdullah Qutub shah built a court known as **Aman Mahal**.

## Society – Religion

- During Qutub Shahi period, the conditions of society are explained in the following books.
  1. the book **Shuka Saptati** written by Palavekari Kadiripati.
  2. “**Quliyat Quli Poems**” written by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah.
- During Qutub Shahi period, Hindus were in majority in Telangana. But rulers were Muslims. There were social evils such as practice of Sati, Child Marriages and Polygyny.
- The practice of Sati during Qutub Shahi’s is explained by the French Travellers **Travernier and Bernier**.
- **Methold** mentioned about Prostitution in those days.
- During this period, the foreigners who were settled in Golconda are known as “**Afaqis**”.
- Qutub Shahi’s started “**Muharram**” ( Peerla Festival)” in Deccan.

## Army

- Chief officer for Army is **Ainul-Mulk**.
- French traveller **Thevenot** described about the Army of Qutub Shahi’s.

## Central Army / Sidda Army:

- It was under the Supervision of Sultan.
- This army is known as “**King’s Army**”.
- The expenses for this army are spent from Government funds.

## Jagirdar Army / Regional Army:

- Jagirdar Army was maintained by Jagirdars and Wazirs.
- To maintain the Jagirdar Army, Sultan gave “Jagirs” to Jagirdars and feudatories.
- Jagirdars used to give Salaries to soldiers.
- Sultan’s personal security team is known as “**Khasa Kail**” / **Silhadar**.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- During Qutub Shahi's, Hyderabad developed politically and became a popular city. It had **composite culture**.
- There was religious tolerance among Sultans, they donated Agraharams for temples and Brahmins.

### **Donations of Abul Hasan Tanisha:**

- ◆ Kuchipudi Bhagavati's –  
**Kuchipudi Agraharams**
- ◆ Rama Temple in Bhadrachalam –  
**Shankargiri, Palvancha and Bhadrachalam villages**
- ◆ Malleshwara temple on Krishna Bank –  
**Bhogapuram & Cherukuru Villages**
- Qutub Shahi's has recognized 14 festivals as **national festivals**.
- Muhammaed Quli Qutub Shah conducted **Vasantostavam** in Golconda.
- **Purna Kumbha, Elephant Designs and Swan designs** of Hindu culture were introduced into Muslim architecture.
- Main festivals during Qutub Shahi period:
  - ◆ Muharram ◆ Navroz
  - ◆ Ramzan ◆ Deepavali
  - ◆ Holi ◆ Bakrid
  - ◆ Dusherra
  - ◆ Navroz – New year festival of Persian's.

### **Educational institutions of Qutub Shahi period:**

- ◆ Primary / elementary educational centre –  
**Maktab**
- ◆ Middle / Secondary educational centre –  
**Madrasa**
- ◆ Higher level Educational Centre –  
**Khambha**

### **Foreign Travellers who visited Golconda during Qutub Shahi period:**

- ◆ Tavernier –  
French Gem / Diamond Merchant

- ◆ Thevenot – French.
- ◆ Bernier – French.
- ◆ Methold

## **Revenue System**

- The main occupation of people was Agriculture.
- Land revenue is the main source of income for the Government.
- Other sources of income are **Agriculture, Industries and Commerce**.
- The person who did cultivation on land is known as "**Rayat**". Some Professors opine that the word "Rythu (Farmer)" came from the word Rayat.
- The farmers were not given full rights on the land. By any Muslim ruler except **Malik Ambur** of Ahmednagar have given Mirashi rights in his Kingdom.
- During their period, diamond Mines were given on lease. This was the highest source of income for the Government.

## **Economic Conditions – Industries**

- Golconda Kingdom was the richest kingdom among the 5 Shia kingdoms evolved during medieval period. The reasons for this are;
  - 1) Golconda Kingdom had Natural wealth and Valuable diamond mines.
  - 2) Presence of cultivable and fertile land, good irrigation facilities, trade between Middle Asia and Europe by having Machilipatnam as centre.
- The lands were of two types.
  1. Zamindari Lands and
  2. Haveli Lands
- Qutub Shahi rulers provided water facilities. They have constructed new tanks and wells and repaired the old ones.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- During Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah period, **Hussain Sagar, Badvel Tank and Ibrahimpatnam Tank were constructed.**
- According to Panagal inscription of 1551 A.D, Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah have renovated and repaired **Panagal Tank** and **Udaya Samudram Tank**.
- **Thevenot** had mentioned that there were lots of grape fields and they were used to extract **grape wine**.
- Government had full rights over the following industries. They are **Salt, Betel leaves and Tobacco**.
- During Qutub Shahi period, **famines** occurred in the year 1630 and 1647.

### **Diamond industry:**

- During Qutub Shahi period, Diamond industry was well developed.
- The place where diamond and gems trade took place in Golconda is known as “**Moti Dharwaja**”.

#### **Famous Diamond Mines:**

- ◆ Kollur (on the banks of Krishna River, in Guntur)
- ◆ Ramalla Kota (Kurnool)
- ◆ Vajra Karur (Anantapur)
- ◆ Paritala (Krishna district)

- According to **Travernier**, the famous **Kohinoor diamond** was found in **1656 at Krishna Delta “Kollur”** during Abdullah Qutub Shah period.
- At present, Kohinoor diamond is present in the **Imperial Rachgalleon Museum** in England.
- **Moorland** mentioned that there was 3 lakh pagodas of income added to exchequer every year from **Ramalla Kota Diamond mines**.
- Travernier mentioned that there was diamond polishing industry at **Karwan region**, which is to the west side of Charminar.

- Other things available in Golconda kingdom were Gems, Pearls, Precious Stones, Ruby.

### **Iron Industry:**

- The main centres for iron weapon industries were **Nirmal and Indur**.
- Golconda was well known for the manufacture of **Damascus Swords**.

### **Salt Petre Industry:**

- Salt Petre is used in the preparation of gun powder, used in cannons and guns.
- The main centre for the manufacturing of Salt Petre are **Machilipatnam, Narsapur and Pulicat**.
- The main centre for production of Indigo was **Nagulavancha (Khammam)**.

### **Textile Industry:**

- Well developed industry after diamond industry was textile industry.
- The clothes which were weaved in Golconda are exported to Europe
- The main weavers were **Mughra** and **Theliyaneta workers**.
- The industry which applied colours to clothes was **Kalamkari industry**. The main centre for this was **Machilipatnam**.
- During Qutub Shahi Period, glaze textiles were known as “**Chintz**”.
- The clothes on which pictures are printed were known as “**Pintado**” clothes.
- Good quality clothes were exported through Machilipatnam to Europe.
- **Calico clothes** were cheaply available in Narsapuram city.

### **Carpet industry:**

- The famous place for carpet industry – **Warangal**
- Warangal carpets are known as “**Durries**”.
- In warangal, the families which weave carpets stay at **Mettavadu and Girmajipet**.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- Sir George Watt in his book **Indian Art at Delhi, Calcutta** had mentioned about the weaving of Warangal carpets.
- Carpets were also weaved in the surrounding areas of Golconda. These were known as **Golconda carpets**. Muslims were experts in this industry.

### Industries during Qutub Shahi's(& the Famous places):

- Damascus Swords – Golconda.
- Carpets – Warangal.
- Indigo –  
Nagulavancha (Khammam), Nalgonda
- Wooden Toys – Kondapalli.
- Ships & Boats –  
Narasapuram, Machilipatnam
- Salt Petre – Narasapuram, Machilipatnam.
- Swords, Knives – orugallu, Golconda.
- Guns, Bullets – Induru.
- Steel & Iron –  
Induru, Nirmal, Kona Samudram, Indalvai.
- Wooden Crafts – Narsapur.

### Trade & Commerce:

- National and International trade was Prominent as it was during Kakatiyas.
- Vaisyas played important role in National and International trade.
- The Portuguese and Arab traders supplied **good quantity horses** to Qutub Shahi's.
- Bullock carts, donkeys and horse carts played important role in the transportation for National trade.
- Foreign trade was done through Ships on Oceans this is known as "**Ooda Beram**" (Ship Bargain).
- Main Centres for Foreign trade were:
  - ◆ Motupally
  - ◆ Narasapuram
  - ◆ Machilipatnam

- "Perikas" played critical role in the transportation of textile goods.
- Qutub Shahi's encouraged trade by collecting limited amounts of taxes.
- There was 3 ½% of tax on imports and exports.

### Exports:

- ◆ Diamonds
- ◆ Carpets
- ◆ Steel-Iron products
- ◆ textiles
- ◆ Salt Petre
- ◆ Indigo
- ◆ Good Quality Swords

### Imports:

- ◆ Horses
- ◆ Gold
- ◆ Dates
- ◆ Pingani vessels
- ◆ Perfumes
- ◆ glass
- ◆ Saffron
- ◆ Shells

### Coins:

- The coins during Qutub Shahi period was "**Honnu**". Honnu is a **gold coin**.
- Foreign traders called Honnu as "**Pagoda**".
- Other important coin was "**Phanam**".
- Copper coins were minted from Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shahi's period.
- **Dutch** People taken permission from Qutubshahi's to establish Printing Press, and later they established at Nagapatnam.
- In Golconda kingdom, only Copper coins were minted.
- The Gold coins "Honnu" were minted in **Vijayanagar kingdom** and they were circulated here.
- The **Silver coins** minted by Mughals were also in circulation.

### Literature

- Qutub Shahi's patronized Persian, Arabic, Deccani Urdu, Telugu and Sanskrit Languages. Official language was **Persian**.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- Majority of people during Qutub Shahi period spoke Telugu.

### Important Poets and their literary works:

- ◆ Maringanti Singannacharya –  
**Dasharatha Raja Nandana Charitha**  
(1<sup>st</sup> Niroshtha book)
- ◆ Shankara Kavi –  
**Harish Chandropakyanam**
- ◆ Palavekari Kadiripati – **Shuka Saptati**  
(30 tales told by Parrot on 70 nights)
- ◆ **Gawasi:**
  - He was popular Deccani Urdu poet.
  - He was in the court of Abdullah Qutub Shah.
  - His translation work “**Tuthinama**” is said to be based on translation of Sanskrit book Shuka Saptati.
- ◆ **Ebaan-e-Nishati** – Phoolban (Urdu).
- ◆ **Alichin Taipoor** –  
**Hadaikul Salathin (Garden of Kings)**
- During mohammed Quli qutub Shah period, **Bikkavolu Samstharam** (Court) became main centre for Telugu literature.
- Bikkavolu kingdom founder was  
**Kamineni Kacha Reddy.**
- Yella Reddy –  
**Bala Bharatham, Kirata Arjuneeyam**
- Nebati Krishnaya matya –  
**Rajneeti Ratnakaraam**
- Raja Malla Reddy – **Padma Puranam,**  
**Shatchakravarthy Charitra** and  
**Shiva Dharmottam**
- **Matla Ananta – Kukutsa Vijayam**
- During Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah, there were Janta Kavulu (Pair of poets) –  
**Ayyanki Bala Saraswati**  
and **Turaga Raja Kavi**
  - ◆ Their literary work was “**Nagakandam**”.

- There were two important poets who influenced the society in Qutub Shahi Period.
  1. Potuluri Veera Brahmendra Swamy
  2. Vemana

### **Potuluri Veera Brahmendra Swamy (1608 – 1693)**

- Birth place – Kurnool.
- Caste : Kamsali (Gold smith).
- He is the author of the **Kalagnanam** (book of predictions regarding future).
- Brahmam garu popularised “**Achala doctrine**”.
- In Kadapa district Kandhimallayapalli village, he went into Jeeva Samadhi (entering into grave alive).

### **Vemana (1652-1710):**

- Vemana poems were brought into lime light for the 1<sup>st</sup> time by **C.P. Brown**.
- C. P. Brown wrote “The Verses of Vemana”.
- The meter chosen by Vemana for his poetry is “**Ataveladi**”.
- He has written more than 1000 poems in Ataveladi.

**Note:** “**History of Golconda**” was written by **Siddiqui**.

## **Art and Architecture**

- The constructions of Qutub Shahi’s had the mixed traditions of Persia and Hindu. This led to the emergence of new style known as **Indo – Saracenic style**.
- This style was started by Quli Qutub Shah.
- The scripts used on the constructions are **Naskh, Thulath, Kufic, Nastaliq and Thugru script**.

### **Hyderabad city:**

- It was constructed by **Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah in 1591 A.D.**
- The then Peshwa **Mir Momeen Astrabadi** took **Ishpahan city of Iran** as the basis and designed a plan for Hyderabad city.
- Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah used grid style and built new capital with 70 lakhs of Honnus, surrounding the village “Chinchala” and has given the name **Bagh Nagar** based on his lover’s name Bhagamati. This was mentioned by **Tavernier**.
- Thevnot said that the new capital was **Bagh Nagar (city of gardens)**.
- In 1687, a historian named **Muhammed Saki** visited Hyaderabad along with Aurangazeb and said that the air, water and environment of Hyderabad made the hearts of Hyderabidis pure without any grudges and they live with love and affection towards each other.
- Foreigners praised Hyderabad city as “**Arleen**”.

### **Mir Momeen Muhammed Astrabadi:**

- He belongs to “Musavi” family of South Iran.
- Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah appointed Momeen as **Golconda Peshwa** in 1585 A.D.

### **Charminar:**

- Charminar was built in **1591-92 A.D.** by Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah to commemorate the eradication of Plague. The architect was **Mir Momeen Astrabadi**.
- He designed Charminar on the basis of **“Maidan – e – Nakshajahaan” of Safaid city of Iran**.
- This constructions has the mixed style of Persia, Turkey, and India.
- The main attraction of Charminar are 4 Pillars which are at a **height of 186 feet**.
- Every Minar have 4 floors.

### **Char Kaman (Julu Khana):**

- It is present 80 yards away from Charminar on its North side.

### **Mecca Masjid:**

- The construction of Mecca Masjid was started by **Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah in 1614** and it was finished / completed by **Aurangazeb in 1693**.
- The architects were **Mir Faizullah Baig** and **Chowdary Rajaiah**.
- The masons from Persia and Arabia worked for the construction of Mecca Masjid. The entrance of Mecca Masjid have 15 Arches.
- Monolith architecture in Mecca Masjid – **Mihrab**
- Historians opine that some bricks used in the construction of this Mosque were brought from the holy place Mecca, hence it is named as Mecca Masjid.
- French gems trader **Tavernier** have described about the beautiful city of Hyederabad and Mecca Masjid.

### **Dar-ul-shifa (1595 A.D.):**

- Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah built a **Unani hospital** in 1595 A.D. which is present at Darul Shifa near present day's Salarjung Museum.
- This was known as the **“House of Cure”**.
- Here Unani doctors came from different countries were there. Medical services were free for all.
- Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah also constructed **Khudadad Mahal** and **Badshahi Ashrughana, Charkhaman** near Charminar.
- The Qutub Shahi tombs built near Golconda are well known for their architectural style. These are built 1km away from Golconda fort at **“Banjara Darwaja”**.

## **Paintings**

- The Paintings of Qutub Shahi period had the styles of both Persia and Hindu, and this style evolved as **Deccan Paintings**.
- **Mir Hashim** is the founder of Deccan painting style.
- There is a mention about 14 miniature paintings in the book **Quliyat Quli**. There are 1<sup>st</sup> Deccan miniature paintings.
- The Quliyat Quli book contains the details paintings of Rakshasa Tangadi Battle, life at Sultan Darbar and the beauty of the villages.
- The important artists during Qutub Shahi period were **Mir Abbas** and **Muhammed Jaman**.

## **Portraits:**

- During Qutub Shahi period, in miniature paintings the practise of drawing the portraits of persons was started.
- The portrait of Sultan Muhammed Quli is present in **Hyderabad Museum**.
- The portrait of Abdullah Qutub Shah riding on elephant is present at **Saint Petersburg (Russia)**. The portrait of Abdullah Qutub Shah is at **Bombay**.

## **Dance**

- Qutub Shahi's encouraged **Yakshaganam** and **Kuchipudi Bhagavats**.
- The ancient type of Yakshaganam is **Koravanji**.
- First Yakshaganam – **Sugreeva Vijayam** (Kandukuri Rudra Kavi).
- Popular Yakshaganas of that period – **Bhagavata Stories & Parijatam**.
- **Kuchipudi** was well developed during Qutub Shahi's.
- The founder of Kuchipudi dance – **Siddendra Yogi**.

- **Abul Hasan Tanisha** donated Kuchipudi village to Kuchipudi Bhagavats (dancers).
- The shows presented by Kuchipudi Bhagavats are **Bhama Kalapam** and **Usha Parinayam**. The mandapas built for dancing & singing – “**Baradarys**”.
- There were two dancers in the court of Abdullah Qutub Shah, they are Taramati and Premamati. He also built villages Taramati Peta and Umamati peta on their names.
- The dance forms during Qutub Shahi period are **Danda Lasyam, Perini, Kundali dance, Bhandikam and Charchari**.

## **Mughal Rule in Telangana**

- In 1687, Aurangzeb attacked Golconda Fort and ended the rule of Qutub Shahis. Thus Golconda Kingdom came under the rule of Mughals.
- **From 1687 to 1724**, for almost 37 years Telangana was under the **direct rule of Mughals**.
- Aurangzeb also annexed other regions in south along with Golconda.
- There were **6 Subas** of Mughals in Deccan. They are:
 

◆ Hyderabad	◆ Aurangabad
◆ Berar	◆ Khandesh
◆ Bidar	◆ Bijapur.
- Hyderabad suba was known as **Bala Ghat and Pine Ghat**.
- **Aurangabad was the capital of Mughal in Deccan**.
- **Golconda was the Military Regiment**.
- Every suba had **Fouzdar**.
- In 1687, Aurangzeb annexed Golconda and appointed **Ruhilla Khan** as a Temporary representative of Hyderabad Region.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- After Ruhilla Khan, **Khan Siphar Khan** was appointed as Subedar.

### Sardar Sarvai Papanna:

- Sardar Sarvai Papanna was the person who tried to protect the people of Telangana from the cruel rule of Mughal Viceroy's between **1695-1710** by making **Khilashahpur (Warangal)** as his centre.
- His Native place is **Lingampally village near Tarikonda in Warangal district**.
- From his childhood, he observed the atrocities committed by the Zamindars and Jagirdars with the support of king.
- He attacked Upper caste Landlords, Gadi's of traders and fort and distributed the stolen money among the poor. He opposed the tyrannic rule of Muslim rulers.
- He belong to the **Toddy Tapping (Goud)** community.
- He opposed to follow the occupation of his father and wanted to make political rising.
- First he attacked his sisters house and with that money he built a small fort at **Tarikonda**. He formed army with 1200 members.
- The main soldier of Sardar Sarvai Papanna was **Mir Saheb**.
- Other persons were:
  - Chakali Sarvanna
  - Hassan
  - Kummari Govindanna
  - ♦ Imam
  - Dudekula Piru
  - Mangali Masanna
- Later along with his disciples he went to **Kaulas fort**. There he joined into the army of Zamindar **Venkat Rao**.
- In 1701, Zamindar Venkat Rao became the feudatory of Mughals and he was given the rank "Mansabdar" in Mughal Army. He was

the first telugu Zamindar to join into Mughal army. After this, Sardar Sarvai returned to his native place.

- Later he constructed fort at Shahpur.
- In 1702, Hyderabad Suba Deputy Governor **Rustum Dil Khan** attacked on the place of Sarvai Papanna, but Papanna escaped.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> April, 1708** when Hindu – Muslims were busy in preparations for Muhamarram festival **Sarvai Papanna attacked Warangal fort and occupied it**. Later he also attacked Bhuvanagiri & Golconda forts and occupied.
- In 1709, Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah-I** conducted Praja Darbar (Meeting). For this he invited Sardar Sarvai along with other Zamindars.
- Mughal Emperor recognized Papanna as a king and gifted him "**Robe of Honour**". Sarvai Papanna gifted huge sum of money to Mughal Emperor. Later, some higher officials who did not like felicitating Papanna had complained against him to Mughal emperor.
- By this, Emperor ordered Yousuf Khan to punish Papanna. Finally, the Fouzdar **Yousuf Khan killed Sardar Sarvai Papanna**.
- Sarvai Papanna was the first Telangana Revolutionist who opposed the tyrannic rule of Muhammedians.

# Asafjahis (Nizam Kingdom)

(A.D. 1724 – 1948)

- In October, 1724 A.D, **battle of Shakkar Khed** took place between Nizam-Ul-Mulk (Mir Qamruddin Siddiqi) and **Mubariz Khan** (Subedar of Deccan). In this battle, Nizam-Ul-Mulk defeated Mubariz Khan and founded an independent kingdom.
- Asaf Jahis ruled the Deccan plateau present between the rivers Krishna and Godavari from 1724 to 1948 A.D.
- At that time Hyderabad kingdom had Telangana, Karnataka and Marathwada regions.
- The great grandfather of Nizam-Ul-Mulk was **Alam Sheikh**.
- He is the descendant of **Abu Bakr**, the first Caliph.
- The ancestors of Asaf Jahis belongs to **Turani tribe** from Samarkand region of **Bukhara kingdom** (in present day Uzbekistan).
- They came from there and settled as officers in Mughal empire. **Khwaja Abid**, grandfather of Nizam-Ul-Mulk was appointed as Mansabdar in **Aurangzeb court**.
- Aurangzeb gave “**Kilich Khan**” title to Khwaja Abid.

## Asaf Jahi Dynasty:

First ancestor – **Alam Sheik**

Progenitor – **Khwaja Abid**

Founder of kingdom –

**Mir Qamruddin** (Nizam-Ul-Mulk)

First Capital – **Aurangabad**

Second Capital – **Hyderabad**

Official language – **Persian, Urdu (from 1884)**

## Ruling years of Asaf Jahis:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Nizam - Nizam-Ul-Mulk (1724-48)
  - ◆ Nazar Jung (1748-50)
  - ◆ Muzaffar Jung (1750-51)
  - ◆ Salabath Jung (1751-61)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Nizam - Nizam Ali Khan (1761-1803)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Nizam – Sikander Jha (1803-29)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Nizam – Nasiruddaula (1829-57)
- 5<sup>th</sup> Nizam – Afzal-ud-daula (1857-69)
- 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam – Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (1869-1911)
- 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam – Mir Osman Ali Khan (1911-1948)

## Nizam-Ul-Mulk (1<sup>st</sup> Nizam)

### (1724-48):

- Founder of the Asaf Jahi kingdom
- He was born in **1671 at Agra**
- His parents were Mir Shihabuddin siddiqi and Safia Khanum
- His original name is **Mir Qamruddin Siddiqi**
- **His Titles:**
  - ◆ **Chin Qilich Khan**  
(by emperor Aurangzeb)
  - ◆ **Nizam-Ul-Mulk**  
(by emperor Farrukhsiyar)
  - ◆ **Fateh Jung** (by emperor Farrukhsiyar)
  - ◆ **Asaf Jah**  
(by emperor Muhammed Shah Rangeela)
  - ◆ **Khan-i-Dauran**  
(by emperor Bahadur Shah-1)

**NOTE:** Chin Qilich Khan means young swordsman

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mir Qamruddin worked with four Mughal Emperors</li> <li>• Aurangzeb appointed him as Mansabdar to 4000 army</li> <li>• Aurangzeb also appointed Mir Qamruddin as “<b>Karnataka Subedar</b>”</li> <li>• Bahadur shah – I appointed him as “<b>Ayodhya Subedar</b>”</li> <li>• During Farrukhsiyar period, he was appointed as “<b>Deccan Governor</b>” (Subedar)</li> <li>• During Muhammed Shah period, he worked as “<b>Prime minister</b>” to Mughals</li> <li>• In 1724, Mir Qamruddin established Nizam kingdom, “<b>Aurangabad</b>” as capital</li> <li>• Nizam-Ul-Mulk was a great poet. He wrote poems in <b>Persian language</b></li> <li>• He composed Persian poems with pen name “<b>Shakir</b>”</li> <li>• His chief secretary <b>Lala Mansuram</b> wrote 94 stories based on the things said by Nizam-Ul-Mulk on different occasions.</li> <li>• Nizam-Ul-Mulk prime minister or First Diwan for Asaf Jahi dynasty was <b>Diyanath Khan</b>.</li> <li>• Nizam had good relations with French and British people.</li> <li>• Nizam-Ul-Mulk entered into treaties with <b>Bajirao-I</b>, Peshwa of Maratha after he was defeated in three battles.           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Battle of Palkhed – 1728 – Mungi Shivagaon Treaty</li> <li>2. Battle of Surat – 1731 – Warna Agreement</li> <li>3. Battle of Bhopal – 1738 – Durai Sarai Treaty</li> </ol> </li> <li>• According to <b>Mungi Shivagaon Treaty</b>, Nizam-Ul-Mulk gave permission to Marathas to collect <b>Chout (1/4<sup>th</sup>) and Sardeshmukh (1/10<sup>th</sup>)</b> from his kingdom</li> <li>• <b>As per Durai Sarai agreement</b>, Nizam agreed to give Malwa state and the land between Chambal and Narmada rivers to Marathas and he paid one lakh rupees as compensation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1739, <b>Persian king Nader Shah</b> defeated Mughals in Karnal battle and started marching to attack on Delhi. Nizam-Ul-Mulk after receiving this information tried to make treaty between Nader Shah and Mughal Emperor Muhammed Shah Rangeela</li> <li>• According to this treaty, <b>Kohinoor diamond and Peacock throne</b> were given to Nader Shah</li> <li>• At that time, Nader shah offered Delhi’s throne to Nizam-Ul-Mulk but he refused</li> <li>• In 1748, Afghan king <b>Ahmed Shah Abdali</b> attacked on Delhi. Then Nizam-Ul-Mulk left for Delhi to help Mughal Emperor Rangeela. But he died on his way to Delhi at “<b>Burhanpur</b>” in Maharashtra</li> <li>• Nizam-Ul-Mulk died in the year 1748. After his death conflict arose between his two sons for the succession of throne</li> <li>• He was buried at <b>Khuldabad</b> in Aurangabad</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### Nasir Jung / Nazar Jung (1748-50)

- After the death of Nizam-Ul-Mulk, Nazar ruled Hyderabad from 1748 to 1750
- During his period, **battle of Ambur** took place in 1749
- During his period, **Muzaffar Jung**, grandson of Nizam-Ul-Mulk, started a civil war for succession. **British and French** were also involved in this war
- French Governor Dupleix supported Muzaffar Jung and they conspired to kill Nazar Jung
- Finally, Nazar Jung was killed by **Kurnool Nawab Himmat Khan**
- Later, French appointed Muzaffar Jung as **Deccan Subedar**
- During Nazar Jung period, **1<sup>st</sup> Carnatic war** took place (1746-48)

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### **Muzaffar Jung (1750-1751):**

- He was the son of Khair-Un-Nisa Begum, who was the daughter of 1<sup>st</sup> Nizam.
- He has given **Machilipatnam, Diviseema and Yanam** to French for helping him to ascend the throne.
- Muzaffar Jung gave title “**Zaffar Jung**” to Dupleix and appointed him as the Governor to Southern region of Krishna river
- Nawab of Kadapa and Kurnool conspired and killed Muzaffar Jung at Lakkireddipalli near Rayachoti.

### **Salabath Jung (1751-61):**

- After the assassination of Muzaffar Jung, Salabath Jung ascended the throne with the help of **French**.
- French army chief De Bussy was with him
- Salabath Jung Diwan – **Syed Lashkar Khan**
- In 1753, Salabath Jung gifted **4 Northern circars to French**.
- **4 Northern Circars were:**
  1. **Mustafa Nagar** (Kondapalli) (in 1752)
  2. **Eluru**
  3. **Rajamandry**
  4. **Srikakulam** (Chicacol)
- Later in 1759, Salabath took away northern circars from French.
- Important **Zamindars** in Northern circars:
  - ◆ Vijayanagaram Zamindar – Vijaya Rama Raju
  - ◆ Bobbili Zamindar – Ranga Rao
  - ◆ Peddapuram Zamindar – Jagapati Raju
- The following battles took place during the period of Salabath Jung:
  - ◆ Bobbili War – 1757
  - ◆ Chandurthi War – 1758
  - ◆ Machilipatnam War – 1759
  - ◆ Vandavasi War – 1760 (battle of Wandi Wash)
  - ◆ 3<sup>rd</sup> Carnatic battle – 1756-63

- **Chandurthi War (1758)** was responsible for the destruction of French in Andhra Pradesh
- During the reign of Salabath Jung **Machilipatnam treaty (1759)** was the 1<sup>st</sup> treaty between the British and Hyderabad kings
- Nazar Jung, Muzaffar Jung and Salabath Jung are not part of Asaf Jahi dynasty and **they don't have Nizam title**.

### **Nizam Ali Khan (2<sup>nd</sup> Nizam)**

#### **(1761-1803):**

- He is the son of 1<sup>st</sup> Nizam. He arrested salabath Jung in Bidar fort and declared himself as Hyderabad Nizam
- From his period, **Asaf Jahi's were known as Nizams**
- He was the first to rule the kingdom with the name of Nizam
- **In 1770, he changed the capital from Aurangabad to Hyderabad**
- Nizam Ali Khan was contemporary to Mysore rulers **Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan**
- In 1790-92, 3<sup>rd</sup> Mysore war took place between Mysore king Tipu sultan and tripartite group (British, Nizam and Marathas)
- In this battle, Tipu sultan was defeated and treaty of Srirangapatnam was signed
- According to this treaty, Nizam was given to **Kadapa, Bellary and Guramkonda regions**.
- In 1795, Nizam Ali Khan was defeated by Maratha Peshwa Madhav Rao -II in the **battle of Kharda**.
- British did not help Nizam in this battle, so Nizam has removed the British army from his kingdom and **placed the French battalion under the leadership of Commander Raymond**.
- In 1795, Nizam Ali Khan's son Ali Jah revolted against his father with the help of Medak

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

<p>Zamindar <b>Sada Shiva Reddy</b>. However, this was spoiled by French army under the leadership of Raymond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1798</b>, with the fear of Marathas, Nizam Ali Khan entered into the “<b>Doctrine of Subsidiary alliance</b>” with the British east india company</li><li>• Subsidiary alliance was introduced by British Governor general <b>Lord Wellesley in 1798</b></li><li>• According to the terms of a subsidiary alliance, princely rulers were not allowed to have an independent armed force. British army was kept in the princely states and one British resident will be appointed for every state which have signed the doctrine of Subsidiary alliance</li><li>• First independent ruler to sign the doctrine of Subsidiary alliance was <b>Nizam Ali Khan (1798)</b>. In this agreement the important role was played by Nizam Diwan – <b>Aaj-Ul-Umra</b></li><li>• After this agreement, <b>British resident James Kirk Patrick</b> stayed at Hyderabad</li><li>• Sikandar Jha gave title “<b>Hasmath Jung</b>” to James Kirk Patrick</li><li>• During Nizam Ali Khan period, <b>Padmanabha Battle</b> took place at North coastal Andhra in the year 1794</li><li>• <b>Venkatachalam</b> was the painter in nizam Ali Khan’s court</li></ul> <p><b>Nizam Ali Khan handed over the following regions to British east india company</b></p> <p><b>Northern Circars:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• According to the agreement in 1766 Nizam had given Northern Circars (except Guntur) to east India Company</li><li>• <b>Kandregula Jogi Panthulu</b>, play key role as Dubasi(mediator) between Nizam Ali Khan and British regarding Northern Circars. This agreement took place between <b>Nizam Ali Khan and Kailad</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• During this agreement the Bengal Governor General was <b>Robert Clive (1766)</b></li><li>• Nizam’s brother <b>Basalath Jung</b> ruled over Guntur</li><li>• There was an agreement between British and Nizam ali Khan that Guntur will be handed over to British only after the death of Basalath jung</li><li>• In 1788, Guntur was handed over to British</li></ul> <p><b>Datta Mandalas (Rayalaseema districts):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1800</b>, Nizam Ali Khan handed over Datta Mandalas to the British East India company</li></ul> <p><b>Datta Mandalas are</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Kadapa</li><li>2. Kurnool</li><li>3. Anantapuram</li><li>4. Bellary</li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gadicherla Harisarvottama Rao named datta Mandalas as “<b>Rayalaseema</b>” on the name of Srikrishna Devaraya</li></ul> <p><b>Raymond- French army:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French commander during Nizam Ali Khan was <b>Raymond (Michael Jiachim Raymond)</b></li><li>• The army under the control of Raymond was known as “<b>Raymond Paltan</b>”</li><li>• Nizam Ali Khan has given <b>Medak Jagir</b> to Raymond for the maintenance of his army</li><li>• Raymond established <b>Gunfoundry at Hyderabad in 1795</b>, for manufacturing canons</li><li>• The people of Hyderabad called Raymond as <b>Moosa Ram</b>. On his name <b>Moosarambagh</b> was formed. His tomb is at <b>Asmanghar (malakpet)</b></li><li>• Before this Raymond also worked with Tipu sultan and Bussey</li><li>• Women regiment formed by Nizam Ali khan was “<b>Jafar paltan</b>”</li></ul>
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- Women soldiers of Jafar Paltan were known as “**Gardinis**”

### **Constructions of Nizam Ali Khan :**

1. Moti Mahal
2. Gulshan Mahal
3. Roshan Mahal
4. Purani Haveli

### **Purani Haveli:**

- Purani Haveli (palace) is also known as **Msarrat Mahal**
- **Nizam Ali Khan** constructed Purani Haveli for his son Sikander Jha
- It is ‘U’ shaped and followed **European style of Architecture**
- The unique feature of this palace is the presence of **world’s largest wooden wardrobe**
- Later, this has become the official residence of Mir Mahabub ali Khan

### **Sikander Jha (3<sup>rd</sup> Nizam)**

**(1803-1829):**

- His original name is **Mir Akbar Ali Khan**
- He built “**Secunderabad**” on his name in the year 1806
- Army types which were present during his period are:
  1. Nizam’s own army
  2. Army under the control of Diwan was **Rohilla Army**
  3. **Linewala Army** – kings related army
- But discipline and integrity were lost in this army
- At that time, British resident **Henry Russel** formed special army known as “**Russel Brigade**” in 1816
- Later, Russel Brigade came to be known as **Hyderabad contingent/army**
- Russel Brigade has suppressed the **attacks of Pindari’s** and regional revolters

- To meet the expenses incurred for the maintenance of Russel Brigade, Sikander Jha made agreement with **Palmer & Co company**
- Sikander Jha took loan from Palmer & Co for the rate of interest at 25% on the advice of **Russel**
- Palmer & company was started by **William Palmer** at Hyderabad in the year 1811
- The Indian partner of Palmer & co was **Banketi Das** (Gujrat trader)
- This company was given permission for performing banking activities by **Nizam Peshkar Chandu Lal**
- Sikander Jha was financially robbed by Palmer & Co. this led to the financial crisis of nizam kingdom. This situation was settled by **Charles Metcalf**
- Metcalf was appointed in place of Henry Russel as Hyderabad Resident
- Metcalf approved Nizam to the loan from British at 6% interest rate and Nizam re-paid the loans of Palmer & Co

### **Reforms by Metcalf**

1. He decided the tax based on the productivity of the crop and the income on Khalsa, Jagir and Jatidar lands
  2. European officials were appointed by Metcalf to receive the complaints from farmers
- By these reforms, Hyderabad kingdom regained its position financially

**NOTE :** in 1835, Charles Metcalf was appointed as the temporary governor of British india. During this time he gave freedom for press and was known as **Liberator of press**

- The Diwan of Sikander Jha **Mir Alam** engraved **Mir Alam Tank** on his name in 1804-1806
- Peshkar during Sikander jha –

**Maharaja Chandu Lal**

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- During Sikander Jha's period, **Raja Bhavani Pershad** constructed **Rama temple** in **Attapur** near Hyderabad

### **Construction of British Residency:**

- In between **1804-1808**, **James Kirk Patrick** constructed British Residency at Koti in Hyderabad
- Architect of British Residency – **Samuel Russell**
- The buildings of British Residence are today's koti women's college and Osmania Medical college
- The bathroom used by Kirk Patrick is now used by students as seminar hall
- Kirk Patrick constructed **Rang Mahal** beside british residence for his lover **Khair-Un-Nissa**.
- Char Bagh is built by Kirk Patrick around Rang Mahal. It resembles like Mughal garden in Kashmir.
- Present Rang Mahal is changed into **physics laboratory**

### **Nasiruddaula (4<sup>th</sup> Nizam)**

#### **(1829-57):**

- The incidents which took place after Nasiruddaula became Nizam in 1829

### **Wahabi Movement:**

- **In 1838, Mubariz-ud-daula** led the Wahabi movement in Hyderabad
- Wahabi movement was against to the British  
**NOTE :** Wahabi movement in india was started by **Syed Ahmed Rae Barelv**
- Initially it started as a revolt against British and Sikhs, then eventually it changed as the National Movement
- Mubariz-ud-daula is the **step brother of Nasir-ud-daula**
- In Hyderabad, **Mubariz-ud-daula** was the **1<sup>st</sup>** to revolt against British

- The important disciples of Mubariz-ud-daula were:  
**Lalkhan, Fakhar Muhammed, Pokharmal, Gulam Rasul Khan**
- Pokharmal supported Mubariz-ud-daula financially
- The then Kurnool Nawab "**Gulam Rasul Khan**" participated in wahabi movement and supported Mubariz
- Wahabi movement in Hyderabad was suppressed by **British Resident – General Fraser**
- The Hyderabad Diwan during Wahabi movement was **Chandu Lal**
- On the instructions of British, Nasir-ud-daula arrested Mubariz-ud-daula and kept him in Golconda fort
- Mubariz died in Golkonda fort in the year 1854
- Mubariz was recognized as the **1<sup>st</sup> freedom fighter of Telangana**
- This movement can be treated as the inspiration for 1857 revolt

### **Berar Treaty/Pact (1853)**

- During the Nasir-ud-daula's period, the debt to British East India company had reached to 64 lakhs
- In 1853, governor general **Lord Dalhousie** pressurized Nizam to repay the loan, then Nizam paid half of the debt and Nizam entered into Berar treaty with Dalhousie for the remaining amount
- Berar treaty took place on **21<sup>st</sup> May, 1853**
- At the time of Berar treaty
  - ◆ Nizam – Nasir-ud-daula
  - ◆ Diwan – Siraj-ul-mulk
  - ◆ Governor – **Lord Dalhousie**
  - ◆ British Resident – **Col.Johnlo**

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- According to this treaty, Nizam has given following regions to British
  1. Berar
  2. Raichur
  3. Osmanabad (Darshiv)
- Berar treaty was signed by **Siraj-ul-mulk** and **Dalhousie**
- As per this agreement, Russel Brigade was changed as **Hyderabad contingent** and made subsidiary to British Indian army
- Siraj-ul-mulk was feels humiliated with this treaty and died due to illness on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1853
- With the death of Siraj-ul-mulk, his nephew **Turab Ali Khan (Title-Salarjung)** was appointed as Hyderabad Diwan
- **Bruce Norton in his book “The Rebellion in India”** has commented regarding Berar treaty that British took over the Berar region from Nasir-ud-daula by making goddess of justice deaf and by closing her eyes
- The reason for taking over the Berar region by British is the presence of high-quality cotton in berar region which can be used for manufacturing textiles in England

### **Zamindar's Revolt:**

- During Nasir-ud-daula's period, law & order problem arose in the princely state
- Some of the Zamindars revolted against the Nizam. They were
  1. Venkat Narsimha Rao – Ammapalem Zamindar
  2. Kapa Narsimha Rao – Chintagani Zamindar
  3. Jaganatha Rao – Munagala Zamindar
- The revolt of these Zamindars was suppressed by Hyderabad contingent

### **Important events during Nasir-ud-daula's period**

- In 1829, **Shamshul Umra** established **“Fakaria Madrasa”**
  - In 1834, **Hyderabad's first school “St.George Grammar school”** was established by church of England
  - In 1834, **Translation Bureau of press** was started. Here engineering and medical books are printed
  - **In 1839, Chaderghat bridge was constructed on Musi River**
  - **In 1846, Hyderabad medical school** was established by **Dr.Maechalin**. later it was changed as Osmania mediocl college
  - In 1848, **Sati was abolished** in Hyderabad state
  - In 1851, Warangal's carpets and blankets are exhibited in England
  - In 1854, **king Edward memorial hospital** was constructed at Secunderabad. Later, this was changed as **Gandhi Hospital**
  - In 1856, **Dr.Smith** started **First industrial exhibition at Hyderabad**
  - Nasir-ud-daula's Diwan Chandulal have revived the **Ahobilam Temple in Kurnool district**
  - Chandulal was a great poet in Persian and Urdu languages.
  - Chnadulal's pen name was – **SADAN**.
  - His family was known as Malwa's family
  - Nasir-ud-daula was the Hyderabad Nizam when sepoy mutiny started on **10<sup>th</sup> May, 1857**. After the revolt started within week days nasir-ud-daula died and **Afzal-ud-daula** became the Nizam of Hyderabad
- ### **Afzal-ud-daula (1857-69):**
- The important events during his period were 1857 revolt and revolt by Ramji Gond

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### 1857 Sepoy Mutiny

- In June, 1857 **Maulvi Ibrahim** and **Maulvi Allah-ud-din** distributed pamphlets against the British all over the Hyderabad
- In Hyderabad kingdom, 1857 revolt was First started in **Aurangabad**
- In Aurangabad, **Mir Fida Ali** revolted against the British
- Mir Fida ali was killed by **Captain Abbott**
- Revolt started in Buldhana under the leadership of Jamedar **Cheeda Khan**
- After the revolt, Cheeda Khan escaped and reached Hyderabad
- Nizam's Diwan Salarjung announced Rs.3000 reward on cheeda Khan
- Later, Cheeda Khan and his supporters were arrested and kept in British Residency at koti

### Attack on British Residency:

- On **17<sup>th</sup> July, 1857** the revolutionists attacked British Residency and demanded for the release of Cheeda Khan
- The attack took place by Rohilla army under the leadership of **Turrebaz khan and Maulvi Allauddin**
- The attack was suppressed by **British Resident – Colonel Davidson** and the British army chief **Major Briggs**
- During the attack on British residency, Turrebaz Khan took shelter at the houses of businessman jai Gopal das and Abbas Saheb at Sultan Bazar
- During the battle between British soldiers and Rohilla army, tens of Rohilla soldiers were killed but Turrebaz khan and Maulvi Allauddin escaped
- 1857 revolt in Hyderabad was led by **Turrebaz Khan**

**NOTE :** Turrebaz Khan was known as **Turum khan and “The unsung hero of**

- Hyderabad”.** He was born at **Begum Bazar** in Hyderabad
- Nizam government announced **Rs.5000 reward** on Turrebaz Khan and Maulvi Allauddin
- Turrebaz Khan was shot dead by Britishers at **Toopran, Medak district** based on the information given by **Qurban Ali**. Later, Turrebaz Khan dead body was hanged with chains in British residency for somedays  
**NOTE :** the road between Koti and Abids is named as **Turrebaz Khan road**
- Another revolutionist **Maulvi Allauddin** was arrested at **Mangalpalli** and was **imprisoned at Andaman Jail (kalapani jail) for the rest of his life**
- **Maulvi Allauddin was named as the First Hyderabad’s political prisoner.** He died in 1884 at Andaman jail
- Hyderabad Nizam Afzal-ud-daula and Diwan Turab Ali Khan supported British during 1857 revolt

### **Rewards given by British for the support during 1857 revolt:**

- In 1861, British presented the title **“Star of India” to Afzal-ud-daula**
- British also waived off the debt of 50 lakhs and given away **Raichur, Osmanabad and Antarvedi regions to Nizam**
- Nizam were given power to mint coins on his name. (Till then coins were minted with Mughal emperor's name)
- British gave the title **“Salar Jung”** to Diwan Turab Ali Khan
- Later, due to indifferences between Nizam and Salar Jung, he was removed from the position of Diwan in 1860 and 1867. But, with the interference of British he was re-appointed

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### Ramji Gond Revolt :

- In 1860, Gonds, Rohillas revolted against British under the leadership of Ramji Gond at Nirmal, Adilabad district
- Later, Ramji Gond and his 1000 associates were caught and hanged to death on a Banyan tree in **Nirmal**. That tree came to be known as Veyyi Urila marri or Veyyi purrela chettu

### Peshwa Rao Saheb Conspiracy:

- In 1862, Peshwa Rao Saheb and his associates were residing secretly at Lal Kishan Lal's house in **Begum Bazar**
- Later, he conspired against the British in Hyderabad. This is popularly known as "**Begum Bazar Conspiracy**"
- Finally, Rao Saheb was caught and hanged in August 1862

### Important incidents during Afzal-ud-daula period

- In 1858, special coins were minted known as "**Hali Sikka**"
- In 1859, **Afzal gunj (Nayapool) bridge** was constructed
- In 1862, **mahbubia school** was started by **Syed Ali Bilgrami**
- In 1862, post offices were established
- In 1864, the 1<sup>st</sup> English newspaper **Deccan times** was started in Secunderabad
- In 1868, Grand Trunk road was laid between **Hyderabad and Sholapur**
- In 1868, first time Bank of Bengal was established in Hyderabad
- In 1869, **first postal stamp** was issued in Hyderabad

### **Chowmahalla palace**

- The construction of Chowmahalla palace was started in 1750 during Salabath Jung's period and was completed during **Nizam Afzal-ud-daula** period (1857-69)

- Chowmahalla means **four palaces**
- The four palaces in this are:  
1.Afzal Mahal      2.Mahtab Mahal  
3.Aftab Mahal      4.Tahniyat Mahal
- Chowmahalla palace is similar to "**Shah Palace**" in **Tehran, Iran**
- The clock above the main gate of Chowmahalla palace is known as **Khilwat Clock** which has been working for 250 years

### **Salar Jung - I Reforms**

- Salar Jung- I was born in **1829 in Bijapur**
- His original name : **Mir Turab Ali Khan**
- On 31<sup>st</sup> May, 1853 at the age of 24 years **Salarjung- I was appointed as Hyderabad state Prime Minister (Diwan)**
- He worked with three Nizams from 1853 to 1883 for 30 years
  - ◆ 1853-57 : Nasir-ud-daula
  - ◆ 1857-69 : Afzal-ud-daula
  - ◆ 1869-83 : Mir Mahboob Ali Khan
- Grand father of Salar Jung- I : **Munirul Mulk**
- Uncle of Salar Jung : **Siraj-ul-mulk**
- The political advisor of Salar Jung was **Nawab Sarwar-ul-mulk**
- Salar Jung is the descendant of **Sheik omar karman** of Medina
- Salar Jung held following positions before becoming Diwan
  - ◆ Medak Talukdar
  - ◆ Higher authority in revenue department
- Nasir-ud-daula named Salar Jung – I as a "Firangi bacha" (foreign boy)
- In 1876, **Salar Jung-I visited London** with the motive of obtaining Berar back from British. (British took Berar in 1853)
- In London Salarjung-I received the honorary degree of D.C.L (Degree in Civil Law) from the **University of Oxford**

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- | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He learned administrative tactics from officer <b>Daiton</b> in London</li> <li>• While returning to India, Salar Jung visited Rome city and there he purchased the famous marble statue titled "<b>Veiled Rebecca</b>"</li> <li>• At present, this statue is present at Salar Jung museum in Hyderabad</li> <li>• He introduced modern administrative principles in Hyderabad</li> <li>• When Salar Jung was appointed as the Diwan of Nizam, the situation of Hyderabad state was bad. So, he introduced following reforms</li> </ul> <p><b>Administrative reforms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During Salar Jung- I, the extent of Nizam Kingdom was 82,698 miles.</li> <li>• Hyderabad state population in 1881 was 98,45,594</li> <li>• Salar Jung divided the kingdom into 5 subas and 17 districts</li> </ul> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Division</b></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Head</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>◆ Kingdom</td> <td>Nizam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Suba</td> <td>Sadar Talukadar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ District</td> <td>Talukdar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Taluk</td> <td>Tahsildar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>◆ Villages</td> <td>Patel/Patwari</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In administration, the important division was <b>village</b></li> <li>• In villages Patel, Patwari, Talari and Dhed played important roles</li> </ul> <p><b>Patwari :</b> Responsible for land tax and an accountant</p> <p><b>Talari :</b> Security of village and other services</p> <p><b>Dhed :</b> Who works for the officers and at community/village hall</p> <p><b>Neri :</b> Who looked after irrigation works</p> <p><b>Sedisindi :</b> Security for 50 houses in village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1868, Salar Jung -I appointed a council of Ministers by name "<b>Sadar-ul-Mihams</b>"</li> </ul> | <b>Division</b> | <b>Head</b> | ◆ Kingdom | Nizam | ◆ Suba | Sadar Talukadar | ◆ District | Talukdar | ◆ Taluk | Tahsildar | ◆ Villages | Patel/Patwari | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The important 4 persons in this are             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Revenue Minister : <b>Mukarram-ud-daula Bahadur</b></li> <li>◆ Law Minister : <b>Bashir-ud-daula Bahadur</b></li> <li>◆ Incharge of Police department : <b>Shamshir Jung Bahadur</b></li> <li>◆ Head of Public works &amp; other departments : <b>Shaheb Jung</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• The personal secretary of Salar Jung was <b>Syed Hussain Bilgrami</b></li> <li>• The departments which were under the direct control of Prime Minister were known as "<b>Madar-ul-Mihams</b>"</li> <li>• The departments under Prime Minister were             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Finance</li> <li>2. Postal Department</li> <li>3. Military</li> </ol> </li> <li>• The administration was totally carried by the Prime Minister. He was also known as <b>Diwan or Rigent</b></li> <li>• For the convenience of administration, it was divided into 14 departments</li> </ul> <p><b>Revenue Reforms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In 1864, Revenue board</b> was established</li> <li>• <b>In 1865</b>, as part of Revenue reforms, Salar Jung introduced <b>Zilabandi system</b></li> <li>• The Diwani territory was divided into districts for the purpose of revenue and judicial administration called Zilabandi</li> <li>• When the time of introduction of Zilabandi system Nizam of Hyderabad was <b>Afzal-ud-daula</b> and British Resident : <b>George Yule</b></li> <li>• Salar Jung has divided the districts into 3 categories based on their annual income             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Primary category:</b> Income &gt; 12,00,000/-</li> <li>◆ <b>Secondary Category :</b> upto 10,00,000/-</li> <li>◆ <b>Tertiary Category :</b> upto 8,00,000/-</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------------|------------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|---------------|---|
| <b>Division</b>   | <b>Head</b>     |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |
| ◆ Kingdom   | Nizam           |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |
| ◆ Suba  | Sadar Talukadar |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |
| ◆ District  | Talukdar        |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |
| ◆ Taluk   | Tahsildar       |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |
| ◆ Villages  | Patel/Patwari   |             |           |       |        |                 |            |          |         |           |            |               |   |

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- Land tax was of two types:

### 1. Battai System:

- The land tax was collected in the form of crop produce
- The officers who collects the land tax were known as **Bilmuktadars**
- These officers will be given this authority through auction
- Salar Jung abolished this Battai system and started to collect the tax in the form of money

### 2. Ryotwari System:

- Land tax is paid in **currency form**
- Salar Jung has introduced this system during Afzal-ud-daula's period. In this, farmers will directly pay the tax to the Government
- In 1867, Revenue board was abolished, in that place central revenue board was created known as **sadar Mahake-i-Malgujari**
- The officers of this department are known as Muhtamim and Ruknu.
- As part of revenue reforms, **police department is separated from revenue department in 1867**
- **In 1875, Central Inam institute** was established
- **In 1875, land revenue survey and settlement department** was established for demarcation of boundaries and for surveying of lands
- During that period, the land is measured using 10 yards of chain. This was standard, it is known as **Bigha or 6/6 chain**
- Bigha is important for land measurement. Even today it is used in Telangana

### Economic Reforms:

- Salar Jung have decreased the salaries of officials and himself also because of the poor financial condition of Hyderabad province
- Armed force & additional military force was abolished

- **In 1858**, Salar Jung introduced coins known as "**Hali Sikka**". Hali Sikka was a silver coin (its value is 15% less than the British Rupee)
- Till 1857, Mughal coins were used in Hyderabad
- In 1861, he started **Stamp paper office**
- Central Mint Office is at Hyderabad and Regional mint offices are at Narayanpet (1870) and Gadwal (1875)

### Educational Reforms:

- **In 1855**, Salar Jung established western educational institution known as **Darul Uloom** school (oriental college) at Hyderabad
- The medium of instruction were Persian, Arabic, Urdu and English languages
- In 1870, **City high school & Engineering colleges** were started
- In 1872, **Chaderghat school** was started
- In 1873, **Madarsa-e Aliya** was established for the children of Nobles
- In 1878, **Madarsa-e-Aizza** was established for the children of Royal family
- In 1880, Chaderghat English high school and school of engineering were together called as Hyderabad college

### Nizam College (1887)

- In 1887, **Hyderabad College** was re-established as Nizam college
- 1<sup>st</sup> Principal of Nizam college was **Aghoranath Chatopadhyaya**  
**NOTE :** initially, Nizam college was established English as medium of instruction which was affiliated to **Madras University**.
- In 1947, it was changed and got affiliated to Osmania University
- In 1881, Salar Jung established **Gloria Girls High school** in Hyderabad  
**NOTE:** It was the **First Girls school in Hyderabad**

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- In 1882, Islamia school was established by **Syed Hussain Bilgrami**
  - ◆ It was the **First Muslim girls school in the country**
- In 1884, **Mahabubia college** was established in Secunderabad
- Salar Jung-I financially supported **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** for the establishment of Aligarh educational institutions
- Educational department was supervised by officers known as **Muhtamims Talimat**, appointed by Salar Jung
- In 1869, **W.H.Wilkinson** was appointed as educational department secretary. He introduced new educational methods
- The private schools during Nizam period were known as **Khangi's.**

### **Transport and communicational Reforms:**

- In 1868, Grand trunk road was laid **from Hyderabad to Sholapur**
- In 1869, **Nizam state railway** was established
- In Hyderabad province the construction of First railway line was started in 1870 from **Wadi to Secunderabad** and was finished in 1874
- **In 1874, Secunderabad railway station** was established. This railway system was known as **Nizam Guaranteed state railway.**
- In 1877, British engraved Buckingham canal
- In 1864, hyderabad's 1<sup>st</sup> English newspaper **Deccan times** was started
- In 1867, Government printing press was started
- In 1885, **1<sup>st</sup> telephone facility** was introduced in Hyderabad

### **Police Reforms:**

- As part of this reforms, one SP was appointed to each district and one inspector for every two taluqs
- The head of police department – **Mahkama-e-Kotwal**
- Police station – **Chauki**
- Chowkidar – **S.I**
- Taluq police officer – **Amin (inspector)**
- District police officer – **Muhtamim (SP)**
- Head of Muhtamim – **Nayab Sadar Muhtamim (DIG)**
- Large number of police constables and **Sowers** were appointed
- **Jamedar/ Daftadar** – Head constable

### **Judicial Reforms:**

- In 1862, Law department was established
- In 1869, Salar Jung abolished the punishment which involved **mutilation of arms**
- In 1872, Salar Jung created a court of appeal known as **Mahkama-e-murafa-e-Azla**
- This was created to accept all the civil and criminal appeals from districts & cities.
- Salarjung established Supreme Court Known as "**Majlis-e-Murafa**", The chief justice of Supreme Court was **Nazim**.
- For the Surveillance on District officials he established an High Court known as "**Mahkama-i-Sadar**".

	Civil court	Criminal court
Lowest level	Buzung	Khurd
District level	Diwan-e-Adalat	Faujdar Adalat

- A high court known as **Majlis Aliyah Adalat** was established for civil administration in Hyderabad
- In 1877, **Legal secretariat** was established

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### **Other Reforms:**

- In 1867 – Forest department was established
- In 1876 – **Firani factory** was formed
- In 1864 – **Military department** was established
- In 1875 – **Daftar-e-najma Jamiyath** (office for military management) was started by government
- In 1864 – **political department**
- In 1867 – **income tax department** was established
- In 1886 – **Medical department**
- In 1874, Salar Jung **abolished practice of Sati** in Hyderabad state
- Salar Jung died on **8<sup>th</sup> February, 1883** due to cholera disease
- **Wahid Khan** praised Salar Jung as the great administrator
- **Dighton** commented that Salar Jung was an analytic but not an administrator
- **William Digby** said that Salar Jung has reconstructed the Nizam kingdom political system.

### **6. Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (6<sup>th</sup> Nizam) (1869-1911):**

- He was born in the year 1866. He ascended the throne at the age of 3 years under the regency of Diwan Salar Jung-I
- Other co-regents were:  
Shams-ul-umra (Amir-e-kabir)  
Narendra Bahadur
- In 1874, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan visited British residency. At that time, Times of India described him as "**Little Fellow**"
- On **5<sup>th</sup> February, 1884** he was coronated in **Chowmahalla palace**. Officially he took the responsibilities of the kingdom
- The then British India viceroy **Lord Rippon** attended this ceremony

- The 1<sup>st</sup> Viceroy to visit Hyderabad was **Lord Rippon**
- In 1885, British presented Mir Mahboob Ali Khan with the title "**Star of India**"
- After the death of Diwan Salar Jung, his son **Layak Ali Khan (Salar Jung-2)** was appointed as **Hyderabad Diwan**
- On the instruction of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, the official language was changed from Persia to Urdu by Salar Jung - II in 1884.
- Mahboob Ali Khan was the disciple devotee of Sufi saint **Baba Sarfuddin**
- The grave yard of Baba Sarfuddin is at **Pahadi Sharif**
- Mahboob Ali Khan introduced new dressing style in Hyderabad ( Sherwani, Pagidi/Turban)
- He was expert in **Polo and Tent pegging sports**
- He constructed "**Mahboob Mansion**" for his wife Sardar Begum
- During his period, **Koya tribes** revolted in the surroundings of Khammam
- Titles of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan
  - ◆ Rang Rangeela Raja
  - ◆ Little fellow
  - ◆ Mahbub Ali shah

### **Qanuncha-i-Mubarak:**

- **Mir Mahbub Ali Khan in 1892** brought reforms to the constitution through a Farman known as Qanuncha-i-Mubarak
- The administration in the kingdom took place through this Farman
- As per this Farman, there will be **cabinet council** for running Executive business and a **Legislative council** for framing law
- **Cabinet Council:** It consists of Prime Minister, other minister and advisors. Cabinet council will discuss and take decisions regarding administration and will send the same to Nizam for approval

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- After the approval, Prime minister will execute the decisions taken by cabinet council
- **Members of legislative council are**
  1. Chief justice of High court
  2. Vice justice
  3. Director of Revenue department
  4. Director of Education department
  5. District Police officer
  6. Secretary of Finance department
- In Legislative council, all the members are government officials
- Previously, king used to take advice from prime minister regarding Farman's but now the Farman's are issued based on the advice given by the legislative council

### **Rural Local Bodies:**

- In 1884, Lord Rippon introduced local self-governments in British India
- For this, Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan had issued “Dastar-ul-Amal” act in 1888.
- Dastar-ul-Amal act was known as “Local fund rules act”. This act came into force in 1889
- According to this act, three boards came into existence
  1. Central Board
  2. District Board
  3. Taluq Board

### **Kishan Pershad:**

- He was Diwan of Hyderabad from 1900-1912 during Mahboob Ali Khan period
- Kishan Pershad wrote poems with the pen name “Shad” (meaning; Happy creature)
- In 1905, Silver Jubilee celebrations (during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam), Kishan Pershad organized and conducted **Mushaira** (means poetic symposium)

- He started a newspaper by name **Mahbub-Al-Kalam** and published poems of 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam
- He fought for the rights of mulkis

### **Important events during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam period**

1. Chanda Railway scheme agitation (1883)
2. Mulki agitation (1888)
3. Berar permanent treaty (1902)
4. Great musi floods (1908)

### **Chanda Railway Scheme agitation (1883):**

- It was the first public agitation against the Nizam in Hyderabad province
- In 1870, the construction of railway line was started between Hyderabad and Wadi
- In 1871, coal mines were discovered in Singareni and Chanda
- The agreement was made between British and Nizam to extend the Hyderabad- Wadi railway line till Chanda, to transport the coal from **Chanda of Maharashtra**.
- The Diwan of Nizam at the time of agreement was Salarjung – I
- People revolted against the treaty. The Diwan during the revolt was **Mir Layak Ali Khan**.
- This railway line was constructed by England private company – **British railway corporation**.
- This company came forward to invest 3 lakh pounds on this project, for this Nizam government agreed to give 6% interest on it
- People revolted against this because they thought it is not useful for them and it may cause financial loss
- Chanda railway agitation took place under the leadership of
  - ◆ Aghoranath Chatopadhyay – Nizam college principal
  - ◆ Mulla Abdul Qayyum – Employee of survey settlement
  - ◆ Houshagi Hoshung – Revenue employee

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- Nizam expelled the above three persons from Hyderabad for 2 years
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 1883 – Hoshung, Qayyum  
On 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1883 –  
Aghoranath were expelled
- Agitated by the decision of the Nizam, people organized meeting and took out processions against it
- Hence, Chanda Railway agitation was the 1<sup>st</sup> incident that brought political awareness among the people of Telangana
- The Chanda Railway agitation was published in the following newspapers
  - ◆ **Times of India**
  - ◆ **Bengal Gazette**

### **Aghoranath Chatopadhyaya:**

- He belongs to Brahmin community of **Bengal State**
- He was the first Indian to get doctorate degree in chemistry from **Edinburgh University** (Degree of Science)
- In 1878, he came to Hyderabad and joined as government servant as a part of reforms of Salar Jung-I
- In 1879, he founded “**Young mens improvement society**”. He demanded for the freedom and equality, rights to people of Hyderabad
- In 1883, he led the Chanda Railway agitation
- In 1885, he joined Indian National Congress
- He was important member in Arya Samaj. He participated in Swadeshi Movement
- He became the **1<sup>st</sup> principal of Nizam college** which was established in 1887
- With the help of Mulla Abdul Qayyum, he founded **Brotherhood society**
  - ◆ Aghoranath wife was Varada Sundari Devi
  - ◆ Daughter – Sarojini Naidu
  - ◆ Sons – Harindranath Chatopadhyaya  
Virendranath Chatopadhyaya

- As a part of India's freedom struggle, Virendranath established **Indian Independence Committee in Berlin (Germany)**. He formed Indian temporary government in Kabul

### **Mulla Abdul Qayyum**

- He was the employee in survey settlement department of Nizam government
- He participated in Chanda Railway scheme agitation and was expelled from the state
- **He was the 1<sup>st</sup> muslim from Hyderabad to join Indian National Congress**
- In 1894, he had written the book “A flee for compulsory education” in Urdu. This helped for the development of educational department in Hyderabad
- He founded, **Iquanus Suftha Society** for educational and social reforms

### **Mulki Agitation/Movement:**

- **In 1888**, people for the 1<sup>st</sup> time demanded Mulki rights in Hyderabad state
- The Diwan during this agitation : **Sir Asman Jah**
- **Mulki means locals and Non-mulki means Non-locals**
- During the period of Salar Jung – I, the persons from north India were recruited by saying there were no eligible candidates in Hyderabad
- In 1888, **Mulki agitation** started demanding that only mulki's should be appointed for the vacancies of government jobs
- Mulki agitation was started by **Lawyer Kishan Rao**
- Then, **Mir Mahboob Ali Khan** issued a **Farman (gazette)** stating that only mulkis should be appointed for the vacancies
- This Farman was not implemented properly. Eventually, once again Mulki agitation started during Mir Osman Ali Khan period in 1919

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- In 1919, 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam defined the word “Mulki”  
**NOTE: Maharaj Kishan Pershad** was the Diwan of Nizam, who fought for the rights of Mulki’s & who given importance to mulkis during recruitment of government jobs.

### **Floods in Musi River (1908)**

- Musi floods occurred on **28<sup>th</sup> September, 1908** during Mahboob Ali Khan period
- Many people lost their lives during these floods.
- These floods are named as “**Great Musi Floods**”
- Because of these floods, the total area of Afzal gunj was inundated
- Almost 20,000 people died and many people lost their homes
- Afzalgunj hospital was totally destroyed. During that time, a 200 years **old Tamarind tree** inside Afzalgunj hospital saved over 150 people who climbed on it. Till to-date this plant is alive

**NOTE :** every year on 28<sup>th</sup> September, social workers go near that Tamarind tree and observe silence

- Mir Mahboob Ali provided shelter for thousands of people, who lost their homes in floods
- Mir Mahboob Ali appointed a committee under the chairmanship of **Sri Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya** to give recommendations for preventing such type of floods in future

### **Berar Permanent Treaty/ Agreement:**

- During 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam in **1902, Berar Permanent treaty was signed**
- The then **Viceroy Lord Curzon** came to Hyderabad and signed the agreement
- Lord Curzon appointed British officials under the leadership of **Sir George Cason Walker**

- for the improvement of administration in Hyderabad state
- **Cason Walker** was appointed as finance minister and **Hakkins** appointed as Inspector General of Police

### **Industries during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam:**

- Hyderabad Deccan Spinning, weaving mills limited- 1877
- Mahbubsai Gulbarga mills – 1884
- Aurangabad Mills – 1888
- In 1899, Godavari valley Railway line was established. The Railway line was connected from Hyderabad to Manmad of Godavari Valley. Because of this spinning and Jenning mills of cotton were established there

### **Constructions during Mahboob Ali Khan:**

#### **Falaknuma Palace:**

- It was built by **Sir Viqar-ul-umra**
- It was built in the shape of a **scorpion**
- It is in the **Andrea palladian style of architecture**
- The construction was started **in 1884** and was completed in 1893
- Falaknuma means “**Mirror of the Sky**” in Urdu
- The architect was **William Ward Maret**
- In this palace construction Italian marble and England wood was used

#### **Town Hall:**

- In 1905, 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam laid stone for town hall in public gardens on the occasion of his 40<sup>th</sup> birthday
- It was completed by 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam in 1913
- At present it is used as the **state assembly building**
- It was built in **Saracenic-Rajasthani style**
- It is known as the **White gem of Hyderabad**

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<p><b>Bella Vista Palace:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It was constructed by the then chief justice of High court <b>Muslehuddin Mohammed</b> in 1905</li><li>Bella Vista meaning “<b>Beautiful Sight</b>” (in Italy)</li><li>At present, <b>Administrative staff college of India</b> is located in Bella Vista</li></ul> <p><b>Victoria Memorial Orphanage (1905):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Queen Victoria has awarded Mir Mahboob Ali Khan with a title “Grand commander star of India”</li><li>In memory of her, Mahboob Ali constructed Victoria memorial orphanage at Saroornagar in 1905</li><li>In 1953, Nehru visited this place and changed the name as Victoria memorial home for children</li></ul> <p><b>Victoria Zenana Hospital:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hyderabad Nizam constructed this hospital when prince of Wales visited Hyderabad</li></ul> <p><b>Nampally Railway Station:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>In 1907</b>, Nampally Railway station was built by Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali</li><li>This is also known as “<b>Hyderabad Deccan Railway Station</b>”</li><li>It is known as Nampally station <b>because it is built in wet place</b></li><li>In 1921, the first passenger train started from this station</li></ul> <p><b>Kachiguda Railway Station:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is constructed in <b>Gothic style architecture during 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam period in 1916</b></li><li>Till 1950, it was headquarters for Nizam Guaranteed State Railways</li></ul>	<p><b>Nizamia Observatory:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It was established in 1908 during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizams period</li><li>It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> Observatory in the country</li><li>It was established by <b>Nawab Zafar Jung</b></li><li>Initially it was established at Pisalbanda in 1901</li><li>By this establishment, astronomical research started in Hyderabad</li></ul> <p><b>Important incidents during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1884, <b>Mir Laiq Ali</b> changed the official language from Persia to Urdu</li><li>During Mahboob Ali Khan period, schools which were established for the girls<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Dharmawanth High school at old city near Charminar</b></li><li><b>Keys High school, Secunderabad</b></li></ul></li><li>In 1884, <b>Syed Hussain Bilgrami</b> (Nawab Imad-ul-mulk) was appointed as the <b>director of public instructions</b> (in education department) by 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam</li><li>In 1885, <b>Lala Deen Dayal</b> was appointed as Government Photographer</li><li>1<sup>st</sup> women to get Medical degree in Hyderabad was Edith Boardman</li><li>In 1888, 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Hyderabad Chloroform Commission under the chairmanship of <b>Edward Lawrve</b></li><li>In 1889, 2<sup>nd</sup> Hyderabad Chloroform Commission was appointed. The women member in this commission was <b>Rupabai Furdoonji</b></li></ul> <p><b>NOTE :</b> Rupabai Furdoonji was the <b>1<sup>st</sup> women anesthetist in the world</b>. He obtained her medical degree from Hyderabad Medical School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1890, <b>Warangal industrial school</b> was started</li><li>In 1891, <b>Syed Hussain Bilgrami</b> established <b>Asafia library</b> (Afzalgunj) <b>NOTE:</b> in 1955 Asafia library was changed as <b>State Central Library</b></li></ul>
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- **Daagh Dehlvi** was appointed as the 1<sup>st</sup> court poet of Hyderabad state in 1901. 2<sup>nd</sup> court poet of Hyderabad : **Jaleel Manikpuri**

### **Sir Ronald Ross:**

- He was born in 1857 in Almora (Uttar Pradesh)
- In 1897, during the period of 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam he did research on Malaria at Begumpet, Secunderabad

### **7. Mir Osman Ali Khan (7<sup>th</sup> Nizam) (1911-48):**

- He is known as the architect of Modern Hyderabad
- He made the Hyderabad state to stand at 1<sup>st</sup> place by undertaking many developmental activities
- He born on 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1886 to Mir Mahboob Ali Khan and Zahrunnisa Begum
- Because of his love towards his mother **Zahrunnisa Begam**, he made an agreement with the government while handing over the road transport organization to Andhra Pradesh that every bus registration number of the R.T.C should include the letter “Z” (first letter of his mother name)
- At present also, every bus number contains the letter “Z”
- Mir Osman Ali Khan had 7 wives. **Dulhan Pasha Begum** was the 1<sup>st</sup> wife
- Children born to 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam and Dulhan Pasha Begum are
  - ◆ Mir Himayat Ali Khan (Azam Jah)
  - ◆ Mir Shujath Ali Khan (Moazzam Jah)
- **Himayath Sagar** is constructed on the name of Azam Jah.
- Azam Jah married princess Durru shehvar of the Ottoman empire of Turkey
- The sons of Azam Jah and Durru Shehvar are **Mukarram Jah** and **Muffakham Jah**

- In 1967, after the death of 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam Osman Ali Khan’s grandson Mukarram Jah was coronated as 8<sup>th</sup> Nizam
- **Moazzam Jahi market** was constructed on the name of second son of 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam i.e; Moazzam Jah
- Moazzam Jah also married princess Niloufer of Ottoman empire
- Mir Osman Ali Khan became Nizam administrator on 29<sup>th</sup> August 1911 after his father’s death. **He took oath on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1911**
- Titles of Mir Osman Ali Khan
  - ◆ His exalted Highness
  - ◆ Star of India
  - ◆ Sultanul Ulum
  - ◆ Rustam-i-Dauram
  - ◆ Muzaffar-ul-Malikh
  - ◆ Mohiyuddin-al-millat
- The title “His Exalted Highness” was conferred by the **British Government** because of his support to British during the 1<sup>st</sup> world war (1914-18)
- In 1912, British gave the title “Star of India”  
**NOTE :** Star of India title was given to 3 Nizams
  1. Afzal-ud-daula (1861)
  2. Mir Mahbood Ali Khan (1885)
  3. Mir Osman Ali Khan (1912)
- The title “Sultanul Ulum” was conferred by Osmania University

### **Richest Person in the world**

- On 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1937 in Times Magazine world’s richest person’s list he stood 1<sup>st</sup>. So, Times Magazine has named Mir Osman Ali Khan as the world’s Richest person
- He used most valuable **Jacob diamond as his paper weight**

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- In 1947, the Nizam gifted a **diamond necklace known as “Tiara”** to Queen Elizabeth-II on the occasion of her wedding
- He led luxurious life
- In 2008, a list of worlds all time richest persons were released and Mir Osman Ali Khan stood at 5<sup>th</sup> position in the list

### **Important reforms of Mir Osman Ali Khan:**

- During 1914-1919, Nizam Osman Ali Khan ruled directly without Diwan
- In 1919, Nizam ended his direct rule and formed an executive council which was presided by **Diwan Sir Sayyid Ali Imam**
- Nizam appointed a committee under the chairmanship of **High court Judge Balmukund** for the recommendations on Legislative reforms
- **In 1922, when Sir Ali Imam was Diwan, the legislation was separated from judiciary**
- In 1919, Osman Ali Khan issued a Farman for the protection of mulkis
- Death sentence was abolished
- In 1921, Slaughter of cows was stopped
- Devadasi and Bonded labour was abolished
- In 1921, smoking is prevented in court halls
- In 1937, Bahadur Arvamudam Iyengar committee was appointed for Constitutional and Political reforms

### **Protection of Historical Monuments:**

- Osman Ali Khan paid special attention for the development of historical places like Ajanta, Ellora caves and thousand pillar temple, Ramappa temple
- He appointed special researchers **Professor Secconi & Verseni** from Italy for the protection of Ajanta caves and allotted Rs.30 lakh for research

- 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam had religious tolerance
- Osman Ali Khan have allotted annual funds for Bhadrachalam and Tirupati temples
- He appointed a special committee for safeguarding Sitharambagh temple (Hyderabad)
- 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam has given funds to following temples in Hyderabad –  
Madannapet, ShankarBagh and Golnaka temples
- **Syed Ahmed El Edroos** described Mir Mahboob Ali Khan in his book **“Hyderabad of the Seven Loaves”** as follows
  - ◆ 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam maintained religious tolerance
  - ◆ He appointed government officers based on their morals and capacity

### **City Improvement Board:**

- **In 1912**, 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam appointed city improvement board under the chairmanship of **Moazzam Jah** for the development of Hyderabad

### **Irrigation Facilities:**

- Osman Ali Khan have constructed many projects for irrigation and drinking water
- 1. Osman Sagar (Gandipet Tank)- 1920:**
    - In 1920, Osman sagar dam was constructed on Musi river in Gandipet to provide an additional source of drinking water for Hyderabad and to protect for city from floods, after the great musi floods of 1908
    - This is named after 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan
    - The construction started in 1912 and was completed by 1920
  - 2. Himayath Sagar-1927:**
    - Mir Osman Ali Khan constructed this reservoir on the “Esi”, a tributary to the Musi River between 1923-27

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It was named after 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam son Himayat Khan</li><li>• Osman sagar &amp; Himayat sagar run parallel to each other and they are known as “Twin Lakes” (janta jalashayalu)</li></ul> <p><b>3. Pocharam Reservoir- 1922:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1922, it was constructed on a tributary named Aleru in pocharam village of Nizamabad district</li></ul> <p><b>4. Nizam Sagar (1923-31):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This project was constructed on <b>Manjira River</b> in present Kamareddy district (previously Nizamabad)</li><li>• The project plan was given by <b>Ali Nawaz Jung</b></li></ul> <p><b>5. Wyra Reservoir (1923-30):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It was constructed across the Wyra river, a tributary of Krishna in Khammam district</li></ul> <p><b>6. Paleru Project (1924-29):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This reservoir was constructed on Paleru river, tributary of Krishna in Kusumanchi village of Khammam district</li></ul> <p><b>7. Belal Project (1924-29):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constructed in Bhodan taluq of Nizamabad district for drinking water facilities</li></ul> <p><b>8. Rayampalli Project (1924):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is built in Rayampalli of Medak district with 3 lakhs expenditure</li></ul> <p><b>9. Singabhpalem Reservoir (1919-40):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It was constructed in Yellandu Taluq of Khammam district</li><li>• It was initially constructed for preventing drought in the area</li></ul> <p><b>10. Ali sagar Dam (1931):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1931, it was constructed in Nizamabad district</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It was named after Telangana Engineer Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung</li></ul> <p><b>11. Dindi Project (1943):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It was constructed on Dindi River, tributary of Krishna in Devarakonda taluq of Nalgonda district</li></ul> <p><b>Projects before 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam's period:</b></p> <p><b>Ghanpur Anicut (1905):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is a medium project constructed across Manjira river near Ghanpur in Medak district</li></ul> <p><b>Asifnagar project (1905):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is constructed in Nemalikalva village of Yadadri district on Musi river</li></ul> <p><b>Ali Nawaz Jung:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2014, Telangana government declared <b>July 11<sup>th</sup>, the birth anniversary of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur as Telangana Engineers day.</b></li><li>• Ali Nawaz Jung was famous engineer during 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam's period</li><li>• Ali Nawaz Jung went to England on state scholarship to royal Indian engineering college in cooper's hill and completed civil engineering</li><li>• Later, he was appointed as <b>Hyderabad State Chief Engineer</b> in Nizam state</li><li>• After Great Musi Floods in 1908, he assisted the chief engineer Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya</li><li>• <b>He is known as Father of Telangana irrigation and Telangana's Arthur Cotton</b></li><li>• He designed the following projects : Nizam sagar, Ali sagar, Wyra, Paleru and Fateh nagar</li></ul> <p><b>Industries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Many industries were established during the period of Mir Osman Ali Khan because of the support from government</li></ul> |
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- **Industrial laboratory** was established by the government in 1917 for conducting researches
- In 1918, a special department was formed known as **Commerce & Industries department**
- In 1929, 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam Osman Ali Khan formed “**Industrial Trust Fund**” with one crore rupees to give financial support to the industries

### **Osmania University Graduates Association:**

- In Hyderabad state for the 1<sup>st</sup> time exhibition of industrial products was conducted at **Chaderghat (Hyderabad)** in the year 1856
- In 1930, **Osmania University Graduates Association** have conducted permanent exhibition of industrial products in Hyderabad
- This exhibition is named as “**Numaish**”. Till to date it is conducted at Nampally exhibition grounds every year
- Osmania University Graduates Association have published a newspaper named “**Mulki industries**” to encourage small scale industries
- They also established “**Cottage industrial institute**” to promote small scale industries

### **D.B.R Mills (1920):**

- Diwan Bahadur Ramgopal Mill
- In 1920, it was established in Hyderabad at lower Tank bund, it is a private company

### **Important industries established during the period of 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam:**

- Soda factory – 1910
- Bone factory – 1913
- Deccan button factory – 1916
- Kharkhana Zinda Tilismath – 1920
- Singareni collieries – 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec, 1920
- Charminar cigarette factory – 1925
- Shahabad cement factory – 1925

- Deccan glass factory – 1927
- Vazir sultan tobacco factory (VST) – 1930
- Kagaznagar paper mill – 1933
- Azam Jahi Mills (Warangal) – 1934
- Bodhan Nizam sugar factory – 1937
- Golconda cigarette factory – 1941
- Alwin metal works – 1942
- Praga Tools – 1943
- Sursilk paper mill (Kagaznagar) – 1946
- Hyderabad Asbestos – 1946

### **Kharkhana Zinda Tilismath (1920):**

- It was founded by **Dr. Muhammed Moizuddin Farooqui** in Hyderabad
- This company manufactures faroaky Tooth powder and Zinda balm, Zinda Tilismath

### **Singareni Collieries Company Limited (1920):**

- In the year 1871, **Dr. William King** of the Geological survey of India discovered coal mines in Singareni region of Khammam district
- Later, the England company “**Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company**” started digging coal mining
- In 1920, it formed as **Singareni Collieries Company limited (SCCL)**

### **Vazir Sultan Tobacco (VST):**

- In 1916, it was started by Vazir Sultan at Vithalwadi, Hyderabad
- Later in 1930, on the advice of Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya it was changed to present VST region

### **Nizam State Road Transport Department:**

- It was established in 1932 with 27 buses and 166 employees
- In 1940, Osman Ali Khan started 1<sup>st</sup> double decker buses in India

**Deccan Airways Limited (1945):**

- It was commercial airline started at Begumpet, Hyderabad with the collaboration of Nizam and Tata airlines
- The share of Nizam was 52% and that of Tata Airlines was 48%

**Important constructions during  
7<sup>th</sup> Nizam's period**

**Osmania University:**

- Mir Osman Ali Khan have allotted 11% of total budget for the development of education
- Issued scholarships to encourage students
- Mir Osman Ali Khan's education officer **M.T.A. Myeyo** suggested to establish special university and the ways to strengthen the education system
- In 1913, the students of **Darul-ul-uloom** formed as **Old Boy's Union** and explained the importance of establishing a university to the Nizam
- In between 1915-19, **4 educational councils** were conducted in Hyderabad

**1<sup>st</sup> educational council 1915 Hyderabad**

**2<sup>nd</sup> educational council 1916 Aurangabad**

**3<sup>rd</sup> educational council 1917 Hyderabad**

**4<sup>th</sup> educational council 1919 Latur**

- In 1915, the chairman for the 1<sup>st</sup> educational council was **Sir Akbar Hydari**. Because of his efforts, Osmania university was established
- On **26<sup>th</sup> April, 1917**, Osman Ali Khan issued a Farman for the establishment of Osmania university
- The year 1917, in which Farman is issued, is treated as Osmania university's establishment year
- In 1919, classes related to university started in the **rented building in Abids**

- University was established with "**urdu**" as the **medium of instruction**
- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> university in India to teach in regional language (Urdu)
- English professor **Sir Patrick Geddes** did survey and selected the present 1400 acres (Adikmet region) of land for the university construction
- On **5<sup>th</sup> July, 1923** Mir Osman Ali Khan have laid a foundation stones for the **1<sup>st</sup> structure of Osmania University i.e; arts college**
- The design (detailed plan) of arts college was given by the **Belgium architect Monsieur Jasper**
- When Jasper returned from Hyderabad, the execution of the plan was done by **Nawab Zain Yar Jung**
- **Pinkish granite** stone was used for the construction of arts college
- Different styles of architecture are seen in this. It has the style of **Hindu** as well as **Muslim, Arab, Eurish and Gotik styles**
- Later **7<sup>th</sup> Nizam on 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1939** inaugurated arts college buildings and shifted the classes from Abids to here
- Arts college 1<sup>st</sup> principal- **Raj Masud**
- **First vice-chancellor** of Osmania university- **Habibur Rehman Khan**
- **In 1949**, the medium of instruction was changed from **Urdu to English**.
- Osmania University is identified as the **7<sup>th</sup> oldest university in India and 3<sup>rd</sup> oldest in south-India**
- In 1943, during university convocation celebration national leader **Raj Gopal Chary** participated and have praised this university as the national university, and real seat of education

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### Other facts:

- In 1921, Nizam issued Farman for free primary education
- During 1916-17, Nizam government have **established special Dalit schools** and provided all facilities for free of cost
- In 1931, during the round table conference held in London **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar** praised Nizam for establishing Dalit schools
- Mir Osman Ali Khan have established special schools for physically handicapped and orphan children and did a lot for the development of educational system and established vocational schools
- Koti Women's college was established in **1924**
- Warangal college- **1930**
- In 1928, **Scouts and Guides revolution** started in Hyderabad

### **King Koti Palace:**

- It was built by **Muhammed Kamal Khan**
- **7<sup>th</sup> Nizam** have purchased this palace and made it as his **official residence**
- In 1951, 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam took Oath as **Raj Pramukh** in drawing room of this palace

### **Hill Fort Palace:**

- It was constructed in 1923 by **Nizamath Jung**
- Later, Nizam purchased this palace
- This was the official residence of Nizam 2<sup>nd</sup> son **Moazzam Jah**
- The architecture is in the style of **trinity college, Cambridge**

### **High Court:**

- The plan was drawn by Shankar Lal and Mehar Ali Fazil
- Construction started on 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1915
- On 20 April, 1920 the high court building was inaugurated by the 7<sup>th</sup> nizam

- Red and white marbles were used for construction and the words "Ram Rahim" are inscribed on the walls which shows religious tolerance
- Architecture style- **Indo-Serasenic**

### **Osmania General Hospital:**

- In 1866, during the period of Afzal-ud-daula (4<sup>th</sup> Nizam) **Afzalgunj hospital** was started on the banks of Musi river
- This was completely destroyed by the great Musi floods of 1908
- Later, Osman Ali Khan constructed **Osmania general hospital** in the place of Afzalgunj hospital in **1925**.

### **Osmania Medical College:**

- In 1848, during Nasir-ud-daula's period **Hyderabad Medical school (HMS)** was started
- 1<sup>st</sup> principal of HMS: **Dr.William Michalin**
- The then secretary of medical department **James Lancaster** saved many lives in 1919 when influenza virus was spread across Hyderabad
- In 1920, HMS was changed as Osmania medical college

### **Moazzam Jahi Market:**

- In 1935, Nizam Osman Ali Khan constructed on the name of his son Moazzam Jah
- This construction was built by Granite Stone and has "**Clock Tower**".

### **State Museum (Hyderabad museum):**

- It is constructed with granite and it has a clock tower
- In 1864, Nizam Afzal-ud-daula constructed a building named "**Dolls house**" in public gardens
- In 1930, dolls house was changed as **state museum**

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- The collection of museums include the **mummy of Egyptian princess** of three thousand years and the sculptures of hindu, Jain and Buddha and the portraits of Ajanta caves
- It is the only museum which contain the portrait of Ajanta caves
- Nizam's sword embedded with pearls is present here

### **Jubilee hall:**

- In 1913, Nizam Osman Ali constructed Jubilee hall in public gardens
- In 1937, the silver Jubilee coronation celebration of Mir Osman Ali were held here. Hence,it is named as Jubilee Hall

### **State Central Library:**

- In 1891, during the period of 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam, Maulvi Syed Hussain Bilgrami established "**Asafiya library**"
- In 1955, this was changed as **State Central Library**.

### **Hyderabad House:**

- In 1928, Mir Osman Ali Khan constructed this palace in Delhi.
- Architect - Sir Edward Lutyens.
- Style: **Mughal-European style**.
- It is built in the shape of **Butterfly**.

### **Hyderabad State Bank:**

- **In 1941**, 7th Nizam established **Hyderabad state bank at Gunfoundry**
- It functioned as the central bank for Hyderabad state

**NOTE:** Osman Ali Khan minted his own currency known as **Osmania Sikka** and **Hyderabad rupee** the denomination of 100 and 1000 were available

### **City college:**

- In 1865, 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan established city school
- In 1929, Osman Ali Khan changed it as city college
- **In 1925**, its building was built in **Indo-Arabic architecture**, it seems to be the same from east and west directions
- Architect: **Vincent**

### **Important Diwans during 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam:**

Yourself Ali khan	1912-14
Sir Ali Imam	1919-22
Kishen Pershad	1926-37
Sir Akbar Hydari	1937-41
Chhatari Nawab	1941-46
Sir Mirza Ismail	1946-47
Mehdi Yar Jung	1947 November
Mir Laiq Ali	1947-48

### **Yousuf Ali Khan (Salar Jung-3):**

- Yousuf Ali khan was known as **Salar Jung-3**.
- **In 1951**, **Salar Jung museum** was constructed on Yousuf Ali Khan name
- This is **3<sup>rd</sup> largest museum in the country**.
- This museum was inaugurated by **Jawaharlal Nehru on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1951**

### **Yousuf Ali Khan's period:**

- In 1913, **Hyderabad civil services** were established
- In 1913, **Agriculture department** was formed under the chairmanship of **John henry**
- 1914, **Archaeological department** was established
- **In 1915**, **Co-operative society** was formed for providing loans and distributing seeds and fertilizers to farmers
- Hyderabad state has become the largest producer of oil seeds in the world

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- Hyderabad was in the 1<sup>st</sup> place in producing castor oil.

### **Sir Akbar Hydari:**

- He represented Hyderabad state at the **three round table conferences** held at London during 1930-32.
- **Constitutional Reforms committee** was formed by him under the chairmanship of Lawyer **Bahadur Arvamudam Iyyengar** to recommend Constitutional Reforms in Hyderabad state.
- By the orders of Osman Ali Khan on 22<sup>nd</sup> sept, 1937.
- Based on the report of this committee, **Constitutional Reforms** announced on **29<sup>th</sup> July, 1939**.

### **Mehdi Yar Jung:**

- **Mehdi Yar Jung** was the diwan of Hyderabad when Nizam signed the **Standstill Agreement** on **29<sup>th</sup> November, 1947** with Indian Government.

### **Mir Laiq Ali:**

- **He was the last diwan of Hyderabad.**
- Operation Polo ‘**Police Action**’ took place in 1948 between sept 13 – 17 and Hyderabad State was merged into Indian Union.

### **Prominent Women During Nizam Period:**

#### **Mahlaqa Chanda Bai:**

- Mahlaqa was born in the year 1768. She was a **Tawaif (Courtesan)**.
- During Nizam Period, the women who sing and dance were known as **Tawaif**.
- She is the Court Dancer during Nizam – II & Nizam – III period.
- Nizam constructed “**Dafter-e-Arab-Nishat**” office for Tawaif.
- She held highest position “**Omarah**” in Nizam’s court.

- Mahlaqa Chanda Bai was the **1<sup>st</sup> Urdu Poetess in India**.
- Her Pen name was “**Taklus**”.
- She published her Urdu ghazals with the title **“Diwan”**.
- She learnt dance and music. She was a good artist and educator.
- Apart from music & dance she also learnt horse riding and archery.
- She was well experienced in the ragas Khayal, Dhrupad and Tasa.
- She donated money for **“Kaath Darshan Mela Garavi Sharif”**.
- Her poems were published after her death titled as **“Gulzar-a-Mahlaqa”** in 1824.
- 125 Ghazals which were written by Mahlaqa in Urdu are now Preserved in **British Museum, London**.
- Her residence is known as **Khasa Mahal**.
- When her mother died, she constructed **Ashur Khana, Choudi, Naqqar Khana and Dalan**.
- Mahlaqa other constructions are;
  - 1) Baitul Alif Masjid.
  - 2) Masakhadri (for old aged patients)
  - 3) Baradari ( for Sufi saint Tara Shah)
  - 4) Dalan ( Built in Moula Ali for pilgrimages)

#### **Mahalaqa Chanda Bai Memorial (Moula Ali):**

- In 1824 after her death she was buried besides her mother graveyard on the hills of Moula ali.

#### **Sougra Humayun Mirza:**

- She was born in Hyderabad in the year 1882.
- She established an organization known as **“Anjuman-e-Kharaateen Deccan”** in 1912. Under this organization, she established two schools for girls.
- She wrote many books on women’s education and women reforms.

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- In 1920, she was elected as honorary member of “**Hyderabad Textbook Committee**”.
- She donated her land for establishing **Masabtank school** as a gift. The school is presently changed as **Safdarja Girls High School** with 1000 students.

### **Tayyaba Begum Saheba Bilgrami:**

- She was the **1<sup>st</sup> Muslim women to receive degree in India**. She got B. A degree from Madras University in 1910.
- She believed that economic, cultural and political conditions of a women will only change with their education. So, she established many educational institutions.

### **Tayyaba Begum:**

- Her father was **Major Muhammed Ali Mirza**.
- She established **1<sup>st</sup> Arts and Crafts school** in Hyderabad, with the support of **Sir Akbar Hydari**.
- **First Domestic Science college** was established by her and she was the **1<sup>st</sup> Principal**.

### **Sarojini Naidu:**

- She was born in 1879 into a Bengali Hindu family in **Hyderabad**. Her father is **Aghoranath Chattopadyaya**.
- She wrote many books in English literature.
- Her title was **Bulbul-e-Hind** (Bharata Kokilla) (Nightingale of India).
- She wrote a drama Known as **Maher Muneer**, for which 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan was impressed and issued her scholarship for studying in abroad.
- She was the disciple of **Miss Maning** who was the teacher for Indian students in England. After she returned from foreign, she joined Indian National Movement.
- In 1917, she took part in establishing Women Indian Association.

- In 1925, she presided over Indian National congress Session at **Kanpur**. She was the **1<sup>st</sup> Indian Women to hold this position**.
- In 1929, she presided over East African Indian Congress Session held at South Africa.
- In 1930, she participated in Salt Satyagraha.
- She accompanied Gandhi in the **2<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference** held in London.
- She was awarded a title “**Kaisar-I-Hind**” by the British.
- In 1905, the poems of Sarojini Naidu were published as “**The Golden Threshold**”.
- The best of her literary works – **“The Bird of Times”**.
- In 1908, she described the grief and agony of Nizam Mahboob Ali Khan during the Great Moosi floods in the poem “**Tears of Asaf**”.
- After independence, she was the **1<sup>st</sup> women governor** in India. She worked as Governor of United Province (UP).
- Her Husband – Mutyalu Govindaiah Naidu.
- Her daughter – Padmaja Naidu.

### **Princess Durru Shevar:**

- She was the Princess of **Ottoman Empire**.
- She married 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam’s eldest son **Azam Jah**.
- In 1904, she inaugurated 1<sup>st</sup> Airport and Osmania Hospital.

### **Niloufer:**

- Niloufer (Farhat Begum Saheba). She married Osman Ali Khan’s 2<sup>nd</sup> son **Mozam Jah**.
- She was the last princess of Ottoman empire (Turkey).
- She was a great Philanthropist. She felt bad when one of her maid servants died during delivery and there after she established Niloufer hospital by consulting her uncle 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam.

### **Tehminabai Dhage:**

- In 1950, she established **Hyderabad Children Society**.

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- In 1955, she started **Radha Krishna Home** for Orphans with her own money.

### **Rupkhanpet Ratnamma:**

- She was the 1<sup>st</sup> Poetess of this generation.
- Her writings: **Venkata Ramana Shatakam, Srinivas Shatakam.**
- Her books: Balaboddha, Dashavatara Varnana, Shivakumara Vijayam.

### **Yellandu Saraswati Devi:**

- Her literary works: **Tejomurthulu, Swarna Kamalalu, Jati Ratnalu and Nari Jagatu.**

### **Yellapragada Seetha Kumari:**

- Her literary works: Ujwala Nari, Kodi Kumapati, Telivaina Gattam.
- Dramas: Manchu Kondallo Mahila, Nenu Ma Bapu and Kulama Prema.

### **Parsa Janaki:**

- Literary work: **Nilindastri.**

### **Other important persons during Nizam period:**

#### **Raja Bahadur Venkat Ram Reddy:**

- He was born in 1869 in Rayanipet of Wanaparthy district.
- Wanaparthy Samsthan Ruler **Raja Rameshwar Rao-II** and Venkat Ram Reddy studied together and were classmates in wanaparthy.
- Venkat Ram Reddy worked as a Grade – IV Amin (Police) initially.
- Later he worked as Secretary of Estate to his friend Raja Rameshwar Rao.
- In 1920, he was appointed as **Kotwal (Police Commissioner) of Hyderabad** by Mir Osman Ali Khan. By this, he became the 1<sup>st</sup> and last Hindu to hold this position.

- His titles:
  - ◆ Raja Bahadur (by Nizam Government)
  - ◆ Order of British Empire (by British Government).

### **Nawab Ali Yavar Jung:**

- He was born in 1906 in **Hyderabad**.
- He was the Vice-Chancellor to Osmania and Aligarh Muslim Universities.
- He was Indian Ambassador to different countries.
  - ◆ Argentina ◆ Egypt
  - ◆ Yugoslavia ◆ France
  - ◆ U.S.A.
- He was “**Maharashtra Governor**” from 1971 to 1976.
- In 1977, he was awarded “**Padma Vibhushan**”.

# Important Organizations / Parties emerged during Nizam period

- 1) Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslameen – 1927.
- 2) Hyderabad State Congress – 1938.
- 3) OU Vandemataram Movement – 1938.

## Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslameen (MIM) 1927

- This was established in **1927 as a non-political organization** for the economic and educational development & for the unity of Muslims.

### MIM:

- ◆ Established on **9<sup>th</sup> November 1927**.
- ◆ **Founder: Mahmood Nawaz Khan**
- ◆ **1<sup>st</sup> President: Sadar Yar Jung**
- ◆ **Headquarters: Dar-Us-Salam (Darussalam)**
- ◆ **Slogan: Anal – Malik**
- ◆ **Newspaper: Etemaad (Urdu),**
- ◆ **Motive: Protection of Muslims rights.**

- In 1927, it was initially formed as **Majlis-e-Ittehadul-Bainul Muslimeen**. Later, in 1929 the word Bainul was removed and formed as MIM.
- **Presidents of MIM:**
  - 1) Sadar Yar Jung – 1927-38
  - 2) Maulvi Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui – 1938-39
  - 3) Bahadur Yar Jung – 1939-44
  - 4) Abul Hasan
  - 5) Majur Ali Kamil
  - 6) Khasim Razvi – 1946-1957

### Maulvi Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui:

- He was **Islamic Theological Studies Professor of Osmania University**. He was elected as president of MIM in 1938.
- He tried to evoke religious hatredness through a newspaper “**Clarion**”.
- He established “**Anjuman Tabligh Islam**” organization. Through this he tried to lure the poor Hindus and get them converted into Islam. For this, Nizam supported him.
- As contrary to it, **Shuddi Program** was started by Arya Samaj. Later, Nizam banned these two organizations.
- In 1938, **V.D. Savarkar** became the president of Hindu Mahasabha and promulgated **Doctrine of Hindu Rashtra**.
- As Tabligh organization was banned **Bahadur Yar Jung** formed MIM as political party

### Bahadur Yar Jung:

- Titles: Young Cicero, Yar Jung.
- 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam gave title “Yar Jung”.
- Bahadur Yar Jung gave a slogan **Anal Malik** means every muslim is a king.
- He converted many Hindus into Islam.
- In **1938**, during his period Hindu–Muslim riots / conflicts took place. These are known as **Dhoolpet riots**.
- To convince Hindu–Muslims, discussions took place between **Mandamula Narsingh Rao and Bahadur Yar Jung**. These are popularly known as **Singh–Jung talks**. But these talks failed.

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### **Population Exchange Doctrine:**

- This doctrine was proposed by Abdul Latif (English Professor in O.U.).
- According to this doctrine, all the Non-Muslims in Hyderabad state should be sent to other places and all the Muslims from other places should be allowed into Hyderabad state.
- Opposing this, Mandamula Narsingh Rao wrote an article with title "**Kuda O-Din Nahi Aye**".
- Bahadur Yar Jung criticized the interference of British resident in the administration of Hyderabad. By this, British Resident pressurized Nizam and imposed ban on his speeches about one year in 1942.
- In 1943, during a meeting in Warangal Bahadur Yar Jung said that "**Hyderabad state is not the property of Nizams but it is the asset of all Muslims**".
- In 1940 September, **Bahadur Yar Jung formed "Razakars"**, a private militia for MIM on the suggestions of **Syed Mohammed Hasan**.

### **Razakars System (1940):**

- Razakars system was suggested by **Syed Mohammed Hasan**.
- Razakar system was established by MIM president **Bahadur Yar Jung**.
- Razakars means **Volunteers in Urdu**.
- The one who trains Razakars – **Marakhaj**.
- Leader for every 30 Razakars – **Salar**.
- Leader for Razakars at Taluk level – **Salar-e-Sagir**.
- Leader at district level – **Salar-e-Kabir**.
- Main organization at Hyderabad for Razakars: **Afsar-e-ala**.
- Razakars Uniform: Khaki shirt, trouser and black hat.

- Muslim leaders **Yamini Juberi** and **Abdul Rawoof** stated that Razakars should be ready to die but they should protect the Nizam government.

- **Mandamula Narsingh Rao** commented that Nizam will be held captive by Kasim Razvi with the help of Razakars same like Italy King was held captive by Mussolini through his black shirts force.

### **Kasim Razvi:**

- His title: **Siddiqui-e-Deccan**.
- He became MIM president in December, 1946.
- Kasim Razvi belongs to **Latur of Maharashtra**.
- He was called as "**Holy War Fighter**" by Muslims in Nizam kingdom.
- According to Government Statistics, there were 50 thousand Razakars in the year 1946. Kasim Razvi pledged to increase this number to 5 lakhs.
- He also formed **Women Wing in Razakars**.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1948 during Kasim Razvi speech at Darrusalam, he warned Indian Government that **he can hoist Asaf Jahi's flag at Redfort**.
- Kasim Razvi thought that he can be in Hyderabad only if there is a Muslim Government, so he attacked the people who were against Nizam. These attacks took place between 1946-48.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 Hyderabad state was merged into Indian union through police action. Kasim Razvi was arrested and sent to Errawada jail in Pune.
- Government framed 3 cases on kasim Razvi:
  1. Alland Sharif Murder Case.
  2. Shoyabullah Murder Case and
  3. Bibi Nagar Dacoity Case.

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- After Kasim Razvi release in 1957, he appointed **Abdul Wahid Owaisi** as the president of MIM and left to Pakistan.
- Abdul Wahid Owaisi have changed some principles of MIM and changed it as All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM).
- As Abdul Wahid was arrested, his son **Salauddin Owaisi** become the president of AIMIM.

### Atrocities of Razakars

- Nizam government encouraged Razakars thinking that razakars would be support to them, but Razakars atrocities were increasing day by day.

### Shah Manzil Attack:

- Shah Manzil was the **official residence of the then Hyderabad Diwan**.
- In 1945, when **Mazhar Ali Kamil** was the president of MIM, Razakars attacked Shah Manzil and set it ablaze.
- Hyderabad Diwan during this attack –  
**Chattari Nawab**

### Parakala Massacre

#### (another Jalianwala bagh massacre):

- During Telangana peasant's movement, Parakala is in Karimnagar district.
- Hyderabad State Congress gave an announcement to celebrate flag day on **2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1947** & hoist a National flag throughout Hyderabad State. On this occasion, 30 villages people reached Parakala with a procession of flag.
- The leader for this procession was **Daggubati Veer Gopal**.
- Without any information, Nizam police and Razakars opened fire on this procession. Many were killed in this incident.
- This incident was similar to the **Jallianwala bagh massacre** (Amritsar) which took place in 1919.

- The place where shooting took place in Parakala is presently known as “Amaradhamam”. **Ch. Vidyasagar Rao** have constructed a stupa at Amaradhamam.

### Bibinagar incident:

- This took place on **10<sup>th</sup> January, 1948**.
- Razakars attacked Hindu families when Kasim Razvi went to Bibinagar to attend a marriage ceremony.

### Shoyabullah Khan Murder:

- On **21<sup>st</sup> August, 1948** Razakars killed Shoyabullah Khan, who was the editor of “Imroze” newspaper.
- Shoyabullah Khan criticized Nizam through his newspaper And brought the atrocities of Razakars into lime light.
- Davala Srinivas Rao** wrote a poem while memorising Shoyabullah Khan, that is **“Kanniti Kanuka – Police Charya”**.
- There is a **Library in Malakpet** on shoyabullah Khan name.

### Renikunta incident (4<sup>th</sup> May, 1948):

- In Renikunta village of Bhuvanagiri Taluq, the villagers under the leadership of Rami Reddy fought with Razakars. In this incident, 26 people died.

### Veer Bhairanpally incident:

- In August, 1948 about 1000 Razakars and police attacked Bhairanpally village of Siddipet district. Villagers tried to stop, but in this incident more than 100 villagers died. The leader for Razakars and police was **Iqbal Hussain** (Deputy Collector of Bhuvanagiri Taluq).
- Kaloji Narayan Rao** have written a poem on this incident.  
**“Kalambu Ragane Katesi Teerali, Kasi Aripokundane Busa Kottuchundale”**.

**Boravelle incident:**

- In 1948, Razakars attacked Dalita wada in **Boravelle village of Mahbubnagar district** and molested the women.
- Humiliated by this incident, all the women collectively committed suicide.
- The newspapers which criticized the atrocities of Razakars are:
  - ◆ **Imroz – Shoyabullah Khan.**
  - ◆ **Hyderabad (weekly) – Talluri Ramanuja Swamy.**
  - ◆ **Telugu Desam paper – Suryadevara Rajya Lakhmi Devi**  
(Started by V.B. Raju)
  - ◆ **Hindu paper** – Journalist Ramachandra Pillai criticized administration of Government and the injustice in the society.
  - ◆ **Pioneer** – journalist **Barrister Rudra**, he was expelled from Hyderabad for criticizing the Nizam Government.

**Hyderabad State Congress  
(1938)**

- In 1885, **Indian National Congress** was founded in Mumbai.
- Important persons from Hyderabad who joined Indian National Congress.
  - ◆ Aghoranath Chattopadyaya
  - ◆ Mulla Abdul Qayyum
  - ◆ Haji Sajjan Lal
  - ◆ Ramchandra Pillai
  - ◆ Ramanuja Mudaliar.
- In 1888, Indian National Congress meeting was held at Secunderabad.
- In 1918, some leaders like Vamana Naik were attracted to the principles of Indian National Congress and formed 1<sup>st</sup> Congress Committee in Hyderabad.
- **In 1923, All India Congress conference was held in Kakinada.**

**Hyderabad Political Conferences:**

- From 1923-31, four Hyderabad political conferences were held.
- Nizam Government have banned political meetings inside Hyderabad State through Gasthi Nishan 53. Hence, these conferences were conducted outside Hyderabad State.
- **1<sup>st</sup> Hyderabad Political conference was held at Kakinada in 1923.** This was presided over by **Madhava Rao Ane**.
- **1<sup>st</sup> Hyderabad Political Conference (1923) – Kakinada**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Hyderabad Political Conference (1926) – Mumbai**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> Hyderabad Political Conference (1928) – Pune**
- **4<sup>th</sup> Hyderabad Political Conference (1931) – Akola**
- These conferences inspired the formation of Hyderabad State Congress.
- **In January, 1938** Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Madapati Hanumantha Rao, G. Rama Chary etc announced the formation of Hyderabad State Congress for the development of Telugu people and protection of their Civil, Political rights. But it did not start its functions.
- **In July, 1938** with the efforts of **Swamy Ramananda Tirtha** Hyderabad State Congress (HSC) was revived. Temporary Committee of HSC was formed.
- President of temporary committee of HSC – **Govind Rao Nanel**.
- Founder of HSC – **Swamy Ramananda Tirtha**
- His original name was **Venkat Rao Khedgikar**. He belong to **Gulburga of Karnataka state**.
- The members of HSC decided to conduct general body meeting on **9<sup>th</sup> September, 1938**.

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### **Ban on Hyderabad State Congress:**

- On **8<sup>th</sup> September, 1938** the then Hyderabad **Diwan Akbar Hydari** called the leaders of HSC and proposed to remove the word “Congress” from Hyderabad State Congress.
- Members of HSC refused to the proposal of Hyderabad Diwan. There by Nizam government-imposed **ban on HSC on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1938**.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1938 discussions were held between **Mandamula Narsingh Rao** and Hyderabad **Diwan Akbar Hydari** for removal of ban on HSC, but the talks failed.

### **Satyagraha for removing ban on HSC (24<sup>th</sup> October – 24<sup>th</sup> December 1938):**

- The leaders of HSC took up Satyagraha demanding removal of ban on HSC.
- Satyagraha committee was formed **Govind Rao Nanel was the President**
- The Secretary for this committee: **Rama Krishna Dhoot**
- This committee decided to start the Satyagraha from Sultan Bazar on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1938.

### **Hyderabad State Congress Satyagraha:**

- Started on : 1938 Oct, 24.  
Concluded on : 1938 Dec, 24.
- Satyagraha started on 24<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1938 and the members who participated in this were divided into **18 groups**.
- On **24<sup>th</sup> October, 1938** The group under the leadership of **Govind Rao Nanel** took up Satyagraha from Sultan Bazar. Govind Rao was arrested. Later Dictators were appointed to continue Satyagraha.
- **1<sup>st</sup> Dictator – Swamy Ramananda Tirtha.**  
He took up Satyagraha at Putli Bowli Police Station on 27<sup>th</sup> Oct, 1938 and he was arrested.

- The 18<sup>th</sup> and the last dictator was **Kasinatha Rao Vaidya**.
- Kasinatha Rao announced that they were stopping the Satyagraha on **24<sup>th</sup> December, 1938** according to the orders of Mahatma Gandhi.

### **Kasinatha Rao Vaidya Efforts:**

- After satyagraha was stopped, negotiations took place between **Kasinatha Rao and Akbar Hydari** for the removal of ban on HSC.
- Kasinatha Rao proposed to change the name of Hyderabad State Congress as **Hyderabad National Conference**, but this was also rejected by Akbar Hydari.
- Book written by Kasinatha Rao Vaidya – **“Hyderabad State Congress”**.

### **Individual Satyagraha of HSC:**

- **Swamy Ramananda Tirtha** took up individual Satyagraha on **11<sup>th</sup> September, 1940** for removal of ban on HSC.
- Immediately he was arrested and sent to Nizamabad Jail.

### **Removal of Ban on HSC:**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> July, 1946** Nizam government removed ban on HSC.
- **Vattikota Alwar Swamy** said that people will not get their civil rights with the removal of ban on Hyderabad State Congress.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Conference of HSC:**

- After the removal of ban on HSC, 1<sup>st</sup> HSC conference was held in **June, 1947 at Mushirabad in Hyderabad City**.
- This was Presided over by **Swamy Ramananda Tirtha**.
- This conference decided to form a committee under the leadership of **Jamalapuram Kesava Rao** to oppose the attacks of Razakars and Police.

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### **Join India Campaign:**

- The main leader for this campaign – **Swamy Ramananda Tirtha.**
- This campaign was conducted in two ways – open campaign and hidden campaign.

### **Open Campaign:**

- In 1947, during Indian National Movement **Join India Campaign** was started in Hyderabad state for merging Hyderabad with Indian Union.
- On **7<sup>th</sup> August, 1947** Swamy Ramananda Tirtha started Satyagraha as “**Join Indian Union**” later he was arrested.
- Hyderabad day or **Join India Campaign day** was held on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.
- On **15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 Motilal Mantri hoisted Indian National Flag at Sultan Bazar.**

**Note:** this flag was given to Ramananda Tirtha by Jawaharlal Nehru.

### **Flag Day:**

- HSC announced to conduct flag day on **2<sup>nd</sup> Sept, 1947** & hoist Natioanl flag throughout Hyderabad State.
- Razakars and Police shot dead Bathini Mogilaiah Goud and Rama Swamy Goud in Hanumakonda fort who participated in flag day.
- Students Union announced Protest day on 8<sup>th</sup> Sept opposing this incident.
- HSC leaders Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao went to Delhi and explained the situation of Hyderabad State to Jawaharlal Nehru.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> Sept, 1948 Hyderabad State was merged into Indian Union.
- Book written by Swamy Ramananda Tirtha: **Hyderabad Swatantra Poratam – Na Anubhavalu Gnapakalu.**

### **Hidden Campaign:**

- Youth leaders of Congress led Join India campaign on the lines of Quit India Movement.
- Main centre for this campaign – **Bombay**.
- Regional centres – Gadhak (Karnataka), Vijayawada.
- Vijayawada regional centre was managed by **V.B. Raju and Hayagriva Chary.**

### **Camps of Join India Campaign:**

- Camps of Join India Campaign were established at different regions to spread the ideas of the campaign.
  - ◆ **Balarsha Camp (Adilabad):** Founded by **K.V. Kesavulu**
  - ◆ Daka Camp – Subsidiary camp of Balarsha.
  - ◆ **Sirivancha camp –** Karimnagar, Mantani Taluq. Supervised by **G. Sri Ramulu**
  - ◆ Repala Camp (Satygraha Camp) – conducted by **Kodati Narayana Rao.**

## **Vandemataram Movement in Osmania University -1938**

- In 1915, **Mohammed Mortuza** conducted 1<sup>st</sup> conference in Hyderabad related to education.
- **Mir Akbar Ali**, editor of **Sahifa** Urdu newspaper suggested to establish University in this meeting.
- Later in 1917, Nizam issued Farman for establishing Osmania University.
- In those days, all the schools in the Hyderabad State used to sing songs in the praise of Nizam in the morning before Classes start.
- Due to the influence of Indian National Movement and Satyagraha conducted By HSC, the students started to sing Vandemataram song.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1938, on the day of Dusshera festival, the students of “B” hostel of Osmania University started singing Vandemataram Song, when they sit for meeting.</li><li>• Later, every day students when they met at reading room started singing Vandemataram and other devotional songs. In those, many were Hindus.</li><li>• OU hostel authorities came to know about this, and issued a circular to students not to sing songs related to Politics. But students did not obey the circular.</li><li>• Osmania University was started with “<b>Urdu</b>” as the medium of instruction. Telugu language was not given preference.</li><li>• As part of this, Government did not give permission to Telugu medium school in Narayanguda established by <b>Madapati Hanumantha Rao</b>.</li><li>• “<b>Ablakiyath</b>” system, which was implemented in University during that period, was opposed by Hindu students.</li><li>• The system of Ablakiyath means Hindu students should study the books written by Non-Hindus but Muslim students should study only the books written by Muslims.</li><li>• Hostel authorities ordered Hindu students to wear traditional clothes of Muslims i.e., Blue colour Sherwani and Pajamas.</li></ul> | <p><b>of Vamana Naik.</b> By this, students continued the movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Nizam college students supported this movement and it was spread to Mahabubnagar, Nanded and Aurangabad.</li><li>• All the students of Hyderabad state joined in this movement.</li><li>• <b>Gandhiji, Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru</b> supported this movement by writing letters to students.</li><li>• Thousands of students who participated in Vandemataram movement were debarred from Osmania University and its affiliated colleges.</li><li>• <b>The following students were debarred:</b> P.V. Narsimha Rao, K. Achyuth Reddy, Marri Chenna Reddy, Dharma Bhiksham, Hayagriva Chary, Nukala Ramachandra Reddy.</li><li>• Osmania University Vice – Chancellor during Vandemataram movement was <b>Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur</b>.</li><li>• The debarred students from OU requested the Vice-Chancellors of <b>Andhra and Benaras Universities</b> to admit them but they refused because they were getting donations from the Nizam.</li><li>• The then Andhra University Vice – Chancellor was <b>Kattamanchi Rama Linga Reddy</b>.</li><li>• Benaras University Vice Chancellor was <b>Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan</b>.</li><li>• <b>Nagpur University</b> gave admission to the debarred O.U students.</li><li>• The then Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University was <b>T.J. Kedar</b>.</li><li>• Science students were admitted to Nagpur campus and arts students to Jabalpur.</li><li>• The students like Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao imbibed Marxist literature from Jabalpur.</li><li>• In Nagpur, the students formed <b>Vandemataram Students committee in 1939</b>.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

- This committee formed “**Council of action**” and collected funds to provide financial assistance to the students studying in Nagpur.
- The following persons helped to collect funds – Varada Rajulu, Kaloji Narayan Rao.
- The condition of Osmania University students was brought to the notice of Gandhiji, Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose by a leader **Dr. Jaya Surya**.

## National Movement in Hyderabad Province

### **Swadeshi Movement:**

- Swadeshi movement was started opposing the position of Bengal, held on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1905.
- This movement involved the boycott of British products.
- The leaders who took up this movement in Hyderabad are **Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya and Mull Abdul Qayyum**.
- **Kesava Rao Koratkar and Damodar Satyalakar** leaders of Arya Samaj played important role in this movement.
- Nizam Government expelled the following leaders from Hyderabad State for spreading Swadeshi movement are:
  - ◆ Appaji Tuljapurkar
  - ◆ Damodar Satyalakar
- The organization known as “**Fakth of Rules**” issued pamphlets saying to use only Swadeshi products.
- **Anjuman Iqwan-Safa** (the brotherhood society) society was formed in Hyderabad and spread the Swadeshi movement.
- Other organization in Hyderabad by name “**Faradh Afroze**” also distributed pamphlets on Swadeshi movement.

### **Khilafat Movement – Hyderabad's Role:**

- In 1919, after the 1<sup>st</sup> world war British annexed Turkey and abolished the post of “Caliph”.
- **Shaukat Ali and Mohammed Ali** brothers started Khilafat movement in India for the revival of “Caliph” post.
- **All India Khilafat Conference** was held at Delhi in 1919, which was presided by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- In Hyderabad this movement was started by:
  - ◆ Mumayun Murtaja
  - ◆ Hanun Mohammed Murtaja.
- In Hyderabad, the following newspapers gave coverage regarding this movement are:
  - ◆ Zamindar ◆ Siyasat
  - ◆ Zamana ◆ Al Hilal
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1920 a huge meeting was held at **Vivekavardini school in Hyderabad** on the occasion of Khilafat day.
- On 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1920 **Unity Day** was celebrated in Hyderabad by Khilafat Committee.

### **Non Co-operation Movement – Khadi Campaign:**

- Sarpoji of Mahbubnagar district have started a Khadi spinning industry.
- **Badrul Hasan** purchased Charkas from Bombay and distributed them in Hyderabad.
- Badrul Hasan have established **Hyderabad book depot** for selling of books.
- The important persons in Hyderabad who played prominent role in Khadi campaign are:
  - ◆ Padmaja Naidu ◆ Barrister Srikrishna
  - ◆ Badrul Hasan ◆ Zaffar Hasan
- Hyderabad students who were studying in British India were inspired by Non-Cooperation movement and left their studies.

- **Jaya Surya**, a Hyderabad student who was studying in Grant medical college of Bombay left his studies and joined this movement in 1921.
- Nizam government expelled Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and Ramananda Tirtha from Hyderabad state for making quit india Slogans.

### **Quit India Movement in Hyderabad (1942):**

- The prominent person who played important role in Hyderabad's Quit India movement was **G.S. Melkote**.
- During Quit India Movement, a National Congress flag was hoisted on British Residence in Hyderabad by **Padmaja Naidu**.
- **Aruna Asaf Ali** campaigned secretly in Hyderabad and spreaded Quit India Movement.
- Important leaders who took part in Quit India Movement in Hyderabad are G.S. Melkote, Swamy Ramananda Tirtha, Padmaja Naidu, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and Kaloji.
- In Warangal, Quit India Movement was run by **S.S. Raja Lingam**.
- The members of Hyderabad who joined **Azad Hind Fauz** established by **Subhas Chandra Bose** are **Abid Hasan Safrani** and **Professor Suresh Chandra**.
- Abid Hasan Safrani was appointed as minister in the Azad Hind Government and Suresh Chandra was personal secretary of Subash Chandra Bose.
- **1<sup>st</sup> Muslim to join Indian National Congress from Hyderabad state was Mulla Abdul Qayyum.**
- **William Rush Bruck**, a BBC journalist was called to Hyderabad state to write essays in favour of Nizam.

## Samsthanas in Nizam Kingdom

- In Nizam kingdom, there were 14 Samsthanas of independent status. They are:
 

1) Gadwal	2) Wanaparthy
3) Domakonda	4) Jataprolu (Kolhapur)
5) Munagala	6) Papannapet
7) Paloncha	8) Sirnapalli
9) Amarachinta	10) Narayankhed
11) Rajapet	12) Annegond
13) Dabbaka	14) Gopalapet

### Important Samsthanas

#### Gadwal Samsthana

##### (Mahbubnagar):

- Gadwal samsthana is the oldest and the biggest Samsthana.
- It was present between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.
- They won in battles by using weapons **Gada (Mace) and Valu (Sword)**. Hence, they are named as **Gadavalu**, later changed as Gadwal.
- The rulers of Gadwal are **Pakanati Reddy's** and they belong to the dynasty of **Mustipalli**.
- Their first capital was **Podur**.
- The progenitor of Gadwal Samsthana was **Budda Reddy (Polani Reddy)**
- The founder of Gadwal Samsthana – **Raja Shobhanadri**
- They followed **Vaishnavism**.
- Their Presiding diety : **Chenna Kesava Swamy in Podur.**
- The titles of Gadwal rulers are **Nadagowda and Sir Nadagowda.**

##### Raja Shobhanadri:

- His Original name : **Somasekhera Ananda Reddy.**
- He was the founder and the greatest ruler of Gadwal Samsthana.

- He was a great poet. He wrote a book **“Geeta Govindam”**.
- He constructed **Rama Lingeshwara temple** in Kasi.
- Gadwal kings patronized many poets.
- Gadwal king **Pedda Somabhupala** started a tradition of felicitating the poets and singers in the month of Magha.
- The history of Gadwal Samsthana was written by **Peddamandadi Venkata Krishna**.
- The last ruler of Gadwal was **Maharani Aadi Lakshmi Devamma**.
- A treatise “Poundarikam” was written by **Adipudi Prabhakar Kavi**.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948** Gadwal Samsthana was merged into Hyderabad State.

#### Gadwal Fort:

- Gadwal ruler **Pedda Soma Bhupala (Somadri)** built this fort in 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- Historically, this place was known as **“Vidhvad Gadwal”**.
- **Country's Largest cannon of 32 feet** is present in this fort.

#### Wanaparthy Samsthana

##### (Mahbubnagar):

- This was born out of the remains of Kakatiya Kingdom.

##### Wanaparthy Samsthana:

1<sup>st</sup> Capital – **Nuguru**  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Capital – **Wanaparthy**  
 Progenitor – **Veerakrishna Bhupati**  
 (Veerakrishna Reddy)  
 Dynasty – **Motati Reddy**  
 Gotram – **Penubala Gotram**  
 Surname – **Janumpally**

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- Wanaparthy ruler who was given “**Sawai**” title by Delhi Sultans was **Venkat Reddy**.
- The lake “**Sarala Sagar**” was built on the name of Wanaparthy Queen “**Sarala Devi**”.
- Wanaparthy ruler **Rameshwari Rao – II** have constructed tanks, wells for agricultural development.

### **Raja Bahiri Gopala Rayalu:**

- He minted coins known as **Nuguru Sikka**.
- Titles: **Bahiri, Astabasha Kavi**.
- His literary works: **Ramachandrodayam, Sringara Manjari Banam**.

### **Ramakrishna Rao-I:**

- His title: **Raj Bahadur** (Given by Nizam Sikander Jah).
- He changed the capital from Nuguru to Wanaparthy.

### **Raja Rameshwari Rao:**

- His titles:
  - ◆ Balwanth (by Nasiruddulah)
  - ◆ His Highness (by British)
- He gave Survey numbers by measuring the land and issued Pattas to farmers.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Samsthana to issue patas to farmers was **Wanaparthy**.
- He started reforms prior to Salar Jung, he acquired the position of **commander in chief of Army of Nizam**.
- Suravaram Pratap Reddy described Raja Rameshwari Rao as “**Pradhamandhra Samskarta**”.

### **Munagala Samsthana:**

- Initially, this samsthana is in Krishna district, Nandigama Taluq.
- Later, after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1959 it was included into Nalgonda district.  
1<sup>st</sup> Capital: **Repala**.

- Diwan of Munagala Ruler **Raja Nayani Venkat Ranga Rao** was **Sri Komarraju Venkat Lakshman Rao**. Komarraju have established many libraries in Telangana.

### **Palvancha Samsthana:**

- The present day Palvancha region of Bhadravati district was known as Palvancha or **Shankargiri Samsthana**.
- The area under this Samsthana was **Rekapalli, Bhadrachalam**.
- Capital : Palvancha.
- Dynasty : Machi Raju.
- Palvancha ruler **Parthasarathi Apparao** had a title “Sahitya Visharada”.

### **Domakonda Samsthana:**

- Initially, Domakonda samsthana was known as **Bikkavolu**.
- At present **Bikkavolu is known as Biknuru**.
- The presiding deity of Domakonda rulers – **Bikkavolu Siddarameshwara Swamy**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Capital – **Bikkanavuru**.
- Later capital was changed to Domakonda.
- Domakonda ruler **Malla Reddy-II** was a great poet. He wrote Padma puranam, Shadchakravarthi Charita.

### **Amarchinta (Atmakuru) Samsthana:**

- Atmakuru Samsthana in Mahbubnagar district was flourished as Amarchinta Samsthana. 1<sup>st</sup> capital : **Tivudampalli**.
- Later capital was changed to Atmakur.
- Dynasty: **Pakanati Reddy**.
- Surname was Mukkera; so, rulers were known as “**Mukkeravaru**”.
- Progenitor of this Samsthana was **Gopal Reddy**.
- The famous Kurumurthy Jatara is celebrated in Kurumurthy temple, which was constructed by **Chandra Reddy** ruler of Amarchinta.

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### Literature:

- The important poet in Atmakuru samsthana – **Surapuram Keshavaiah.**
- The book written by Surapuram Keshavaiah – **Niroshtya Ramayanam.**
- **Tirumala Bukkapatnam Srinivasa Charyulu** his works are **Jambavati Parinayam** and Tathva Marthanda Prabhava Mandalam.
- Atmakuru ruler **Bhagya Lakshamma** helped Suravaram Pratapa Reddy in publishing Golconda Kavula Sanchika.
- The best quality Muslin clothe was produced in Amarchinta Samsthana.

### Jataprolu (Kolhapur) Samsthana:

- It is in Mahbubnagar district.
- Dynasty: **Padma Nayakas**
- Gotram: Recharla
- Surname: Surabhi
- Progenitor: **Chevi Reddy** (Bethala Nayaka)
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> Capital : Jataprolu
  - ◆ 2<sup>nd</sup> Capital : Kolhapur

### Vellala Sadashiva Sastri:

- **His literary works:** Velugoti Vamshacharitra, Nami reddy charitra, Kavyalankara sangraha, Vimarshanam and Veerabhadriya Khandanam

### Papannapet Samsthana (Medak):

- 1<sup>st</sup> Capital : Kalpaguru.
- Papannapet ruler Rani Shankaramma was daring and brave women. She had good administration experience.
- Nizam gave her title “Rai Bagan” (means lioness).
- The title of Papannapet rulers – Char Hazam.

### Sirnapalli Samsthana:

- This is in Nizamabad district.
- After the death of Sirnapalli ruler Raja Pratap Reddy, his wife **Cheelam Janaki Bai** took up the administrative responsibilities.
- She undertook many developmental projects like constructing lakes, tanks canals for agricultural progress.

### Boravelli Samsthana:

- This Samsthana was merged into Gadwal samsthana.
- Progenitor : Nadagoudu Tamma Reddy.
- Dynasty : Pakanati Reddy.
- Gotram : Midimalla.
- Suranme : Mushti palli.

## Structure of Telangana Feudal System

- The lands in the Nizam's dominion were held under different types.
  - 1) Sarf-e-Khas
  - 2) Diwani / Khalsa lands
  - 3) Jagirdar lands

### Sarf-e-Khas lands:

- **Sarf-e-Khas is an Arabic word.**
- The revenue obtained from Sarf-e-Khas lands is used for **king's personal expenditure.** Sarf-e-Khas lands are Nizams own lands.

### Diwani lands:

- These lands are known as **Khalsa or Ryotwari lands.**
- The lands which are under direct control of Nizam are known as **Diwani lands.**
- The revenue obtained from these lands is used for welfare measures as it is transferred to Government exchequer.

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### Jagir lands:

- The word **Jagir** is a Persian word.
- Jagir lands are given by Nizam to those who did service for Nizam government or Nizam Nawab.
- The person who have authority over Jagir lands is “**Jagirdar**”.
- The word “Jagir” is 1<sup>st</sup> appeared in a farman issued by Mughal emperor Akbar.
- In Hyderabad state, the 1<sup>st</sup> **Jagir was given by nizam-ul-Mulk in 1726** and the last Jagir was given by Mir Mahboob Ali Khan in 1890.
- The percentage of Agricultural land present in Hyderabad state as in the year 1940.
  - ◆ Sarf-e-Khas lands – 10%
  - ◆ Jagir lands – 30%
  - ◆ Diwani lands – 60%

### Types of Jagirs:

#### Paigah Jagirs:

- Paigah means **Stable**.
- Paigah Jagirs are given to those who maintained Nizam’s personal army.
- Paigah in Persian language is known as **Cavalry**.
- Paigah Jagirs are first given by **Nizam Ali Khan**.
- Paigah Jagirs are also known as “**Nageh Dasth Jamiyath**”.

#### Al – Tamgha Jagir:

- Al – Tamgha Jagirs are directly given by Royal Assent of Nizam.
- These are hereditary in nature and permanent.
- These Jagirs do not pay taxes.

#### 3) Zat Jagirs:

- These are given to those who did services for Nizam government.
- These are personal jagirs.

### Tankha-e-Mahlaq Jagirs:

- These jagirs are given to army chiefs or to those who financially supported to Nizam government in difficult situations.

### Ilaqa Jagirs:

- Ilaqa Jagirs are given to the important officers in Nizam government.
- Among all jagirs, Salarjung Ilaqa jagir was the biggest jagir.

### Madad-I-Mash Jagir:

- Madad-I-Mash means livelihood based.
- These are given to the families who sacrificed their lives for society.

### Mashrooti Jagir:

- These are given to social workers and to those who thrive for religious development.

### Inam lands:

- Inam is an **Arabic word**.
- Inam means favour or reward.
- The lands given for the services rendered by the person are known as Inam lands.
- The one who get Inam lands need not pay the taxes.
- Inam lands are given to the persons who are related to temples or Masjids / Mosques.
- “**Balotha Inams**” are given to village people and government employees.

### Ijara lands:

- In this system, the empty lands was given to tenants for cultivation with less price but gradually it will be increased within 30 to 40 years to the normal tax rates.
- Ijara land tenure system was started in Hyderabad state in 1878 by Salar jung – I.

<h3><b>Land Revenue System</b></h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land is mainly divided into two types.</li> </ul> <p><b>1) Diwani lands</b> (Lands under government control, this does not include jagir or inam lands).</p> <p><b>2) Jagir lands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The land system in Diwani region – <b>Ryotwari system</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Sarbasta / Tehud:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The right to collect the tax was given through auction system. This is known Sarbasta.</li> <li>Generally, these rights are conferred to influential people or richest people in the city.</li> <li>These rights are given by auction to private persons is known as Tehud system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pan-Makta:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the taxes collected from government lands in Diwani region is known as Pan – Makta.</li> <li>The persons who were allotted lands under Pan-Makta system are known as Maktedars.</li> </ul> <p><b>Peshkash:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peshkash means <b>tribute</b>.</li> <li><b>The tax paid by Samsthana to Nizam government is Peshkash.</b></li> <li>During Nizam period, the land tax is decided every 30 years.</li> <li>The barren lands which are grazed by animals is known as “<b>Gairan</b>”.</li> <li>The land grazed by Government animals is known as “<b>Bancherai</b>”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Land Ownership</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Ownership in Ryotwari system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pattedari:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this land is cultivated by the legal occupant or through hired labour.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pot – Pattedari:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two or more farmers cultivate the land with the principle of equal rights.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Shikmidari:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The legal occupant of the land gives over the land to the cultivators on certain terms like these farmers were known as Shikmidari.</li> <li><b>These cultivators do not have the right to get land pattas.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Asami – Shikmidari:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are tenants at will. They can move out of the land at owners will.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Malgjari Land Revenue Act (1907)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was the <b>1<sup>st</sup> Land reform act in Telangana during Nizam period</b>.</li> <li>This act was enacted for the protection of tenants.</li> <li>According to this act, the tenants who cultivate the land for <b>12 consecutive years</b> will become permanent tenants.</li> <li><b>In 1939, M.S. Barucha committee</b> was appointed to study the conditions of tenants. Based on the suggestions given by this, <b>Asami Shakmi act was passed in 1944</b>.</li> <li><b>In 1936, “Record of Rights Section”</b> was established to maintain registers which informs the rights on the land.</li> <li>New Records of Rights act was passed in 1949.</li> </ul> <p><b>Landlords in Telangana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Telangana, there are different types of landlords.             <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1) Jagirdars</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2) Zamindars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Deshmukhs</td> <td>4) Maqtadars</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) Deshpande</td> <td>6) Patel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7) Patwari</td> <td>8) Malipatel</td> </tr> </table> </li> <li><b>Deshmukhs and Deshpandes</b> are in highest positions. They appoint many employees regionally to collect the taxes.</li> <li><b>Patel, Patwaris</b> are employees who collect the taxes at village level.</li> </ul>	1) Jagirdars	2) Zamindars	3) Deshmukhs	4) Maqtadars	5) Deshpande	6) Patel	7) Patwari	8) Malipatel
1) Jagirdars	2) Zamindars								
3) Deshmukhs	4) Maqtadars								
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## Gadi's (Fortresses)

- In Telangana, the forts of landlords are known as **Gadi's**. Gadi's are dwelling places of landlords who had wielded power on local communities during & after Nizam era.
- **Gadi means fort. Gadi is a Marati word.**
- In Telangana, Gadi's are present in some places, these are constructed with clay and sand, lime stone.
- These Gadi's have tall boundary walls.
- The backside of the gadi is used as the residence of the landlord and in the front side the landlords used to conduct enquiries by calling village people. This is known as Gadi palana (Gadi ruling).
- During Nizam period, Gadi's were the centres for administration, tax collection and for maintaining law & order.
- He constructed this Gadi by using bonded labour from 60 villagers' people.
- Many modern facilities were there in this Gadi.
- Teak from Burma and glass from Belgium were used.
- He laid special electricity line from Azamajhi mills.
- In those days only, he imported a car from England.
- He maintained separate private army.
- This Visnuru Deshmukh used to harass general public and also small landlords.
- Ramachandra Reddy kidnapped Indian **National Congress leaders** who came to study the lives of people of Telangana. They are:
  - 1) Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah
  - 2) Nireekshana Rao
  - 3) Bogathula Rama Rao.

### **Important Gadi's in Telangana:**

#### **1) Visnuru Gadi:**

- This was in **Janagama Taluq** of Nalgonda district.
- The owner of this Gadi – **Rapaka Venkata Ramchandra Reddy**
- This place played important role in Telangana's armed struggle ( 1946 – 51).

#### **Rapaka Venkat Ramachandra Reddy:**

- Ramachandra Reddy's mother was **Janakamma**.
- Janakamma used to stay at **Kadavendi**. She committed many atrocities in this place.
- Ramachandra Reddy constructed Visnuru Gadi in **1935-36**.
- He lived luxurious life and committed many atrocities.
- He accumulated Rifles and Pistols.
- For construction of Visnuru Gadi. He used Teak and other wood from his Jagir.

#### **Kantathmakur Gadi:**

- This is in Kantathmakur of Nalgonda district.
- The owner of Gadi – **Pingali Pratap Reddy**.
- He occupied thousands of acres of lands from poor peasants.
- His officer “**Vadla Peddanna**” took fingerprints of public on white papers and created forged papers.
- The person who was accused and punished for robbing the house of Gumasta Vadla Peddanna was – “**Danamalu**”.

#### **Kalleda Gadi:**

- This is in Parvathgiri mandal of **Warangal district**.
- In 1936, this was constructed by **Errabelli Venkateshwar Rao**
- The rulers of this Gadi did not harass the public.

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- The last ruler of this gadi have leased out this gadi for running a School.
- In Telangana, kalleda region became care of address for **archery**.

### Sanjeevan Rao Pet Gadi:

- This was in Narayankhed of Sangareddy district.
- The owner of this Gadi –  
**Sanjeevan Rao Deshmukh**
- Prime minister – **Doddappa**.
- The rulers of this Gadi did many developmental programs for the farmers like construction of lakes, tanks.

### Pollampally Gadi:

- This was in Timmapur mandal of Karimnagar district.
- The owner was  
**Anaberi Venkateshwar Rao**.
- Son of Anaberi Venkateshwar Rao –  
**Anaberi Prabhakar Rao**
- Anaberi Prabhakar Rao although he was born in Deshmukh family, he fought for the rights of general public and opposed the system of Deshmukhs.
- He was the leader for Telangana armed Struggle.

### Bethavolu Gadi:

- This was in Bethavolu village of Nalgonda district.
- Owner –  
**Tadakamalla Sita Ramachandra Rao**

## Telangana's Vetti and Baghela System

### Vetti System:

- Vetti system means extracting the agricultural & domestic services from an individual forcibly without any remuneration and exploiting their lives.

- Vetti means forced labour.
- Nizam government have identified some section of people as **Baluthadars**. They were given Balutha inam lands. Baluthadars used to serve the villagers.
- Gradually Baluthadars lost their lands due to the evil attitude of the landlords. But they remained as forced labours (Vetti).
- The lower castes Dalit should be available to landlords all the day and should do domestic and agricultural services. This is known as Vetti.
- Vetti is also known as **Bhegar**.
- Landlords exploited the lives of girls and women.
- **M.S.Rajalingam** in his autobiography have described the conditions of Vetti and their vulnerable lives.
- In 1911, Nizam Osman ali Khan have abolished Vetti and Bhegar systems.
- Some poets have described the conditions of Vetti in their books.
- The important books are:
  - ◆ Bollimuntha Shiva Rama Krishna – **Mruthyu Needalu**
  - ◆ Dasarathi Rangacharya – **Chillara devullu**
  - ◆ Vattikota alwar swamy – **Prajala Manishi, Gangu**
- 1<sup>st</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabas have passed resolution **for abolition of Vetti & opposing of Vetti**.

### Baghela System:

- Landlords used to give loans to landless dalits for high interest rates and took services from them till the loan is repaid. This is known as **Baghela system**.
- If the person who took loan could not repay it within his life time, then his family members are forced to do free services to the landlord till the debt is repaid.

## Socio - Cultural Revival / Renaissance in Telangana

- Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj and Theosophical society were established in Hyderabad state which did efforts for cultural revival.
- Along with these other organizations and persons fought for the cultural development in Telangana.

### Arya Samaj

- In 1875, Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded Arya Samaj in Bombay.
- For the protection of Vedic dharma / culture.
- Arya Samaj undertook many social and religious movements. It is known as “**Vedic Dharma reform movement**”.
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati gave slogan “**Back to Vedas**”.
- His book “**Satyarth Prakashika**” was treated as a holy sacred book for Arya Samaj.
- In Satyarth Prakashika book, he criticized Islam, Christianity and Sikh religions.
- Satyarth Prakashika book was translated into telugu by **Aadipudi Somanatha Rao**.
- Dayananda Saraswathi instructed all the members of Arya Samaj to perform “**Sandhya Vandana**”.
- The principles of Arya Samaj are published by “**Vaidika Adarsh**” newspaper.

### Principles of Arya Samaj:

- No person will be ascribed any caste by birth, they are categorized into Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya based on their occupation.
- It opposed Idol worship and animal sacrifices.
- It also opposed caste system, untouchability and child marriages.

- Arya Samaj encouraged inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages.

### Hyderabad Arya Samaj Branch:

- In 1892, Hyderabad Arya Samaj branch was established in **Residency Bazar** (Sultan Bazar) of Hyderabad.
- **Hyderabad Arya Samaj Branch:**
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> President – **Pandit Kamal Prasadji Mishra**
  - ◆ Secretary – Lakshman Desji
- **Important members of Hyderabad Arya Samaj are:**  
Swamy Shraddhanand, Pandit Narendraji, Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao, Keshav Rao Karotkar, Aadipudi Somanadha Rao, Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya and Narayan Rao Pawar.
- During Nizam period, a organization known as “**Tabligh Islam**” was established to convert non-muslims into Islam.
- In 1929, **Siddiqui Deendhar** have started Deendhar movement to convert Hindus into Muslims.
- M.I.M president Bahadur Yar Jung tried to convert Dalits into Islam by distributing secret circulars. These secret circulars are brought to the notice of Arya Samaj by postal employee **Venkat Swamy**.
- Swamy Dayananda Saraswati started “**Shuddhi Program**” to re-convert Hindus who were converted into other religions.
- In Hyderabad, Shuddhi Program was conducted under the leadership of **Swamy Shraddhanand**. Because of this, he was murdered by **Khaja Hasan Nizam**.

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- In 1894, nizam government expelled **Balakrishna Sharma and Nityananda** from Hyderabad state for organizing Shuddhi Programs.
- Nizam government arrested Arya Samaj leaders Vishvananda Saraswati and Vidhyananda Brahmachary.
- In 1934, Arya Samaj newspaper Vaidika Adarsh was banned by Nizam government.

### Arya Samaj Satyagraha:

- On 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1938 Hindu Civil liberty union conducted Satyagraha against Nizam Government. During this Satyagraha, Nizam government arrested **Pandith Narendraji** and sent to **Mannanuru jail in Mahbubnagar district**.
- Mannanuru jail is called as **Telangana's Kalapani (Black Water)**.
- Mannanuru jail is situated near Amrabad in Nallamalla forests.
- After the release of narendraji, he toured in Warangal. During his tour, **Kaloji Narayan Rao** wrote a poem on him. Which says that "**he came to Warangal to fill courage in the people**" (Dairyam leni daddammalaku dairyamu cheppaga Vachavu enadu).
- Pandit Narendraji have commented that "**Hyderabad state is a larger area jail**", for this he was arrested by imposing a act of sedition.
- During Satyagraha movement of Arya Samaj, a 17-year-old Ramachandra Rao continued saying Vandemataram while cops were beating him. So, he was named as Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao.
- Discussions were held between the representatives of Arya Samaj **Laladesh Bandu Gupta** and Nizam government for withdrawing Satyagraha movement. Later, Satyagraha was withdrawn on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1939.

- "**Sadhanagandi**" Gym was established in Warangal by Arya Samaj leader **Bolusugodu Achari**. This Gym was developed by Arya Samaj leader **Bathini Moghilaiah Goud**.

### All India Arya Samaj Conference-1938:

- In December, 1938 **All India Arya Samaj conference** was held in Sholapur.
  - The president for this conference – **Sri Madhava Rao Anne**.
  - The chief guest was **Veer Savarkar**.
- Note: in 1895, Ganesh celebrations were organized for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in Hyderabad by Arya Samaj at Shalibanda, Chadharghat.**
- Arya Samaj also conducted many developmental programs.
  - In July, 1940 Arya Samaj established "**Kesav Memorial Educational Institutions**" at Hyderabad.
  - In Nalgonda, they established **Upadeshik Educational Institutions**.

### Brahma Samaj

- In 1828, **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded Brahma Samaj in Bombay.
- In 1869, **Brahma Samaj branch was established in Hyderabad**.
- In Hyderabad, 1<sup>st</sup> Brahma Samaj meeting was held at Sultan Bazar in 1914 under the presidency of **Narayana Govind Vellinkar**.
- The important member of Brahma Samaj in Andhra during those days was **Raghupati Venkataratnam Naidu**.

### Theosophical Society

- Theosophical society was founded in Newyork in the year **1875**.

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- Founders:
  - ◆ Madam Helena Blavatsky (Russia)
  - ◆ Colonel Olcott (America)
- Hyderabad branch of Theosophical society was established in **1882** at Chaderghat.

## Other Organizations

### Hindu Social Club:

- In **1892**, Hindu Social Club was founded by **Raja Murali Manohar Bahadur**.
- It opposed the discrimination done on Hindu students.
- He encouraged higher studies through this club.

### Society of Union & Progress:

- It was founded in **1929** against the religious indifferences shown by Nizam government.
- Founders:
  - ◆ Mir Akbar Ali Khan
  - ◆ Padmaja Naidu.

### Swadeshi League:

- It was established by **Padmaja Naidu** and others in the year 1930.
- Secretary of swadeshi league: **Fazlu Rehaman**.
- This league had spread the importance of Khadi.

### Nizam Subjects league:

- It was established in 1934.
- The president was **Sir Nizamath Jung**.
- This is also known as **Mulki League (1935)**.
- It was established for the protection of Mulki rights & Civil rights.

### Hyderabad Social service league:

- Established in 1915.
- Founders: Keshav Rao Koratkar, Vaman Nayak.

- Keshav Rao Koratkar, Vaman Nayak along with Ganapati rao Hardikar have established **Vivekavardini school** (Telugu medium) in **1906**.

### Hyderabad Young mens Union:

- Established : 1917.
- President : Vaman Nayak.

### Hyderabad State Reforms Association:

- Founded: 1918.
- Founders: Keshav Rao Karotkar, Vaman Nayak

### Hindu Dharma Parishad – 1925:

- in 1925, Hyderabad State Youth held a meeting on **1<sup>st</sup> April** which was presided over by **Raja Pratap Giriji**. In this meeting, they founded "**Hindu Dharma Parishad**".
- Its motto was to **preserve, propagate hindu religion**.
- In this meeting, **Bhagya Reddy Varma** have introduced a proposal for the development of Harijans.
- The special guest for this was **Pandit Sheshadri**.

### Hindu Standing Committee

#### (Hindu Sthayi Sangam):

- In 1932, it was founded by **Kashinath Rao Vaidya** at Residency Bazar.

### Humanitarian league:

- Founder: **Rai Balamukund**.
- High court judge Rai Balamukund founded Humanitarian league with the help of Bhagya Reddy Varma and Lalji Meghaji.
- This fought for the development & welfare of Harijans.

### Comrades Association:

- On **13<sup>th</sup> Dec, 1939** Hyderabad Comrades Association was established.

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- The president for inaugural meeting was **Kashinath Rao Vaidya**.
- **Founders:**
  - ◆ Raja Bahadur Gour
  - ◆ Makhdoom Mohiuddin
  - ◆ Omkar Prasad      ◆ Syed Ibrahim

### Students Organizations

- 1<sup>st</sup> student's organization in India – **All India Students Federation**, founded in **1936** in **Lucknow**.
- Its branch subsidiary to this **All Hyderabad Student Union (AHSU)** was founded in **1941** in **Hyderabad**.
- **Aquil Ali Khan and Omkar Prasad** played important role in AHSU.
- The student from Karimnagar who joined in AHSU was **Anabheri Prabakar Rao**.
- With the establishment of AHSU, all the student's hostels were turned into political centres and political discussions started.
- The student leaders who participated in this, later became the members of Andhra Maha Sabha and communist party.
- AHSU also played active role in Jion India Campaign before Hyderabad was merged into Indian Union.

### Women Organizations

- 1<sup>st</sup> Women organization in Hyderabad: **"Bharatha Mahila samajam"**. Founded by Raavi Chettu Laxmi Narasamma and Sitha Bai in 1907.
- In 1917, Nadimpalli Sundaramma, Pandhiti Veer Raghavulamma founded **Andhra Sodhari Samajam**. This published the newspaper "**Savithri**".
- In 1922, Yamini Purna tilakam founded **home for Young girls** at secunderabad.

- In 1922, Margaret Cousins, Sarojini Naidu and others founded **Hyderabad Womens Social Development Association**.
- In 1930, Durgabhai Deshmukh and others founded "**Andhra Mahila Sangam**".
- These associations and organizations fought for the development of Women's education and for the betterment of their social and economic conditions.

### Labour Unions

- 1<sup>st</sup> Labour Union in India – **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**. Founded by **N.M.Joshi**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> labour union in Hyderabad was **Calendar Company Workers Union** founded by **V.V.Giri** in Secunderabad in 1920.
- In 1928, **Railway employees and workers went on strike for the 1<sup>st</sup> time in Hyderabad**. The leaders were **Fatehullah Khan, Raghavendra Rao**. This was the 1<sup>st</sup> strike in the history of Hyderabad.
- In 1935, **Devuri Shesha Giri Rao** founded **Singareni Colleries Workers Union**.
- **Warangal Azam Jahi Mills**, labour union leader – **Sarvadevabhatla Ramanadham**.
- During that time, **Vattikota Alwar Swamy** became popular as labour union leader in Secunderabad.
- In 1941, Railway Workers Union went on strike. This was supported by Comrades association under the leadership of **Makhdoom Mohiuddin**.
- Later, all the labour unions were united and formed **All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress (AHTUC)**.
- President of AHTUC – **Makhdoom Mohiuddin**
- Secretary – **Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour**.
- On **16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946** All Hyderabad Trade Union Congress merged with All India Trade Union Congress.

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### **Trade Unions:**

- During Nizam period, traders faced many problems.
- Whenever Government officials visited villages, these traders should supply goods to them at free of cost.
- Traders have to supply goods to Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Patel and Patwari for meagre prices.

### **Suryapet Traders Association:**

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1922 Puvvada Venkatappaiah, Bhagari Laxmaiah and others founded this in Suryapet.
- The rules and regulations for this association are formed by **Madapati Hanumanth Rao**. These became model rules and regulations for other associations.

### **Bhuvanagiri Traders Association:**

- with the support of Arutla Laxmi Narsimha Reddy, Bhuvanagiri Mitra Mandali was formed. The secretary was **G.S.Gupta**.

### **Traders Mahasabhas:**

- Suryapet Sabha – 1923,  
Miryalagudem Sabha – 1928,  
Nalgonda Sabha – 1928,  
Tippurthi Sabha – 1929.
- The president for Tippurthi meetings was **Pulijala Venkat Ranga Rao**.
- In Tippurthi meeting, Pabbati Yellaiah have published a book “**Vartaka Swatantryam**”, which was written by **Mandamula Ramachandra Rao**, on behalf of Tippurthi Traders association.

## **Caste Associations**

### **Reddy Sangam:**

- **Reddy hostel (1918) – Raja Bahadur Venkata Rama Reddy.** In this, admissions are given to everyone irrespective of religion and caste.

### **Yadava Sangam:**

- In 1920 by Seetaramaiah Yadav.

### **Mudiraj Sangam:**

- Mudiraj Mahasabha held in 1922.  
President: G. Ramakrishnaiah.

### **Munnuru Kapu Sangam (1922):**

- In 1935, Nizam Rashtra Andhra Munnuru Kapu Mahasabha was held.
- The author of the book Munnuru Kapu Kula Abyudayam – **Bojja Narsimhulu**.

### **Gouda Sangam:**

- Hostels were established for Goud students by **Chiragu Veeranna**.

### **Padmashali Sangam:**

- The following persons fought for the development of Padmashali's they are;
  - ◆ Konda Laxman Bapuji
  - ◆ Guntaka Narsaiah Panthulu
  - ◆ Hakim Narayan Das.
- In 1929, **All India Padmashali Sabha** was held in Hyderabad.
- In 1950, Konda Laxman Bapuji established **Hyderabad Handloom Weavers Central Co-operative Association**. Later, it was changed as “**HYCO**”.
- The author of “**Mohturbha Maggam Pannu**” (**tax on weaving**) – **Mateti Papayya**.
- In this book, he criticized Mohturbha tax.
- In 1946, Nizam state Padmashali Mahasabha was held in Warangal, it was presided by **Konda Laxman Bapuji**.

### **Vaishya Sangam:**

- In 1939, **K.C.Gupta** founded Vaishya Yuva Jana Sangam.
- **Vishwa Brahman Sabha –**  
Chintapalli Raghava Chary
- **Sri Vaishnava Mahasabha –**  
Tirunagari Venkatappayya
- **Kalavanthula Sangam –**  
Tirunagari Venkatappayya

# Telangana Adi - Hindu Movement

- In Hyderabad state, Adi – Hindu movement was started to fight against the discrimination on part of Dalit's, Untouchability and Caste differences.
- The main person behind this movement was Maderi Bhagya Reddy Varma.

## Maderi Bhagya Reddy Varma

- He was born on **22<sup>nd</sup> May, 1888** into a “Mala” family in Hyderabad.
- His original name is **Maderi Bhagaiah**. His family guru have changed his name as Bhagya Reddy.
- **Raavichettu Ranga Rao** have financially supported Bhagya Reddy for his education.
- **Bhagya Reddy Varma is known as the Father of Telangana Dalit Movement.**
- He was named as “**Dalit Vaithalika**”.
- Titles of Bhagya Reddy are:
  - ◆ Varma
  - ◆ Shiva Shresta
  - ◆ Sangamanya
- Recognizing the services of Bhagya Reddy Varma to Arya Samaj, he was awarded with the title “**Varma**” by Arya Samaj member **Balaji Krishna Rao**.
- The title “**Shiva Shresta**” was given by **Vaman Nayak**.
- “**Sangamanya**” title was given in the **Adi Andhra Mahasabha** held in Elluru.
- Bhagya Reddy Varma was attracted to Buddhism and he celebrated Buddha Jayanthi every year from 1913 to 1937.
- **1<sup>st</sup> Dalit Story “Vetti Madiga”** in telugu literature was written by Bhagya Reddy Varma.

- Bhagya Reddy varma established many organizations as part of Adi Hindu movement:
  - 1) Jagan Mitra Mandali – 1906
  - 2) Adi Hindu Karyakartala Dalam – 1906
  - 3) Vaidika Dharma Prachaini Sabha – 1910
  - 4) Manya Sangam – 1911
  - 5) Ahimsa Samajam – 1912
  - 6) Swastik Volunteers Sangam – 1912
  - 7) Jeeva Raksha Gnana Pracharak Mandali – **1915**
  - 8) Vishwa Gruha Paricharak Sammelanam – **1916**
  - 9) Adi Hindu Social Service league – 1922.

## Jagan Mitra Mandali – 1906:

- Bhagya Reddy Varma established Jagan Mitra Mandali in 1906 with a aim to bring awareness among Dalits, for educational development and to unite them.
- As part of Jagan Mitra mandali programs, he established **Primary school at Islamia Bazar in 1910**. Later, established many Adi Hindu Schools.
- In 1929, **Gandhiji visited the Adi Hindu School** established by Bhagya Reddy Varma.
- During a meeting organized by Bhagya Reddy Varma at **Victory Play Ground in Chaderghat**, Gandhiji warned Hindus that Practicing Untouchability is a Sin and it is a bad mark for Hinduism.
- From 1934, Nizam government took up the responsibility of **26 Adi Hindu Schools** founded by Bhagya Reddy Varma.

**Note:** Initially, school for Dalit girls in Hyderabad were established by **Katta Ramakka and Jangam Sarvaiyah**.

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- **Katta Ramakka** started school in front of her house at **Secunderabad Kalva Basthi** for Dalit girls.

### Manya Sangam:

- Jagan Mitra Mandali established in 1906 was changed as **Manya Sangam** in 1911. This was later changed as **Adi Hindu Social Service league** in 1922.

### Important programs of Manya Sangam:

- Spreading awareness regarding education.
- Abolition of Devadasi and Jogini systems.
- Abolition of Child Marriages.
- Ban of Alcohol.
- To prohibit meat in special occasions.
- The president for Manya Sangam working Committee – **Valthati Sheshaiah**.
- Bhagya Reddy Varma established Devadasi eradication organization **to abolish the Devadasi system**.
- In 1915, he established **Sanga Samskara Nataka Mandali** and made Harijans to play dramas in it.
- In 1916, he established **Vishwa Gruha Paricharika Sammelanam**. It worked for the maid servants.
- Bhagya Reddy Varma took up Self-respect movements for Dalits in Hyderabad as well as in Andhra region also.
- In 1917, **1<sup>st</sup> Adi Andhra Conference** (or) **1<sup>st</sup> Pradeshika Panchama Mahajana Sabha** was held in **Vijayawada** by Guduru Ramachandra Rao.
- **The president for this meeting was Bhagya Reddy Varma**.
- In this meeting, he named Dalits as Adi Hindus & told them to call like Adi Hindus only.

### Adi Hindu League Conferences:

- Four Adi Hindu League Conferences were held in **Hyderabad** under the leadership of Bhagya Reddy Varma from 1921-24.

- **1<sup>st</sup> Adi Hindu League Conference** in 1921, presided over by **Papanna**.
- **Kusuma Dharmanna** who attended this conference have sung a song, “**Maa Koddhu Nalla Dorathanam**”.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Adi Hindu league Conference** was presided by **Keshav Rao Koratkar** in 1922.

### All India Adi Hindu Social Conference:

- In 1922, March Bhagya Reddy Varma organized 1<sup>st</sup> All India Adi Hindu Social Conference at Residency Bazar in Hyderabad. For this Conference President was **M.L.Adaiah**.
- Due to consistent efforts of Bhagya Reddy Varma, the words for tribes like “Panchama” and “Parayalu” were removed from government records and they were called as Adi Dravida in Tamil regions and Adi Andhra in Andhra regions. as per **G.O. issued by Madras Government on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1922**.

### Adi Hindu Sabha:

- In 1925, Bhagya Reddy Varma organized **Adi Hindu Sabha** with **Subedar Sayanna** (who prominently known as leader for Arundhati's) as president.
- In 1925, Bhagya Reddy Varma organized exhibition of Portraits and sculptures created by Adi-Hindus in Residency Bazar of Hyderabad state.
- In 1925, Bhagya Reddy Varma conducted **Adi Hindu Youth Gymnastic competitions** (Under the leadership of **Kodi Rammoorthy Nayudu**) at Prem Theater Ground in Hyderabad to encourage the Adi – Hindu Youth.
- In 1925, when Plague & Cholera were spreaded in Hyderabad, he established **Volunteer Medical Camps** for prevention and treatment.

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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1927, Bhagya Reddy Varma was a representative of South India in <b>All India Downtrodden Castes</b> conference held at Allahabad.</li><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma was the President of <b>Mathangi Sabha held at Mallepalli in March, 1927</b>. In this meeting, they passed resolution for the ban of Alcohol.</li><li>• In 1930, he was the president for <b>All India Adi Hindu Conference</b> held at Lucknow.</li><li>• In this conference, 9 crores Adi Hindus have Unanimously elected <b>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</b> as their representative.</li><li>• In 1931, November Adi Hindu Political Conference was held at Bollarum, Secunderabad which was presided by Bhagya Reddy Varma.</li><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma also took part in Andhra Mahasabha and passed many resolutions related to Dalits.</li><li>• In 1931, due to the efforts of Bhagya Reddy Varma, Nizam government have named untouchables as Adi – Hindus in 1931 census.</li><li>• In 1913, he celebrated Buddha Jayanthi for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on <b>Vaishaka Shuddha Purnima</b>.</li><li>• <b>In 1937</b>, he celebrated last Buddha Jayanthi under his leadership.</li><li>• In 1937, he founded <b>Jambavarna Seva Samithi</b>, this fought for upliftment of Dalits.</li><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma was running <b>Parallel Judicial system in Telangana</b>. He conducted Nyaya Panchayats at village level with the support of his disciples.</li><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma died in February, 1939.</li><li>• After his death, his son <b>M.B.Goutham</b> have established <b>Adi Hindu Social Service organization</b>.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He completed his studies at Secunderabad.</li><li>• He spreaded the principles of Vaishnavism, Brahma Samaj and the doctrine of Achala.</li><li>• He established <b>Sunitha Bala Samajam</b> in 1912 at Secunderabad and fought for the education of Dalits.</li><li>• This organization also fought for the abolition of Devadasi system and for ban / Prohibition of Alcohol.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

### **Adi Hindu Jathiyonnathi Sabha:**

- In 1922, Arige Ramaswamy established **Adi Hindu Jathiyonnathi sabha**.
- The president was **Konda Venkat Swamy**.
- Secretaries – Papayya, Arige Ramaswamy.
- The main aim of this Sabha was;
  - ◆ to oppose the concept of Shudras / Neecha Janma theory.
  - ◆ to establish equality among people.
- In 1927, it was changed as **Adi Hindu Mahasabha**.
- In 1931, he established **Arundhatiya Mahasabha**.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1931 he conducted Arundatiya conference in Reddy hostel of Nizam State.
- In 1935, he contested on behalf of Adi Hindu Social Service league and was elected as the 1<sup>st</sup> Dalit **Councillor in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation**.

**Note:** Arige Ramaswamy was the only Dalit poet who took part in Golconda Kavula Sanchika published by Suravaram Pratap Reddy.

### **B.S.Venkat Rao**

- B.S.Venkat Rao is well known as **Hyderabad Ambedkar**.
- His original name is **Bathula Ashaiah**.
- He was popular as “**Rao Saheb**” among his followers.

### **Arige Ramaswamy**

- He was born in **Ramankola of Ranga Reddy** district in 1875.

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- In 1922, he established **Adi Dravida Sangam**.
- Its objectives were:
  - ◆ To eradicate Devadasi system.
  - ◆ To bring awareness & unity among Dalits.
- In 1927, he founded **Adi Hindu Mahasabha**. Under this Organization, he constructed libraries and temples for Dalits at **Gasmandy**, Secunderabad.
- Later, the name Gasmandy was changed as Adeyya Nagar.
- He presided over the **Mahar Mahasabha** held at Pune in May, 1936.
- In 1936, he established **Ambedkar Youth league** and fought for the upliftment of Dalit Youth.
- In 1938, he established **Hyderabad State Depressed Classes Association**.
- B.S.Venkat Rao have convinced Nizam and created welfare fund known as Scheduled Castes Trust Fund **with 1 crore rupees for the development of Dalits**. This was 1<sup>st</sup> of its kind in the country.
- B.S.Venkat Rao established **Adi Hindu Library**.
- He became education minister under **Mir Laiq Ali** cabinet in 1947.
- In 1952, he was elected as Rajya Sabha member from Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.
- As a appreciation to the services rendered by B.S.Venkat Rao, Nizam has awarded him a title "**Khusro-e-Alim**".

### M.L.Adeyya

- M.L.Adeyya, was called as the **Bhishma of Dalit Communities**.
- In 1906, he established a school for Adi Hindus with the name "**Sir William Barter**" at Secunderabad.

- The land for this school was donated by "**William Barter**".
- Later, the name of school was changed as M.L.Adeyya Memorial high school.

### Peesari Veeranna

- In 1937, when Gandhiji visited Hyderabad, Peesari Veeranna **opposed the word "Harijan" used by Gandhiji and argued that they are Adi – Hindus**.
- He fought against Vetti. He said people in villages not to do Vetti & encouraged them.

### B. Shyam Sunder

- The book with a title "**They Burn**" written by him explain the conditions of Dalits in Hyderabad those days.
- P.R.Venkat Swamy described "the entry of Shyam Sunder into Dalit movement is a red-letter day in the history of depressed classes movement".
- Shyam Sunder was the president for **Depressed Classes Conference** held in **Parbhani**, Martawada on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1942.
- He convinced Nizam to contribute 5 lakh rupees to the **people's education trust** created by Dr. B.R.Ambedkar in Aurangabad.
- He was a part of Nizam's delegation to France along with Moin Nawaz Jung and Zaheer Ahmed for the formation of Nizam State.
- B. Shyam Sunder explained the conditions of Dalits at United Nation Security Council and other international dias.
- He installed the statues of Ambedkar at Bidar as a mark of Self – Respect of Dalits.
- In 1954, Shyam Sunder became the president of **all India Depressed Classes association**.

**P.R.Venkat Swamy**

- He wrote a book on **Telangana's Dalit movement**.
- The title of the book: **Our Struggles for Emanicipation**.

**News Papers**

**The Panchama:**

- **1<sup>st</sup> Dalit newspaper published in Telangana.**
- The editor was **J.S. Mathaiah**.
- This is an English, monthly magazine.

**Bhagya Nagar:**

- It was started by **Bhagya Reddy Varma** in 1931.
- In 1937, it was changed as **Adi Hindu Newspaper**.

**Important literary works of Dalits:**

- Unnava Lakshmi Narayana – **Maalapalli**.
- Boyi Bhimanna – **Paleru nundi Padmashri varaku** (Paleru to Padmashri).
- Boyi Bhimanna used the word “**Mamalu**” (Mala – Madiga), which became popular.
- Gurram Jashuva – **Gabbilam**.

## **Andhra Mahasabha**

**Nizam Rashstrandhra Jana Sangam (1921):**

- In November, 1921 **Nizam State Social Reformation meeting** (Sanga Samskarana Mahasabha) was held at Vivekavardini school, Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of **D.K.Karvay**.
- All the speakers in this meeting addressed in Urdu, Marathi, Kannada and English languages. A prominent advocate of Hyderabad Aalampalli Venkat Rama Rao started to speak in Telugu, for which Marathi's and Kannada people opposed him.
- Telugu people felt humiliated about this incident, and gathered at **Tekumalla Rangarao** house on **12<sup>th</sup> November, 1921**. And established Nizam State Jana Sangam.
- The important role was played by **Madapati Hanumanth Rao** in the formation of Nizam State Jana Sangam.(Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana Sangam).
- **On 14<sup>th</sup> Feb, 1922 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of Nizam State Jana Sangam was held at Reddy**

**Hostel, Hyderabad.** The president was **Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy**.

- **On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1923** the representatives of Nizam State Jana Sangam gathered at Hanumakonda and changed the name as Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam.

- **Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam:**
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> President – **Baarister Raja Gopal Reddy**
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> Secretary – **Madapati Hanumanth Rao**

**Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam (1923):**

- 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam was held at Madapati Hanumanth Rao's house (Hyderabad) in July, 1923.
- **Rao Bahadur Venkat Reddy** was elected as the President of Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting was held in 1924, at the office of **Nilgiri newspaper** in Nalgonda for which **Shabnavisu Venkat Narsimha Rao** was the editor.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

<p><b>Activities of Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Collection of Palm – leaf manuscripts (Talapatra Grandham).</li><li>◆ Research into ancient history and bringing light on the greatness of Andhra people.</li><li>◆ Establishing libraries</li><li>◆ Publishing Pamphlets and books. Those are:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) <b>Freedom of Trade:</b> Against Sirbarahi.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Supply of goods at free of cost to the government officials when government visit the villages. This is known as Sirbarahi system.</li></ul></li><li>2) <b>Vetti Chakiri:</b> Abolition of Vetti.</li><li>3) <b>Mohathurba Maggam Tax:</b> for the abolition of tax imposed on weavers.</li></ol></li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Mateti Papayya has written a book “Mohathurba Maggam Pannu”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Under the aegis of Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam, Aadiraju Veerabhadra Rao established <b>“Andhra Parishodaka Sangam”</b>. Later, the name of Andhra Parishodaka Sangam changed as <b>“Lakshman Raya Parishodana Mandali”</b>.</li><li>• Veerabhadra Rao collected many Palm leaf manuscripts and inscriptions.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Andhra Mahasabha Meetings were held to bring social and cultural awareness in people.</li></ul> <p><b>Jogipet Andhra Mahasabha (1930):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1<sup>st</sup> Andhra Mahasabha was held from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1930 in <b>Jogipet of SangaReddy district</b>.</li><li>• President: <b>Suravaram Pratap Reddy</b>.</li><li>• The President for inaugural committee: <b>Tekumalla Anantha Venkat Rao</b> (High Court Lawyer)</li><li>• President for 1<sup>st</sup> Andhra Mahila Sabha: <b>Nadimpalli Sundaramma</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Resolutions of Jogipet Sabha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1926, Nizam passed an ordinance <b>“Gasthi Nishan–53”</b> to ban meetings and conferences. Jogipet Sabha passed a resolution to abolish <b>Gasthi Nishan–53</b>.</li><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma passed a resolution to abolish untouchability.</li><li>• Nizam government should provide facilities for the education of Adi Hindus.</li><li>• Compulsory primary education should be implemented.</li><li>• Regional languages should be encouraged in State libraries.</li><li>• Child marriages should be discouraged. Widow remarriages should be encouraged.</li><li>• On the request of inaugural committee, Nizam government have sent Veterinary doctors and officials of Agricultural department to spread awareness among people.</li></ul> <p><b>Devarakonda Andhra Mahasabha (1931):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2<sup>nd</sup> Andhra Mahasabha was held in devarakonda of Nalgonda district.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ President: <b>Burgula Ramakrishna Rao</b></li></ul></li></ul>
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ President of Mahila Sabha:<br/><b>T. Vara Lakshmi</b></li> <li>◆ President of inaugural committee:<br/><b>Pulijala Venkat Ranga Rao</b></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raavi Narayana Reddy and other students of Reddy Hostel came on foot from Nizam college to Devarakonda to attend this meeting.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabha held at Chilkuru (Nalgonda) in 1941, presided by Raavi Narayana Reddy. In this, the membership fee was decreased from one rupee to 4 annas.</li> <li>• After the 8<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabha, campaign programs were conducted for one week which was known as “<b>Begar Week</b>”.</li> <li>• 10<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabha held in Hyderabad in the year 1943. For the 1<sup>st</sup> time, <b>elections were held to the post of President</b>. K.V.Ranga Reddy was elected as the President.</li> <li>• In 1944, 11<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabha were held at Bhuvangiri, for which Raavi Narayana Reddy was the President. In this, membership fee was reduced from 4 annas to 1anna.</li> <li>• In the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting, Andhra Mahasabha was divided into extremists and moderates and they held the meetings separately.</li> <li>• After 1946, extremists of Andhra Mahasabha joined communist party and moderates into Hyderabad state congress.</li> </ul> |
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### **Bhagya Reddy Varma Resolution:**

- Passed a resolution related to untouchability and Vetti of lower castes and to give equal rights and respect to them.

### **Important points of other Mahasabhas:**

- **3<sup>rd</sup> Andhra Mahasabha** was held in **Khammam**, in which importance was given to the problems of farmers & introduced resolutions on farmers problems.
- **In 1940**, 7<sup>th</sup> Mahasabha held at Malkapuram, in which a resolution was passed **to ban the constitutional reforms announced by the Nizam Government**.



Year	Venue	President	Women Presidents
1. 1930	Jogipet	Suravaram Pratap Reddy	Nadimpalli Sundaramma
2. 1931	Devarakonda	Burgula Ramakrishna Rao	T. Varalakshmi
3. 1934	Khammam	Pulijala Venkata Ranga Rao	Yellapragada Seethakumari
4. 1935	Sircilla	Madapati Hanumanth Rao	Madapati Manikyamma
5. 1936	Shad nagar	Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy	Burgula Anantha Laxmi
6. 1937	Nizamabad	Mandamula Narsingha Rao	Nandagiri Indira devi
7. 1940	Malkapuram	Mandamula Ramchandra Rao	Yogya Sheela devi
8. 1941	Chilkuru	Raavi Narayana Reddy	Rangamma Obul Reddy
9. 1942	Dharmaram	Madiraju Ramakoteshwara Rao	Rangamma Obul Reddy
10. 1943	Hyderabad	Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy	Yellapragada Seethakumari
11. 1944	Bhuvanagiri	Raavi Narayana Reddy	Nimmagadda Sathyavathi
12. 1945	Madikonda (Moderates)	Mandamula Narsingh Rao	—
1945	Khammam (Extremists)	Raavi Narayana Reddy	—
13. 1946	Kandi (Moderates)	Jamalapuram Keshav Rao	—
1946	Karimnagar (Extremists)	Baddam Yella Reddy	—

# Literary, Library Movement and Newspapers

## Library Movement

- The main aim of library movement is to bring all the books related to Telangana history within the reach of general public and to bring awareness among them.
- Library movement played an important role in bringing awareness among public related to social, cultural and political issues.
- Suravaram Pratap Reddy named **Library movement as the 1<sup>st</sup> movement in Telangana**.
- Father of Telangana library movement: **Komarraju Laxmana Rao**.
- Library movement started by the establishment of Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam by Komarraju Laxman Rao in 1901.

### Libraries established in Telangana before 1901:

- In 1872, Somasundar Mudaliyar established “Secunderabad Library” this was the 1<sup>st</sup> library in Hyderabad and Telugu regions.
- In 1884, this library was merged with Mahbubia college.
- In 1872, Mudigonda Shankaracharyulu established Shankarananda library and Saarvajanika library at Secunderabad.
- In 1879, Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya established **Young Mens Improvement Society Library**.
- In 1891, Established – Asafiya State Library.
- In 1895, **Bharat Gunavardhak Association Library** was established at Shalibanda. This

was established by Marathi's for the development of their language and culture.

- In 1896, Albert Reading room was established at Bollarum.

### Libraries established in Telangana as a part of library movement:

- Father of library movement – Komarraju Laxmana Rao.
- Sri Krishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam:**
  - This was established by **Komarraju Laxman Rao** at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad in 1901.
  - The persons who helped for the establishment of this library are:
    - Munagala Raja Nayini Venkat Ranga Rao
    - Raavi Chettu Ranga Rao.
  - This library was established in the **own house of Raavi Chettu Ranga Rao**.
  - This was the 1<sup>st</sup> library established in Telangana's library movement.
  - The literary festivals organized by this library.
    - Pothanna Death anniversary Week – 1940,
    - Reddy Yuga Saraswatha Week – 1941,
    - Bhuvana Vijaya Week – 1942,
    - Ramayana Kalpa Vruksha Week – 1950.

- The literary festivals organized by this library.
  - Pothanna Death anniversary Week – 1940,
  - Reddy Yuga Saraswatha Week – 1941,
  - Bhuvana Vijaya Week – 1942,
  - Ramayana Kalpa Vruksha Week – 1950.

### **Sri Raja Raja Narendra Andhra Basha Nilayam:**

- Established in Warangal in 1904.
- Established by **Komarraju Laxmana Rao**.

### **Andhra Samvardhani Library:**

- Established in Secunderabad in 1905 by **Komarraju Laxman Rao**.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### Vignana Chandrika Mandali:

- Established in **Hyderabad** in **1906**.
- Established by Komarraju Laxmana Rao.
- This have conducted competitions in Novels and conducted exams in Telugu language. This have published many books related to history in Telugu language, Andhra literature and Vignana Shastram (Science).
- The books published by this mandali:
  - ◆ Chilkuri Veera Bhadra Rao – **Andhrula Charitra**
  - ◆ Gadicherla Hari Sarvothama Rao – **Abraham Lincoln History**
  - ◆ Achanta Lakshmi pathi – **Jeeva Shastram (Biology)**
  - ◆ Suravaram Pratap Reddy – **Andhrula Sangika Charitra (Social history of Andhras)**
  - ◆ Khandavalli Lakshmi Rajanam – **Andhrula Charitra - Samskruthi**
  - ◆ Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy – **Arthashastra, Musalamma Maranam (Death of old lady)**
  - ◆ Vishwanadha Sharma – **Rasayana Shastram (Chemistry).**

### Reddy Hostel Library (1918) – Hyderabad:

- In 1918, **Raja Bahadur Venkat Rami Reddy** established Reddy Hostel in Abids, Hyderabad for the accommodation of the students. Reddy Hostel library is established in the premises of Reddy Hostel.
- From 1924-32, Suravaram Pratap Reddy worked as a Secretary for Reddy hostel library.

**Note:** Suravaram Pratap Reddy has written a book "**Telangana-Andhrula Kartavyam**" for the Maintenance of libraries and for those in library movement.

- Suravaram lost his secretary position because the book which was banned by Nizam government was present in Reddy hostel library i.e; "War of Independence" written by Veer Savarkar.
- The persons who played important role in library movement:
  - ◆ Komarraju Laxman Rao
  - ◆ Somanatha Rao
  - ◆ Kodati Narayana Rao
- The autobiography of Kodati Narayana Rao is "**Narayananatrayam**" have explained about the library movement.

### Other Libraries:

- Andhra Basha Nilayam – 1910 (Khammam).
- Pratapa Rudra Andhra Basha Nilayam – 1913 (Madikonda – Warangal).
- Samskruta Kala Vardhini – 1913 (Secunderabad).
- Andhra Vignana Prakashini – 1918 (Suryapet)
  - ◆ Established by **Puvvada Venkatapayya**.
- He established an organization "**Krushi Pracharini Grandamala**" and printed Telugu books.
- Andhra Saraswaati library – 1918 (Nalgonda)
  - ◆ Established by **Shabnavisu Venkata Rama Narasimha Rao**.
- Basha Kalpavalli library – 1920 (Secunderabad)
- Sri Vignana Vidhyuth Pravahinyandhra Basha Nilayam – 1918 (Khammam).
  - ◆ From this library, a written monthly magazine "**Jyothi**" by Yellapragada Krishnamurthy, Kodati Narayana Roa was published.
  - ◆ Later, this library was changed as **student's library**.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- **Vignana Pracharini Printing Press – 1919** (Inugurthi - Mahabubabad).
  - ◆ Established by **Oddiraju brothers**.
- Bahiramiya library – 1921 (Kolanupaka)
- Bala Saraswathi library – 1923 (Afzalgunj)
- Vemana Andhra Basha Nilayam – 1923 (Hyderabad)
  - ◆ This was established by **Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy** with his own money.
- Viganana Pracharini library -1923 (Manthanni)
  - ◆ Established by **Avadhani Krishnaiah**
  - ◆ Another name for this library is **Osmania Andhra Basha Nilayam**.
- Andra Sodari Samaja Grandhalayam – 1925 (Hyderabad).
- **Adi Hindu library** – 1926 (Hyderabad).
  - ◆ Founded by **B.S.Venkat Rao**.
- Deccan Vaishya Sanga Grandhalayam – 1926.
- Jogipet Library – 1930 (Medak).
- Vidyabi Vardhini Grandhalayam – 1939 (Tatapalli – Karimnagar).
  - ◆ Founded by **Boinpally Venkat Rama Rao**.
  - ◆ Along with this library, he also established a **Mobile library**, a Harijan school and had a collection of Oriental manuscripts.
- **Gandhi library** – 1940 (Hanumakonda).
  - ◆ Founded by **Bandari Naga Bhushan Rao**.
- **Raithu Grandhalayam** – 1941 (chilukuru).
  - ◆ Founded by **Raavi Narayana Reddy**.
- Sri Hanumadaandhra Grandhalayam – 1943 (Mulkapalli – Khammam).
  - ◆ This was established by Andhra Sarasvatha Parishad.
- Viveka Vikasini Grandhalayam – 1943 (Pillalamarri – Suryapet).
  - ◆ Found by **Ummethula Ramanuja Rao**

### **Telangana's 1<sup>st</sup> Mobile library: By T.K. Balaiah.**

- **Nizamabad district, Armoor Taluq officer T.K.Balaiah** have started Telangana's first mobile library.
- He used to take **books on bullock carts to remote Villages** and distributed to them.

### **Arjun Pusthaka Bandagar:**

- **Suryapet Dharma Biksham** along with his friends established this bandagar and runs it secretly. In this Bandagar, they supplied Arya Samaj books, Golconda, Mejaan, Raiyat Newspapers.
- This also became a centre for political, literary discussions.

### **Nizam Rashtra Grandalaya Mahasabha:**

- **First Nizam Rashtra Grandalaya Mahasabha was held at Madhira in 1925.**
  - ◆ The president was **Pingali Venkat Rama Reddy**.
  - ◆ President of inaugural committess – Madapati Tirumal Rao.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> Mahasabha was conducted in Suryapet (1928).**
  - ◆ President was **Vaman Nayak**.

### **Telangana Literary organizations**

- **In 1934, Suravaraam Pratap Reddy** compiled a list of 354 Telangana poets under the title “**Golconda Kavula Snchika**”. This stands as a mark of self-respect to Telangana.
- In 1911, **Chandala Kesavadasu** have written a drama with title “**Kanaka Tara**”, which became a basis for the modern drama.
- Kodati Narayana Rao have run **Pragathi and Bala Saraswati newspapers**.

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- Ratnamamba Desai have written many poems in Hithabodhini newspaper for encouraging women in education and poetry.
- The literary works of Pasham Narayan Reddy.
  - ◆ Life History of Dayananda Saraswati.
  - ◆ Thayaga Murthulu.
  - ◆ **Sadashiva Reddy** (A poem on Papannapet ruler Sadashiva Reddy who opposed Nizam for Mitra Dharma (friendship)).
- Many literary organizations were established as a part of Telangana literary movement.

### Sahiti Mekala (1936):

- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> literary organization.
- This was started by **Ambatipudi Venkat Ratna Shastri** in Nalgonda.
- The books published by Sahiti Mekala are:
  - 1) Dasharathi Krishnamacharyulu – **Agnidhara**
  - 2) Ambati Pudi Venkat Ratnam – **Tarka Basha**
  - 3) Punna Anjaiah – **Nilgiri Kavulu Sanchika**
  - 4) Pulijala Gopal Rao – **Kadga Tikkana**

### Sadhana Samithi (1939):

- The important founders are:
  - ◆ Burgula Ranganatha Rao
  - ◆ Bhaskarbattla Krishna Rao
  - ◆ Veldurthi Manikya Rao

#### The books published by this Samithi are:

- 1) Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao – Navya Kavitha Nirajanam (Essays)
- 2) Burgula Ranganatha Rao – Vahyali (Stories)
- 3) Bogi Narayana Murthy – Pariksha – Chaduvu (Drama)
- 4) Gadiraju Venkata Ramanaiah – Bojaraju (poem)

### Ana Grandhamala (1939):

- In 1939, **K.C. Gupta** established Ana Grandhamala.
- 1<sup>st</sup> publication of Ana Grandhamala – **Hyderabad Constitutional Reforms**
- In 1943, Ana Grandhamala published the following stories written by **Kaloji Narayan Rao**.
  - Maname Nayam (We are better) – related to cruelty on animals.
  - ◆ Teliyaka prema Telisi Dwesham – related to Caste discrimination (Love without Knowledge, Hatred with Knowledge).
  - ◆ Vibhuthi – the story Criticizes about Modernization.

### Deshoddaraka Grandhamala (1938):

- Established by **Vattikota Alwar Swamy**.
- The publications are:
  - ◆ Kaloji Narayana Rao – **Naa Godava** (Poems)
  - ◆ Suravaram Pratap Reddy – **Prajadikaramulu**

### Viveka Vardhini Parishad (1941):

- Established by **Suravaram Pratapa Reddy**.
- The publications of this parishad are:
  - ◆ Suravaram Pratap Reddy – Ramayana Visheshalu, Mruthyu Siddantham and Andhra Prataprudra Yashobhushanam.

### Andhra Saraswatha Parishad (1943):

- Nizam Rashtra Saraswatha Parishad was formed during the meeting at Reddy Hostel, Hyderabad on **26<sup>th</sup> May, 1943**.
- The important founding members are:
  - ◆ Madapati Hanumantha Rao
  - ◆ Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao
  - ◆ Burgula Ranganatha Rao

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- The objectives of this Parishad are:

  - 1) To develop respect towards Mother tongue.
  - 2) To give awards for the best literary works.
  - 3) To increase literary rate by conducting schools in Villages during night time.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Andhra Saraswatha Parishad Mahasabha:**

- Held in the year **1943**.
- Venue: Reddy Hostel.
- President –  
**Lokanandi Shankara Narayan Rao**
- 1<sup>st</sup> anniversary of Andhra Saraswatha Parishad was held in **Warangal in 1944**. The President was **Suravaram Pratap Reddy**.
- In 1949, the word Nizam Rashtra was removed and changed as Andhra Saraswatha Parishad.
- This Saraswatha Parishad published three books known as Panditha Saraswatham, Praja Saraswatham and Bala Saraswatham.

### **The books Published as a Part of Panditha Saraswatham:**

- Suryanarayana Shastri –  
**Kavyalankarana Sangraham**
- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao –  
**Saraswatha Vyasa Mukthavalli**
- Divakarla Venkata Avadhani –  
**Sahitya Sopanalu, Andhra Vagmaya Charitra**
- Rallapalli Anantha Krishna Shastri –  
Shalivahana Gadha, Saptha Shathisaram.

### **The books published as a part of Praja Saraswatham:**

- Suravaram Pratap Reddy –  
**Andhrula Sanghika Charitra**
- Nelaturi Venkaiah – Andhrula Charitra
- Krishna Shastri – Pallepadalu, Streela Pouranika Patalu (Epic songs).

### **The books Published as a part of Bala Saraswatham:**

- Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao – **Mana desham**
- Gadiyaram Ramakrishnan Sharma –  
**Veera Gadhalu**
- Adiraju Veera Bhadra Rao – **Mithai Chettu**
- The newspaper published by Andhra Saraswatha Parishad – **Andhra Sri**

### **Other literary Organizations:**

- Navya Sahithi Samithi –  
**Raavi Narayana Reddy**
- Vaithalika Samithi – **Kaloji Narayana Rao**.

## **News Papers**

- **Bengal gazette** was the 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper in India. It was started by **James Augustus Hicky** in 1780.
- Many English, Telugu and Urdu newspapers are published to bring awareness among people by overcoming the ordinances issued by Nizam Government in the form of **Gasti Nishan 53**, which prohibited the freedom of expression and press.

### **Printing Press:**

#### **Brahma Vidya Vilasam Printing Press (1870):**

- Established in 1870 by Wanaparthi rulers.
- This printing press was the **1<sup>st</sup> in the Hyderabad State**.
- In 1875, a printing press was established in Gadwal Samsthanam.

### **Newspapers:**

#### **Jubdoot-Ul-Akbar - 1833:**

- Jubdoot-Ul-Akbar was one of the first newspaper of India. It was established at Hyderabad in 1833 A.D.

#### **Risala Tabbi – 1859:**

- This was a **medical journal**, published in Urdu language.

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- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper published in Hyderabad.

### **Octareshfak – 1878:**

- This was in Parsi language.
- Some opine that this was the 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper in Nizam State.

### **Deccan times – 1864:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> English newspaper from Hyderabad.
- Established by Abdul Khader.

### **Hyderabad Recorder – 1885:**

- English newspaper published from Hyderabad.
- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> newspaper which was banned by the Nizam Government.
- This paper have described the British Resident as Kaizer. For this, British pressurized the Nizam Government to ban it in 1892.

### **Maulim-e-Niswan (1892):**

- **Maulvi Mohib Hussain** started this Newspaper to propagate the reforms for Muslim women. He was known as the **father of Journalism in Hyderabad**.
- The titles of Maulvi Mohib Hussain: Hyderabad Women's Education Vaithalika.
- Telangana Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

## **Telugu Newspapers**

### **Shedya Chandrika – 1886:**

- Recent researchers argued that it was the 1<sup>st</sup> Telugu newspaper published in Telangana. According to a Researcher **Sangishetty Srinivas**, this was started in the year 1886.
- This was a translation of Urdu Magazine – “Punoon”.
- This was published by **Munshi Mohammed Musthak Ahmed Malik**.
- Shedya Chandrika newspaper gave agricultural information.

### **Deenvarthaman:**

- As per researchers Rapolu Andhra Bhaskar and Veludurthi Manikya Rao this was the 1<sup>st</sup> daily Telugu newspaper started in 1890 – 91.
- This was run by **Narayana Swamy Mudaliar** in Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
- In 1878, Narayana Swamy also ran Asaf-Ul-Akbar, weekly magazine.

### **Hithabodhini (1913):**

- In 1913, it was established by Bandaru Srinivasa Sharma.
- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> Telugu newspaper distributed all over Telangana.
- It is a weekly magazine.
- Published from Mahabubnagar.
- Atmakuru ruler **Sri Rama Bhupala Bahiri Balawant Bahadur** financially supported to purchase the printing machine for this paper.

### **Nilgiri - 1922:**

- Editor was **Shabnaveesu Venkatarama Narsimha Rao**.
- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> political weekly magazine in Telangana.
- Shabnaveesu established a library with a name “Samskarini” and printed many books.
- He wrote a poem – **Balika Vilapam**.

### **Tenugu Vara Patrika - 1922:**

- Founders: **Oddiraju Sitaramachandra Rao, Oddiraju Raghava Ranga Rao**.
- Oddiraju brothers started **Inugurthi printing press** in Inugurthi village of Mahabubabad district. This paper was printing here only.
- Oddiraju brothers also established **Vignana Pracharini Sri Grandhamala (1919)** and printed many educational books.

### **Golconda Patrika - 1925:**

- It was started on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1925, **Suravaram Pratap Reddy** as editor.

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- The main centre was **Nalgonda**.
- This is half-weekly newspaper was released every **Wednesday and Saturday**.
- First Suravaram tried to name it as Andhra Patrika but Nizam government opposed it, So, he chosen the name Golconda.
- Golconda Patrika published Political, Economical, Social and Cultural news happening in Telangana.
- Golconda Patrika was closed in 1966.

### **Sujatha Patrika - 1927:**

- It was a literary monthly magazine published in Hyderabad.
- Editor: **Pasumamula Narsimha Sharma**.
- The name “Sujatha” was suggested by Rayaprolu Subba Rao.

### **Bhagyanagar Patrika - 1931:**

- This was established by Bhagya Reddy Varma in 1931 for the development of Dalits.
- The Front page of this paper contains the pictures of Charminar, Mecca Masjid and the paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.
- From 1937, it was changed as **Adi Hindu Newspaper**.

### **Phula Thota Patrika:**

- It was published from Hanumakonda in between 1930-35.
- Editor: Kambampati Appanna Shastri.
- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> children’s paper in Telangana.

### **Telugu Talli - 1939:**

- Editor: **Rachamalla Satyavati Devi**.
- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> paper published by a Women editor in Telangana.
- It was a monthly magazine.

### **Telangana Patrika - 1942:**

- Founded by **Rajgopal Mudaliyar**.
- Editor: **Bukkapatnam Ramanuja Chary**.
- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> daily newspaper from Telangana.

### **Kakatiya Vaara Patrika - 1946:**

- Founder: P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- Editor: **Pamulaparthi Sadashiva Rao**.

### **Shoba - 1947:**

- Founder: **Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao**.
- It was a literary monthly magazine. Devulapalli ran a secret newspaper from Karil with a title “State Congress Vartha Sanchika” in 1947.

## **Urdu Newspapers**

### **Payam – 1935:**

- Founder – **Khaji Abdul Gaffar**.
- this was a Urdu daily Newspaper, which supported the independence struggle of Nizam people.

### **Rayyat – 1927:**

- It was started and edited by **Mandamula Narsingh Rao**.
- Rayyat means a farmer.
- This was a **Urdu weekly magazine**.
- It gave information to National leaders regarding the movement against Nizam in Hyderabad. It demanded the formation of responsible government in Nizam State and fought for the rights of the people.
- Shoyabullah Khan editor of Imroze paper, initially worked in this.

### **Imroze - 1947:**

- **Shoyabullah Khan** started Urdu weekly magazine “Imroze (means fire)”.
- Through this paper, he criticized Razakars.
- He wrote editorials that describes Hyderabad state should be merged into Indian union. As a result, in 1948, Shoyabullah Khan was murdered by Razakars.
- **Payam, Rayyat and Imroze** Newspapers supported the freedom struggle of Nizam people.

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### **Rahbar-e-Deccan:**

- Editors: **1) Ahmed Mohinuddin**  
**2) Abdullah Khan**
- This Newspaper supported by MIM party.

### **Meezan -1944:**

- Meezan is a Arabic word, which means “the balance”. (Trasu)
- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> paper in Telangana which was published in three languages.
- Founder – **Gulam Mohammed** (Gulam Alauddin) belongs to Calcutta.
- It was published in **Telugu, English and Urdu** languages.
- Urdu edition was supported Razakars.
- English edition supported Nizam and telugu edition supported communists and other radicalists.
- Editor of Meezam telugu edition was **Adavi Bapiraju**.
- Sub-editor : Vidwan Viswam.
- Adavi Bapiraju published the stories and songs written by **Avula Pichaiah** of suryapet.
- It was the 1<sup>st</sup> daily news paper that started a novel serials in daily newspaper.
- Himabindu, Gona Gannareddy and Toofan novels of Adavi Bapiraju are published as serials in meezaan newspaper.

### **Other important newspapers & their editors:**

- The Panchama (1918-20) – J.S. Mathaiah
- Desivajmaya (1921) –  
Telangana Literacy Association
- Shaivamata Pracharini (1923) – Mudigonda Veerasha Linga Shastri
- Shaivamani (1924) – Mudigonda Buchaiah
- **Ahakam Sube Warangal (1925)** – It was run by Revenue officers from Warangal .It was the 1<sup>st</sup> Fortnight paper in Telangana according to researchers.

- Nedu Patrika (1925) – Bhaskar
- Andhra Abhyudayam (1925) –  
Kokila Sitarama Sharma
- Deshabandhu (1926) –  
Bellamkonda Narasimha Charyulu  
Tagline: Andhra Vignana Prabodha monthly magazine
- Deccan Kesari (1934) –  
Adusumalli Venkat Dattatreya Sharma
- Vibuthi (1939) – Chidiremmattam Veerabhadra Sharma
- Sandesham (1941) – Quazi Abdul Gaffar
- Andhra Kesari (1941) –  
Gundavaram Hanumanth Rao
- Telugu Desam (1948) –  
Suryadevara Rajya Lakshmi
- Sudarshan Patrika – Sudarshana Devi  
Published from Wanaparthi as monthly magazine.
- Janashakti (1950-54) –  
Juvvadi GoutamRaju, Raghuveerarao
- Prajavani (1951) – Suravaram Pratap Reddy
- Navayuga (1954) –  
Telangana Writers Association
- **PadmaPrakash Monthly Magazine** –  
Burgula Ramakrishnaiah
- **Hyderabad Weekly** – Maari Chenna Reddy

### **Telugu Book Stall in Nizam State:**

- During Nizam Period, there was only one Telugu book stall besides Srikrishna Devaraya Andhra Basha Nilayam in Hyderabad.
- It was run by **Nampalli Gouri Shankar Sharma**
- He distributed Telugu books all over the Nizam state, for that he regarded as language servant.

## **Telanganas Important poets and their literary works**

### **Komarraju Venkat Laxman Rao (1876–1923):**

- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> to do research in Telangana's literature.
- He worked as a Diwan at Munagala Zamindar Raja Nayani Venkat Ranga Rao.
- He established many libraries and wrote many books.
- **Books :**
  - ◆ Shivaji Chritra
  - ◆ Haindava Chakravarthulu
  - ◆ Hindu Mahayugam
  - ◆ Mohammadain Mahayugam
  - ◆ **AndhraVignana Sarvasvam** (1<sup>st</sup> Vignana Sarvasvam in Telugu).
- In 1910, first story in Telangana was written by Komarraju Laxman Rao with a title "**Ebadivella Bheramu**". But some opine that the story "**Hrudaya Shalyamu**" written by **Madapathi Hanumanthrao** in 1912 is the 1<sup>st</sup> story.

### **Manavalli Ramakrishna Kavi : (1866-1957)**

- He worked as a personal secretary to Wanaparthys ruler **Sawai Rameshwar Rao Bahadur**.
- Manavalli collected all the inscriptions and published with a title "**Lithic Records of Hyderabad State**".
- He published ancient texts in a book series under the title "**Visrutha kavulu**".

### **Seshadri Ramana Kavulu :**

- Seshadri Ramana Kavulu have established Historical Research Council (**Charitraka Parishodaka Mandali**) in Hanumakonda. In 1931, he organized Akhilandhra Historical conference.

- The important literary work – "**Andhra Veerulu**"

### **Adiraju Veerabhadra Rao :**

- Under the aegis of Andhra Jana Kendra Sangam, he established **Andhra Research Council**. (Andhra Parishodaka Mandali)
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> to give speech in **Hyderabad Radio**.

### **Suravaram Pratap Reddy (1896-1953):**

- He was born in **Itikalapadu village** of Mahabubanagar district.
- Andhra poets commented that there were no poets in Telangana, for which Pratap Reddy felt distressed and started research in Telangana literature.
- In 1934, he compiled a list of Writings of 354 Telangana poets under the title "**Golconda Kavulu**" to prove that Telangana also had literature and poetry.
- He wrote a social history of the Telugu people with the title "**Andhrulu Saanghika Charitra**". In 1955, thus book won the best national book award i.e., **Kendra sahitya Academy Puraskaram**.

**Note:** he was the 1<sup>st</sup> Telugu poet to win Kendra Sahitya Academy award.

- Autobiography of Suravaram: "**Svavishaya Sangraham**".
- In 1925, he started "**Golconda Patrika**".
- In 1951-52, he run "**Prajavani Patrika**".
- He wrote many books with different pen names.
- **Some important pen names are.**

- ◆ Chitra Gupta      ◆ Jagam Basavaiah
- ◆ Vishwamitra      ◆ Yugapati
- ◆ Amrutha Kalasi    ◆ Sangrama Simha
- ◆ Bhava Kabi Ram Murthy    ◆ Bahadur

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The stories written by Suravaram: <b>Mogalayi Kathalu.</b></li><li><b>Verrivengalappa and Kavilekattalu</b> are the comedy sarcastic writings of Suravaram.</li><li>His research-oriented writings are;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Golconda Kavula Sanchika – 1934.</li><li>Hinduvula Pandugalu – 1931.</li><li>Ramayana Visheshalu – 1943.</li><li>Prapancha Grandalaya Charitra.</li><li>Lipi Samskaranalu.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sri Krishna Devaraya – Jambavati Parinayam</li><li>Palkuriki Somanatha – Panditharadhyha Charitra, Basavodaharanam</li><li>Srinatha – Shiva Ratri Mahatyam</li><li>Madiki Singanna – Padma Puranam</li></ul>
<p><b>Dramas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Uchchala Vishadamu (Based on the story of Kalhana in Rajatarangini).</li><li>Baktha Tukaram.</li></ul>	<p><b>Daasarathi Krishnamacharyulu (1925-1987):</b></p>
<p><b>Novels:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Arevirulu</li><li>Suddantha Katha.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>He was born in <b>Chinnaguduru</b> village of Warangal district.</li><li>Presently this village is in <b>Mahabubabad</b> district.</li><li>He had B.A degree in English literature from Osmania University. Some Period he worked as a teacher and speaker in Akashavani.</li><li>He served as the Court poet of Andhra Pradesh from 1977-83.</li><li><b>His titles :</b> Kalaprapurna and Abhyudhaya Bhaavi.</li></ul>
<p><b>Poetry &amp; Prose:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hamsaveera Sambhavam, Padmini, Mohammed Ghazni, Deshanata.</li><li>In 1952, in 1<sup>st</sup> general elections of Hyderabad state he was elected as the member of legislative assembly (Congress Party) from Wanaparthi Constituency.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Daasarathi received <b>Kendra Sahitya Academy award for his poetic work book “Timiramto Samaram”</b> (Fight against darkness) in <b>1974</b>.</li><li>As a part of Andhra Mahasabha, he travelled from village to village to enlighten the public. In 1947, he was arrested by the Nizam government and was sent to <b>Induru Fort Jail</b> of Nizamabad for his role in Public Agitation.</li><li>Along with Daasarathi, another poet Vattikota Alwar Swamy was also arrested.</li><li>He used to write poems on the walls of the jail with Charcoal (which is given to Brush the teeth). The police thought that these were written by Vattikota and punished him.</li><li>In 1953, Daasarathi established <b>Telangana’s Writers Association</b> (Telangana Rachayithala Sangam) and worked as a president.</li><li>In 1961, he entered into Cinema field by writing lyrics for the movie <b>Iddaru Mitrulu</b>.</li></ul>

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### **Dasarathi literary works:**

- ◆ Agnidhara  
(related to Telangana Armed Struggle)
- ◆ Rudraveena ◆ Navami
- ◆ Punarnavam ◆ Mahashilpi Jakkanna
- ◆ Mahandrodyamam
- ◆ Kavitha Pushpakam
- ◆ Timiramto Samaram
- ◆ Amruthabishekam ◆ Mahaboddhi
- ◆ Ghalib Geethalu ◆ Alochanalochanalu

**Note:** He was awarded Andhra Pradesh Sahitya Academy Award for Kavitha Pushpakam.

### **Quotes of Daasarathi:**

- Naa Telangana Koti Ratanaala Veena.
- Raithude Telanganamu Raithude, Musali Nakkaku Racharikambu Dakkune (Criticizing Nizam).
- Maa Nizam Raju Janma Janmala Bhuju (Criticizing Nizam).
- A Challani Samudra garbham song ( on the social conditions in Telangana ).

### **Daasarathi Krishnamacharya Award:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Daasarathi Krishnamacharya Award was given to **Tirumala Srinivasa Charyulu (Karimnagar)** by the Telangana Government.

### **Daasarathi Rangacharya (1928-2015):**

- He was born in Chinna guduru village of Warangal district in Nizam state.
- He is the brother of Daasarathi Krishnamacharya.
- He was expelled from the school in the 6<sup>th</sup> standard for organizing children and took up strike by wearing Gandhiji's cap instead of uniform prescribed by Nizam.
- He worked as a teacher from 1951-57.

- Daasarathi Rangacharya is known as **Akshara Vachaspathi** (Alphabetic text) and **Telangana Karadeepika** (Hand book).
- He participated in Telangana Armed Struggle against Nizam.
- Autobiography of Ranga Charya: **Jeevanayanam**.

### **His Literary works:**

- ◆ **Chillara Devullu** ◆ **Modugupulu**
- ◆ **Janapadam** ◆ Maya Jalataru
- ◆ Saratalpam
- ◆ Ranunnadi Edi nizam
- ◆ Sri Madramayanam.
- ◆ Sri Mahabharatam.
- Amongst all, **Chillara Devullu** and **Modugupulu** are the prominent ones.
  - ◆ In this, he described about the Telangana Struggles & the conditions before the Telangana Independence.
- **Kendra Sahitya Academy award** was presented to **Modugu Pulu**.
- **Chillera Devullu** won a National literature award.
- A movie “Chillera Devullu” was made based on the Ranga Chary book and it was a grand success. The director was **T. Madhusudhan Rao**.

### **Translations:**

- Daasarathi rangacharya translated all the 4 Vedas into Telugu language.
- He translated the important Historic novel of Urdu literature “**Umrao Jaan**” into Telugu.

### **Vattikota Alwar Swamy (1915-1961):**

- He was born in **Cheruvu Madaram** village of Nalgonda district.
- He was called as **Telangana Vaithalika** (Pioneer) and **Telangana Gorki**.

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As his father died when he was young, he completed his education while being with his teacher Seetharama Rao.</li><li>He was jailed for participating in Quit India Movement (1942-43). With the influence of communists, he turned as communist.</li><li>He was active in the library movement and he fought against Nizam.</li><li>For this, he was arrested and sent to Induru Jail of Nizamabad district from 1946 – 1951 and was put to rigorous Punishment.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana lo Jathiyodhyamalu (Telangana Nationalist Movement).</li><li>Saraswatha Navaneetham.</li><li>Telugu Seemalo Samskrutika Punarjeevam (Cultural Revival in Telugu Seema).</li><li>Hyderabad Swatantryodhyamam (Freedom Movement of Hyderabad).</li><li>Fifty Years of Remembrance (1929 – 79).</li><li>Tenugu Literature.</li><li>Veguchukkalu (Lucifer).</li><li>Upanyasa Toranam.</li><li>Kavya Mala.</li><li>Talupula Dumaramu</li><li>Five Year Plans.</li><li>My radio speeches.</li><li>Our Village – Orugallu.</li><li>Mana desham – Telugu Seema.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

### **Vattikota Literary works:**

- Jailu lopala:** he described his & prisoners' life when he was inside the jail.
- Prajala Manishi (People's man):** Conditions of Telangana people in between 1934-38.
- Gangu:** Telangana people's history from 1940-45.
- Telangana**
- Chinnappude** (during young).
- Ramappa Rabhasa** (against the social evils). This was published in "Telugu Vidyarthi" patrika and was distributed from Machilipatnam.
- He established **Deshoddaraka Grandhamala**. The 1<sup>st</sup> book published by this was "**Prajadhikaramulu**" of Suravaram Pratap Reddy.

### **Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao**

**(1917-1993):**

- He was born in Desai peta village of Warangal district.
- His newspaper was "**Shobha**" (Literary Monthly Magazine).
- He was the president of **Andhra Saraswatha Parishad in 1953 held at Alampur.**

#### **Literary Works:**

- History of Telangana Armed Struggle.



### **Gadiyaram Ramakrishna Sharma:**

- His autobiography: **Satapatram** (Hundred Petals).
- In 2007, he won the **Kendra Sahitya Academy award** for his autobiography Satapatram after his death.

### **His literary works:**

- Madhava Vidyaranya Charitra.
- Alampura Kshethra Charitra.
- Veera Gadalu
- Vignana vallari
- Dasharupaka Saram
- Panchajanyam
- Mana Vastu Sampada
- Umamaheshwara Charitra

### **Dr. Cingi Reddy Narayana Reddy (1931–2017):**

- He was born in 1931 in **Hanumajipet** of Karimnagar district. He is better known as C.Narayan Reddy.

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- He won prestigious **Jnanpith award for Viswambhara in 1988**. And he was the 1<sup>st</sup> person from Telangana to receive Jnanpith.
- He received Post-graduate degree and doctorate in Telugu literature from **Osmania University** and later became the professor of that University.

### **Awards:**

- ◆ 1973–**Kendra sahitya Academy Award**  
(For his poetry collection Mantalu-Manavudu)
- ◆ 1977 – Padma Shri.
- ◆ 1978 – Kala Prapoorna.
- ◆ 1988 – Jnanpith Award.
- ◆ 1992 – Padma Bhushan
- ◆ 2014 –  
Kendra Sahitya Academy Fellowship

### **Literary works of C. Narayana Reddy:**

- ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> work – **Navvani Puvvu (1953)**
- ◆ Manishi – Chiluka.
- ◆ Ajanta Sundari
- ◆ Ruthu Chakram (Cycle of Seasons).
- ◆ Vishwambhara
- ◆ Kalam Sakshiga
- ◆ Karpura Vasantha Rayalu
- ◆ Mantalu Manavudu
- ◆ Nagarjuna Sagar
- ◆ Bhugolamantha Manishi
- ◆ Bhoomika
- ◆ Marpu Na Teerpu.
- ◆ Ramappa
- ◆ Divvela Muvvalu
- ◆ Vyakhthivam (Individuality)
- ◆ Mattimanishi Aakasham
- ◆ Mukhamukhi.

### **Cinema Career:**

- His first film as a lyricist was “**Gulebhakavali Katha**” in 1962. By this he entered film industry and wrote more than 3000 songs.

- He became popular by a song “**Nannu Dochukunduvate Vannela Dorasani**”.

### **Tadakamalla Krishna Rao (1830-1890):**

- He wrote 1<sup>st</sup> Novel in Telangana – “**Kambukandhara Charitra**”.

### **Palla Durgaiah (1916-1983):**

- Literary works:
  - ◆ Gangiredhu (Abull)
  - ◆ Prabhanda Vajmaya Vikasam,
  - ◆ Palavelli.
- Note: Gangula Sai Reddy – **Kapu Bidda**  
Palla Durgaiah – **Gangireddu**  
C. Narayana Reddy – **Ruthu Chakram**.
- All the above poems are treated as Modern dialect Kayyatrayam.

### **Bunna Ilaiyah:**

- His research book – **Telangana Sahitya Samasthalu (centres)**.
- In this, he mentioned about all the Birth / founding history of literary centres from Adilabad to Hyderabad.
- He described the lives of Telangana people in a story “**Kaluva Mallaiah**”.

### **Literary works:**

- ◆ Nippu Kanika
- ◆ Rahasya Chitram.

# Telangana Peasants and Tribal Rebellion

## Peasant Rebellion

- In Telangana, Peasants revolted because of the atrocities of the landlords and due to the extraction of money in the name of different taxes.

### Kolanpaka Peasants Agitation:

- Kolanpaka village is near Alair of Bhuvanagiri Taluq.
- Leaders of Andhra Maha Sabha **Arutla Lakshmi Narsimha Reddy and Arutla Ram Chandra Reddy** belongs to this village.
- Kolanpaka Jagirdar –  
**Nawab Turaj Yar Jung**
- Jagirdar used to collect illegal taxes from farmers and performed Vetti with them.
- Kolanpaka Jagirdar Took a Programme i.e forcefully converted Dalits in the village into Islam. Arutla Brothers opposed the conversion and called Arya Samaj members, performed Shuddhi program and re-converted them into Hindu Religion.
- The main reason for the agitation of Kolanpaka Peasants is the forcefull religion conversions did by the Jagirdar.

### Bethavolu Peasants Agitation:

- Bethavolu is a Zamindari region.
- Bethavolu was in Huzur Nagar Taluq of Nalgonda district. At present, it is in Suryapet district.
- Bethavolu is a collection of some Makta villages.
- Bethavolu Maktadar –  
Tadakamalla Sitha Ramchandra Rao

- The important reason for the rebellion of farmers and other people in the village is the collection of illegal and exorbitant taxes.
- Different taxes imposed by Bethavolu Maktadar are:
  1. Cents Tax
  2. Pullari Tax
  3. God Tax
  4. Marriage Tax
  5. Relatives Tax
  6. Adoption Tax
  7. Illarakam Tax
  8. Adabidda Gampalu (Baskets)
  9. Koulu Pannu (Tenant Tax)
  10. Maggam Pannu (Weavers Tax)
  11. Manthrasani Pannu (Midwife Tax)
  12. Santhana Pannu
  13. Prostitute Tax
- Farmers felt frustrated with all the taxes and revolted against the Maktadar.
- The demands of the agitating peasants were abolition of illegal taxes and to give rights on the land.
- In this agitation, Suryapet Pleader **Amrutha Reddy** fought in favour of peasants and Vemulapalli Venkata Krishna fought for the Zamindar.
- In this, Bethavolu Patwari was in favour of peasants: **Pragada Raj Gopala Rao**.

### Shaik Bandagi land agitation – against Visnoor Deshmukh:

- Visnoor Deshmukh in Janagaon Taluq was **Rapaka Ramchandra Reddy**.
- He is cruel & committed many atrocities on the people.
- Shaik Bandagi was a **poor Muslim peasant**.
- Shaik Bandagi's Village –  
**Kamareddy Gudem**

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- Shaik Bandagi was having 4 brothers (total 5 with him). The elder brother **Abbas Ali** was working as clerk near Ramachandra Reddy. And remaining 4 were doing cultivation.
- The 5 brothers were separated and divided the land amongst themselves.
- Abbas Ali was given 8 acres more as he was eldest in the family.
- Later, he was sold off his land and wanted to annex the land of his brothers.
- Shaik Bandagi protested against this on behalf of other brothers. Panchayat was held near Deshmukh and he gave judgement in favour of Abbas Ali.
- Then, Shaik Bandagi approached the court. Deshmukh was angered by this and humiliated Shaik Bandagi and threatened him.
- But Shaik Bandagi continued his protest in court and got judgement in his favour.
- Deshmukh felt humiliated by the court judgement and planned to kill Shaik Bandagi with Abbas Ali.
- On **26<sup>th</sup> July, 1940** Shaik Bandagi was going to Hyderabad to bring the judgement copy. While going, the goons of Deshmukh murdered Bandagi near the Bus stop.
- Brothers and friends of Shaik Bandagi have buried him near the bus stop only & Tomb was built there only.
- Every year “Urus / Ursu” (death anniversary) will be held here.

### Munugodu Peasants Revolt:

- Munugodu village was in Nalgonda Taluq.
- Munugodu Deshmukh –  
**Kancharla Rami Reddy**
- He have harassed the general public in the village.
- One day, while Deshmukh was going to Nalgonda in bullock cart. Then, people stopped and killed him and set cart ablaze.

### Paritala Peasants Struggle:

- Paritala Jagirdar – **Nawab Kamal Yar Jung**.
  - He harassed the people in Jagir and extracted money in the form of illegal taxes.
  - Paritala jagir villages was not connected either to the Nizam government or to the British ruled Andhra State.
  - Paritala Jagirdar’s agent was **Lanka Subramaniya Shastri**, he tortured the people in different ways.
  - People revolted and killed Subramaniya Shastri.
  - In the following places also, agitations against landlords took place:
    - Ammula Palem Landlord –  
**Kalluri Rajeshwar Rao**
    - Mella Cheruvu Landlord –  
**Chennuru Veera Bhadra Rao**
    - Bakkamanthula Gudem Landlord –  
**Boghala Veera Reddy**
    - Errabadu Landlord –  
**Jinna Reddy Pratap Reddy**
    - Dharmapuram Zamindar –  
**Vekuri Raghav Rao**
    - Mundrai Landlord –  
**Kadari Narsimha Rao**
    - Mulkala gudem Landlord –  
**Pingali Ranga Reddy**
  - The Lambada tribe people in **Dharmapuram and Mundrai villages of Jangoan Taluq** had 200 acres of land, which was taken over by the Landlords.
  - Then Lambada people protested and took back their lands with the help of Andhra Mahasabha and Communists.
- ### Tribal Rebellion
- Tribals where ever they live, will have inseparable relation with the forests and forests also protects the Tribals and give many things to Tribals.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The landlords and merchants of plainlands started to exploit the tribals in forest regions.</li><li>• In Hyderabad State, Sala Jung for the 1<sup>st</sup> time established <b>Forest Department in 1857</b>. Later in 1890, 1900 the Forest policy were announced. Because of this, the rights of Government on the Forest were expanded.</li><li>• But the traditional rights of Tribals on the forests were abolished. Podu cultivation in the reserved forests and the collection of forest produce was also abolished.</li><li>• This led to the major changes in the social and economic condition of the Tribals.</li><li>• Vexed up with the laws made by Nizam State, the tribals of Gond community in Adilabad revolted under the leadership of Ramji Gond and Komaram Bheem against the Unnecessary involvement of the officers and non-tribals and demanded for the control on forests.</li><li>• The important tribal rebellion in the Hyderabad State are against Nizam.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>government. British have sent large number of army which was led by the Army chief <b>Colonel Robert</b> to the Nirmal region for suppressing the rebellion.</li><li>• British and Nizam army have attacked and tortured the Gonds and Rohillas.</li><li>• Initially, Ramji along with his army fought a Guerrilla Warfare campaign against the British and defeated them. Later the Gonds were defeated due to the weapons and large army of British and Nizam.</li><li>• Finally, Ramji Gond was captured along with his 1000 soldiers and they were hanged to a Banyan tree on <b>9<sup>th</sup> April, 1860 in Nirmal near the Khajana Cheruvu Gattu</b>.</li><li>• Since, then the tree came to be known as Veyyi Urila Chettu or <b>Veyyi Urila Marri</b>.</li></ul> |
|--|--|

### **Ramji Gond Rebellion (1857-60):**

- During **1851-60**, **Ramji Gond was the 1<sup>st</sup> Tribal Freedom fighter** to fight against the British Government by making **Jangaon (Asifabad) of Adilabad district as his centre**.
- During 1857 Sepoy mutiny, large number of Rohilla soldiers under the leadership of Tantia Tope entered into Adilabad and made Nirmal as their centre and fought against the British.
- In Adilabad district from 1857-60 many Gond Tribals and Rohilla Muslims started a rebellion under the leadership of **Ramji Gond and Haji Rohilla**.
- Ramji Gond formed an army with Maratas, Telugu, Rohilla and the the Gonds and trained them. Later, he liberated Nirmal and surrounding places and started self –

### **Nayakpod and Kolam Rebellion:**

- **During 1879-80**, the Nayakpod, Kolam and other tribals of forests between **Bhadrachalam – Rekapalli region** revolted together.
- They revolted against the forest officers, government for collecting three times more tax on Podu cultivation by violating forests acts.

### **Konda Reddy's Rebellion:**

- **In 1915-16**, the Konda Reddy tribes of the **Papikonda forest area** between Bhadrachalam – West Godavari started this revolt.
- They revolted against the forest officers, Police for supporting the extraction by the non – tribals and the Government.

### **Komaram Bheem Rebellion (1938-40):**

- The Gond tribal leader Komaram Bheem was born in the forest region of **Sankenapalli of Jodeghat, Asifabad division of Adilabad district on Oct 22, 1901**.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gonds and other tribals of Jodeghat region did Podu cultivation.</li><li>• In 1935, a paper mill was established in Sirpur – Khagaznagar region. Many acres of forest land was taken over by the Government for establishing this mill. The tribals could not do anything against the Government and joined as labourers in this factory.</li><li>• In Sardapur tribal gudem / region, the tribals did Podu cultivation and crop produce was forcefully taken over by the Zamindar Siddique.</li><li>• Komaram Bheem revolted against Siddique for the forceful extaction of the crop produce during this, <b>Komaram Bheem had hit Siddique</b> with a stick on his head and thereby Siddique died immediately.</li><li>• Nizam government lodged a murder case on Komaram Bheem. There by he escaped to Maharashtra. There he worked with a <b>Vittoba</b> (social worker) in his printing press.</li><li>• The police arrested Vittoba, then Komaram Bheem went to <b>Assam</b> and worked in tea, Coffe plantations for 5 years.</li><li>• During that period, he was inspired by the freedom struggle of India and came back to <b>Jodeghat of Adilabad district</b> to fight for the tribal rights.</li><li>• Komaram Bheem had made Jodeghat, Babejari as his centres and fought for the rights of the tribals by giving a slogan <b>Jal – Jungle – Jameen</b> (Water – Forest – Land).</li><li>• He fought for the Independence of 12 Tribal regions with the name "<b>Maavenot – Maaveraj</b>" (Maa Gudem lo Maa Rajyam).</li><li>• Komaram Bheem revolted against the Local Taluqdar Sattar. He continued Guerrilla campaign against the Nizam nawab in surrounding areas of Asifabad.</li><li>• <b>On 27<sup>th</sup> October, 1940</b> with the information given by the betrayer <b>Kurdupatel</b>, the</li></ul> | <p>Asifabad Taluqdar <b>Abdul Sattar</b> along with 300 armed poice attacked on the camp of Komaram Bheem in Jodeghat, without any intimidation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Police indiscriminately opened fire on the tribals killing 140 members. In this fire only Komaram Bheem fought bravely with the Nizam soldier, but Succumbed to the bullets of the Nizam soldiers.</li><li>• <b>In 2014</b>, the Telangana government have officially organized the death anniversary of Komaram Bheem and it is practised by the government every year.</li><li>• After the Jodeghat incident, the Nizam Mir Osman Ali khan have appointed <b>Christopher Von Furer Haimendorf</b>, a <b>Austrian ethnologist</b> and a Professor in London University to study the conditions of Gonds.</li><li>• As per the number, <b>Gonds are the largest tribal group in the country</b>.</li><li>• Earlier Bastar region of present day Chattisgarh state is the native place of Gonds.</li><li>• In Telangana, Gonds are more in Adilabad and Asifabad regions. The gonds in these are known as <b>Raj Gonds</b>.</li><li>• Haimen Dorf stayed at <b>Marlawai Village</b> to study the conditions of the Gonds. Later he gave suggestions to Nizam Government.</li><li>• Based on the suggestions given by Haimen Dorf, the Nizam and the Revenue Minister Wilfred Gregson brought "<b>Dastar–Ul–Amal</b>" act in 1940.</li></ul> |
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# **Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle**

- Telangana armed struggle took place in between **1946 to 51**.
- Armed struggle in Telangana was conducted by the **communists**.
- The main objective of the struggle was **for the land, food and freedom** (Bhoomi, Bhukti and Vimukti).
- Around 4000 members became Martyrs in this revolt.
- By this struggle many villages got independence from the atrocities of Razakars and landlords. Telangana peasants fought against the extraction of Deshmukhs, Patel – Patwari and the landlords.

## **Main Reasons for the Armed Struggle:**

### **1. Landlordism (Feudal System):**

- During that period, hundreds of acres of land was under the control of the landlords. Peasants remained as Tenants. These Peasants should work in the fields of landlords first and then after they should cultivate their lands.
- The lands under the control of Jagirdars and Zamindars.
  - ◆ Janna Reddy Pratap Reddy (Suryapet Deshmukh) – 1,50,000 acres
  - ◆ Kalluru Zamindar (Khammam) – 1,00,000 acres
  - ◆ Narsapur Zamindar (Laksettippet) – 50,000 acres
  - ◆ Visnoor Ramachandra Reddy(Jangoan) – 40,000 acres
- To abolish this type of landlordism, the peasants themselves have started this armed struggle. Later, the “**Sangam**” were formed in villages by Communists through Andhra

Mahasabha and they supported peasants in their struggle.

- Landlords have extorted the crop produce of the peasants in the name of taxes. Along with the tax, the peasants should give bribe to the Patel, Patwari & Revenue inspectors.

### **2. Money lenders and Nagu Vaddi System:**

**Note:** in the Nagu Vaddi system, the loan amount will be doubled in a year.

### **3. Hukki Malikana Tax:** on the Toddy workers / Toddy tappers.

### **4. Vetti / Baghela systems.**

### **5. Programs against Hinduism.**

### **6. Formation of Andhra Mahasabha.**

### **7. Formation of Telangana Communist Party.**

## **Telangana - Communist Party:**

- In 1939, December Maqdoom Mohiuddin, Sayyad Ibrahim and Raj Bhadur Gour have established a organization and named as “**Comrades Association**”.
- In 1940, Raavi Narayana Reddy and Baddam Yella Reddy established **Communist party in hyderabad**.
- Important communist leaders of Hyderabad: Raavi Narayana Reddy, Baddam yella Reddy, Maqdoom Mohiuddin, Bheem Reddy Narsimha Reddy, Arutla Brothers, Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao.

## **Telangana Armed Struggle - Phases:**

- From the establishment of Communist Party in 1940 till 1951, Telangana Armed Struggle is divided into 4 phases.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> Phase : 1940-46:</b> In this stage, Communists were strengthened.</li> <li>• <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase : 1946 – 47:</b> Revolted against landlords and Deshmukhs (Doras).</li> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Phase : 1947 – 48:</b> Armed Rebellion against Nizam.</li> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> Phase : 1948 – 51:</b> Revolted against the Indian government.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>1<sup>st</sup> phase (1940-46)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this phase, communists conducted <b>education week</b> and <b>Beghar week</b> to gain the support of the people.</li> <li>• During this phase, communists gradually became strong in Hyderabad.</li> <li>• The members of Andhra Mahasabhas formed as “<b>Sangam</b>” and went to village to enlighten the people.</li> <li>• The important incident in this phase was the <b>Shaik Bandagi’s murder</b>.</li> <li>• A poor Muslim farmer Shaik Bandagi who fought with the Visnoor Deshmukh for his land rights was murdered by the Deshmukh. This incident became inspiration for the Telangana Armed Struggle.</li> <li>• The play “<b>Maa Bhoomi</b>” which influenced Telangana Armed Struggle starts with a tribute to Shaik Bandagi.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Authors of Maa Bhoomi:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">1) <b>Sunkara Satyanarayana</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">2) <b>Vasireddy Bhaskar Rao</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this play concept was “ Dunne Vadide Bhoomi ( land for the tiller) ”.</li> <li>• During the armed struggles, Maa Bhoomi drama was played in the Villages.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>2<sup>nd</sup> Phase</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1946 to 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1947 the important incidents during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase Armed Struggle.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chakali Ailamma Struggle (Chityala Ailamma):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chakali Ailamma belongs to <b>Palakurthi Village</b> of jangoan Taluq. She belongs to Rajaka Caste.</li> <li>• Palakurthi Village was under the control of Visnoor Deshmukh.</li> <li>• Her husband was <b>Chityala Narsaiah</b>.</li> <li>• She took some land from <b>Jayaprada Devi</b> wife of <b>Mallampalli Maktadar Narsimha Rao</b> on lease and was cultivating it.</li> <li>• During the Armed Struggle, she was supporting Andhra Mahasabha and Communisit Party against Visnoor Deshmukh and the police. For this, <b>Palakurthi Conspiracy</b> case lodged on her husband and son and they were arrested.</li> <li>• During this period, Visnoor Deshmukh took away the lease land of Chakali Ailamma and he made to wrote his name on lease land and sent his goons to take the crop produce.</li> <li>• During this, the Andhra Mahasabha members <b>Chakilam Yadagiri Rao</b>, Bheem reddy Narsimha Reddy and Nalla Pratap Reddy fought with the goons and brought the crop produce to Ailamma’s house.</li> <li>• Ailamma showed great courage during this incident and became heroic lady.</li> </ul> <p><b>Palakurthi Conspiracy Case:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andhra Mahasabha leader <b>Arutla Ram Chandra Reddy</b> came to Palakurthi village in Jangaon Taluq for an inaugural function of a <b>village library</b>.</li> <li>• Visnoor Deshmukh tried to destroy this meeting secretly by sending his goons and but the people attacked them and beat severely.</li> <li>• By this incident, Deshmukh got anger and attacked the village along with his goons and the police and lodged false cases on the people.</li> </ul>
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- This is known as Palakurthi Conspiracy Case.
- The lawyer who argued in favour of the villagers – **Konda Laxman Bapuji**.

### **Doddi Komaraiah Death / Immortality:**

- Doddi Komaraiah belongs to **Kadavendi village** of jangaon taluq.
- He belongs to Kuruma (Shepherd) caste.
- Visnoor Deshmukh Ramchandra Reddy mother was **Janakamma** (Dorasani).
- Janakamma lived in Kadavendi and committed many atrocities on people.
- Doddi Komaraiah was the brother of **Doddi Mallaiah** who was a committee member of Andhra Mahasabha.
- The leaders of Andhra Mahasabha who revolted against Janakamma were **Erram Reddy Mohan Reddy, Nalla Narsimhulu**.
- Then, Janakamma made a plan to kill them and appointed goons.
- These goons attacked the houses of the members of Andhra Mahasabha Sangam.
- Then, the Sangam members opposed and they marched towards the Gadi along with village people with sticks.
- Doddi Komaraiah observed this and he also joined them with a stick.
- On **4<sup>th</sup> July, 1946** the goons saw the people marching towards them and opened fire on them indiscriminately.
- Doddi Komaraiah died in this shooting and became Martyr.
- With this incident (Death of Komaraiah), the farmers and people started the armed struggle.
- The statue of Doddi Komaraiah is built in **Moscow by Russians**.
- Doddi Komaraiah became the **1<sup>st</sup> martyr in the Telangana Armed Struggle**.

### **Important incidents in the Telangana Armed Struggle:**

- In 1946, October in Balemulla village Patel Matta Reddy and Garlapati Ananth Reddy died during the revolt.

### **Akunur Incident:**

- Akunur village was under the control of Visnoor Deshmukh in Jangaon Taluq.
- The police officers have forcefully extracted the grains from the farmers in the name of levy.
- The people of Akunur Village of Jangaon Taluq have refused to pay levy and revolted against them.
- The people revolted under the leadership of a village police **Patel Sital Prasad**.
- The same incident took place in **Machireddy palli village**.
- The officers felt humiliated by the above incidents with the help of police force, they attacked the villages and molested the women.
- The Akunur and Machireddy palli incidents are published in the national paper – “**Free Press Journal (Editor – Sri Sadananda)**”.
- Based on these incidents, **Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao** wrote a book “**Akunur, Machireddy palli Duranthalu**”.
- On these incidents, Gandhiji wrote a letter to Hyderabad Prime minister **Sir Akbar Hydari**. Then Akbar hydari appointed a committee to enquire into it.

### **Errabadu Incident:**

- Suryapet Taluq Errabadu landlord was **Janna Reddy Pratap Reddy**.
- He annexed 1000 acres of land from the farmers of surrounding villages.
- Farmers frustrated by this, revolted against Pratap Reddy under the leadership of **Gajula Ramachandraiah**.

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- During this period, Gandhiji asked Padmaja Naidu to study the conditions in Telangana and to send a report.
- **Padmaja Naidu** prepared a report with the help of Andhra Mahasabha leaders and send to Gandhi.
- During the Armed Struggle, the communists stimulated the public by playing Burra Katha, Oggu Katha and Maa Bhoomi drama.
- Government banned Maa Bhoomi drama.
- In 1946, October the Government had established military camps in Warangal and Nalgonda to suppress the activities of the communists.
- Then, communists have changed their centre to Vijayawada.
- During that time, Vijayawada was known as **Stalin Grad.**
- **In 1946, November** Nizam government-imposed ban on communist party.
- Nizam appointed a commission to suppress the Telangana Armed Struggle. The chairman of commission was **Mirja Ali Hyder.**

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Phase**

- From 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1947 to 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> June, 1947** Nizam Mir Osman Ali declared himself as Sovereign independent and suppressed the people who opposed him.
- Then, on **11<sup>th</sup> September, 1947** communists decided to start armed struggle against the Nizam & made an announcement.
- This declaration/announcement was given by;
  - ◆ **Raavi Narayana Reddy**
  - ◆ **Baddam Yella Reddy**
  - ◆ **Maqdoom Mohiuddin**

### **Objectives of Armed Struggle:**

- Taking over the weapons from Landlords, Police and Razakars.
  - Occupying landlords and government barren lands to distribute among poor.
  - Should obstruct the government activities by not paying taxes.
  - Establishing Guerrilla camps at District, Taluk and Village level for protecting the people. Finally abolition of Nizam rule and the Feudal system.
  - As part of armed struggle, communists followed three strategies.
  - According to these strategies, the communists formed 3 groups with the village people. They are:
    1. Village Protection Group
    2. Abolition Group (Nirmulana Dalam)
    3. Guerrilla group.
- 1) **Village Protection Group** is formed with enthusiastic young men.
- They did patrolling on the outskirts of the village by sitting on the trees.
  - Whenever Razakars or Nizam Police are going to enter the village, they used to give information to the villagers by making different sounds.
- 2) **Abolition groups** were formed to stop the enemies and their vehicles to enter into the village.
- These groups have destroyed the bridges to prevent the Razakars and Nizam soldiers to enter into the villages.
- 3) **Guerrilla groups** were formed to retaliate to the attacks of landlords, razakars and the Police. These Guerrilla groups along with people's support attacked on the Deshmukh houses and police camps.

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- In some villages, they established democracy by abolishing government's authority.
- 1<sup>st</sup> attack of guerrilla group was on the **police camp at Ravula Penta**.
- The main objective of attacking the Ravula Penta police camp was to take the possession of the weapons. But in this attack, the leaders **Venkat Reddy and Devabathini Venkateshwar Rao** died. This attack was a failure.
- During the armed struggle, **Bheem Reddy Narsimha Reddy** started a program known as "**Udara**" to clear the camps of Razakars and soldiers.
- In this "**Udara**" program, they set fire to the grass and hit into the houses of the Razakars and soldiers camps and when they come out due to suffocation, the members of armed struggle will take weapons from them.
- During the armed struggle **Anabheri Prabhakar Rao** (Karimnagar) and **Bhupathi Reddy** (Siricilla) took the control of villages and run the parallel government. Later, they both were killed by the Razakars.
- The important Guerrilla leaders who became martyrs during this 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase of Armed Struggle are:
  - ◆ Anabheri Prabhakar Rao – Karimnagar
  - ◆ Bhupathi Reddy – Siricilla
  - ◆ Renikunta Rami Reddy – Bhuvanagiri
  - ◆ Pasunuri Venkat Reddy – Nalgonda
  - ◆ Erra Satyam – Huzur Nagar
  - ◆ Gopal Reddy – Suryapet
- On **29<sup>th</sup> November, 1947** Nizam Osman Ali Khan made standstill agreement with the Indian Government.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948** Hyderabad State was merged into Indian Union Through Operation Polo.

### **4<sup>th</sup> Phase**

**(17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 to 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1951):**

- Due to the call given by the National Communist Party secretary Randeeva the armed struggle continued from 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 **against the Indian Government**.
- Along with this, the then **Indian Home Minister Vallabhai Patel** visited Hyderabad and announced that **I will make there should not be even one communist on Telangana land**.
- **J.N.Chowdary**, the military Governor of Hyderabad were given all powers to suppress the communists.
- The military government prepared a "**Briggs Plan**" under the leadership of Nanjappa to suppress the communists. Later Nanjappa killed many communists indiscriminately.

### **Conclusion of armed Struggle:**

- On **21<sup>st</sup> October, 1951** on the suggestion of the Russia's Soviet Union Communist party leader **Stalin** the communists have stopped the armed struggle.

### **Women in the Armed Struggle:**

- In this struggle, the women of Koya, Chenchu tribes supported the Guerrilla forces and the communist members.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> women who sacrificed her life in this armed struggle was **11-year-old girl Ramulamma of Mangalpally village of Nalgonda Taluq**.

### **Other women in Armed Struggle are:**

1. Mallu Swarajyam – Nalgonda.
  2. Arutla Kamala Devi – Bhuvanagiri.
  3. Lalitha – Suryapet.
- Along with them Raavi Sitha Devi, Brij Rani Gaur, Thai and Sarpu Behan also participated in the Armed Struggle.

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### **Mallu Swarajyam:**

- She was born in **Kothagudem village, Thungathurthy mandal of Suryapet district** in 1931. During the freedom struggle, the family members were influenced by the slogan “Swaraj” and named her as “Swarajyam”.
- She was turned into revolutionary after reading a book “**Mother**” of Maxim Gorky.
- According to the call given by the Andhra Mahasabha, she fought against Vetti Chakiri.
- Later, she became the commander of Dalam fighting against the Zamindars. For this, the Nizam Government announced a prize of **Rs. 10,000 on her head.**
- Mallu Swarajyam husband Mallu Venkat Narsimha Reddy and brother **Bheem Reddy Narsimha Reddy** influenced her.
- As part of Armed Struggle, she took away the lands from Zamindars and distributed among the poor.
- She sang folk songs in the villages and attracted the people.
- In 1978, 1983 she was elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from **Thungathurthy Constituency.**

### **Books on Armed Struggle:**

- 1) Devulapalli Venkateshwara Rao – **History of the People’s Armed Struggle of Telangana**  
(Telangana Prajala Sayudha Porata Charita)
- 2) Puchchlappalli Sundarayya – **Telangana People’s Struggle & its lessons Veera Telangana Viplava Poratam, Guna Patalu**
- 3) Devulapally Ramanuja Rao – **History of Telangana Armed Struggle**
- 4) Nalla Narsimhulu – **Telangana Armed Struggle – my experiences**

- 5) Madiraju Ramakoteshwar Rao – **Telangana Abhyudaya Amshalu**  
(Progress factors)
- 6) Raavi Narayana Reddy – **Veera Telangana, Naa anubhavalu Gnapakalu**  
(My experiences – Memories)
- 7) Arutla Ram Chandra Reddy – **Telangana Porata Smruthulu**
- 8) Chndra Rajeshwar Rao – **Veera Telangana Viplava Poratam**
- 9) Ayyapu Venkata Ramanaiah – **Naji Naijam**
- 10) Maqdoom Mohiuddin – **Haveli**
- 11) Kundurthi Anjaneyulu – **Telangana, Nagaramlo Vana**
- 12) K.V. Ramana Reddy – **Bhuvana Gosha, Adavi** (Forest)
- 13) Vattikota Alwar Swamy – **Telangana**
- 14) Krishna Prasad – **Simha Garjana** (Novel)
- 15) Mahendar Ram Mohan Rao – **Onamalu, Radha Chakralu, Mruthyuvu Needalo** (Novel)

### **Comments:**

- **Maa Nizam Raju Janma Janmala Buju** – Dasarathi Krishnama Charya
- Pagaleyi Nizam Kota, egarey Erabavuta – **Rentala Gopala Krishna**  
(Destroy Nizam Fort and Hoist the Red flag)
- Maa Nizam Rajyam Kalthi Leni Madya Yugapu Bhuswamya Vyavasta – **Raavi Narayana Reddy**
- “Andhra Thesis” slogan – **Chandra Rajeshwar Rao**
- Mana kompalarchina, Manalni Champajusina, Manava Adamulanu Mandalidheeshulanu Kalambu ragane Katesi Teerale – **Kaloji.**

### **Results of Telangana Armed struggle:**

- People were enlightened due to village protection forces.

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- Due to this struggle, the people were relieved from Zamindars and Razakars.
- Changes took place in landlordism (Feudalism).
- Along with Vetti, other kinds of taxes, bribery was also abolished.
- Due to the efforts of communists, the land reforms were introduced in 1949.
- In 1950, June the tenancy act was passed. According to this, the tenants who are cultivating the lands of Deshmukhs will get the ownership rights.
- This Armed Struggle brought agricultural revolution into lime light. This became the basis for the other Peasant Struggles in India.
- As a result, finally the Congress government brought land reforms.

### Operation polo - End of Nizam rule

- After the India's independence on **15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947**, the state of Hyderabad did not merge into Union of India.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948** a police action took place which was named "operation polo" for the merging of Hyderabad state into Indian Union.
- At the time of independence, India had 562 princely states. Out of these except 4 princely states all the other were integrated into Indian Union after the Independence.
- That 4 princely states were
  - 1) Travencore (Kerala)
  - 2) Junagadh (Gujarath)
  - 3) Kashmir (Jammu & Kashmir)
  - 4) Hyderabad
- Out of the above 4 states Hyderabad as the largest.

### Important incidents before Operation Polo:

#### **Akhila Bharatha Samsthala Praja Mahasabha:**

- In 1946, British government announced that independence will be granted to India.
- After this declaration, in **June, 1946** a conference was held with the representatives of princely states under the chairmanship of **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- Members of Hyderabad state congress who attended this conference are:
  - ◆ Swamy Ramananda Tirtha
  - ◆ Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
- Members of Andhra Maha Sabha who took part in this are
  - ◆ Raavi Narayana Reddy
  - ◆ Laxmi Narsaiah
- They expressed the intention of merging Hyderabad state with the Indian Union

#### **Jayaprakash Narayan's Hyderabad visit:**

- On **7<sup>th</sup> May, 1947** the General Secretary of socialist party Jaya Prakash Narayan visited Hyderabad.
- He addressed a public meeting in **Karbala Garden** and stated that Hyderabad state should be merged with the Indian Union.
- The labour leaders who addressed in this meeting are:
  - ◆ Madhav Singh
  - ◆ Narendra Prasad Saxena
- Nizam government was aggravated by the statement of Jaya Prakash Narayana and ousted him from the Hyderabad state.
- Hyderabad state congress opposed the decision of the Nizam government and agitated by forming a committee under the leadership of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1947 Nizam Osman Ali khan declared that he is Sovereign independent. Once again on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 he declared that Hyderabad state is an independent state.</li><li>• During this period, Nizam have sent Walter Mankton, Chattari Nawab and Sultan Ahmed for negotiations with Mountbatten.</li><li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 Hyderabad state congress leaders held “Join India Union Day”.</li><li>• Later, Sardar Vallabhai Patel &amp; Nehru have mobilized armed forces Surrounding the boundaries of Hyderabad.</li><li>• By noticing this Nizam government made “Standstill Agreement” with the Indian government.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hyderabad state defence, foreign affairs and communications will be under the control of the Indian government.</li><li>• Indian currency will be valid in the Hyderabad state.</li><li>• Indian banks and insurance companies can be established in the Nizam state.</li><li>• The citizens of Hyderabad state are given freedom of speech, and freedom of meeting or gathering.</li><li>• The arrested Hyderabad state congress leaders should be released.</li><li>• Within one year of this agreement, a democratic government should be formed in Hyderabad state.</li><li>• If a war arises between India and Pakistan, Hyderabad should play a neutral role.</li></ul> |
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### **Standstill Agreement:**

- On 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1947 the Indian government and Nizam entered into a standstill agreement for a period of one year.
- The Nizams prime minister during this agreement was **Mehdi Yar Jung**.
- The persons who signed the standstill agreement are:
  - ◆ Hyderabad Nizam – **Mir Osman Ali Khan**
  - ◆ Indian Governor General – **Lord Mount Batten**
- According to standstill agreement, **K.M. Munshi** was appointed as Indian Government Agent General in Hyderabad.
- **Zain Yar Jung** was appointed as the Hyderabad Agent General in Delhi.

### **Important points of the agreement:**

- All the relations of the Nizam with British government before 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 will be continued temporarily between the Nizam and Indian government without any change. As such this is known as Standstill Agreement.

### **Attack on Nizam Osman Ali Khan:**

- On 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1947 Narayan Rao Pawar of Aryasamaj Kranthi Kar Dal have attacked Nizam Osman Ali Khan with a bomb at King kothi, Hyderabad.
- But this attack was a failure.
- In this attack, Police arrested Narayan Rao Pawar, **Jagadeeshwar and Gandaiah**.
- In this attack, the 7<sup>th</sup> accused was **Konda Laxman Bapuji**.
- Narayan Rao Pawar is known as the **Telangana Bhagat singh**.
- Nizam Osman Ali Khan’s prime minister Mehdi Yar Jung resigned on the day on which standstill agreement was signed. Later Nizam appointed **Laiq Ali** as the prime minister.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1947 Nizam have abolished the Council of Minister and formed a new cabinet under the leadership of Prime Minister Laiq Ali. In this cabinet 4 Hindus were there.
  1. Pingali Venkatrami Reddy –  
Deputy Prime Minister

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- 2. B.S. Venkatrao
- 3. Mallikarjun Rao
- 4. J.V. Joshi
- As Laiq Ali was appointed as the Prime Minister, the breach of standstill agreement was started.

### Breach of Standstill Agreement:

- Nizam government declared that Indian currency not valid in the Hyderabad state.
- Nizam have sent **General El Edroos** to Europe for purchasing the weapons.
- **Sydney cotton** of Australia was a dealer in weapons, who supplied weapons to Nizam from Goa illegally. The information of this illegal trade was brought to the notice of Indian government by **Vandemataram Ramchandra Rao and Rama Rao**.
- The prime minister Laiq Ali tried to purchase Goa from Portuguese.
- Hyderabad Nizam have given Rs 20 crores of loan to Pakistan from Indian securities.
- Nizam established ordinance factories for manufacturing arms at **Moti Mahal, Golkonda and Chaderghat**.
- Due to this, Indian government have imposed financial restrictions on Hyderabad state. The Indian army took over the control of a place “**Nanaj**” in Hyderabad state.
- During this period, Nizam sent Walter Mankton, Chattari Nawab and Sultan Ahmed for negotiations with Mount Batten.

### Indian Government Restrictions on the Nizam State:

- Deccan airways of the Hyderabad were banned by the Indian government.
- By this, Hyderabad did not have the transport facilities, communication with the rest of the world.
- The telephone lines were disturbed.

- Restrictions were imposed on the securities of Indian government which were given to the Hyderabad state. Gold, Diamonds & Coins exports from Hyderabad State were Banned.
- The relation were banned between the Imperial bank of India and the Hyderabad state bank. By this, the relations were worsened between the Hyderabad state & the Indian Government.
- The then **Indian Governor general Mount batten** held mediation and tried to calm down the situations between the Indian Government and Nizam.
- Mount Batten have sent his secretary **Allen Campbell** to Hyderabad for mediation between two Governments, but it was failure.

### K.M.Munshi Negotiations:

- According to the standstill agreement, K.M.Munshi was appointed as the Indian Government Agent General in Hyderabad.
- But Nizam felt that Agent General is not equal to British Resident and hence Nizam did not give residency building to K.M.Munshi.
- K.M.Munshi stayed in the Indian Government building known as **deccan house** at Bollaram.
- K.M.Munshi said to Nizam to conduct a **Plebiscite** or to form a democratic government immediately.

### Bhagya Nagar Radio Station:

- In Deccan Radio of Nizam government, the Hyderabad Commander-in-Chief **Syed Ahmed El- Edroos** warned the people to be ready for all the circumstances or situations in the Hyderabad state.
- As the Deccan radio was spreading false news, the leaders have started Bhagya Nagar Radio station and encouraged the people by giving all the information from time to time.
- Bhagya Nagar Radio station was established by **Paaga Pulla Reddy**.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This was a secret Radio.</li><li>• The socialist leader <b>Achyut Patwardhan</b> have arranged the Radio apparatus for Paaga Pulla Reddy in Bombay.</li><li>• Radio programmes were broadcasted in <b>Telugu, English and Urdu languages</b>.</li><li>• The broadcasts in Telugu by <b>Ramakrishna Sharma</b>.</li><li>• Broadcasts in Urdu by T. Nagappa.</li><li>• The Radio programmes created awareness among people on the atrocities of Razakars and Nizam. These helped to stage protest against Nizam.</li><li>• By this, Nizam have banned the Bhagya Nagar Radio station.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Goddard prepared a plan and handed over to Sardar Vallabhai Patel.</li><li>• By noticing this Nizam sent a committee to United nation security council to complain against the Indian government.</li><li>• This committee was headed by the <b>Hyderabad External Affairs Minister "Moin Nawaz Jung"</b>.</li><li>• Before this on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1948 Nizam government sent a complaint against the Indian government through Cable-Gram to UN security council.</li><li>• <b>Sir Walton Monckton</b> was appointed in UN security council for helping the Nizam government.</li></ul> |
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### **Lawyers Activities:**

- The lawyers of Hyderabad court started agitations against Nizam rule and demanded to merge Hyderabad with Indian Union.
- In February, 1948 a **Lawyer's protest committee** was formed under the presidentship of **Vinayakarao Vidyalankar**.
- Later, Nyayavadula Prathigatana Samithi (**Lawyer's Resistance Committee**) was formed under the presidentship of **Ganapathi Lal**. This committee wrote a letter to Nizam regarding the boycott of the court duties.

### **Bakar Ali Mirza:**

- Under the leadership of Bakar Ali Mirza many Muslims have written a letter to Nizam for merging the Hyderabad state with India. By this, nizam has house arrested Bakar Ali Mirza.
- **Sardar Vallabhai Patel** described the Hyderabad state as “an ulcer in the heart of India which needed to be removed surgically”.
- The then Indian home minister Sardar Vallabhai Patel ordered **southern commander-in-chief E.N.Goddard** to prepare a plan for police action on the Hyderabad state.

- Goddard prepared a plan and handed over to Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- By noticing this Nizam sent a committee to United nation security council to complain against the Indian government.
- This committee was headed by the **Hyderabad External Affairs Minister "Moin Nawaz Jung"**.
- Before this on 21<sup>st</sup> August, 1948 Nizam government sent a complaint against the Indian government through Cable-Gram to UN security council.
- **Sir Walton Monckton** was appointed in UN security council for helping the Nizam government.

**Note:** The then UNO security council president – **Alexander Candogen**

- Indian government also sent a group of representatives under the leadership of **Ramaswamy Mudaliar** of Madras to the UN security council.
- Nizam has written letters to different countries for support to stop the merging of Hyderabad with India.
  - ◆ British Emperor – **6<sup>th</sup> George**
  - ◆ British Prime Minister – **Clement Atlee**
  - ◆ Britain Opposition Leader – **Winston Churchill**
  - ◆ America President – **Harry. S. Truman**.

### **Operation Polo:**

- The Indian government **informed Pakistan High commissioner and the American government** that “Operation Polo” being conducted in the Hyderabad state to stop the atrocities of communists and Razakars and to establish Peace.
- The Indian government has named this military action as Police action because **according to**

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <p><b>the principles of the United Nations an Independent country can't conduct a Military action on the other independent country.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Therefore, the expenses incurred during this operation were shown in the accounts of Education department instead of home (or) Defence Ministry.</li><li>This operation was named as <b>Police Action</b> by <b>C. Raja Gopala Chary</b>.</li><li>This was also named as <b>Operation Polo</b> in military sense.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Operation Polo:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Started on <b>13<sup>th</sup> September, 1948</b>.</li><li>Ended on <b>17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948</b>.</li><li>Planned by – <b>E.N. Goddard</b>.</li></ul> <p><b><u>During Operation Polo:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Indian Army Chief – <b>Sir Roy Bucher</b></li><li>Indian Defence Minister – <b>Baldev Singh</b></li><li>Indian Home Minister –<br/><b>Sardar Vallabhai Patel</b></li><li>Indian Governor General –<br/><b>C. Rajagopala Chary</b></li><li>Indian Secretary of Princely States –<br/><b>V.P. Menon</b></li><li>Hyderabad Army Commander-in-Chief –<br/><b>General El Edroos</b></li><li>Hyderabad Prime Minister – <b>Mir Laiq Ali</b></li><li>Hyderabad Police Commissioner –<br/><b>Deen Yar Jung</b></li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This police action took place under the leadership of Southern commander Lt. General <b>Maharaja Rajendra Singh</b>.</li><li>Maharaja Rajendra Singh have divided the army into following forces/ units.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Solapur- J. N. Chaudhari</li><li>2) Vijayawada- A. A. Rudra</li><li>3) Berar/ Hospeta- Shiva Dattu Singh</li><li>4) Bombay- D. S. Dhar</li></ol></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Pune Airbase</b> was used to attack with the help of aircrafts. This Airbase was under the command of <b>Mukherjee</b>.</li><li>On <b>13<sup>th</sup> September, 1948</b> the military attacks started from all the corners of Hyderabad.</li><li>Lt. Col. Ram Singh of the strike force under the leadership of J. N. Chaudari annexed Naldurg city in Maharashtra on 13<sup>th</sup> September 1948.</li><li>1<sup>st</sup> city annexed as a part of Operation Polo - <b>Naldurg</b>.</li><li>The military attacks were started on 13<sup>th</sup> September and entered into an Hyderabad on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948.</li><li>On <b>17<sup>th</sup> September , 1948</b> Osman Ali Khan met K. M. Munshi in the Lake View Guest House, Hyderabad and said that Hyderabad state is going to be merged with the Indian Union.</li><li>On 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 at 7pm Nizam Osman Ali Khan made an announcement in the <b>Deccan Radio</b> on the name of Indian Governor General Raja Gopala Chary that <b>Hyderabad is became the part of Indian Union</b>.</li><li>And also declare that the Indian Army camps can be allowed to stay at <b>Bollaram, Secunderabad Military Camps</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Nizam's government official radio- <b>Deccan Radio</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1<sup>st</sup> Director of Deccan Radio- <b>Fazlur Rehman</b></li><li>The military action ended on <b>17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948</b> after the Radio announcement made by the Nizam. Then Nizam rule ended and <b>Hyderabad state merged with Indian Union</b>.</li><li>On 18<sup>th</sup> September, Hyderabad Commander-in-Chief <b>El Edroos</b> along with his troops surrendered before Indian Major General J. N. Chaudari.</li></ul> |
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- According to the military rules, **J.N. Chaudhari** appointed as the **Hyderabad Military General**, who first entered into Hyderabad.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> Sept, 1948 the leader of Razakars Qasim Razvi was arrested and was imprisoned in the military camp at Tirumalgiri and the Prime Minister Laiq Ali was house arrested.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 Nizam Osman Ali Khan welcomed Sardar Vallabhai Patel at Begumpet Airport, who came to visit Hyderabad state.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1948 Nizam has withdrawn the complaint filed against the Indian government in United Nations.
- In Karnataka, 17<sup>th</sup> September is celebrated as **Hyderabad – Karnataka Liberation Day** and in Maharashtra as **Marathwada Sangram Mukti Divas**.
- In Telangana, communist and Muslims name September 17<sup>th</sup> as **Betrayal Day** and some calls as **Telangana Liberation Day**.

### J.N. Chaudhari Military Rule (24<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 - 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1949)

- On 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1948 **Jayanto Nath Chaudhari** took the responsibilities as the Hyderabad Military Governor in the presence of **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- The working committee of Military governor are:
  - Military Governor – **J.N. Chaudhari**
  - Chief Civil Administrator – **D.S .Bakley**
  - Additional Chief Civil Administrator – **D.R. Pradhan**
- Note:** J. N. Chaudhari took part in the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and he was the Indian Army Chief during a war with Pakistan in 1965.
- J. N. Chaudhari was born in Haripura, Bengal

### J.N. Chaudhari Farmana:

- On 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1949 J.N. Chaudhari have issued a Farmana. According to the Farmana:
  - The Nizam government currency **Hali Sikka will be banned**. (Hali Sikka was completely banned on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1955)
  - Nizam personal lands known as Sarf-e-Khas will be taken over by the government.
  - In Hyderabad state, all the **government institutions are given holiday on Sunday instead of Friday**.
- In August, 1949 “**Hyderabad State Abolition of Jagirdars & Regulation Act**” was passed and all the Jagir lands were taken over by the government.

### Attacks on Communists & Muslims:

- The Indian military during Operation Polo and the J.N. Chaudhari government have **indiscriminately attacked the Communist and Muslims**.
- Hundreds of Communists were killed and thousands of Muslims were massacred.
- These attacks were brought to the notice of Jawaharlal Nehru by the popular journalist **Younis Salim**.
- Nehru appointed Sundarlal committee in October 1949 to enquire into these attacks.

### Sundarlal Committee - 1949:

- Chairman – **Pandit Sundarlal**
- Members : 1) Khazi Abdul Gaffar  
2) Maulana Abdul Misri
- This committee visited Hyderabad and given report to the government.
- According to this report, after the Police action nearly 40 thousand people died in the Hyderabad state.
- The government did not disclose this report completely. Now this Report is at “**Nehru Memorial Museum Library**” Delhi.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- Along with Sundarlal committee, the conditions of Muslims in Hyderabad state are studied by **Farid Mirza**.
- During Operation Polo, the times magazine reporter **Ramesh Thapar** visited the Hyderabad state and has written a book "**HYDERABAD TOOFAN**".

### M.K. Vellodi Civil Government

- After the submission of Sundarlal committee report in December, 1949 the central government have removed J. N. Chaudhari.
- Later, in his place the **ICS officer of Kerala M.K. Vellodi** was appointed as the chief minister of Hyderabad state. His full name **Mullath Kadingi Vellodi Menon**.
- M.K. Vellodi ruled from **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 to 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1952**.
- On **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950** Nizam Osman Ali Khan was appointed as the **Hyderabad Raj Pramukh**.
- Nizam continued as Raj Pramukh till the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956.
- Nizam Osman Ali Khan contested and won the general lok sabha elections held in the year 1956 & 1961.
- Nizam Osman Ali Khan died on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1967 he was buried in the **King koti palace**.
- Nizam tomb is named as '**Judi Mosque**'

#### Ministers in M.K. Vellodi Government:

- 1) **M.K. Vellodi** –  
Civil Administrator (Chief Minister)
- 2) **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** –  
Education, Excise departments
- 3) **M. Seshadri** –  
Home, Communication & Law departments
- 4) **V.B. Raju** – Labour, Customs, Industries & Housing Departments

- 5) **Mulchand Gandhi** –  
Medical, health & Regional institutions
- 6) **Yar Jung Bahadur** – public works
- 7) **CVS Rao** – Finance & Commerce
- In April, 1952 Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal corporations were formed.
- Hyderabad First Mayor was **Madapati Hanumantha Rao** and Secunderabad first Mayor was Vasudeva Mudaliyar.
- In Hyderabad First General elections were held in the year 1952 and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was elected as Chief minister.

#### **Important Books and the Writer's Regarding Hyderabad History, Independence Movement:**

- The End of an Era – K.M. Munshi
- Tragedy of Hyderabad – Laiq ali
- Hyderabad in Retrospect – Ali Yavar Jung
- Hyderabad of the Seven Loaves – General El Edroos
- Destruction of Hyderabad – A.G. Nurani
- Hyderabad Swatantra Porata Smruthulu – Swamy Ramananda Tirtha
- Veera Telangana-Na Anubhavalu – Raavi Narayana Reddy
- History of Hyderabad Independence – Veldurthi Manikya Rao
- Integration of Indian states – V.P. Menon
- Operation Polo – J. N. Chaudari
- The last Nizam- The fallen Empire – Zubaida Yazdani
- Hyderabad of Introspect – Maulvi Sayyed Mehdi
- Telangana: The Era of Mass Politics – B. Narsing Rao
- Hyderabad Under Salar Jung – Maulvi Chirag Ali
- Hyderabad Toofan – Ramesh Thapar

# History of Telangana Movement and State Formation

## The Idea of Telangana (1948- 1970)

### Telangana Society, Arts & Crafts

#### Unique Culture of Telangana in Hyderabad Princely State:

- In India in the southern part **82,698 sq. Miles** of area was Hyderabad state under the Nizam rule.
- The area of Hyderabad state was equal to the area of Great Britain in those days.
- Asaf Jahi dynasty ruled the Hyderabad state from 1724 – 1948.
- Nizam kingdom was founded by Nizam-Ul-Mulk, he had title “**Asaf Jahi**”, hence the dynasty is named as **Asaf Jahi** and they called as Nizams from 2<sup>nd</sup> Asaf Jahi ruler Nizam Ali Khan.
- Nizam kingdom(Hyderabad Province) had **Telangana, Marathwada and Kannada regions** as integral parts.
- In Hyderabad Province mostly people spoke Telugu, Marathi, Kannada and Urdu languages.
- In Hyderabad Province, the Telangana culture in Hyderabad & other districts was different from Marathwada and Kannada cultures.
- **Telangana had composite culture.** Some say it as an Inclusive culture. This composite culture is the mixture of different cultures. This has Hyderabadi (Deccan) culture, Telangana rural culture, Vedic culture and Tribal culture.

- Hyderabadi culture is also known as Deccan culture. The area between Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers is known as Deccan. This region is Multilingual.
- In Telangana, mostly nature is worshipped. Here worship of rivers, trees, mountains, hills, land, water, sun and moon became part of people's lives.
- The cultural values are developed due to the relation between nature and the man.

#### Telangana State Geography:

- Geographically Telangana State is situated between **15°46' to 19°47' North latitudes and 77°16' to 81°43' East longitudes**.
- Telangana region has Eastern Ghats, Deccan plateau and rivers. Telangana is known to have **subtropical climate**.
- Climate of Telangana is suitable for living conditions of the people. The levels of humidity in air will be less.
- Telangana region have Gondwana rocks and Black lead(Graphite).
- In Eastern Ghats, the basin of Krishna river is divided into Nallamalla hills and Eramalla hills.
- Nallamalla hills are present in Nagar Kurnool and in Nalgonda districts.
- The Sahayadri hills of Western Ghats are known with different names in Telangana districts.
  - ◆ In Nirmal – **Nirmal Ghats**
  - ◆ Karimnagar – **Rakhi Ghats**
  - ◆ Warangal - Khammam – **Kandikal Ghats**

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- Golconda fort and Hyderabad city are constructed on the Eastern edge of the Balaghath hills. Gondwana Rocks is prominently present in Bhadrakali Kothagudem & Nizamabad which is rich in Iron – Ore.

### **Evolutionary Sequence of Districts in Telangana Region:**

- For the administrative convenience, Hyderabad province was divided into 5 Subas. These Subas are divided into 16 Districts.
- In 16 Districts, 8 Districts are Telugu, 5 are Marathwada and the remaining 3 are Kannada Districts.
- The Hyderabad province along with 16 districts was formed into Hyderabad state on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.

### **8 Telangana Districts in Hyderabad Princely State:**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1) Karimnagar | 5) Medak   |
| 2) Adilabad   | 6) Mahbubnagar                                     |
| 3) Warangal   | 7) Nalgonda  |
| 4) Nizamabad  | 8) Atraf-i-Balda (Hyderabad and surrounding areas) |
- On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953 when Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was Hyderabad Chief Minister Khammam district was formed by dividing Warangal District.
  - When Andhra Pradesh state was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956, there were 9 Districts in Telangana region.
 

1) Karimnagar	2) Adilabad
3) Warangal	4) Khammam
5) Nizamabad	6) Medak
7) Mahbubnagar	8) Nalgonda
9) Hyderabad	
  - On 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1978 Hyderabad District was divided and from it Ranga Reddy District was formed.

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014 Telangana State was formed with 10 districts.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) Karimnagar | 6) Medak        |
| 2) Adilabad   | 7) Mahbubnagar  |
| 3) Warangal   | 8) Nalgonda     |
| 4) Khammam    | 9) Hyderabad    |
| 5) Nizamabad  | 10) Ranga Reddy |
- After the formation of Telangana State on 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 (on Dussehra festival) the districts were increased from 10 to 31 according to the districts Re-Organization Act -1974.
  - On 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2017, two (Mulugu & Narayanpet) districts were formed and the number increased to 33.

Previous district	Newly formed Districts
1) Adilabad	1) Adilabad 2) Nirmal 3) Mancherial 4) Komaram Bheem Asifabad
2) Karimnagar	5) Karimnagar 6) Jagityal 7) Peddapalli 8) Rajanna Sircilla
3) Warangal	9) Warangal Urban 10) Warangal Rural 11) Jangoan 12) Mahabubabad 13) Jayashankar Bhupalapalli 14) Mulugu
4) Khammam	15) Khammam 16) Bhadrakali Kothagudem
5) Nizamabad	17) Nizamabad 18) Kamareddy
6) Medak	19) Medak 20) Sangareddy 21) Siddipet

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

7) Ranga Reddy	22) Ranga Reddy
	23) Vikarabad
	24) Medchal Malkajgiri
8) Hyderabad	25) Hyderabad
9) Nalgonda	26) Nalgonda
	27) Suryapet
	28) Yadadri Bhongir
10) Mahabubnagar	29) Mahabubnagar
	30) Narayanpet
	31) Nagarkurnool
	32) Wanaparthy
	33) Jogulamba Gadwal

### Area of Telangana:

- The geographical area of Telangana is 1,12,077 Sq.Kms. it is 3.41% of Indian geographical area.
- Telangana is the 11<sup>th</sup> largest state in India as per geographical area.
- Largest districts in Telangana as per area  
1) Bhadrak Kothagudem (7,483 sq. Kms)  
2) Nalgonda (7,112 sq. Kms)
- Smallest districts in area  
1) Hyderabad (217 sq. Kms)  
2) Medchal (1,084 sq. Kms)

### Telangana Population (2011):

- Telangana state population – **3,50,03,674**
- Male population – **1.76 crores**
- Female population : **1.73 crores**
- Rural population (in %) : **61.12 %**
- Urban population (in %) : **38.88 %**
- % of S.C population in Telangana : **15.44 %**
- % of S.T population in Telangana : **9.08 %**
- % of state population in India's population: **2.90%**
- Position of Telangana as per country's population: **12**
- Telangana state population density: **312**

- Ratio of Female to Male in Telangana state: **988/1000**
- Ratio of Female to Male children: **932/1000**
- The districts with highest Female to Male ratio  
1. **Nirmal (1046)**  
2. **Nizamabad (1044)**
- The districts with lowest Female to Male ratio  
1. **Ranga Reddy (950)**  
2. **Hyderabad (954)**
- Districts with highest population  
**1) Hyderabad 2) Ranga Reddy**
- District with lowest population: **Mulugu**
- District with highest S.C population:  
**Ranga Reddy**
- District with lowest S.C population :  
**Komaram Bheem Asifabad**
- District with highest S.T population :  
**Bhadradri Kothagudem**
- District with lowest S.T population :  
**Jogulamba Gadwal**

### Literacy:

- Percentage of literacy in Telangana state :  
**66.54%**
- Percentage of literacy in Males : **75.04%**
- Percentage of literacy in Females : **57.99%**
- Districts with highest literacy rate:  
1. Hyderabad (**83.25%**)  
2. Medchal (**82.49%**)
- Districts with lowest literacy rate:  
**Jogulamba Gadwal (49.9%)**

Present Name	Ancient Name
Karimnagar	– Elagandula
Mahabubnagar	– Palamuru, Rukkammapeta
Adilabad	– Edulapuram
Nizamabad	– Indur
Medak	– Methukudurgam, Siddapuram

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

Nalgonda	- Nilgiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to 1901 census, the Major Area Cultivated Crops in Hyderabad State was</li> <li>1. Jowar (41.4% in area)</li> <li>2. Cotton (10.7% in area)</li> <li>3. Paddy (4.5% in area)</li> </ul>
Hyderabad	- Bhagyanagaram	
Khammam	- Khammam mettu, Stambhadri	
Mahbubabad	- Manukota	
Suryapet	- Bhanupuri	
Biknuru	- Bikkavolu	
Nagarkurnool	- Kandanavolu	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historically, Hyderabad Princely State has been ruled by different dynasties. Different dynasties ruled by making different areas as their capitals.</li> <li>In Telangana, Satavahana's rule started in the B.C century. After Satavahanas, Ikshvakas, Vishnukundins, Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Bahmanis, Qutub Shahi's, Mughals lastly Asaf Jahi's ruled Telangana.</li> <li>During the reign of the 1<sup>st</sup> ruler Nizam-Ul-Mulk of Asaf Jahi dynasty, there were 6 Suba's in the Hyderabad province. Later, due to the circumstances British government took away some places of Hyderabad. 4 Suba's left over in the Hyderabad province, out of which Telangana districts were in two Suba's.</li> </ul>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gulshanabad Suba:</b> Medak, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Atraf-i-balda (Hyderabad) districts.</li> <li><b>Warangal Suba:</b> Warangal (includes Khammam also), Adilabad, Karimnagar districts.</li> <li><b>Aurangabad Suba:</b> Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Beed districts.</li> <li><b>Osmanabad Suba:</b> Osmanabad, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur.</li> </ol>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to 1881 census, the population in Hyderabad province was <b>98,45,594</b>.</li> <li>In Hyderabad province, the major source of income was the tax collected from the land.</li> <li>The economic conditions of Hyderabad State depends on Land Revenue only.</li> </ul>		

### Religions & caste's in Telangana

- In Hyderabad province, people of different religions and castes lived with fraternity.
- Although rulers were Muslims, People of different religions like Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jains and Buddhists lived peacefully in different parts of Telangana with Religious tolerance.
- According to 1881 census, the percentage pf Hindus was 90.32%, Muslims 9.4%, Christians 0.09%, Jains 0.098%, and Parsis 0.006%.
- Till the time 1991 census, the percentage of Hindus were decreased by half and population of Muslims increased.
- In Muslims, Shia and Sunni two sects were there.
- The people who were converted from Hinduism to Islam were known to be Dudekula caste. They spoke Telugu.
- In Hinduism, many castes and sub-castes were there. In Telangana the system of sub-caste was strong.
- According to the Varna system, there are 4 main Varnas / Castes.
- Brahmins:** in the society, they enjoyed supreme position. Based on the occupation, they are of two types.
  - ♦ Vaidikas (Conduct religious programmes)
  - ♦ Niyogas (Brahmins who does job)
- Sects in Brahmins are 1) Dravid and 2) Gouda
- There are two sections in Brahmins.
  - ♦ Vaishnavas (worships lord Vishnu)
  - ♦ Smardhas (worships lord shiva)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niyoga brahmins left their profession and entered into army, agriculture and trade.</li> <li>2. <b>Kshatriyas:</b> in society, they belong to second section. They also wore thread (Jandhyam) like Brahmins.</li> <li>• Females of Kshatriyas observed Pardah (purdah) system.</li> <li>• There were three sects in Kshatriyas           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Surya vamsham</li> <li>◆ Chandra vamsham</li> <li>◆ Matsya vamsham</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <b>Vaishyas:</b> in the caste system, they occupy third position. The main occupation of Vaishyas is trade. They are known as Komati's.</li> <li>4. <b>Sudras:</b> Most of the Telugu people were Shudras.</li> <li>• In those days sub-castes were formed based on the profession. For different professions, different castes were there.</li> <li>• <b>Agricultural castes:</b> Kapu, Reddy, Velama, Kamma.</li> <li>• <b>Trade castes:</b> Komati, Balija, Telaga, Perika, Gangula.</li> <li>• <b>Priests castes:</b> Brahmins, Jangas, Lingayats, Jogus, Jatadhars, Jangalu.</li> <li>• <b>Animal rearing castes:</b> Golla, Bestha, Boya and Jalagari.</li> <li>• <b>Metal work:</b> Vadrangi, Gayadala, Joguta, Weavers, Vannegatlu, Pinjari Chitrakarulu.</li> <li>• <b>Entertainment:</b> Dommari, Bogam, Vipravinoedu, Indrajalikulu and Bommalatavaru.</li> <li>• <b>Servants:</b> Chakali, Mangali, Medara, Idiga, Katika, Katipapala, Tlari, Masti, Chatri, Jetti and Charmakarulu.</li> <li>• <b>Avadhuthas:</b> Paramahamsas, Saints, Shivasathus, Tambala, Yogis, Jains, Veeramushti, Kaliparas.</li> <li>• <b>Untouchables:</b> Mala, Madiga, Adi-Hindus, Maliyar, Mohatar, Chambar, Mochi.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tribes:</b> Chenchus, Boya, Yanadi, Gonds, Pawar, Koli, Erukala, Lambadi, Bhil, Koya, Konda Reddys.</li> <li>• <b>Dependent castes:</b> Pichakuntla, bhavanulu, Ranjula, Pambalu, Budabukkalu, Bhattu, Chandalu, Matangulu, Kommari dasu, Sudulu and Taviridasu.</li> <li>• <b>Kapus, Reddy:</b> these were agriculturalists and landlords.</li> <li>• <b>Kammas:</b> These were agriculturalists and they claimed as kshatriyas. The female observed Gosha system.</li> <li>• <b>Velamas:</b> They migrated from North India and settled here as leaders and rulers.</li> <li>• <b>Ediga:</b> Ediga (or) gouds are toddy tappers.</li> <li>• <b>Gampalu:</b> These are also Edigas, but are superior. They worked at Kapus.</li> <li>• <b>Salevaru :</b> These are weavers, who does trade with foreign countries.</li> <li>• There are different sects in weaving people. Their specilizations are:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Padmashali – Clothes</li> <li>2. Togata – Jute</li> <li>3. Devangalu – Cotton</li> <li>4. Pattu salle – Good quality silk.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Padmashali presiding diety – <b>Yellamma</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Kummari:</b> Prepare pots and vessels with mud.</li> <li>• <b>Smiths (Metal works):</b> They claimed as the descendants of Vishwakarma. These include Vadrangi, Kamsali and Kanchara. Kamaras does iron work. Vandrangi (carpenters) does wood work.</li> <li>• <b>Uppari:</b> Their work is constructing houses and digging wells.</li> <li>• <b>Barber (Nayi-Brahmin):</b> They are barbers. They also play musical instruments in marriages and temples. The females of this caste are Mid-wives during Deliveries.</li> </ul> |
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- **Golla (Yadavas):** they are appointed for the animal sacrifice in temples. Animal rearing is their main occupation.  
**Note:** Kurumas will weave the blankets (Gongadi).
- **Chakali:** their occupation is washing clothes.
- **Perikas:** they are small cultivators and they stich jute bags. They used to prepare salt and sell by taking it on donkeys.
- **Balijas:** Trade is the main occupation. These were known as “Settis”
- **Telikavaru (Gandlolu):** They extract oil from oil seeds and sell it.
- **Chippi:** they are the sect of Mera caste. They stich clothes.
- **Beeranna:** Their occupation is telling Golla stories. They rear animals and used to sell milk, curd and ghee. They prepare Tabla with animal skin and “flute” & combs from the Horns.
- **Telagas:** They were soldiers during Qutub Shahi period. They were known as “Batrothu”. They did cultivation and used to sell fruits & vegetables.
- **Boyas:** They are also known as “Mudirajs”. Hunting was their main occupation.
- **Yerukala:** They prepare Mats & Baskets. The females used to tell stories (Sodi)
- **Maala:** They worked as agricultural labourers. They used to eat animal meat. They did not go to Hindu temples.
- **Madiga :** Their main occupation is stitching foot wear. In Telangana, Maala and Madiga are recognised as Adi-Hindus.
- **Besthollu :** They prepared net and used to catch fishes.
- **Lambadis :** They are also known as Banjaras and Sugale. They migrated to Telangana from Rajasthan.
- They used to collect salt from sea shores and sell it. They worship Hindu goddess.

### Scheduled Castes:

- The castes in this category were treated as untouchables.
- Every caste in this category have special occupation.
- Dakkali – They tell the story of genealogy of Madigas
- Arundatiya – Leather work
- Bhyagari – Kati kapari
- Chakiri – Grama Kapari, Boya
- Matangi – Begging by singing songs
- Mang – Catching snakes
- Sindolu – Dramas, dancing
- Bhavuri – Manufacturing clothes
- Mithula Ayyagaru – Priests to Mala & Madiga
- Jambavulu – Leather work
- Mala – Hunting
- Madiga – Stitching footwear and beating drums

### **Different Castes – Tools :**

- ◆ **Kapu:** Nagali (Plow), Shovel, Karru, guntuka, Gorru, Axe, Paggam & Bullock cart.
- ◆ **Vadrangi (carpenter):** Badisha (Edge tool), Chisel (vuli), Chainsaw (rampam), Dugoda, Akurai, Burma, Sangedu, Patash, Girakachata.
- ◆ **Kummari:** Tari (potter’s wheel)
- ◆ **Gouds:** Moku, Knives, Kallu lotti, Musthadi, Thadukolu, Kalagujji.
- ◆ **Kammari:** Chisel(Sutthe), Sammeta, Sanam, Bolora, Pattukarru, Salike, Dagali.
- ◆ **Kamsali:** Mussa, Pogaralu, Sravanam, Gottam, Neerkar, Dasavi, Rega Kammechchu.
- ◆ **Padmashali:** Loom (maggam)
- ◆ **Mangali:** Scissors, Comb, Knife, Gorgar.
- ◆ **Uppari:** Tapi, Tepu, Gundu daram, Kande, Metna, Chisel, Corner patti, Level tape.

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- ◆ **Perikas:** Dhabbudam, Knife, Jute thread.
- ◆ **Mudiraj:** Net, Basket, Gaalam, Tepu.
- ◆ **Mera:** Scissors, Tape, Sewing machine
- ◆ **Medhara:** Knife, Chisel

### Dependent castes in Telangana

- During medieval period, in Telangana different sub-castes were emerged. These sub-castes earned their livelihood by praising the castes and the genealogy of the castes and used to beg from the castes present in Telangana. These sub-castes were known as dependent castes.
- They were given names based on from which castes they were begging.
- Village servants were known as **Balothadars**. They were in all the villages.
- Karnam, Patel, Purohith, Vadrangi, Kammari, Kamsali, Chakkali, Kummarri, Mangali, Mala, Madiga used to serve the people in the villages. They all had Inam lands.

Castes	Dependent Caste (Ashritha Kulam)
Yadavas	Mandechuvaru, Oogu varu
Padmashali	Sadanaserulu, Kunapuli
Mudiraj	Pandavula
Rajulu	Batrajulu
Madiga	Dakkali, Tappeta, Bhagavanthulu
Budaga Jangalu	Katipapalu, Peddammalollu
Reddy, Kamma	Pichakuntla
Brahmins	Vipravinodulu
Komati	Veeramusti
Vishwa Brahmins	Rumjavaru
Rajakulu	Patamvaru
Kummarri	Pekkarlu
Kapu's	Kakipadagalavaru
Perukalu	Varasabattulu
Gamalla	Yanadi
Malas	Mushtiga

- The landlords used to give crop produce known as “**Balotha**” to balothadars based on the quantity of the produce from the given Inam lands.

### Ashrita Kala (Arts):

Ashrita Kalarupam / Dependent Caste Art Forms:	Main Caste	Program / Exhibition
1. Dakkali story	Madiga	Jambapuram
2. Nulaka chandayya	Madiga	Purana pravachanam
3. Bainbla/Pamba/Bhavasalu	Madiga	Mandhata/ Yellamma story
4. Madiga mashti	Madiga	Yakshagana
5. Mala jangalu	Madiga	Chennaiah katha
6. Gurrapu patam katha	Mala	Bethala puranam
7. Mithilli ayyavarlu	Mala	Ramayana kathalu
8. Mala mashti	Mala	Purana pravachanam
9. Addapu patam katha	Nayi brahmin	Addapu puranam
10. Kunapuli patam katha	Padmashali	Markandeya puranam
11. Sadhanasurulu	Padmashali	Magic show
12. Pichakuntla	Reddy	Kunta mallareddy katha
13. Bandari Bakthulu	Perika	Perika puranam

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Ashrita Kalarupam	Main Caste	Program/Exhibition
14. Masaiah patam katha	Chakali	Madelu puranam
15. Enuti Patam katha	Gouda	Koundinya puranam/ gouda puranam
16. Gowda jetti patam katha	Gouda	Kaundinya puranam
17. Mandahechulu	Golla	Katamaraju Katha
18. Oggu	Golla	Mallanna katha
19. Terachapala katha	Golla	Mallanna katha
20. Birannalu	Kuruma	Biranna katha
21. Gangireddulu	Erragolla/ pujagolla	Gangireddula pradarshana
22. Vipravinodulu	Brahmins	Magic show
<b>Tribal Ashrita Caste Artforms:</b>		
23.Thotipatam katha/ Korrajulapatam katha	Nayakpodu	Padmanayakula vruthantham
24. Pujaripatam katha	Nayak podu	Padmanayakula vruthantham
25. Patteda	Koya	Koya puranam
26. Doli	Koya	Dora puranam
27. Pradhan	Gondu	Gondu puranam
28. Bhatts	Lambada	Lambada vamsha charitra
29. Dhadi	Lambada	Lambada vamsha charitra
30. Katipapalu	Budaga jangalu	Magic show
31. Peddammalollu	Budaga jangalu	Magic show
32. Pittala Dora	Budaga jangalu	Pittala dora vesham
33. Sharada katha	Budaga jangalu	Sharada kathalu
34. Pagati veshalu/Bahurupulu	Budaga jangalu	Veshalu
35. Balasanthulu	Budaga jangalu	Vesham
36. Chekka bommalata	Budaga jangalu	Chekka bommala pradarshana
37. Tatvalu	Budaga jangalu	Tatvalu
38. Yerukala sodi	Yerukalu	Sodi
39. Chintala Ramayanam	All castes	Ramayana play
40. Jada kolatam	All castes	Ramayana songs
41. Haridasu	Mithili	Songs
42. Gussadi dance	Gondu	Dance
43. Dhimsa dance	Gondu	Dance
44. Chhindu	Madiga	Chhindu bhagavatham
45.Tholubommalata	Adamarara	Puppet show

## Scheduled Tribes in Telangana

- In Telangana lakhs of tribes live in forest, mountain ranges and plains. They have special language, way of dressing, way of living, traditions, culture and food habits.
- Many tribes are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Chenchu tribes are dependent on gathering food.
- In 1976, the then Andhra Pradesh government have recognised Lambadas as Scheduled Tribes. From then tribe's population was increased.
- In 2015, Telangana government have appointed Chellappa Commission to enquire whether to include Valmiki boyas and Khaiti Lambadas as Scheduled Tribes.

### Important scheduled Tribes in Telangana:

#### Gonds:

- The name Gond came from Gondwana. South India is an integral part of Gondwana. The Gond tribes are spread over the Gondwana land.
- Majority of Gonds live in Telangana, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh states.
- In Telanagana, majority are in **Komaram Bheem Asifabad and Adilabad districts**.
- According to the scientists, the 1<sup>st</sup> place of Gonds was **Bastar in Chattisgarh**.
- Gonds address themselves as **Koyathur or Koya** in Gondi language.
- In Telangana, the important ones in Gonds are **Rajgonds**.
- Gonds does settled agriculture.
- Gonds worship **Naga devatha and Persipen**.
- Gonds decorate themselves with ox horns.

- Important festival is **Dandari festival**.
- Gonds hereditary storytellers are **Pradhans**. Pradhans beg before Gonds. In religious occasions, they play **Fidel and Trumpet instruments**.

#### Lambadi / Banjara / Sugali:

- Lambadas are also known as **Banjaras** and **Sugali**.
- The word Lambada is derived from Sanskrit word **Lavanam, which means salt**. They got the name Lambada because they used to collect salt and sell at different places.
- The word banjara came from the persian word **Berinj Arinj** which means rice dealer.
- Some opine that Banjara word came from the Sanskrit word **Banij**, which means a **trader / Business Man**.
- Sugali means the one who have good livestock.
- Banjaras are treated as the traders of grain, who came from North India.
- In 17<sup>th</sup> Century B.C they supplied grains to south India along with the army of Mughals.
- The occupation of Lambadas is **the trading of grains and salt**.
- **In Telangana, Lambadas are the biggest group of scheduled tribes.** They are spread all over Telangana.
- Lambadas live separately in groups with all the essentials. These are known as **“Thandas”** (tribal hamlet). These will be away from the main village.
- Lambadi men wear dhoti, shirt and a turban. Females wear lehenga and heavy embroidery blouse.
- The married Lambadi females will wear bangles till their elbow, big ear rings, nose pin, and heavy anklets (kada).
- Married Lambadi females wear bangles made up of elephant trunk from wrist to elbow. This is known as **Balia**.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lambadis worship nature and different Gods &amp; Goddess. They treat “<b>Sevalal</b>” as their guru.</li><li>• The traditional festivals are Teej, Sithla Bhavani and Tulja Bhavani.</li><li>• Unmarried girls celebrate Teej festival with great fervour.</li><li>• Lambadis are experts in animal rearing. They earn their livelihood by selling milk and milk products.</li><li>• The traditional artists of lambadis are called as <b>Dappans</b>.</li><li>• During marriages, Dappan play the musical instruments “<b>Jange</b>” and “<b>Kinjri</b>” by singing songs.</li><li>• The panchayat conducted by banjaras is known as “<b>Nasaab</b>”.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eg : Eegala penta, Domala penta.</li><li>• In Chenchus, husband and wife have equal responsibilities.</li><li>• When there is a conflict between husband and wife, they separate easily.</li><li>• Chenchus mainly worship Bhairava, Garela maisamma, Srisailam Mallikarjuna Swamy.</li><li>• They treat Srisailam mallikarjuna swamy as their son-in-law. That's why they celebrate “<b>Shiva Ratri</b>” festival with great pomp &amp; fervour.</li><li>• Till to date, there will be one Chenchu priest in Srisailam temple.</li></ul> |
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### **Chenchus Fairs:**

- Salleshwaram Jatara, Mallela Tirdham, Mannanuru Jatara and Loddi Mallayya Jatara.

### **Kolam Tribe:**

- In Telangana, Chenchus are the 1<sup>st</sup> recognised Primitive tribal group.
- Chenchus are mainly living in **the Amrabad forest of Nagarkurnool district, Nalgonda district and in Nallamala forests**.
- They gather their food by hunting and by collecting the fruits, roots, tubers and honey from the plants. Later, in contemporary society many changes took place in their food habits.
- Chenchus like to eat boiled flowers of ippa (known as Mahua). They prepare sara (alcoholic drink) from Ippa Puvvu (flowers of Mahua). They drink this sara to come out of grief.
- Initially Chenchus led Nomadic life in course of time due to changes in economic situations they abandoned nomadic life and some period of time they led settled life in Temporarily constructed Huts.
- They construct their houses in cone shape. These houses are known as “Penta (Traditional Chenchu Shelters)”.

### **Nayakpod (Naikpod):**

- They are prominent in the borders of Maharashtra, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal district of Telangana.
- Their main food is Jowar, Ragi and Paddy.
- They prepare nulaka mancham (charpoy) with the coir collected the forest.

**Koyas:**

- Koya tribes are in **Warangal and Khammam** districts.
- In Telangana, they live on either side of the Godavari river. There is a influence of Godavari river on the social, economical and cultural conditions of Koya tribes.
- Koyas worship sun and the moon. they address themselves as “Koya Dora”.
- They treat themselves as the descendants of Bhima, because of the marital relation of Bhima with a Koya female.
- Koyas mainly tells  
**Chilaka Josyam (Parrot astrology)**
- They are prominent as “**Dorala Sattam**”.
- The important festivals of Koya are
  - ◆ Sammakka Sarakka jatara
  - ◆ Muthyalamma festival.
- The priests of Koyas are from Patadi family.
- The districts with high Koya population are
  - ◆ Bhadravadi Kothagudem –  
**Bhadrachalam, Ashwaraopeta**
  - ◆ Jayashankar Bhupalpally – **Eturnagaram**

**Konda Reddy's:**

- In Telangana, they are in Khammam, Warangal districts in the forest and mountain ranges on either side of Godavari river.
- Main occupations are collection of food, shifting cultivation and animal rearing.
- Konda reddys do not use plough. They destroy the forest and dig the holes with the help of small sticks and then spread / Broad cast the seeds.
- They depend on the forest produce when the grains obtained from shifting cultivation are finished.
- Konda Reddy's elect a head from themselves and he will have complete control on the Tribe People.

**Pradhans:**

- Pradhans earn their livelihood from Gonds by reciting the stories, folk tales of the gond legends in the form of songs and their life history.
- Pradhans live in the tribal area of Adilabad district.
- **Pradhans have highest literacy rate among all other tribes in Telangana.**
- Pradhans play an important role in the Gonds marriage and also in funeral procession.
- Pradhans protect (or) guardians of the traditions and customs of Gonds.

**Thoti's:**

- Thoti's are also similar to Pradhans and they too play an important role in Gonds traditions.
- Gonds call Thoti's as “**Birdhals**” and Thoti's call Gonds as “**Dhani**”.
- Thoti tribe females are expert in making tattoos.

**Andh Tribe:**

- They are less in number and found in the west Adilabad region.
- They celebrate “**Rola**” festival. As part of this, **they worship bull**.
- Their presiding deity –  
Khandoba and Bhavani.

**Bhil's:**

- They are mainly in Madya Pradesh, Chattisgarh states.
- They are very less in Telangana.

**Yerukala:**

- They are also known as “**Kurru**”.
- Yerukala females are fortune (**astrology**) tellers.
- Their main occupation is Pig rearing, knitting of baskets and wires.

**Yanadi's:**

- They are mainly in Andhra Pradesh. Some are present in borders of Telangana.

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### **Nakkala:**

- They are Nomads. They are present in some places of Telangana.
- In Telangana, they are known as **Pittalollu, Shikarilu and Guvvalollu**.
- They treat their main god “**Swamimuta**” (**maliya**) as their Hereditary asset.

## Telangana Festivals

### **Bathukamma Festival:**

- Bathukamma festival is specific to Telangana region.
- This festival is the symbol of Telangana culture & traditions.
- This festival is celebrated for 9 days starting from **Bhadrapada Amavasya (Ashwayuja Masam Shuddha Padyami)**.
- Women come to their maternal house for celebrating this festival.
- The important things in this festival are **flowers, water and nature**.
- The flowers such as Thangedu (tanners cassia), Gunugu (celosia agerentea), Marigold, Gaddi poolu (amaranth), Lotus, Chrysanthemum, Katla poolu (skyblue clustervine) are decorated as layers on a wide plate known as thambalam, in the shape of spire and **on top of it Gouramma made of turmeric is placed**.

- All women will form a circle around the Bathukamma and start singing song by clapping their hands and revolving around Bathukamma.
- Later, the men will immerse the bathukamma into water. After immersion, the women will perform puja of goddess Gouri with the water and will give vayinam to other women by telling **“Estinamma Vayanam Puchchukuntinamma Vayanam”**.
- Women apply the turmeric of Gouramma to their Mangala Sutra, because they believe it as sacred.
- This festival is celebrated for 9 days.
- First day of the festival is known as **Engili pula bathukamma** and 9<sup>th</sup> day is **Saddula Bathukamma**.
- Bathukamma is not played on the 6<sup>th</sup> day. It is known as Aligina Bathukamma (**Arrem**).
- Gouri is another name for the wife of Lord shiva Parvathi. Hence the 1<sup>st</sup> day of Bathukamma is played in the Lord shiva temple.
- By celebrating this festival. People believe that husbands will be protected from evil and ill fate and they will be bestowed with wealth.

### **Maleeda:**

- On the Saddula Bathukamma (9<sup>th</sup> day), maleeda is offered as Naivedyam. Maleeda is the combination of roti and joggery. Roti is prepared with rice flour or corn.

Day	Name of the Bathukamma	Naivedyam (food offering)
1 <sup>st</sup> day	Engili Pula Bathukamma	Sesame seeds, Nookalu (Coarse rice).
2 <sup>nd</sup> day	Atukula Bathukamma	Boiled lentils (pappu), Jaggery & Atukulu (Flattened rice).
3 <sup>rd</sup> day	Muddapappu Bathukamma	Mashed dal, Milk & Jaggery.
4 <sup>th</sup> day	Nanabiyyam Bathukamma	Nanesina Biyyam (wet rice), Milk, Jaggery.
5 <sup>th</sup> day	Atla Bathukamma	Atlu (Pan cake) or Dosa.
6 <sup>th</sup> day	Aligina Bathukamma	Bathukamma is not played.
7 <sup>th</sup> day	Vepakayala Bathukamma	Rice flour is made in the shape of Neem tree fruits.
8 <sup>th</sup> day	Vennamuddala Bathukamma	Sesame, Ghee & Jaggery.
9 <sup>th</sup> day	Saddula Bathukamma	Sattu pindi, Nuvvula pindi & Jaggery.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>After playing Bathukamma, the food offering (naivedyam) are distributed to each other.</li><li>On <b>16<sup>th</sup> June, 2014</b> Telangana government has declared Bathukamma as state festival.</li><li><b>Bandaru Sujatha Shekar</b> did research on Telangana Bathukamma songs and written a book <b>“Telangana Bathukamma Pauranika, Samajika, Samskrutika basha Parishilana”</b>.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The process of Bonalu festival is termed as <b>“Uradī”</b>.</li><li>Telangana people celebrate bonalu in the month of Ashadam.</li><li>During bonalu <b>“Garaga” dance</b> is performed.</li><li>Women prepare rice cooked with milk and jaggery in earthen pot and lit a lamp on it. The earthen pot is adorned with neem leaves, turmeric and vermillion.</li><li>Women carry the pot on the head and goes to the temple in a procession along with musical instruments playing and offer the Bonam to the mother goddess.</li><li>During the festival, Mahankali goddess treated as Yellamma, Maisamma, Pochamma, Peddamma, Poleramma etc and Bonam is offered.</li></ul> |
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### **Boddemma:**

- Bodde means small girl. Boddemma is played only by unmarried girls.
- Bathukamma is the mother's festival and Boddemma is children's festival.
- Boddemma is celebrated in the Bhadrapada masam from Bahula Panchami till Mahalaya Amavasya for nine days.
- On the first day of festival, on small table a gopuram shape is prepared with mud and Tangedu and Katla flowers are arranged around it.
- A Kalasham is prepared with rice, new blouse piece is surrounded to it and Gouramma made up of turmeric is placed on it.
- All the children in the family celebrate this festival together.
- During evening time, all the children will form a circle arund boddemma and start singing songs by revolving around it. Later dal & jaggery is offered as naivedyam.
- On the 9<sup>th</sup> day, a sweet is prepared with the rice in the kalasham and distributed.
- Festivals from boddemma till Dasara are
  - Boddemma – Pitru Amavasya – Bathukamma – Dasara

### **Bonalu:**

- The word “Bonam” means “Bhojanam” which means a meal or a feast. This festival is the offering of bhojanam to the mother goddess of villages.

- The process of Bonalu festival is termed as **“Uradī”**.
- Telangana people celebrate bonalu in the month of Ashadam.
- During bonalu **“Garaga” dance** is performed.
- Women prepare rice cooked with milk and jaggery in earthen pot and lit a lamp on it. The earthen pot is adorned with neem leaves, turmeric and vermillion.
- Women carry the pot on the head and goes to the temple in a procession along with musical instruments playing and offer the Bonam to the mother goddess.
- During the festival, Mahankali goddess treated as Yellamma, Maisamma, Pochamma, Peddamma, Poleramma etc and Bonam is offered.

### **Pothuraju:**

- Pothuraju is the brother of Mother Goddess.** He is represented by a well built base bodied man, wearing a small tightly draped red dhoti and bells on his ankles with turmeric on his body and vermillion on his forehead. He dances according to the drums.
- Pothuraju is believed to be a “Bainila Pujari”.
- Pothuraju is the 1<sup>st</sup> to start the puja programs and he treated as protector of the devotees.
- Devotees offer goat to the Pothuraju.
- Pothuraju will kill the goat with his teeth and separates the body and head. This is known as **“Gaavu Pattadam”**.
- Bonalu festival celebrations start on the 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of ashadam at **Yellamma temple in Golkonda fort**.
- On second Sunday, at Ujjaini Mahankali temple, secunderabad and at Balkampet yellamma temple.
- Lastly, it is celebrated at Akkanna-Madanna temple in Haribouli, old city. The procession takes place with Ghatam and the models of Akkanna and Madanna on the elephant and

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<p><b>finally Ghatam is immersed at Nayapul in the old city.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1908, during Musi river floods, the 6<sup>th</sup> <b>Nizam Mir Mahbub Ali Khan</b> offered bonam to Mahankali Goddess according to Hindu traditions at Mir Alam Mandi.</li></ul> <p><b>Ghatothsavam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ghatam is a copper pot, decorated in the form of mother goddess. Ghatothsavam means welcoming the mother goddess with a kalasam (copper pot) and later the Ghatam is taken as a procession in the village.</li></ul> <p><b>Procession of Palaharam Bandi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the day of Bonalu or next day, the devotees will prepare food offerings to the mother goddess and take them in the palaharam bandi (vehicle) and distribute to everyone.</li></ul> <p><b>Rangam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Performing the oracle</li><li>• Rangam is held the next morning of the Bonalu festival.</li><li>• A woman stands atop of a wet earthen pot with open hair, holding neem stems in her head and with turmeric all over the face tells about the future.</li><li>• This earthen pot is prepared by the family members of Kummari Rathaiah.</li><li>• <b>The priest of goddess are of Mudiraj caste</b> who fast on the day of bonalu and will perform <b>Rangam</b> the following day.</li><li>• Village People surrounds her, Village Headmans among People offers prayers for the welfare of Village People.</li><li>• On 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 telangana government declared bonalu as a state festival.</li></ul> <p><b>Makara Sankranthi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sankranti is celebrated in the <b>Pushya Masam</b> when sun enters into Makara Rasi.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This festival is known as <b>Harvesting Season Festival</b> because the farmers will get their crop produce.</li><li>• This festival is celebrated for 3 days. i.e., Bhogi, Sankranthi and Kanuma.</li><li>• On Bhogi and Sankranthi, the women will draw Rangoli in front of the house and place Gobbemma on it which is made up of cow dung.</li><li>• Kanuma is known as the animal's festival, on this day animals are worshipped, especially Cows.</li></ul> <p><b>Maha Shivaratri:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The day on which marriage of Lord Shiva and Parvati took place is Shivaratri.</li><li>• It is celebrated on <b>Krishna Paksha Chaturdasi of Magha masam</b>.</li><li>• Lord Shiva is worshipped with "<b>Bilvapatras</b>" which are beloved to shiva.</li><li>• People will fast on this day and stay awake the whole night.</li></ul> <p><b>Holi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This is celebrated on "Palguna Full Moon Day".</li><li>• This festival welcomes the Spring Season.</li><li>• On this day, everyone will spray colours and coloured water on each other. <b>Modugu flowers</b> are used to make natural colours and these were used in this festival.</li><li>• Before the day of Holi, there will be burning of Kama (<b>Kamadahanam</b>).</li><li>• On the evening of Holi, an alcohol known as "<b>Bhangu</b>" is prepared &amp; consumed.</li></ul> <p><b>Ugadi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This festival is celebrated on <b>Shuddha Padyami of Chaitra Masam</b>.</li><li>• Telugu new year starts from the day of Ugadi.</li><li>• The name Ugadi derived from the Sanskrit word Yuga (age) and adi (beginning), which means "The beginning of a new age".</li></ul>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the day of festival, Ugadi Pachadi is prepared with six different flavours such as sweet, salt, sour, bitter, pepper(hot), and tangy.</li> <li>• Ugadi pachadi offered to the god and later consumed by all.</li> <li>• This Ugadi pachadi will prevent different diseases which may be caused due to changing seasons.</li> <li>• The other dishes include Bhakshalu (polelu), Purapoli (sweet).</li> <li>• All the village people will gather at one place and will listen to the Panchangam by Brahmin.</li> <li>• The places where new begins with Ugadi festival are Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Konkani and Bali Tribe.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The colours are sprayed on each other and is celebrated as <b>Vasantotsavam like Holi</b>.</li> <li>• Mainly <b>Chirutala Bajana</b> is played on Sri Rama Navami day.</li> <li>• In Chirutala Bajana Ramayana story is explained from Rama's birth till his coronation.</li> </ul> |
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### Sri Krishna Janmashtami:

- The birth of lord Krishna is celebrated as Krishnastami, Gokulastami, Utsava Panduga.
- Lord Krishna is born on the Ashtami of the Krishna Paksha in the month of **Shravanam**.
- On this day, butter, curd, jaggery are offered to the lord Krishna.

### Vinayaka Chaturthi:

- Vinayaka Chaturthi is celebrated on the **Shukla Chaturdasi of Bhadrapada Masam**.
- Later, lord Ganesh is worshipped for 9 days and on the last day it is immersed in the water.
- On the day of festival, Vundrallu (Rice-flour balls), Payasam, Pulihora and lentils are offered to Ganesha as naivedyam.
- On Vinayaka chavithi, Lord Ganesha is offered with 21 varieties of leaves.
- Ganesha is offered with **Garaka (grass)**, **Maredu kaya**, **Yelakkaya** and the corn.
- On this festival, **people will refrain from eating dal because they believe that they may be indebted with loans and they do not see moon believing that they may face false allegations**.
- **Children believe that it is good to be cursed by the elders on this day**.
- Vinayaka's vehicle mushikam (rat) name is **Anindhya**.
- In Telangana, tallest Ganesh idol is installed at **Khairatabad**.
- In 1954, **Singari Shankaraiah** started the Khairatabad Ganesh idol with 1 feet height.

### Different names of Ugadi in different places:

State	Name
1. Maharashtra	Gudi padwa
2. Tamilnadu	Puthandu
3. Kerala	Vishu
4. Punjab	Baisakhi
5. West Bengal	Pohela Baisakhi
6. AP, Karnataka	Ugadi

### Sri Rama Navami:

- It is celebrated on the day of **Chaitra Shuddha Navami**, which is the birthday of lord Sri Rama and also celebrated as Sri Rama Kalyanam.
- Sri Rama is the 7<sup>th</sup> incarnation of lord Maha Vishnu.
- In Telangana, Sri Rama Navami is celebrated with great pomp & fervour at Bhadrachalam.
- On this day, the state government will send silk clothes and pearls for Sri Rama kalyanotsavam to Bhadrachalam. **This tradition is followed from Qutub Shahi period.**
- On this day, a **drink is prepared with jaggery, pepper and milk** is offered to the devotees.

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- The big laddu which will be placed in the hands of Khairatabad Ganesh will be prepared in **Tapeshwaram** of East Godavari district.

### Haritalika:

- This festival is celebrated one day before Vinayaka Chavithi on Shukla tidhiya of Bhadrapada masam.
- On this day, fasting will be observed in the morning and during night Shiva linga will be made with sand. Lord Shiva and Parvathi are worshipped.

### Dasara/ Dussehra:

- Dasara or Vijayadashami is celebrated on the day on which goddess Durga devi destroyed the demon Mahishasura.
- In Telangana, before dasara festival Bathukamma will be celebrated.
- According to Mahabharata, Pandavas kept their weapons on **Jammi tree** before going to exile and they collect the weapons while going back to the kingdom. It is also known that this day is celebrated as Dasara.
- From **Ashwayuja Shuddha Padyami to Shuddha Navami**, Navaratri are celebrated for 9 days and on the 10<sup>th</sup> day Vijayadashami is being celebrated.
- Jammi tree is worshipped on Dasara festival.
- It is believed that seeing palapitta (Indian roller bird) on Dasara will bring good fortune.
- The friends and relatives hug (**alai-balai**) each other by giving the leaves of Jammi tree.
- Jammi leaves are called as "**Bangaram**".
- On Dasara, women will showcase the toys (Bommala koluvu)
- Dance performed during Dasara is known as "**Bethala Dance**".
- On Dasara, Ravan vadh (killing of Ravana) will take place in Ramlila maidan in Delhi.

### Dhanatrayodashi / Deepavali:

- Deepavali is celebrated as a mark of **victory over Narakasura**.
- It is celebrated on **Amavasya of Ashwayuja masam**.
- 2 days before this festival, the business men will celebrate Dhanteras (Dhanatrayodashi) by worshipping Kubera and Laxmi Narayana.
- In Marwadi's, new bill books and portfolios will be started on this day.
- This festival is celebrated by Hindus, Sikhs and Jains.

### Sadar festival:

- This is also known as **Mahisha festival**.
- This is celebrated for two to three days after Deepavali.
- Buffalo, which is the vehicle of Yamadharma Raju will be decorated with garlands, painted horns and ankle bells will tied and it will be paraded through the streets.
- This festival is celebrated majorly by **Yadava community**.
- It is believed that by celebrating this festival there will not be untimely deaths.

### Kartika Pournami:

- Kartika masam (month) will be started on the next day of Diwali. In this month, every day the women will worship stars and they lit a oil lamp before the sun rise.
- On Karthika Pournami, oil lamps with 365 wicks are lit in lord Shiva or Vishnu temples.

### Polala Amavasya:

- It is celebrated **during the end of Shravana masam and starting of Bhadrapadam**.
- On this day, bulls are decorated with colours and peacock feathers are tied to the horns of bulls and they are worshipped.
- It is celebrated for the good crop produce.

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### **Rakhi Pournami:**

- It is celebrated on Purnima (full moon day) of Shravanam.
- Sisters tie Rakhi to brothers as a mark of love.
- Shravana Purnima is known as Jandhyala Purnima. On this day, the old Jandhyam (thread) will be replaced with a new one.

### **Hanuman Jayanthi:**

- It is observed on the day of **Chaitra shuddha pournima**.
- Lord Hanuman loves the **garland of betel leaves**.

### **Mukkoti Ekadasi:**

- This is celebrated on Margashira Shukla paksha ekadasi, when sun moves to the north side. On this day, devotees will only consume **Tulasi water**.
- In Telangana, there is a tradition of donating **Bhagavt Geeta book** on this day.
- It is believed that lord Vishnu on his Garuda vehicle along with gods will come to the earth to bless the devotees on this day.

### **Vasantha Panchami:**

- It is celebrated on the day of **Magha Shuddha Panchami**.
- On this day, Saraswati Goddess is worshipped. This festival day is also known as "**Vidyarudhi day**".
- On this day in Basara, akshara abhyasam ceremony is conducted for toddlers.

### **Mrugashira:**

- Farmers celebrate this day when rainy season is about to start.
- Celebrated in the villages during 1<sup>st</sup> week of June.

### **Festivals celebrated by Telangana Government:**

- Kites festival during Sankranthi – January
- Satavahana festival in Karimnagar – January
- Deccan festival, Hyderabad – February
- Lumbini festival as the occasion of Buddha Jayanti – April, May
- Kakatiya festival, Warangal – October

### **Tribal Festivals**

#### **Teej Festival:**

- This festival is celebrated by **Banjaras (Lambadas)** every year in the month of Shravanam before planting the saplings.
- Celebrated in Shravana masam.
- The celebration starts with the sowing of wheat in a woven basket of date twigs on the 1<sup>st</sup> day.
- For the 9 days, these baskets are kept in a special place, watered well and are worshipped. These seeds will be sprouted till the 9<sup>th</sup> day.
- On the 9<sup>th</sup> day, these baskets with seedlings are immersed in the water.
- 9<sup>th</sup> day is the important day. On this day, rice made with jaggery and ghee will be offered to god Sevabhayya.
- This is celebrated only by the **unmarried girls**, with pure heart.
- Married women, men and widows will be away from these celebrations.
- On this day, the unmarried girl shouldn't eat chillies, salt & meat.
- As part of this festival, tribals worship **Meramma Goddess** for safeguarding the children and women.
- The ritual in which the goat will be sacrificed before the silver idol of Meramma Goddess is known as "Akado".

- The important ritual in Teej festival is “Boradi Jhaskero”, which means piercing with the thornes.

### **Sheetla (Sithla) Bhavani Festival:**

- This festival is celebrated by Lambadas
- Every year in the beginning of the rainy season, 7 stones are installed under the neem tree which are treated as the 7 forms of Bhavani goddess and bonam is offered to the goddess with Green grams & Bengal gram.
- During this festival, a goat will be sacrificed before the goddess and that place is crossed by oxen. This is known as “**Edla datudu featival**” (crossing of oxen).

### **Sri Sri Sri Sevalal Maharaj Jayanthi:**

- Sri Sevalal Jayanthi is celebrated by Banjaras on **15<sup>th</sup> February**.
- Sri Sevalal was born during Bhakthi movement. He did many efforts for eradicating the superstitions and for abolition of Sara (alcohol).
- On this festival, an offering known as “**Bhog Bandar**” will be prepared with cow ghee and joggery.

### **Nishani Goddess Festival:**

- This festival is also known as Chaitrapurab / Etikala or Etela festival.
- It is celebrated during ugadi festival in Chaitra masam by the tribals.
- On this festival, the village priest will give a bow and arrow to a child and direct him to go into the forest and all other will follow him.
- The men who follow the child should hunt some animal and offer it to Nishani Goddess.

### **Pedda Devudu Festival (Big Deity):**

- This festival is celebrated by tribals before the rainy season in **Vaishaka Masam**, praying for good rains and for protection/welfare of village.
- Parigi pitta** (a bird) will be sacrificed on this day, which is beloved to the Pedda Devudu.

### **Aki pen Festival:**

- Aki pen is the goddess of Gonds.
- The first grown fruits, flowers and vegetables are 1<sup>st</sup> offered to the goddess Akipen by the Gonds.

### **Persa pen:**

- Persa pen is the God of Gonds

### **Rajul Munda Festival:**

- This is celebrated by tribals before plucking the leaves and cutting the teak wood.

### **Masoba:**

- Masoba is trated as “Border deity” for the village.

### **Dhund Utsav:**

- This is celebrated as a part of Holi festival by the tribals of Samya thanda of Karepalli mandal, Khammam district.
- In this, the husbands will be trying to steal the food items and the wives try to protect the food by beating husbands with a stick.

## **Christian Festivals in Telangana**

### **Christmas:**

- Every year it is celebrated on 25<sup>th</sup> December, commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ.
- On this day, Christian will give gifts to each other; decorate the Christmas tree. Children believe that Santa clause will come in a horse cart to give them gifts.

### **Good Friday:**

- Good Friday is observed on the Friday, preceding Easter Sunday.
- It is commemorating the crucifixion of Jesus.

### **Easter:**

- Easter is celebrated on the Sunday, commemorating the resurrection of Jesus.

## Muslim Festivals in Telangana

### **Muharram (Peerla Panduga):**

- Muharram is **the 1<sup>st</sup> month in Islamic calendar.**
- It is one of the 4 sacred months in which warfare is forbidden.
- The name Muharram is originated from the word “**Haram**”, which means forbidden.
- Shia Muslims call Muharram as “**Youme Ashura**”
- Muharram is not a festival. In this month of Muharram, Imam Hussain and his followers were martyred in the battle of Karbala.
- These ten days, they spend in the remembrance of martyrs
- **Shia Muslims celebrate Muharram.**
- Qutub Shahis were Shia Muslims, who gave more importance to Muharram in Golkonda kingdom.
- On this day, after seeing the moon the fire work (Agni gundam) will be made.
- Shias observe 10<sup>th</sup> day Muharram as mourning day, because on this day Imam Hussain sacrificed his life.
- During these days, they prepare different food items like rotis, sweet (sharbhat) and distribute.
- In Telangana, Muharram is celebrated by Hindu-Muslims.
- In Hyderabad, a place known as **Badeshahi Ashurkhana** has hundreds of years of history in celebrating Muharram.
- In Hyderabad, on the last day “Peerlu”(Alam-relic) is being carried on top of an elephant and taken as a procession **from Bibi ka Alam to Chaderghat.**

### **Matam:**

- During Muharram, the Shia muslims in old city will hurt themselves till the blood flow out to

show their grief. This is known as Matam (chest beating).

### **Ashurkhana:**

- These are also known as Iyambara, Barga and Alava.
- Ashurkhana turns into a pilgrimage site where alams (battle standards / peerlu) are installed to commemorate the sacrifice of Imam Hussain.

### **Ramadan / Ramzan**

#### **(Eid-ul-Fitr or Eid-al-Fitr):**

- Ramadan is **the 9<sup>th</sup> month of the Islamic calendar.**
- It is a most sacred month for Muslims.
- Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated in the **Shawwal month**, as the moon sights in the sky.
- Ramadan month is spent by Muslims fasting from dawn to dusk and by doing prayers.
- During Ramadan month, the food taken before sunrise is known as **Sahar**.
- The time after sunset when the fast is broken is known as **Iftar**.
- During Iftar, a special dish known as “**Haleem**” is prepared in Hyderabad.
- 27<sup>th</sup> day of Ramadan is celebrated as “**Laylat-ul-Qadr**”(or) **Shab-e-Qadr**”(night of power). It is believed that the “**Holy Quran**” was sent to the prophet on this night.

### **Zakat:**

- Every Muslim will do charity as per his capacity. This is known as Zakat.
- Along with Zakat, Fitr is done as a charity to the poor who don't even have food to eat.

### **Bakrid (Eid-al-Adha) or (Eid-ul-Zuha):**

- It is celebrated as a commemoration of the sacrifice of the prophet Ibrahim.
- On the day of Bakrid, **Qurbani** will be given. Qurbani (meat of the sacrificed animal) will be distributed among friends and relatives.

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### **Milad-un-Nabi:**

- Milad-un-Nabi is the festival of Muslims, which commemorates the **birthday of prophet Muhammad**.

### **Shab-e-Barat:**

- It is celebrated on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of Shaban month.
- On this day Muslims, will visit the graveyards of their family members, give Fateha (offering) and read 1<sup>st</sup> sura from the holi Quran.

### **Sufi's:**

- Sufism is a dimension of Islam, which began very early in Islamic history (in theory Sufism / Sufi religion is earlier than Mahammedian Religion). Sufi saints believe in Allah.
- They believe in a doctrine known as "**Tawhid**", which means Allah is one and is everything.
- Sufi's treat all religions equally. Sufi saints stay away from society and politics. Hence, people had respect for them.
- Sufi saints also approved the doctrines of Hinduism, hence received respect from Hindus also.
- Hindu-Muslim lived together happily because of Sufi saints. Because of this, mixed culture can be seen in Hyderabad.

### **Urs / Urus:**

- In Persia, Dargah is a shrine built over the tomb of a Sufi saint.
- In Persian language, Dargah means portal or gateway.
- People visit dargah to take the blessings of the deceased / dead saint.
- The death anniversary of the Sufi saint, is celebrated as "Urs".
- During Urs, a musical concert known as "Qawal" will be conducted.

### **Important Dargahs in Telangana:**

- Janpahad Dargah (Saidulu Dargah) – Suryapet
- Jahangir pir Dargah – Ranga Reddy
- Pahadi Sharif Dargah – Moula Ali, Hyderabad
- Arvapalli Dargah – Suryapet
- Shawali Dargah – Ranga Reddy
- Tekmal Dargah, Peerlagutta Dargah – Medak
- Niranjan Shawali Dargah (Rangapur) – Nagar Kurnool
- Latif Shawali Dargah – Nalgonda
- Bade Pahad Dargah – Nizamabad
- Yousuf Saheb Sharif Baba Dargah (Yousufian Dargah) – Nampally, Hyderabad.

## **Telangana Jataras (Fairs)**

### **Sammakka - Saralakka Jatara (Medaram):**

- Sammakka – Saralamma jatara takes place in Tadvai mandal, Medaram village in Mulugu district.
- This is a tribal fair, performed by the 'Koya' tribe. But it is mainly celebrated by non-tribes.

### **History of Jatara:**

- During Kakatiyas period, the tribal king "Medaraju" of tadvai region got his daughter Sammakka married to his nephew Pagididda Raju.
- Sammakka- Pagididda Raju has two daughter, one son.
- Daughters – Saralamma, Nagulamma
- Son – Jampanna
- Saralamma husband – Govinda raju
- In 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D, Pagididda Raju was a feudatory chief of kakatiyas, ruling over Medaram region.
- Due to severe famine in the region, the people of Medaram did not pay the taxes. Kakatiya

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| <p>ruler Prataparudra- II became furious and attacked medaram along with his army chief <b>Yugandhara (Gannamanayaka)</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Family of Pagididda Raju with the help of local tribals revolted against Prataparudra-II. Pagididda Raju, Govinda Raju and Sarakka died during the revolt in the Battle field itself.</li><li><b>Jampanna</b> didn't want to be killed by the army, jumped into a stream "<b>Sampenga vagu</b>" (<b>Dayyala Madugu</b>) and died. The water of the stream turned in to red colour because of the blood of Jampanna. From then, it is named as Jampanna vagu.</li><li>Sammakka fought valiantly with Kakatiya forces, finally she walked into the forest towards <b>Chilakalagutta</b> and was disappeared.</li><li>At Chilakalagutta, where Sammakka disappeared, the tribals found a box with vermillion and turmeric.</li><li>Tribals treat the <b>box with vermillion</b> as a form of Sammakka and <b>celebrate Sammakka-Sarakka jatara for every two years on Shuddha Poornima of Magha masam</b>.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vehicle of Sammakka – Tiger</li><li>Vehicle of Saralamma – Deer</li><li>In this Jatara, <b>the tribals will be priests</b>.</li><li>The devotees offer <b>Bangaram (jaggery)</b> equal to their body weight.</li><li>UNESCO recognised this fair (Jatara) as the biggest Jatara in Asia.</li><li>After Kumbh Mela, Medaram Jatara is the largest in India. Medaram Jatara also known as <b>Telangana Kumbhmela</b>.</li><li>This was recognised as the state festival on <b>1<sup>st</sup> February, 1996</b> by the then Andhra Pradesh government.</li></ul> |
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### Nagoba Jatara:

- It is a Tribal festival held in **Keslapur village, Indravelli mandal of Adilabad district**.
- It is celebrated by Gond tribes on **Bahula Amavasya of Pushya masam**.
- Nagoba means Naga Devata** (snake goddess). They worship goddess in snake form.
- Mainly this is celebrated by the **Mesram clan of Gond tribes**.
- About 20 members of Mesram clan tribes will fetch water in new pots from Godavari in Godi seriyala region of Kadempur mandal and will walk for about 80 Kms. With this Nagoba Jatara begins.
- They reach Keslapur village along with Godavari water and will stay under the Banyan tree. On the Amavasya day, the Nagoba goddess will be anointed (Abhishekam) with the Godavari water.
- The Gonds also perform “Toom” puja, in the remembrance of the departed people in the clan of that year.
- Gonds perform “**Gussadi dance**” during Nagoba jatara.

**Gond Darbar:**

- In 1940, prof. Christopher von Furer – Haimendorf started Gond Darbar during Nagoba fair. The district collector will attend the darbar and the tribals will tell their grievances to the collector. This tradition is still followed.

**Gollagatha Jatara  
(Peddagattu Jatara):**

- This is also known as Peddagattu Jatara, Durajpally Jatara.
  - This is celebrated **Palasherlaiah gattu in Durajpally village of Suryapet district.**
  - During this Jatara, Yadavas will fulfil their vows to the presiding deity, **Sri Lingamanthula Swamy.**
  - The Jatara will commence with the bringing of the divine box with 30 idols of deities known as “Devarapette” to the temple and will be shown to the related persons.
  - The **Yadavas of Khasimpet**, will decorate the gold pot on the Gopuram of the temple.
  - **Yadava community of Suryapet** will bring “Makara Toranam” to the deity in procession.
  - The pujas will be performed to the **goddess Choudamma, sister of Lingamanthula Swamy.**
  - The rituals like **Dishti Puja and lighting of Ganda Deepam** are performed.
  - Devotees will lick the Prasadam like dogs.
  - This Jatara is celebrated for 4 days, **one in every 2 years.**
  - The Jatara concludes by performing Kesaram to the God by the priests.
  - This is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest jatara in Telangana, after Sammakka- Sarakka jatara.
- NOTE :** Lingamanthula temple is constructed by chola Chalukya (Yadava) kings.

**Edupayala Jatara:**

- **Edupayala Vana Durga Bhavani temple** is located at peddagutta tunnel in **Nagasani palli village of Papannapet mandal, Medak district.** The temple is situated at a place where a manjeera river divides into 7 streams (7 payalu), hence it is known as Edupayala Jatara.
- As this temple is in Peddagutta tunnel, this is also called as **Garuda Ganda.**
- Every year it is celebrated for 3 days, beginning from the day of **Mahashivaratri.**
- The goddess worshipped in this Jatara – **Vanadurga Bhavani.**
- People believe that taking bath in “**Papala Madugu**” will wash off the sins. Papalamadugu located near Edupayala temple.
- During jatara, devotees will take bath in the Edupayalu and spend one night in the temple.
- The important feature of the Jatara is that the representatives from 18 communities will perform pujas according to their traditions.
- The Jatara will be concluded by Rathotsavam.

**Kondagattu Jatara:**

- Kondagattu Jatara is celebrated at **Anjaneya Swamy temple**, situated at **Muthyampeta village of Mallial mandal, Jagtial district.**
- In this temple, **the idol of god one side will be Narasimha Swamy face and the other side Anjaneya Swamy face.**
- The idol of Anjaneya Swamy will have shell, wheels and the picture of Sita Rama in the heart.
- Devotees believe that if puja is performed for 40 days, they will be blessed with children.
- Bethala Swamy temple is located on the hillock.
- The tear of Sitarama and the foot prints of Sri Rama are present on the hillock.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- **Kondal, Bojjapothana** caves are present in Kondagattu.

### **Komaravelli Mallanna Jatara:**

- This is celebrated in Komaravelli village of **Siddipet district**.
- The main deity in Komaravelli is **Mallikarjuna Swamy (Mallanna)**.
- Every year, jatara begins in Magha Masam and lasts till Ugadi.
- The priests are “Oggu Pujaris”
- Devotees circumambulate round the gangireni tree and pray god for their wishes at volla banda or vallubanda.
- Devotees believe that Mahadeva came in the form of mallanna and married Balimedala Devi of Balija community.

### **Kurumurthy Jatara:**

- This Jatara is celebrated in kurumurthy village, Chinnachintakunta mandal of Mahbubnagar district.
- Jatara is celebrated during the brahmothsava of **Sri Venkateshwara Swamy**.
- During this jatara the **Madigas of Vaddeman village will stitch foot wear (Uddalu)** for the god and the devotees will get hit by the foot wear of the god.
- Kurumurthy temple is known as **second Tirupati or Telangana Tirupati**.
- Similar to Tirupati, here also the god is present on seven hills. (Edukondalu) and there is Mokalla gundam same as Mokalla Parvatham in Tirupati.

### **Manyamkonda Jatara:**

- Jatara is celebrated at Manyamkonda in Mahbubnagar district.
- The god in Manyamkonda is **Venkateshwara Swamy**.
- This temple is known as poor man’s Tirupati and Palamoor Tirupati.

- Sri Rama Chandra Murthy and Anjaneya swamy temples are also present in Manyamkonda. During this festival, devotees will observe Hanuman Diksha.
- The important features are the water tank which is not digged, the idol of god which is not chiselled.
- Every day puja is performed with the leaves of **Jammi tree**.

### **Koravi Jatara:**

- This jatara is celebrated in **Koravi village** of Mahbubabad district on the day of **Shiva Ratri**.
- The deity in Koravi – **Sri Veera Bhadra Swamy**

### **Bejjanki Jatara:**

- This is celebrated in Chaitra masam, Laxmi Narayana temple in Bejjanki of **Siddipet district**.
- Here the pillars of the temple are carved with Samudra madhana story, Rasanrutyam and the statue of Trimurthulu with his wifes.

### **Velala Jatara:**

- Celebrated on Mahashiva ratri in Velala, **Mancheriyal district**.
- In **Velala**, there is a temple of **Gattu Mallanna** on the hollock on the banks of Godavari river.
- The god played during this jatara is Lord Shiva.

### **Inavolu Mallanna Jatara:**

- Celebrated in Inavolu of **Warangal Urban district**.
- The god in Inavolu is **Mallikarjuna Swamy**.
- Initially known as “Mailar” god. The beloved thing for god is **Turmeric (Bandari)**.
- The Bramotsavas start with the ritual known as Peddabandi, this tradition performed by the descendants of **Marneni Clan**.

### **Tulja Bhavani Jatara:**

- Celebrated during Navaratri of Dasara festival at **Peddamunigal village of Chandampet mandal, Nalgonda District.**
- This Jatara is attended by the Lambadi tribes and many others.
- The main priest is also a Lambadi.

### **Nallakonda Jatara:**

- Celebrated in **Narasimha swamy temple** in Nallakonda village, Kodimial mandal of **Jagtial district.**
- According to puranas, Sri Maha Vishnu stepped on this hill (konda) after destroying Hiranyakasyapa.

### **Ketaki Sangameshwara Swamy Jatara:**

- Sri Ketaki Sangameshwara Swamy temple is located in Jharasangam village (near Zaheerabad) of **Sangareddy district.**
- In this temple, there are Gods Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara.
- Every year brahmotsavams are conducted from Magha Bahula Dashami to Phalguna Shudda Padyami.
- Devotees believe that if they take bath in the Amrutha Gundam near the temple, the skin diseases will be cured.

### **Joginatha Jatara:**

- **Joginatha temple** is located at Jogipet of **Sanga Reddy district.**
- Every year, the Jatara is celebrated in the March month.

### **Siddulagutta Jatara:**

- Siddulagutta is situated in **Armoor mandal of Nizamabad district.**
- Here lord Shiva is prayed as **Sidda Lingeshwara Swamy.**

### **Maldakal Jatara:**

- This Jatara is celebrated in Venkateshwara Swamy temple at Maldakal of Jogulamba Gadwal district.
- Maldakal Venkateshwara Swamy is called “Timmappa”. Hence, it is also known as Timmappa Jatara.

### **Kothakonda Jatara:**

- Celebrated in Kothakonda of Bhimadevarapalli mandal, Warangal Urban district.
- The god here is **Veera Bhadra Swamy.**
- Here the deity will be with big moustache (kora meesalu). Hence also known as Kora Meesala Veerabhadra Swamy.
- The devotees will offer Kora-Meesam to the Diety, this tradition is started by Kedara Panditas during Kakatiya's period.
- Kothakonda jatara is celebrated during Sankranti festival every year.

### **Saleshwaram Jatara:**

- This is celebrated in the **Shiva temple**, located in Nallamala forest of Appaipalli village, Lingala Mandal of **Nagar Kurnool district.**
- This is known as the **Telangana Amarnath.**
- This temple will be opened only for 5 days in a year.
- This jatara is performed by **Chenchu tribes.**

### **Rangapur Jatara:**

- Celebrated in Rangapur village, Achampet mandal of Nagar Kurnool.
- Here **Uma Maheshwara temple** is situated on the hillock of Nallamala forest.
- There is **Hazarath Niranjan Shavali dargah**, down the hill.

### **Gangamma Jatara:**

- Celebrated in Bikkamalla village of **Suryapet district.**
- Every year performed on Ugadi by the **Masanapalli Yadavas.**
- Devotees take bath in **Tanamcherla**, present near the temple.

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Jataras (Fairs)		
Jatara	District	God (Deity)
1) Bejjanki	Siddipet	Lakshmi Narayana Swamy
2) Kudavelli / Kudelli Jatara	Siddipet	Rama Lingeshwara Swamy
3) Pullur Banda Jatara	Siddipet	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
4) Komaravelli Jatara	Siddipet	Mallikarjuna Swamy
5) Duddeda Jatara	Siddipet	Shambu Devudu
6) Singaraya Jatara	Siddipet	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
7) Saleshwaram	Nagar Kurnool	Shiva
8) Sircina Gandla	Nagar Kurnool	Sita Rama
9) Rangapur	Nagar Kurnool	Uma Maheshwara
10) Singotam	Nagar Kurnool	Lakshmi Narasimha
11) Ketaki Sangameshwara Swamy	Sangareddy	Sangameswarudu (Shiva)
12) Joginathudu	Sangareddy	Shiva
13) Shambu Lingeshwara Swamy	Nalgonda	Shambu Lingeshwara Swamy
14) Cheruvu Gattu	Nalgonda	Jadala Ramalingeshwara Swamy
15) Kodandapuram Jatara	Nalgonda	Venkateshwara Swamy
16) Adavi Devulapalli Jatara	Nalgonda	Kanaka Durga
17) Tulja Bhavani Jatara	Nalgonda	Tulja Bhavani Devi
18) Gollagattu / Peddagattu Jatara	Suryapet	Lingamanthula Swamy
19) Arvapally Jatara	Suryapet	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
20) Mella Cheruvu Jatara	Suryapet	Shambu Lingeshwara Swamy
21) Gangamma Jatara	Suryapet	Gangamma
22) Kondagattu Jatara	Jagital	Anjaneya Swamy
23) Nalla konda Jatara	Jagital	Narasimha Swamy
24) Edupayala Jatara	Medak	Durga Bhavani
25) Betala Swamy Jatara (Alladurg)	Medak	Bethala
26) Renuka Yellamma Jatara (Alladurg)	Medak	Renuka Yellamma
27) Velala Jatara	Mancherial	Shiva
28) Katherasala Jatara	Mancherial	Mallanna Swamy
29) Siddulagutta Jatara	Nizamabad	Sri Siddeshwara Swamy
30) Limbadri gutta	Nizamabad	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
31) Janda Balaji Jatara	Nizamabad	Balaji (Venkateshwar Swamy)
32) Adelli Pochamma Jatara	Nirmal	Pochamma
33) Maldakal Jatara	Jogulamba Gadwal	Sri Venkateshwara Swamy (Timmappa)
34) Gadwal Jatara	Jogulamba Gadwal	Chenna Kesava Swamy

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35) Kothakonda Jatara	Warangal urban	Veera Bhadra Swamy
36) Inavolu Jatara	Warangal urban	Mallikarjun Swamy
37) Kodavatancha / Kotancha Jatara	Jaya Shankar Bhupalpally	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
38) Tegada Jatara	Bhadradri Kothagudem	Bhadrakali, Veera Bhadra temples
39) Tirdhala Jatara	Khammam	Sangameshwara Swamy
40) Singaraya Jatara	Karimnagar	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
41) Kurumurthy Jatara	Mahbubnagar	Venkateshwara Swamy
42) Manyamkonda Jatara	Mahbubnagar	Venkateshwara Swamy

## Telangana Handicrafts & Skills

### Nirmal Arts / Handy Crafts

#### (Nirmal district):

- The origin of the Nirmal craft is traced back to the **Kakatiya era**.
- During Kakatiya period, Nirmal toys were widely used by Motifs.
- In 17<sup>th</sup> Century, Nimma Naidu prepared toys with teak woods, punika wood and encouraged the art from that time it got developed.
- Nimma Naidu of Padma nayaka dynasty ruled over the Nirmal province.
- Nirmal wooden toys (koya bommalu), beautiful lacquer paintings, oil paintings and wood paintings are world renowned.
- Nirmal toys will have golden shine which are prepared with natural dyes.
- These are prepared with locally available variety of softwood called **Puniki** or white sander. This softwood can be easily carved into different shapes.
- **Duco paints** are used for Nirmal arts.
- Nirmal city is the centre for the Nirmal toys, crafts & paintings. These are known as “Naqash”.
- the artists are following the style of Brahma **Routhu Padma Rao** in the paintings.
- Nirmal arts are mainly available in 3 forms.
  - ◆ Nirmal toys.
  - ◆ Nirmal household articles and

- ◆ Nirmal Paintings.
- All these are known as **Nirmal artware**.
- Nirmal artists also make **Ganijsha** playing cards, these were allotted patent rights in 2010.
- Nirmal paintings & furniture was given Geographical Indication status in the year 2008-09.

### Cheriyal Scroll Paintings

#### (Siddipet district):

- Cheriyal village in Siddipet district is well known for the scroll paintings.
- Telangana is well known for the scroll paintings which will be in narrative format, much like a film roll, depicting the stories from Indian Mythology on Cloth.
- The artisans of scroll paintings are known as **Nakash** these paintings are also known as “Theme Paintings”.

### Pembarthi Handicrafts

#### (Jangaon district):

- **Pembarthi village in Jangaon district** is well known for Handicrafts which are made on the **hard-brass metal sheet**.
- This brassware art forms were flourished during the reign of Kakatiya empire.
- These artforms are mainly made up of “**Brass**” metal.
- In Pembarthi village, the family members of “Kanchara” caste are experts in this art work.

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<p>This Brassware art was changed as a secular art due to the influence of Hindu – Muslims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Statues of God &amp; Goddesses, Dwajasthambam and Attar daan (Perfume boxes), Chandelier, decorated pots are manufactured.</li><li>• Pembarthi artform is world renowned because of <b>Ayla Achary</b>.</li><li>• In 1956, under the leadership of Ayla Achary <b>“Vishwakarma Brass, Copper, Silver industrial society”</b> was formed.</li><li>• The central Government has formed a cluster of Brassware artforms and allotted Rs. One and half crore for its development under <b>SFURTI (scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries)</b>.</li><li>• It received Geographical identification April 2010 – March 2011, an honour for the craft.</li></ul>	<p><b>Note:</b> Silver filigree with the title “Tarakasi”, manufactured at Cuttack in Odisha state is very famous in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Karimnagar Silver filigree received Geographical Identification status in 2007.</li><li>• Silver filigree includes Pan Daan, Plates, Attar Daan (Perfume box) and ear rings.</li><li>• The English word “Filigree” is shortened form of “Filigreen” which is derived from a <b>Latin word</b> “Filum” means thread.</li><li>• In 2006, when American President George Bush visited Hyderabad, he was gifted filigree miniature form.</li></ul>
<p><b>Bidri Ware:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The term “Bidri Ware” originates from Bidar (Presently in Karnataka) which was a part of erstwhile Hyderabad state. This artware was developed in Bidar.</li><li>• This was migrated from Iran to the Hyderabad State.</li><li>• Bidriware is Manufactured from <b>an alloy of Copper and Zinc (Gun Metal)</b> by casting.</li><li>• Zinc gives artware a deep black colour, on which design is engraved on it with silver or Gold (<b>Copper + Zinc + Silver</b>).</li><li>• Decorative pieces, Flower Vases, Ornament boxes are made from Bidri ware.</li><li>• Hyderabad is famous for the Bidri ware.</li></ul>	<p><b>Dhokra Metal Craft:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Dhokra</b> means Bell metal art.</li><li>• Wax, mud and brass are used for making toys.</li><li>• This artform is prominent in the tribal areas of <b>Komaram Bheem Asifabad and Adilabad districts</b>.</li><li>• This art can be in Ushgaon, jagaon (Jainuru mandal) and Kerimeri mandal.</li><li>• The <b>“Oja”</b> community is well known for this art.</li><li>• The items include tribal designs, horses, peacocks, statues of deities are manufactured without any joints.</li><li>• The famous item of Dhokra metal craft is the <b>“Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro”</b>.</li><li>• The name Dhokra is derived from the <b>Dhokra Damar</b> tribes of West Bengal &amp; Odisha, who are the traditional metalsmiths.</li></ul>
<p><b>Silver Filigree:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Silver Filigree is a delicate kind of Jewellery metalwork and varieties of toys made with silver threads.</li><li>• Around 200 years ago, this art was initiated at Elagandula village of <b>Karimnagar district</b>. In Karimnagar, this art was started by a Goldsmith named <b>Kadarla Ramaiah</b>.</li><li>• In India, Karimnagar is the 2<sup>nd</sup> city for Silver filigree.</li></ul>	<p><b>Banjara Needle Craft (Hyderabad):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Banjara needle craft is developed by Banjaras of Telangana.</li><li>• Clothes are decorated with different colours of embroidery threads, mirrors, small stones and shells.</li></ul> <p><b>Bronze Statues:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Shilparamam in Hyderabad</b> is world famous for Bronze statues.</li><li>• These include statues of Gods &amp; goddess, decorative items and Nataraj idol.</li></ul>

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### **Wood Carvings:**

- In Telangana, **Bhuvanagiri district** & other places are famous for wood carvings. Different handicrafts are prepared by carving the wood.
- These include wooden panels, decorative items, statues of deities, arches and chairs.

### **Pochampally Sarees**

#### **(Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district):**

- **Ikat fabrics** of Pochampally village are world famous.
- Ikat is a dyeing technique used to pattern textiles that employs dyeing to the yarns and weaving the fabric.
- In 2005, Pochampally sarees were given **Geographical indication (GI) status**.
- Silk City of Telangana – **Pochampally**.
- The method known as **Telia Rumal** is originated from Pochampally, in which natural vegetable dyes will be used.
- Using Ikat technique different pictures and margins are made on the fabric.
- Firstly, the Yarn is dipped in the oil and is dried. Then it is soaked overnight in the water with goat dung. This is followed for 4 days, later the pictures are drawn using tie & dye technique.
- On Telia rumal, small blocks, stars, lines and diamonds are painted. This Telia rumal was exported during Nizam period.
- Pochampally is well known for **tie & dye** technique.
- **Puttapaka village** of samsthan Narayanpuram Mandal, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District is famous for weaving **Telia rumal**.
- This Puttapaka Telia rumal got GI Tag recognition in the year 2019-20.
- Padmasri Award winner Gajam Anjaiah is famous for the works of weaving Telia rumal and dyeing colours with Tie and Dye Technique.

### **Gadwal Sarees:**

- Gadwal is notable for handcrafted woven and Zari sarees.
- In Tirupati, during Brahmostsavas Lord Venkateshwara Swamy will adorned with Gadwal Saree.
- In 2011, it was given Geographical indication (GI) status.

### **Siddipet Sarees:**

- Siddipet is well known for **Siddipet Gollabhamma sarees**.
- The saree received Geographical indication (GI) status in 2011.

**Note:** Telangana weaver who weaved a saree which fits in a matchbox is **Parandamulu**.

### **Narayanpet Sarees:**

- These sarees have **golden border**. They have 100 years of History.

### **Warangal Carpets (Tivachi):**

- Locally, Carpets are known as “**Jamkanas**”.
- Warangal Carpets are also known as **Durries**.
- Kothavada of Warangal district in Telangana is popular for Carpets.
- Italy traveller Marcopolo visited Kakatiya Kingdom and mentioned about carpets in his book.

### **Ranjan pots:**

- Traditionally & Scientifically manufactured mud pots are known as Ranjan pots.
- The speciality of these pots is keeping the water cool according to the season.
- **Adilabad district** is well known for these pots.
- These are also manufactured in Shadnagar of Ranga Reddy district.

### **Pearls:**

- Making holes to the naturally obtained pearls is very delicate work.
- Artisans of **Chandampet in Medak district** are well known experts for this work in all over India.

**Bangles:**

- Hyderabad is well known for the manufacture of Bangles.
- **Lad Bazar** near Charminar is the main centre for this.
- During Nizam period, a Urdu poetess **Chanda bai Mah Laqa** ha introduced bangles studded with diamond stones.
- Lac bangles are prominent among other Bangles.
- Lacs prepared by Knitting is known as **Crosia needle work**.

**Korutla Paper Making:**

- **Jagityala District of Korutla** famous for Art of paper making.

**Dummugudem Lace industry:**

- **Dummugudem in Bhadravati Kothagudem district** of Telangana is well known for the Lace industry.
- Lace industry was introduced in India by Christian missionaries.

**Telangana Handicrafts Logo – Golconda:**

- State government have selected “Golconda” logo for the Telangana state handicrafts development corporation.
- Every item sold through Telangana State handicraft development corporation will have Golconda logo on it.

**Pochampally handloom Park is given Indian handloom Brand Recognition:**

- In 2015, Central government has given the recognition as Indian handloom brand to Ikat clothes of Pochampally handloom park.
- Hence, every product of Pochampally will have the logo of Indian handlooms and these products can be exported easily.

## **Geographical Indication (GI)**

- A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.
- The name of the product which was allotted GI status, should not be used to any other product in any other place.
- **Paris Convention**, held in 1883 has decided to give GI status as a part of Intellectual property rights.
- GI status will be given according to the **Trips Agreement of (WTO) World Trade Organisation**.
- In 1999, India enacted Geographical indication act, which came into force in 2003.
- **In India, Ministry of Industries and Commerce is the nodal agency** for Geographical indication. The headquarters of Geographical indication is at **Chennai**.
- In India, 1<sup>st</sup> GI status was given in 2004 – 05 for the following products.
  - ◆ Darjeeling Tea (West Bengal)
  - ◆ Aranmula Kannadi (Handicraft of Kerala)
  - ◆ Pochampally Ikat (Telangana)

**GI tagged Products in Telangana:**

GI tagged Product	Year
1) Pochampally Ikat	2004-05
2) Silver Filigree	2007-08
3) Nirmal toys	2008-09
4) Nirmal paintings	2008-09
5) Nirmal furniture	2008-09
6) Cheriyal Paintings	2010-11
7) Pembarthi Metal Crafts	2010-11
8) Gadwal Sarees	2010-11

9) Hyderabad Haleem	2010-11
10) Siddipet Gollabhamma Sarees	2011-12
11) Narayanpet Handloom Sarees	2012-13
12) Adilabad Dhokra	2017-18
13) Warangal Durries	2017-18
14) Puttapaka telia Rumal	2019-20

### **Different places in Telangana – Famous Products:**

- Paper making – Korutla
- Pearls – Chandampet
- Seeds – Ankapur
- Mats – Mahbubnagar
- Zari Sarees – Siddipet, Gadwal
- Ivory toys – Secunderabad
- Haleem, Qurbani Sweet – Hyderabad
- Bronze Sculptures – Shilparamam
- Neem Trees – Bhimgallu
- Ippa Trees (Mahua) – Navipet
- Carpets – Warangal, Alampur
- Blankets, Carpets – Siricilla, Mahbubnagar
- Khadi clothes – Metpally
- Rusa grass – Nizamabad
- Tussar silk – Asifabad, Mahadevpur
- Dhokra Metal craft – Adilabad
- Brass metal – Pembarthi
- Silver Filigree – Karimnagar
- Silk industry – Sangareddy, Siddipet

## **Folk dances of Telangana**

### **Gussadi Dance:**

- Gussadi dance is performed by men of “Gond” tribe in Adilabad district.
- This dance is performed before Deepavali from ashwayuja Shuddha Pournami till Ashwayuja Bahula Chaturdasi.
- Gonds dress in colourful costumes and decorate with ornaments go to neighbouring villages in troupes by singing and dancing.
- These troupe will have 15 to 20 members. Such troupes are known as Dandari troupes. From this big troupes, 5 members each from other troupes. These troupes are known as “Gussadi”.
- Each member in the group wears a turban of Peacock feathers, horns of deer, artificial moustaches and beard.
- The persons performing Gussadi dance will wear lion attire and apply ash all over the body. The turban with peacock feathers is locally known as “Mal Boora / Maljilina Cap”.
- The persons performing this dance will carry “Gussadi Rokhhari” with them.
- Gussadi dance is performed during Nagoba Jatara.

### **Dhemsa Dance:**

- Dhemsa Dance is performed by males & females of “Raj Gond” clan.
- This dance is performed during festivals and marriages, according to Music.
- The Musical instruments used are Pepre, Dhol, Kalikom, Tamak.

### **Koya Dance (Bison - horn Dance or Permakkoli Play):**

- Koya tribe people perform this Bison-horn dance during festivals and marriages.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Male will wear colourful costumes and huge headgears of <b>Bison horn</b>.</li><li>• Koya dance is seen in the tribal regions of Warangal and Khammam, which is performed by Koya tribe.</li><li>• During <b>Sammakka – Sarakka jatara</b>, this dance is performed by Koyas in Mulugu region. This is performed by both males &amp; females; which includes 30 to 40 members.</li><li>• They are also known as “Dorala Sattam”.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Warangal district and at <b>Komaravelli Mallanna</b> in Siddipet districts.</li><li>• Gorava means the blanket (Kambali / Gongadi) wore by the persons of Golla Caste.</li><li>• In <b>Kuruma family</b>, one person be promoted as Goravayya.</li><li>• Goravayya will have a bag made up of deer skin which contains turmeric in it, known as <b>Bandaru</b>.</li><li>• They dance with Dhamarukam in one hand and Kambali in other hand and wears a necklace made of small shells.</li><li>• This dance will be different from all other dance forms.</li><li>• During this dance, the performers will bark like dogs. They call themselves as “Lord Mallanna Dogs”.</li><li>• After the dance performance, the performers will lick the milk and drink like a Dog.</li></ul> |
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### **Kurru Dance:**

- This dance is performed by males of **Koya tribe** in warangal district.
- Mainly this is performed during **Sammakka-Sarakka Jatara**.

### **Lambadi Dance:**

- Lambadi dance is performed by Banjaras who are involved in planting, sowing and harvesting. The dance is often motivated by these actions.
- Mainly it is performed during marriages, Teej festival, Holi and Sankranthi by Lambadi females in synchronization with the music given by the males.
- During Holi festival, the females hold each other hands, form a circle around the “Kamudi Manta (burning of Kama)” and dance.

### **Mango dance of Konda Reddy's:**

- The tribes living in the forest areas of Khammam district are known as Konda Reddy's or Bison Reddy's.
- This dance is performed before plucking the mangoes in a ceremonial festival.
- The dance is performed by worshipping Mutyalamma & Konda Devatha Goddess.
- This dance is performed in groups and musical instrument used in Dappu.

### **Goravayya Dance:**

- Goravayya's perform singing and dancing at the occasions at **Inavolu Mallanna** in

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Warangal district and at <b>Komaravelli Mallanna</b> in Siddipet districts.</li><li>• Gorava means the blanket (Kambali / Gongadi) wore by the persons of Golla Caste.</li><li>• In <b>Kuruma family</b>, one person be promoted as Goravayya.</li><li>• Goravayya will have a bag made up of deer skin which contains turmeric in it, known as <b>Bandaru</b>.</li><li>• They dance with Dhamarukam in one hand and Kambali in other hand and wears a necklace made of small shells.</li><li>• This dance will be different from all other dance forms.</li><li>• During this dance, the performers will bark like dogs. They call themselves as “Lord Mallanna Dogs”.</li><li>• After the dance performance, the performers will lick the milk and drink like a Dog.</li></ul> |
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### **Siddi Dance (Khadga Nrityam):**

- This dance is performed with **weapon tools**.
- Ancestors of Siddi community are migrated from Abyssinia of Africa to Hyderabad.
- In Hyderabad, Siddi's perform dance during festivals & marriages. This dance is similar to the Sword fight (Kathi Samu) performed at their native place.
- They wear Desi style dress and hold sword in their hands while dancing. They look ferocious while dancing.

### **Garaga Dance:**

- Garaga means a **clay pot**. The pot prepared with clay is known as **Ghatam**.
- Dance performed by placing pot on the head is known as Garaga Dance.
- This dance is performed during Bonalu festival in Telangana.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### **Rela relare.....Relata Dance:**

- This dance is performed by the **females of Koya tribe** in the Manyam region at Bhadrachalam.
- Koya females in group of more than 4 members and dance under Rela tree (*Cassia fistula*), hence it is named as Rela Dance.

### **Mayuri Dance:**

- Mayuri dance is performed by the tribes in the agency areas of Khammam District. This is performed in full happiness by wearing horns and by beating musical instruments.
- The dance is performed by "**Kondh tribe**" of Khammam. Other name for Kondh tribe is "**Samunos**".
- This dance is performed by male person, by dressing like a peacock, with feathers around their waist & headgear of peacock feathers.
- They dance in synchronous with the music of **Flute**.

### **Kappathalli Dance:**

- This dance form includes singing, dancing in synchronous with tappeta.
- This dance is also known as **thapetta gullu**.

### **Joguvari Dance:**

- Joguvari dance is performed during the dead body procession to the crematorium.
- They belongs to "Panchamakulam" (Caste). Dancing is their profession.

### **Thunder Dance / Urumula Nrityam:**

- Singing songs along with drums (dappu) for awakening the Gangamma Goddess.
- The sound made with dappu is similar to thundering sound, hence it is known as Urumulla nrityam.

### **Perini Sivatandavam:**

- Perini Sivatandavam is performed by worshipping Lord Shiva in front of Nataraja

Statue or in Shiva temples by the warriors before going to the war.

- This dance form is prominent in the Warangal district, which was developed by **Nataraja Ramakrishna**.

### **Veera Natyam (Heroic Dance):**

- This dance is performed in the Veerabhadra temples situated at **Korivi** and **Kothakonda of Telangana**.
- This dance is performed by **Verra mushti, Jangams, Balijas and Devangas**.
- This heroic dance is performed during Shiva Ratri festival (during the emergence of linga).

### **Dappu Natyam:**

- Dappu dance is performed when a dappu (made up of animal hides) is beaten with sticks. Producing a strong sound.
- This dance is performed with 15-20 members in a troupe, wearing anklet bells and beating the dappu. It is mainly performed during Procession & Feast.

### **Chutta Kamudu Nrityam:**

- This dance is performed only by **females**.
- **Jayadheer Tirumala Rao** opine that this dance is similar to Bathukamma and Boddemma dance styles.
- **Kandukuri Eshwaraiah** in a report to Nizam Government mentioned that Chutta Kamudu is a powerful art.
- **Erstwhile Nalgonda** district is well known for this dance.

### **Thappeta Gullu:**

- This dance is performed by **the cattle rearers**.
- The music is made by beating the Thappeta (Musical instrument) kept at chest.
- This dance is performed to pacify the Rain God (Varuna) and Ganga goddess.
- This is only performed by male persons.

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### **Biranna Dolla:**

- Dance is performed by tying the drum (Dolu) to the waist.
- In Telangana, Oggu dollu is performed by **Kuruma caste people**.

### **Katthula Nrityam:**

- This dance is performed during Verrappa Utsavam (festival).
- They perform “**Shudda Tandavam**” during their dance.

### **Chenchu Nritya Natakam:**

- Chenchu's perform dance specially in Mahua season. Mahua is a flower, they perform dance when this flower blossoms. They wear new clothes and does dance.

### **Dandoriya Nrityam:**

- Dandari means the sound made by a dappu (or drum).
- This is mainly performed by Gussadis.
- The story played during this is “**Baka Sura**” story.

### **Madili:**

- On Muharram day, stepping on the Madili will take place.
- In this, they walk around a fire work and step according to the sound produced by the drums.

### **Chindu Bhagavatam:**

- It is interspersed with leaps & jumps hence the name “Chindu Bhagavatam”.
- Chindu means a step. Dropping a step is dance style, Chindu Bhagavatam **is a artform of Madiga**.
- This is performed in the villages, wearing colourful costumes and by applying colour to the faces and by dancing in synchrony with the music made from harmonium.

- The artisans will depict the stories of Hindu Puranas and Ithihasas.
- Chindu Bhagavatam is performed by Dakkali caste people who are dependent castes of Madiga. The important play performed by them is **Jamba Puranam**.
- This play consists of 18 members, which starts with the worship of Yellamma.
- The important role is played by “**Buddar Khan**”, which provokes humour. And introduces roles of story with humour.
- The popular women in Chindu Bhagavatam is **Chindu Yellamma**.
- To day's it is continued by Dakkali Varu, dependent caste on Madiga community.

### **Chindu Yellamma:**

- The original name of Chindu Yellamma is **Saraswati**, born in 1923 at **Basara**.
- She was married at the age of 11 years.
- She dedicated her life to art and she left her marital life.
- She was expert in reciting Yakshaganam from her childhood.
- She also used to dress in male attire along with female attire.
- She was expert in changing her expressions from a sensitive female into a ferocious Narasimha Swamy.
- She received applauds from the great Nataraja Ramakrishna and other great artists.

## Telangana Folk Art Forms

- The people who lived in Janapadas are known as **Jaanapadulu**.
- The songs, dances and stories started by the folklore are turned as folk-art forms.
- These folk-art forms were transferred from one generation to other generation.
- In literature, some type of literature is meant only for the high-class people but folk art and literature is meant for all or available to all.
- The Hardwork and togetherness can be seen in folk art forms.

### **Oggu katha:**

- The story narrated by using the instrument Oggu (Damarukam) is known as Oggu katha. Oggu is similar to **the Damarukam held in Lord Shiva's hand**.
- This art form brought national recognition to Telangana state.
- Oggu katha is mainly narrated by the **Kuruma community**, but other communities such as Golla, Yadavas and other BC communities also tell Oggu katha.
- Oggu katha artists are mainly seen in Nalgonda, Warangal districts of Telangana.
- The team consists of 5 members. The narrator with a coloured head cloth and ankle bells to legs will be narrating the story and the remaining artists will be giving chorus by playing the instruments such as Brass Tala, Big Drum and these are the main instruments to play Oggu katha.
- The important stories narrated are Beerappa, Mallana, Uppalamma, Katamaraju, Yellama, Nalla Pochamma and Maandatha stories.
- Oggu kathalu are performed during festivals and jataras (fairs).

- The **Chandana family members of Koya tribe** will be narrating the story of Sammakka who fought against Kakatiyas in Medaram region.
- According to Hindu tradition, in every occasion Lord Ganesha is worshipped in Oggu Katha, **Mahankali Devi** goddess is also worshipped.
- Oggu Katha troupes are prominently seen in the Vemulawada region.

### **The Monkey Kings of Oggu katha:**

- This book was written by **Dr. Kumara Swamy**.
- He has written a book in the form Oggu Katha on how to fight terrorism in India, China. Other important artists of Oggu Katha who brought national recognition to that art are Chukka Sattaiah and Midde Ramulu.

### **Chukka Sattaiah:**

- Chukka Sattaiah was born in **Manikyapuram village in Jangaon district**.
- He is known as the **father of Oggu Katha and recognised as Oggu Kala Samrat**.
- His original name is **Choudarapalli Sathaiah**.
- During childhood only, he learnt Oggu Katha and became expert in it.
- He took up the role of Hanuman in Chirutala Ramayanam when he was 13 years.
- Later, he performed Oggu katha at national and international levels.
- He received many titles and awards. The former P.M. Smt. Indira Gandhi also appreciated his art.
- In 2004, Chukka Sathaiah received **Kendra Sangeeta Nataka Academy award** from the then President Sri Abdul Kalam.
- In 2005, **Kakatiya University** awarded him with the Doctorate degree.
- A documentary with a title "**Oggu Chukka**" was made based on his life history.

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### **Midde Ramulu:**

- He was born in **Hanumajipet**, Vemulawada of Karimnagar district (presently Rajanna Sircilla district).
- He played an important role in getting recognition for the Oggu Katha art. He do not belong to the community of Oggu Artists. He his from “**Goud**” **community** but learnt Oggu Katha with great interest and zeal and made it popular.
- He gave many performances at national level. In Akashavani and Doordarshan he gave 200 performances.
- In 1990, he performed at 3<sup>rd</sup> **World Telugu Mahasabha**, held at Mauritius. He received accolades from the Mauritius Prime minister and Governor.
- The important act during his performance is taking the coin placed on the floor with forehead by balancing a pot on his head without the support of the hands.
- **Titles of Midde Ramulu:**
  - ◆ Oggu Katha Chakravarthi and
  - ◆ Janapada Kala Brahma.

### **Yakshaganam:**

- Yakshganam art involves narrating the stories of Puranas and Ithihasas through dance, theatre and skit.
- This will be in a drama form with different roles enacted by the artists.
- This act involves singing, dancing, acting and literature.
- The place of origin of Yakshaganam is Karnataka, but it also popular in Andhra and Telangana regions.
- In 13<sup>th</sup> century, palkuriki Somanatha in his book Panditharadya Charitha, mentioned about Yakshaganam as a popular art.
- The popular Yakshagana is “**Srikrishna Leela Tarangini**” written by Narayana Tirtha.

- Important Yakshaganas written by different poets are:
  - ◆ Padmanayaka Bhupala –  
**Sarangadhara Charitha**
  - ◆ Pidamarthy Nimmamatha –  
**Nijalinga Chikkaya Katha.**
  - ◆ Tekumalla Rangashai –  
**Janaki Parinayam**
- 1<sup>st</sup> person to do research in Yakshagana literature – **Dr. S.V. Joga Rao**
- Father of Telangana Yakshaganam –  
**Chervirala Bagaiah.**
- Yakshagana titled “**Veera Telangana**” is written by Suddala Hanumanthu and Suddala Ashok Teja.

### **Jangam Stories:**

- In Telangana, the people of Budige Jangam community will be telling Jangam stories.
- Jangam stories are narrated by using a musical instrument “**Budige**”, hence they are named as Budige Jangams.
- Other names for Budige are **Dakki, Dikki and Gammeta**.
- Budige Jangams belong to **Veera Shaivam**, hence they narrate the stories with “Veera Avesham” / Great enthusiasm.
- According to the Kridabhiramam book written by Vinukonda Vallabha Charya this art is popular during Kakatiyas period.

### **Sharada Stories:**

- They are mainly performed by Veera Mushti and Jangams.
- They play a Tambura known as “Sharada”, hence named as Sharada stories.
- In Sharada stories, mainly Historical, Social and Mythological stories are narrated.
- They beautifully narrate the heroic stories of **Sadashiva Reddy and Sarvai Papanna** stories.

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- The artists of Sharada stories also narrated the sacrifices of Arutla Ram Chandra Reddy, Reni Kunta Rami Reddy who died during Telangana Struggle.

### **Pichakuntla Stories:**

- These are performed by the “Pichakuntla” community. They belong to “Shaiva” religion and lead their life by begging near Reddy and Yadava communities.
- This art will be presented by three members. The main narrator will be wearing a head cloth, holding a Sword & Dolu (small drum) and ankle bells to legs remaining members will be giving chorus.
- They narrate the stories by telling the Gotras of Different castes.
- Palkuriki Somanatha mentioned about this art in his book **Panditharadya Charitra**.
- The important stories narrated are **Palnati Veera Charitra** written by Srinatha.
- They narrate the story of **Kunti Malla Reddy Charitra** and sing songs related to Reddy community.
- Each group will perform in a specific village known as “**Mirashi**” and every group will have Donators separately. One group will not enter into Mirashi village of others.

### **Dasarulu:**

- They lead their life according to by following the tradition Veera Vaishnavism.
- They beg alms by singing songs in praise of Lord Vishnu.

### **Vipra Vinodulu:**

- They lead their life by doing **magics**.
- They go from one house to another and perform magics such as creating Vibhuthi, Statues, Parrots from their Palms.
- They are in majority at Manikyapuram of Karimnagar.

- Suravaram Pratap Reddy in his book Andhrula Charitra mentioned about **Guntu Pally Muthu Raju**, a Vipravinodi who lived during Golconda Nawabs.

### **Indrajala, Mahendrajalam (Magical Show):**

- In Telangana, Indrajalam is performed & known by the **Vipravinodulu, Katikaparulu** and **Sadanasura** communities.

### **Chakka Bhajana:**

- This is performed in rural areas during their leisure time.
- This is performed by going from one house to another with music produced using Chakka (wood) and dancing by tying ankle bells.

### **Asadhulu:**

- In Telangana, Yellamma, Maisamma and Peddamma Goddess are worshipped.
- The priests performing Pujas to the Goddess are known as “Asadhulu”
- Asadhulu will be from Mala, Madiga and Kummarai (Potters) community.
- They play musical instruments known as **Javika and Chedika**.

### **Yanadi Bhagavatam:**

- Yanadi Bhagavatam is also known as **Garudachala Bhagavatam**.
- This is performed beautifully by yanadis along with dance.
- They narrate **Chenchu Lakshmi story** beautifully.

### **Mandechu Artists:**

- They beg before Yadavas / dependent caste on Yadavas.
- They beg alms near Golla by telling stories of Katamraju.

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- They will have 100 to 200 toys related to Katamraju stories. They narrate stories with the help of toys.
- The toys are kept in a special box known as “**Jeevasthalam Pette**” (Box).

### **Runjala varu:**

- In Telangana, the tribe Runjala are dependent on Vishwa Brahman community.
- They sing songs with the help of a instrument “Runji”. As they are Shaivas, they sing related to Lord Shiva. They are also known as Rudra Maheswaras & Rudrangas.

### **Pagati Veshalu**

#### **(Day time Characters):**

- Generally, all the art forms are performed during night – time for the entertainment of public. But these Pagati Veshalu are performed during day time.
- They not only entertain the public but also enlighten the people regarding the superstitions and atrocities in the society in sarcastic & comic manner.
- They were known as **Bahurupalu** (Many forms).
- Pagati Veshalu is performed by Shaivas of Budige Jangams. The important and popular costume is **Ardhanareshwara**.
- The books which mentioned about Pagati veshalu are:
  - Yadavakkula Annamayya –  
**Sarveshwara Shatakam**
  - Pothana – **Bhagavatam**
  - Koravi Goparaju –  
**Simhasana Dvatrimisika**
  - Palkuriki Somanatha –  
**Panditharadya Charitra**

### **Jamuka Stories:**

- “Jamuka” is the name of a instrument also known as **Jamidika**.

- They beautifully sing Yellamma, Pochamma, Ankalamma and Sarangadhara Charitra stories.

### **Golla Suddulu:**

- The persons who tell Golla Suddulu mainly Beg alms / dependent before the Golla Community. They promote the Krishna Leelas, the katam raju story etc related to Yadava history.
- They perform by holding a stick in one hand and have Gongadi (blanket). They perform regarding the superstitions and atrocities in society in sarcastic manner.
- During Telangana Armed Struggle, the singer **Suddala Hanumanthu** enlightened the public by this art form.

### **Gangireddulata:**

- This art is performed by the artists of **Puja Golla community** in Khammam district.
- In this, one person will be making bull dance by ringing the bells. Remaining two will be playing Sannayi (Oboe) and Dolu (drums).

### **Gante Bhagavatulu:**

- They perform during night time. In this presentation, each player will be holding a bell (Ganta).
- During the play, a lamp will be lit by pouring oil in it and while performing the performer will take the lamp near to the face so that his expressions are clearly visible.

### **Peddammalollu:**

- The Peddammalollu are the female artists of the nomadic tribe.
- A lady will be placing the statue of the Goddess on her head and make sound by rubbing the Dolu (Drum).
- The other person will be dancing and narrating the stories.
- They mainly sing the heroic story of **Pandaga Sayanna** who fought against the Nizams.

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### **Budabukkalu:**

- They are nomadic tribes.
- Their occupation is fortune telling and talisman.
- They do beg during normal days.

### **Katipapalu:**

- In villages, when someone dies these people will beg during the procession by praising the dead person.
- During the funeral, they does magic and will scare the public.
- They wear different colours of clothes.
- They perform Magics and they pulling out big stones, snakes, scorpions from their mouth. By doing this, they beg before the people.

### **Bandaru Kalakarulu (Artists):**

- These artists are supported by Perika community.
- They tell the stories related to Puranas of Perika community.
- They tell stories without any musical instrument. The main person will be telling the story and other two will be supporting him.

### **Pittala Dora:**

- Pittala Dora is also known as Latkor Saeb, Buddar Khan, Tupaki Ramudu and Venkat Ramudu. This is a type of daytime costume (Pagati vesham).
- They wear khaki trouser folded up to the Knee, Khaki shirt, Cap, a hand kerchief tied around his neck and will be holding a wooden Gun.
- They presents the evil things in the society by including humour & satire.

### **Chodigani Kalapam:**

- This art is presented during the Dasara festival in Telugu states.
- The artist who present this art is known as “Soligadu”.

- The attire of Soligadu will create humour. He apply white stickers and black dots on the face and tie black cloth to head with the feathers of a crow. And will be holding a big bag in the hand.

### **Tholubommalata (Puppet show):**

- This artform includes poetry, literature, music, dance & sculpture.
- This is mainly meant for depicting the stories of Mahabharatham and Ramayanam.
- During the show, the movements of the Puppets are manipulated in consonance with the story. The important roles in this are Kethigadu, Bangarakka, Gandoligadu.

### **Kolata Nrityam:**

- In Telangana, the pictures of Kolatam can be seen on **Ramappa temple**.
- Kola means Stick. The dance performed according the sound produced by sticks is Kolatam. In each Kolatam group, there will be 20 to 40 players. Each player will be having two sticks, which are decorated with colourful threads & bells.
- Every one will be wearing ankle bells and a dhoti, a cloth around the waist.
- A variety thing of kolatam is known as “**Kopu**”, the difficult form is **Jadakopu** and it is prominent.

### **Chirutala Bhajana:**

- Chirutala Bhajana resembles Kolatam in its movement, dance & steps. In this the player hold “Chirutalu” instead of sticks.
- In Kolatam, two hands will be used but in Chirutalu only one hand will be used.
- In Chirutala Bhajana, the Ramayana story is played from **Rama's birth** to till coronation.

### **Puli Vesham (Tiger dance):**

- Puli Vesham is worn during Dasara and Moharrum festivals.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The body of the dancers is painted with Yellow, Black lines to give an appearance like a Tiger along with a tail.</li><li>• The dance is performed with big leaps and jumps like a Tiger.</li></ul>	<p><b>Madivelu Manchaiah</b>, progenitor of Chakali community.</p>
<p><b>Balasanthulavaru:</b></p>	<p><b>Budabukkala:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These are nomadic tribes.</li><li>• They wander in the streets by holding damarukam (small drum) and by saying words “<b>Ambapaluku Jagadamba Paluku</b>”.</li></ul>
<p><b>Domaratta:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Every day before sunrise, they go from one house to another and sing Shaiva stories and ring the bells for walking up the Villagers.</li><li>• They go to every house in the village and beg alms on a specific day and go to other village.</li></ul>	<p><b>Burra Katha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The people who tell Burra Katha are known as “<b>Jangams</b>”. They are the devotees of Lord Shiva. In the past, the information of government policies is spread through Burra Katha .</li></ul>
<p><b>Dakkali Varu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This is also known as <b>circus</b>, performed by Dommari community.</li><li>• In villages, they perform in a junction by tying a rope to the sticks and dances on the rope while drums are played.</li><li>• This art was mentioned by Palkuriki somanatha in his book Panditharadya Charitra.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Father of Burra Katha – <b>Sheik Nazar</b>.</li><li>• Sheik Nazar was awarded with <b>Padma Shri</b> for spreading Burra Katha all over India.</li><li>• In Telangana, the popular Burra Katha “<b>Naizam Viplavam and naizam Praja Vijayam</b>” was written by <b>Adluri Ayodhya Ramaiah</b>.</li></ul>
<p><b>Kakipadigela Varu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dakkali people will only beg before Madiga families by singing the story known as <b>Jambava Puranam</b>.</li><li>• Jambava Puranam will explain the history of Madiga community.</li></ul>	
<p><b>Patam Varu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kakipadigela Varu will carry the flag (Kaki Dwajam) and will tell the history of Mudiraj community.</li><li>• They beg only before <b>Mudiraj community</b> be entertaining them.</li></ul>	
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## Important Tourist Places, Heritage sites in Telangana (District wise)

### Hyderabad District

#### Golconda fort:

- Initially it was known as **Mankal**.
- The construction of fort was started in the 12<sup>th</sup> century during Kakatiya's period.
- During Kakatiya's period, a mud fort was constructed on a hill known as "**Golla Konda**" (Round shaped hill).
- Later, **Qutub Shahi**'s constructed the present-day fort with Granite.
- Total fort has **87 towers (Bastions) and 8 gateways (Darwaja's)**. the main entrance is known as "Fateh Darwaja (Victory gate)".
- Among towers, Platela tower is the biggest.
- A hand clap at the entrance reverberates and can be heard clearly at "**Bala Hisar**" Pavilion, the highest point almost a Kilometer away.
- The Cameo (design) on the main entrance of the fort is "**Svatankriti**".

#### Qutub Shahi Tombs:

- These are constructed in Persian, Pathan and Hindu styles.
- **The tombs of the Qutub Shahi Sultans** lie about one Kilometer north of Golconda's outer wall. In every tomb, there will be **Minars, Arches, Columns and Domes**.
- **Ibrahim Bagh garden** is present surrounding the tomb of **Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah**.

#### Toli Masjid (Mosque):

- Toli Masjid is constructed in 1671 in Qutub Shahi style at Karwan, near Golconda fort.
- It was constructed by **Mir Musa Khan**, who worked as a royal architect during Abdulla Shah Qutub Shah.

- It is mentioned in the Royal records called "Gulzar-e-Asafia" that the Royal Musa Khan was given one Damri (coin) out of every rupee spent on the construction of Mecca Masjid.
- The sum of money thus collected were used for the construction of Toli Masjid.

#### Taramati Baradari:

- This was constructed by **Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah**, on the banks of Musi river near Golconda fort.
- The courtesans during Abul Hasan Tanisha were **Taramati and Premavati**, who gave performances in this.

#### Paigah Tombs:

- Paigah tombs are the tombs belonging to the nobility of Paigah family, who were loyalists of the Nizams.
- These are known as the "**Taj Mahal of the South**".
- These were constructed by using lime, marble and slate stone.
- These are present 4 Kms away to the South – east of Charminar.
- These are constructed in Mughal and Rajasthani Inclusive style.

#### Birla Mandir:

- Birla Mandir is constructed in the centre of Hyderabad city, to the South of Hussain Sagar on a hillock called **Naubath Pahad**.
- This was constructed in 1976 by Birla foundation, by using pure white marble brought from Rajasthan.
- Sri Venkateshwara Swamy is placed in this mandir.
- The pictures of Ramayana and Mahabharat are carved on the inner walls.

#### Ujjaini Mahankali Temple:

- This temple was constructed in 1815.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- The person played an important role behind its construction and development was **Surati Appaiah**.
- In 1813, when Cholera broke out in the Secunderabad city, Surati appaiah went to Mahankali temple at Ujjaini and prayed that if people are saved from epidemic, he will install a idol of the Goddess in Secunderabad.
- In 1815, Mahakali idol was installed at Secunderabad. Hence, it is named as Ujjaini Mahakali temple.

### **St. George's Church:**

- It was constructed at East Marredpally. This is known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Church constructed in Hyderabad.

### **St. Mary Church:**

- Constructed in **1850** at Secunderabad.
- It was ancient Roman Catholic Church.
- It was constructed in **Indo-Gothic style**.

### **Hussain Sagar:**

- It is a man-made lake.
- It was constructed by **Hussain Shah Wali**, son-in-law of Ibrahim Quli qutub Shah in the year 1562.
- Bronze statues are mounted along the Tank Bund road of the people who played important role for the development of Telugu culture and Hyderabad.
- The monolithic Buddha statue present in the middle of the Sagar is the biggest monolithic Buddha statue in India. This was installed by **N.T. Rama Rao**.
- The Buddha statue with **Abhaya Mudra** was chiseled out of white granite rock by **Ganapati Stapathi** near Rayagiri of Bhuvanagiri.
- Buddha statue is of **58 feet height** and 350 tonnes weight.

### **Durgam Cheruvu:**

- The lake is present between the localities of Jubilee hills and Madhapur.

- This is known as the **Secret lake of Hyderabad Nawabs**.
- 233 mts., long cable bridge was started in September, 2020 on this Durgam Cheruvu.

### **Shilparamam:**

- It was started at Madhapur, Hyderabad in **1998**.
- Shilparamam is popularly known as **arts and crafts village**.
- This has **Rural museum, Art gallery, Rock garden and shopping**.
- Rock garden was established by the efforts of **Subroto Basu**.
- Recently, another Shilparamam was started on the banks of the River Musi on the Uppal – Nagole road, this is the second Shilparamam in Hyderabad after the one in Madhapur.

### **Churchill Bungalow (1875):**

- In 1896, when Winston Churchill was working in the army, he resided at a Bungalow named "**The Retreat**" at Secunderabad.
- Later, Winston Churchill was elected as Brititian Prime Minister from 1940-45 & 1951-55.
- Presently, this Bungalow where Churchill lived is at Yaprak Junction.

### **Raj Bhavan:**

- In 1930, it was constructed as a official residence of Nizam Prime Minister.
- Presently it is used as the official residence of state governor.

### **Diwan Devdi:**

- Official residence of Nizam Prime Ministers.
- It was the palace of the nobles, the Salar Jungs.
- Presently these are near Madina Hotel, Charminar in dilapidated condition.

### **E.N.T Hospital (1839):**

- This building was constructed by **Pestonji & Co-company** at Koti, Bank Street.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- The style of construction is **European**.
- Later, Nizam Government Officer **Raja Pratap Girji** bought this building and started ENT Hospital in it.

### Golden Threshold:

- The Golden threshold building present along the way of Abids to Nampally was the residence of **Sarojini Naidu**.
- The name of the building is based on her book "Golden threshold".

### Rashtrapati Nilayam:

- Rashtrapati Nilayam is at **Bollaram, Secunderabad** in 70 acres of area. It was the residency of viceroy during British period.
- Later it was taken over by the Nizams.
- Presently, it is President's Winter Retreat.

### Erram Manzil (Iram Manzil):

- It was constructed by **Nawab Fakhru Mulk Bahadur**.
- It was built in **Indo – European style**.
- This is present in the area between Khairatabad – Punjagutta. Later, it turned into Era Manzil. Presently R & B and irrigation department offices are present in this building.

### Cellular Jail (1858):

- Cellular Jail was constructed in **Gothic style** at Tirumalgiri crossroads, Secunderabad.
- The Jail is constructed in the "**Shape of the Cross**".
- In 1997, INTACH (Indian national trust of art & culture) Heritage award was presented to it. Based on this construction, after 50 years Kalpani Jail was constructed at Andaman & Nicobar.

### Hyderabad Public School (1924):

- By the initiation of "**Wakefield**" Nizam government officer it was established, for the education of children of British officers and Royal family.

- In 1950 it changed as Hyderabad Public School and made available to all students.

### Hatiyan Ka Jhad (Elephant Tree):

- It is a type of an African Boabab tree present inside the premises of Naya Qila in Golconda fort.
- It is said that it was planted by Qutub Shahi's.
- It is 79 feet height and has 25 metres in circumference.
- Similar plant is present in Bonsai Garden of raj Bhavan.

### Clock Tower:

- Secunderabad Clock Tower** : in 1860, it was constructed at Secunderabad Railway station road in cantonment area as a memorial for the victory of British army.
- Fateh Maidan Clock Tower** : this clock tower construction was started by Nizam Defence Minister Nawab Zaffar Jung Bahadur in 1903.
- Mozamjahi Market Clock Tower**: it was constructed by Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan in 1935.

### Bridges on Musi River:

- Puranapool Bridge** : constructed by Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah in 1578.
- Chaderghat Bridge** : by British government in 1834.
- Nayapul Bridge** : constructed by Nizam in 1857 for the transportation between Charminar and Falaknama.
- Muslim Jung Bridge**: In 1897 near City college.

## Medak District

### Medak Church:

- Medak Cathedral church is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Church in Asia.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- The construction was started in 1914 by **Charls Walker Posnett**.
- Height – 173 feet.
- Architect – Thomas Edward Harding.
- There is intense famine in Medak during world War – I.
- During that period, when Medak district was suffering with famine, then Posnett (an evangelist) in order to provide livelihood for them started the construction of the Church (as a food for work Programme).
- In this, 5000 members can perform prayers at a time.
- **The mosaic tiles used in this construction were imported from Britain.**
- This was constructed in Gothic style.

### **Medak Fort:**

- This was constructed by Kakatiya's.
- Previously it was called as **Methuku Durgam**.
- It has three main entrances:
  - 1) Pradhana Dwaram.
  - 2) Simha Dwaram
  - 3) Gaja Dwaram.
- The main entrance displays the **double-headed Gandabherundam (bird)**, which is the official emblem of Kakatiya's.

## **Ranga Reddy District**

### **Chilkur Balaji Temple:**

- This temple is present in **Chilkur Village of Moinabad mandal of Rangareddy district**.
- Devotees believe that if circumambulations are done in this temple and a wish is made, the visa will be granted easily. Hence, known as **“Visa God”**.
- This temple does not have hundi and don't accept gifts.

- In temple, if 11 circumambulations are done and a wish is made, if those wishes are fulfilled the devotees will do 108 circumambulations.
- On this belief, a article was written by **Wall Street Journal**.

### **Sanghi Temple:**

- It is located at Sanghi nagar Rangareddy district.
- The deity in this temple is **Lord Venkateshwara Swamy**.
- This temple is constructed on the top of **Paramananda Giri hill**.
- This is constructed in **Chola – Chalukya style** of architecture.
- Other temples in Rangareddy district:
  - 1) **Nandeeshwara temple** – Wanaparthys, Yacharam Mandal
  - 2) **Jahangir Peer Dargah**.

### **Wild life conservation centres in Ranga Reddy District:**

#### **Mrugavani National Park:**

- Present in Chilkur village of Moinabad mandal.
- Indian Government declared it as wildlife sanctuary in 1994.

#### **Mahavir Harina Vanasthal National Park:**

- Located at Vanasthalipuram, Rangareddy district.
- Tigers, Deers and other animals are seen here.

## **Vikarabad District**

### **Anantagiri Hills:**

- Musi river originates from these hills.
- Dense forests are present in this region. In summer season, it will be very beautiful. Hence known as poor men Ooty or Telangana Ooty.
- **Anantha Padmanabhaswamy temple** is present in these hills.

**Vikarabad Adventures:**

- Anantagiri hills, Vikarabad.
- Anantagiri hills is suitable for rock climbing & trekking.
- These are two trekking trails in the forests.

**Sangareddy District**

**Ramalingeshwara Temple:**

- Situated at Nandikonda village of Sangareddy district.
- This was constructed in Star shape by Kalyani Chalukyas.

**Kashi Vishweshwara temple:**

- Located at Kalabpur village of **Sangareddy**.
- This was constructed in 14<sup>th</sup> Century by Kakatiya rulers. This is similar to **1000 pillar temple**.

**Manjira Wildlife Sanctuary:**

- It has many species of birds and is home for the Vulnerable **Mugger Crocodile**.

**Medchal Malkajgiri District**

**Keesara – Ramalingeswara temple:**

- Old name – Kesarakiri.
- Mallikarjuna Swamy temple is popular in this place.
- It is known that the Shiva Linga Was installed by **Lord Sri Rama**.

**Yadadri Bhuvanagiri District**

**Yadagiri gutta (Yadadri):**

- **Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple** on this hillock is the prominent pilgrimage place.
- Here Swamy is seen in 5 forms, such as **Jwala Narasimha, Ugra Narasimha, Lakshmi Narasimha, Gandaberunda Narasimha and Yogananda Narasimha**.

- Hence, it is known as the **Pancha Narasimha Kshetram**.
- Sri Krishna Devaraya mentioned about this temple in his autobiography.
- Telangana government allotted separate funds for the development of this temple.
- as a part of development Meditation centres, Kalyana mandaps, Parks and Veda Patashalas are constructed.
- In 400 acres of land, **Narasimha Deer park** is going to be developed.

**Surendrapuri:**

- Hanumadeeshwara temple is present in Surendrapuri near Yadadri.
- Surendrapuri is a collection of the statues and sculptures of different temples in India.
- It has tallest Panchamuka Hanuman Statue.

**Kolanupaka:**

- It is the **well known Jaina centre** in Telangana.
- It has many Jain temples.
- In 11<sup>th</sup> Century, **Kalyani Chalukyas** ruled by making Kolanupaka as their capital.

**Bhuvanagiri Fort:**

- It was constructed by **Western Chalukyas ruler Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya-VI** in 11<sup>th</sup> century. It was built on a Monolithic rock.
- The fort is on 500 feet height and in 40 acres of area.
- Tourism department have started **Rock climbing school** in this place.
- Tribal student **Malavath Purna**, who scaled the highest peak of Mount Everest took training from this school.
- It is extended in 40 acres area and 500 feet height from the surface of the earth.

### Nizamabad District

#### Surya Narayana Temple:

- Located at Domakonda village of Bodhan in Nizamabad district.
- This is popular as **100 pillar temple**.
- It was constructed by Indra Vallabha – 3 in 8<sup>th</sup> century. Hence, known as **Indranarayana temple**.

#### Dichpally Ramalayam:

- In 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was constructed on dichpally hillock.
- During Vijayanagara period, temple was constructed using black and white stone.
- The sculptures on this temple are similar to Khajuraho sculptures. Hence, known as **Induru Khajuraho**.

#### Sarangapur Hanuman temple:

- The temple construction was started by Samardha Ramadasu, guru of Chatrapati Shivaji.

#### Navanatha Siddeshwara temple:

- Located at Armoor, Nizamabad district.
- Here Lord Shiva is worshipped as Siddeshwara.

#### Nizamabad fort:

- Constructed by Rashtrakutas.
- There is a big **Rama temple** on top of the fort constructed by Samarda Ramadasu.
- A monolithic 40 feet pillar is present as a mark of victory.

#### Mallaram forests:

- These are situated to the South-West of **Nizamabad**.
- The main attractions are Mallaram lake and trekking view point.
- A stone of 1.45 billion years in the shape of mushroom is present here.

### Jayashankar Bhupalpally District

#### Kaleshwara Mukteshwara Temple:

- Kaleshwaram is the juncture where **Godavari and Pranahita rivers meet**.
- Situated at Mahadevpur mandal of Jayashankar Bhupalpally.
- The significant feature is **two Shiva Lingas found on a Single Pedestal**.
- Here Lord Shiva and Lord Yama (Mukteshwara) temples are present.
- Main feature of attraction is the **statue of fish**.

#### Ghanpur Temples:

- These are popularly known as **Kota Gullu**.
- These temples are built during the period of Kakatiya ruler Ganapatideva.
- It comprises of 22 temples, in which temple of **Maha Shiva** is the prominent one.
- It has the statue of **Gaja Kesari**, with Half Human – Half Lion form which is riding on elephant.

### Mulugu District

#### Laknavaram Lake:

- Situated at Govinda Rao Peta of Mulugu district.
- This lake was constructed by Kakatiya's for agricultural development.
- It has 13 islands in it and has 160 meters long hanging bridge, which connects three islands.
- This became a tourist attraction because hanging bridge, boating and beautiful environment.

#### Ramappa Lake:

- Constructed by Kakatiya's at Palampet village.

**Bogatha Waterfalls:**

- Located at Wazeedu mandal of Mulugu.
- This is the **2<sup>nd</sup> largest waterfalls in the state.**
- This waterfall also known as **Telangana Niagara waterfalls.**

**Eturunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary:**

- Located at the borders of Maharashtra, Chattisagr and Telangana.
- Majority are teak trees in this Sanctuary.

**Khammam District**

**Tirdala Sangameswara Swamy temple:**

- Located at Tirdala Village (Khammam).
- This is located at a place where three rivers **Akeru, Munneru and Buggeru meet.**

**Jamalapuram Venkateshwara Swamy temple:**

- This is known as **Telangana Tirupati.**
- Here thousand-year-old Venkateshwara Swamy temple is there.

**Kusumanchi Shiva temple:**

- Built by Kakatiya's.
- During Kakatiya's period, Kusumanchi region was known as Krupamani.
- This temple has tallest Shiva linga.

**Kalluri Venu Gopala Swamy temple:**

- This was built by Rani Rudrama Devi.

**Nelakondapalli:**

- It is the birth place of **Kancharla Gopanna** (Bhakta Ramdas).
- During excavations, Buddha statues, miniature stupa and other materials of 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> century were unearthed.
- **This is a Buddhist centre / Shrine.**

**Khammam fort:**

- This is in middle of Khammam town on “**Stambadri**” hillock.
- It was constructed in 950 A.D by Kakatiya's.

**Bhadradri Kothagudem District**

**Bhadrachala Rama Temple:**

- It was constructed in 17<sup>th</sup> century during the period of Golconda Nawab Abul Hasan Tanisha by Tehsildar **Kancharla Gopanna** with government money.
- Later he was sent to jail at Golconda fort for misusing the government money.

**Parnasala:**

- Located at Dummugudem mandal of **Bhadradri Kothagudem.**
- According to legend, it is said that Lord Sri Rama spent 14 year of exile in this place.
- It is the location where Rama killed Maricha, who came in disguise of golden deer.

**Hot Water springs:**

- These are located 5 kms away from Bhadrachalam at Gundala village.
- These are present in a area of 100 Sq. yards.
- It is believed that the Homa Agni (fire) was dropped by Adishesha and formed into hot water springs.

**Peddapalli District**

**Manthani:**

- From ancient time, **it is well known for studying vedas.**
- **Gouthameshwara temple** is present here 125 centimetres height Shiva linga of black rock is present here. This was main centre for Buddhism & Jainism.

**Dhulikatta:**

- **This is a Buddhist centre.**
- During excavations, mahastupas and viharas were unearthed.

**Ramagiri Fort:**

- From top of the fort, the meeting point of Godavari & Maner rivers can be seen.
- This Fort is also known as “**Ratna Garbha**”.
- This mountain well known for medicinal plants.

**Karimnagar District**

**Elagandal fort:**

- It was constructed on the **banks of Maner river**, approximately 10 kms distance from Karimnagar.
- Because of this fort, **Karimnagar is called as Elagandal**.
- Kakatiyas, Bahmani’s, Qutub Shahi’s, Mughals and Asaf Jahi’s ruled from this fort.
- In 1754, Zafar-ud-Doula constructed a Mosque, in which the minarets will oscillate when shaken.

**Bommalamma Gutta:**

- Situated in Kurikyala village of Karimnagar.
- On this hill, **the slokas carved in Telugu, Kannada and Sanskrit languages**.

**Jagityal District**

**Dharmapuri**

- Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy Temple.

**Raikal**

- Panchamukha Lingeshwara Temple, Keshavanatha Swamy Temple.

**Kotilingala**

- Popular as Satavahana’s capital city.

**Jagityal fort:**

- It was constructed in collaboration with French engineers during the reign of **Nawab Ibrahim Khan Thimsa**, a governor of Mughals in 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is in star shape.

**Rajanna Sircilla District**

**Vemulawada Raja Rajeshwara temple:**

- This is known as “**Dakshina Kasi**”.
- It was constructed by Vemulawada Chalukya rulers.
- Chalukyas made Vemulawada as their capital & ruled.
- Old names of vemulawada are Lemulawada and Lembalavatika.
- In this temple, there is a holy tank named **Dharmakundam**.
- There is a special tradition known as **Kode Mokku**, which is a ritual of making Pradakshinam (Circumambulation) of temple with a Kode (bull).
- There is a **Dargah inside the temple complex**, which is a mark of secularism.

**Kamareddy District**

**Domakonda fort:**

- Situated at Domakonda village.
- It is known as **mirror bungalow**.
- Before it was under the rule of Qutub Shahi’s and Asaf Jahi’s.
- From 1786 to 1947, it was under the ruler of Kamineni rulers.

**Koulas fort:**

- Situated at Balaghat hills, at an altitude of 1000ft.
- Constructed in Semi – Dravidian style.
- It has 57 towers and 2 main entances.
- There are 10 cannons across the fort.

**Pocharam Wild life Sanctuary:**

- In 1952, Pocharam Wild life Sanctuary was established in Kamreddy district, Pocharam Village. Different types of Birds & animals are seen here.

### Siddipet District

#### Wargal temple:

- There is a **Vidya Saraswathi temple** on the small hillock in Wargal Village.

### Jogulamba Gadwal District

#### Alampur:

- Alampur is situated at the meeting point of **Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers**.
- On the banks of Tungabhadra river, there is a Navabrahma temples which include 9 temples dedicated to Shiva (9 forms of Shiva).
- Important temples are **Navabrahma temple, Jogulamba temple and Bala Brahmeshwara temple**.
- **Sri Jogulamba Bala Brahmeshwara temple** is regarded as 5<sup>th</sup> Shakti peetha among Astha Dasha Shakti Peethas.

#### Gadwal fort:

- It was constructed in 17<sup>th</sup> century by **Pedda Somabhupala (Somanadri)** in Gadwal region this place is known as **Vidwadh gadwal**.
- There is a 32 feet cannon in this fort, which is largest in the country.
- This fort is in Chalukya – Persian style.
- Monolithic statue of Suryanarayana is found in this fort.
- There is a temple of Sri Chennakesava Swamy in 90 feet Gali gopuram, which is inside the fort premises.
- The designs which are carved on the stone walls of temple are printed on Gadwal sarees.

### Mahabubnagar district

#### Pillalamarri:

- Pillalamarri is an 700 year old Banyan tree located in Mahbubnagar it is the biggest tree in the state.

### Avancha Vinayaka:

- In Avancha village of Thimmaji peta mandal, **largest monolithic statue of Lord Vinayaka is there**.
- This is well known as Aishwarya Ganapati and 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanipakam.
- It is the biggest statue in the country.
- Locally known as “**Enkaya Gundu**”.
- This Vinayaka Statue was built during **Western Chalukyas**.

### Dattatreya Temple:

- This is located near Makthal.

### Wanaparthy District

- Sri Ranga nayaka Swamy temple – Sri Rangapuram

#### Ghanpur fort:

- Built by Kakatiyas.
- It was ruled by Gona Buddha Reddy, son of Kakatiya feudatory Gona Ganna Reddy.

### Nagarkurnool District

#### Somasila Village:

- In Kollapur mandal, there is a well-known Someshwara temple.
- In this village, there is a place where 7 rivers meet at a point. People took holy bath here during Krishna Pushkaras, for every 12 years.

#### Kollapur:

##### 1. Sri Madhava Swamy temple:

- Temple walls are beautifully carved with sculptures which depict 24 aspects of Vishnu and Dasa – avatars of Vishnu.

##### 2. Umamaheshwara Temple:

- This temple is named as Northern gateway of Srisailam.

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- In the temple premises, there is a Shiva Linga which was carved by Pallavas and Nagarabheri of Vishnukundins.

### Amrabad Tiger reserve:

- It is spread over in Nallamala forests of Nagarkurnool & Nalgonda districts.
- Krishna river flows through this reserve.
- Earlier, it was part of Nagarjunasagar - Srisailam Tiger reserve, but post – bifurcation, the northern part of the reserve is vested with Telangana and renamed as **Amrabad Tiger reserve**.

### Mallela Thritham Waterfalls:

- Located in Nallamala forests of Nagarkurnool district:

### Nalgonda District

#### Nandikonda village:

- Located on the banks of Krishna river, near Nagarjuna Sagar.
- It is a **well-known Buddhist centre**.
- Here Excavations have revealed the remains of Buddhist constructions and Aramas.

#### Nagarjuna Sagar Dam:

- It was built on Krishna river in Nandikonda region.
- It is world's largest masonry dam at a height of 124 metres.
- It is the biggest stone constructed dam in India.
- Its construction was started by **Jawaharlal Nehru** in 1955 and was completed in the year 1967. During the construction of the dam, the relics of Buddha excavated were preserved in Nagarjuna Konda Museum.
- In the centre of the Nagarjuna Sagar, there is an **Island Museum known as Nagarjuna Konda**.

### Vadapally:

- It is situated at the meeting point of Krishna and Musi river.
- There is a Shiva Linga with a crevice on top, situated about 120 metres height above the water level. The significance is that the crevice will be always filled with water.
- Shiva temple, Agasteshwara temple and Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temples are situated here.**

### Sri Chaya Someswara temple - Paragallu:

- It was constructed by Kanduri Chodas, who are feudatories to Kakatiya rulers.
- The temple got its name because of the relentless shadow (Chaya) of a pillar which falls over the Shivalingam throughout the day.
- Other temple present here is Pachchala Someshwara temple.
  - Jadala Ramalingeshwara temple – **Cheruvu Gattu**

### Devarakonda fort:

- It was constructed on seven hillocks.
  - Constructed by Recharla Padmanayak rulers.

### Suryapet District

#### Phanigiri:

- It is a **well-known Buddhist site**.
- During excavations, the remains of Buddha of 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> century were unearthed.

### Sambu Lingeshwara Swamy Temple – Mellacheruvu:

- It is known as the “Varanasi of the South”.

### Warangal Urban District

#### Warangal Fort:

- Sri Sambu Lingeshwara Temple (**Svayambu Temple**) and Shrungarapu bavi (lake) are located in this fort.

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- The fort has four ornamental gates, known as Kakatiya Kala Thoranas, which are constructed with stone.

### Bhadrakali Temple:

- Situated at Hanumakonda.
- It was built in 625 A.D by Chalukya ruler **Pulakeshi-II**.

### Kush Mahal:

- It was the resting palace of the then rulers, situated near Warangal fort.
- It was built by **Shitab Khan**, governor of Warangal during Qutub Shahi's.

### Veerabhadra Swamy Temple – Kothakonda:

- It is situated in Kothakonda of Bhima Devarapally Mandal.

## Mahabubabad District

### Garla:

- Sri Venkateshwara Swamy temple in Garla mandal was constructed by Kakatiya's.

### Bheemunipadam Waterfalls:

- Situates in Mahabubabad district.

## Adilabad District

### Jainad Temple:

- Sri Lakshmi Narayana temple** is situated in Jainad Village.
- This is known as **Sun temple**.
- During morning time, the sun rays falls on the feet of the deity.**
- This was built during Pallavas.

### Kuntala Waterfall:

- It is located in Kuntala village of Neradigonda mandal.
- It is the highest waterfalls at a height of 147 feet in Telangana State.**
- It is located on **Kadem river**.

### Gayatri Waterfall:

- Also known as Gadidha Gandam or Mukti Gandam Waterfall.
- Located on **Kadam river**.
  - Pochera waterfall** – Situated on Chinnavagu – Adilabad
  - Kankayi Waterfalls** (Kanaka Durga Waterfall) – Adilabad

### Kawal wild life sanctuary:

- This is spread over **Jannaram (Mancherial district), Uttunuru (Adilabad district)**.
- This was established in 1965.
- Kadam river** flows through this sanctuary.
- Central government declared it as Tiger reserve.

## Nirmal District

### Basara – Gnana Saraswathi Temple:

- This is located in Basara on the banks of Godavari river.
- It is an important Saraswathi temple in India. Many pilgrims perform the “Akshara Abhyasam” ceremony of their children.
- It is believed that the idol of the Goddess in this temple was installed by Vyas Maharshi.
- Historically, it was constructed by Bijjaludu, a Karnataka King.
- In this temple, the **Lakshmi and Kali goddess** are also present along with Saraswathi.
- In Basara, there is cave called as **Narahari Muluka**.

### Nirmal fort:

- Also known as **Shyamghad fort**.
- Built by French government.
- It has 64 towers and 7 gateways.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### Mancherial District

- **Gudem Satyanarayana Swamy temple.**
- **Bugga Rajeswara temple (Bellampally).**

### Jangaon District

### **Velpula fort:**

- The fort is built by Zaffar – Ud – Doula.
- There is a **Yogananda Nrusimha temple** in the fort. Hence, this fort is known as Pancha Nrusimha field.

### Important Pilgrimage places in Telangana

District	Temples
1.Adilabad	Nagoba Temple (Keslapur), Jainath Temple (Jainath), Sun Temple (Jainoor)
2.Asifabad	Jangubai Temple (Karameri), Hankidi Shiva Temple, Amba Agastheswara Temple (Chennur).
3.Nirmal	Gnana Saraswathi Temple (Basara), Bhimana Temple (Neradigonda), Adelli Maha Pochamma temple
4.Nizamabad	Sri Raghunatha Temple, Kanteshwara Temple, Deval Masjid, Ramalayam (Dichpally), 100 Pillar temple (Bodhan), Bada Pahad Durgah, Hanuman temple (Sarangapur), Navanath Siddeswara Temple (Armoor)
5.Mancherial	Satyanarayana Swamy temple (Gudem), Bugga Rajeswara temple.
6.Karimnagar	Trikuta temple – Naganur
7.Peddapalli	Mallikarjuna Swamy temple (O dela), Veda Patasala (School) – Manthani and Mantrakuta temple (Manthani).
8.Rajanna Sircilla	Raja Rajeswara, Bhimeswara temples (Vemulawada).
9.Jagityal	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy (Dharmapuri), Kesavanantha Swamy temple (Raikal), Anjaneya Swamy temple (Kondagattu), Dubba Rajanna Swamy temple (Pembatla).
10.Kamareddy	Bugga Ramalingeshwara temple (Maddikunta), Siddi Rameshwara temple (Bhiknoor), Kala Bhairava temple (Rama reddy), Basaveshwara temple (Shakkar bagh)
11.Medak	Vana Durga Bhavani (Edupayala), Chamundeshwari temple (Chitkalu), Anjaneya Swamy temple (Chakarimetla), Tambureshwara temple (Velpugonda), Jaina temple (Kolcharam)
12.Sanga Reddy	Kasi Vishveshwara temple (Kalabgoor), Bramaramba Mallikarjuna temple (Beeram Guda), Kethaki Sangameshwara temple (Jharasangam), Panchavati Kshetram (Raghavapur).
13.Siddipet	Koti Lingeshwara temple (Siddipet), Nachagiri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple (Gajwel), Komaravelli Mallanna, Wargal Saraswati temple, Varada Raja Swamy temple (Jagadevpur).
14.Medchal-Malkajgiri	Rama lingeshwara Swamy temple (Kesara Gutta), Ratnalayam (Shamirpet).
15.Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri	Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple (Yadadri), Jaina Temple (Kolanupaka).

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16.Ranga Reddy	Shaneshwara temple (Madanapalli), Balaji temple (Chilkur), Sita Rama Swamy temple (Ammapalli).
17.Hyderabad	Sun temple (Tirumalgiri), Ujjaini Mahankali (Secunderabad), Kandikal Chitra Gupta temple (Secunderabad), Peddammathalli temple (Jubilee Hills), Birla Mandir.
18.Vikarabad	Ekambareshwara temple (Vikarabad), Sita Rama Swamy temple (Juntupalli), Buggharameshwara temple (Buggha), Bhooikailasa temple (Thandoor), Anantha Padmanaba Swamy temple (Ananthagiri).
19.Warangal Urban	Svayambu temple (Warangal), Bhadrakali temple (Warangal), 1000 pillar temple (Hanumakonda).
20.Warangal Rural	Mallikarjuna Swamy temple (Inavolu), Shiva temple (Pakala).
21.Jangaon	Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy temple (Palakurthi), Veerachala Sita Rama Chandra Swamy (Jidikal)
22.Mahabubabad	Bhimudi Padam (Gudoor), Veera Bhadra Swamy temple (Koravi), Venkateshwara Swamy (Narasimhula peta).
23.Khammam	Stambadri Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy
24.Bhadradri Kothagudem	Sita Rama Swamy temple (Bhadrachalam).
25.Suryapet	Chenna Kesava temple (Pillalamarri), Sun temple (Adavi devulapalli)
26.Nalgonda	Mallanna Swamy temple (Eleshwaram), Chaya Someshwara temple (Pangal).
27.Nagarkurnool	Someshwara temple (Somasila), Uma maheshwara temple (Uma Maheshwaram).
28.Jogulamba Gadwal	Anjaneya Swamy temple (Bichupalli), Navabrahma, Jogulamba temple (Alampur).
29.Wanaparthy	Ranga Nayaka Swamy Temple (Sri Ranga Swamy).
30.Mahabubnagar	Avanca Vinayaka, Dattatreya Swamy temple.
31.Jaya Shankar Bhupallapalli	Kaleshwara Mukteshwara temple.

### Forts in Telangana

District	Forts		
1.Kamareddy	Domakonda fort, Koulas fort	6.Adilabad	Vaduru fort, Utnoor fort.
2.Karimnagar	Elagandal fort, Mulanguru fort, Nagunur fort.	7.Peddapalli	Ramagiri Qila.
3.Wanaparthy	Ganapur Qila, Wanaparthy Gadi fort, Panagal fort, Chandraghad fort, Tivudam Palle fort.	8.Nirmal	Nirmal fort.
4.Nalgonda	Devarakonda fort, Vadapalli fort, Kannekal fort.	9.Asifabad	Sirpurfort, Devadurgam fort.
5.Yadadri-Bhuvanagiri	Bhuvanagiri Qila, Rajapet fort, Raigiri fort.	10.Mancheriyal	Gandhari Qila.
		11.Jogulamba Gadwal	Gadwal fort
		12. Nizamabad	Induru fort
		13. Ranga Reddy	Rachakonda fort, Jannai Gudem Durgam.
		14. Hyderabad	Golconda fort
		15. Jangaon	Velupula konda, Zaffar Gadh.

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Buddhist & Jain centres in Telangana	
Jain centre	District
1. Kolanupaka	Yadadri – Bhuvanagiri
2. Bodhan	Nizamabad
3. Potla Cheruvu (Patan cheruvu)	Sanga reddy
4. Munulagutta	Karimnagar
5. Kulcharam	Medak
6. Jogipet	Medak
7. Kurikyala	Karimnagar
8. Hanumakonda	Warangal Urban
9. Vemulawada	Rajanna Siricilla
10. Panagal	Nalgonda
11. Gollathagudi	Mahabubnagar

### Buddhist Centres:

Buddhist Centre	District
1. Dhulikatta	Peddapalli
2. Mirjam pet	Peddapalli
3. Kotilingala	Jagityal
4. Pashigam	Jagityal
5. Tambalapalli	Jagityal
6. Phanigiri	Suryapet
7. Tirumalagiri	Suryapet
8. Badhanakurti (Bavari)	Nirmal
9. Kondapur	Sangareddy
10. Nagarjuna Konda	Nalgonda
11. Gajula banda	Nalgonda
12. Nelakondapalli	Khammam
13. Chaitanyapuri	Hyderabad
14. Mahuru (Buddhist cave)	Komaram Bheem
15. Vardhamanu fort	Mahabubnagar

## Social Evils in Telangana – Position of Women

- In Telangana, the important social evils which are prevailing from ancient times are Jogini and Devadasi system.

### Jogini System:

- In this system, the girl child will be left in the name of the god, this is an barbaric tradition.
- Jogini system is related to **Veera Shaiva tradition**.
- This is **Dravida tradition and the culture of lower castes**.

**Note:** Devadasi system is related to the culture of Aryans and Upper castes.

- Mainly Dalit women are affected by this system of social evil.
- It is the **residue of landlord system / feudal system**.
- Women are sexually harassed in the name of tradition and religion. Hence, it is known as the prostitution in the name of religion.
- After the down fall of Kakatiya's, Jogini system was spread into United Andhra Pradesh **from Basavirandra region of Karnataka**.
- The Unmarried girls and girl child if married to Goddess, they are known as **Jogini**. If they are married to male god, they are known as Basavi.
- **"Jogimara" inscription** of 3<sup>rd</sup> century B. C, mentions about the Jogini and Devadasi system. This inscription is present in the **Jogimara caves of Chattisgarh**.

- The French religious Preacher **Abbe Dubois**, mentions about the Jogini tradition which was prevalent during Kakatiya's period in his book **"Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies"**

**Note:** the tradition of dedicating the women to the Goddess is known as "**Theogamy**".

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Telangana, majority of Juginis are present in <b>Karimnagar district</b>.</li><li>• In this district, they are known as “<b>Parvati</b>”.</li><li>• In Telangana, the only district without Jugini system is <b>Khammam</b>.</li><li>• Intensive research was done by <b>Hemalatha Lavanam</b> on the System of Jugini.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma made efforts for the eradication of Devadasi and Jugini System in Hyderabad Province through this mandali.</li><li>• In 1980, <b>Nizamabad Assistant Collector Appa Rao</b> and in 1985, <b>Nizamabad Collector Smt. Asha Murthy</b> did efforts for the Rehabilitation of Juginis &amp; for the eradication of Jugini system.</li></ul> |
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### **Organizations formed for the eradication of Jugini System:**

#### **Samskar – 1974, Vijayawada:**

- Chairman – **Lavanam**, Secretary – **Hemalatha Lavanam**.
- This organization was established to bring change in the individual and social lives of Juginis.
- Samskar and **NISA** organizations together established **Chelli Nilayam** (Sister’s Home) for Jugini in **Varni village** of Nizamabad district in 1987.

#### **NISA**

#### **(National Institute of Social Action):**

- This voluntary organization was started by **Kumud Ben Joshi**, the governor of United Andhra Pradesh. Under the aegis of this, National Conference on the development of Juginis took place in 1987 in New Delhi.

#### **Aashray (1993):**

- A voluntary organization founded by Grace **Nirmala**.
- This rescued the teenage girls from becoming Juginis.
- Provided education to the women who came out of Jugini system.
- This organization run the newspaper “**Dalit**”, for bringing awareness among Juginis.

#### **Jagan Mitra Mandali (1906):**

- Jagan Mitra Mandali was established by **Bhagya Reddy Varma** in 1906.

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bhagya Reddy Varma made efforts for the eradication of Devadasi and Jugini System in Hyderabad Province through this mandali.</li><li>• In 1980, <b>Nizamabad Assistant Collector Appa Rao</b> and in 1985, <b>Nizamabad Collector Smt. Asha Murthy</b> did efforts for the Rehabilitation of Juginis &amp; for the eradication of Jugini system.</li></ul> |
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### **Government Initiations:**

#### **Andhra Pradesh Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication ) Act, 1988:**

- As per this act, the system of Jugini, Devadasi and Basavi are prohibited.
- According to this act, any dedication of girls in the name of Jugini, Basavi, Parvathi, Mathamma, Tayamma will be punished with the imprisonment.

### **Devadasi System:**

- In India, Devadasi system is prevalent from ancient times.
- Dedication of a girl to a temple is the Devadasi system. Devadasis dedicate their rest of life in the service to God.
- Devadasi system is related to **Vaishnava tradition**.
- **This is the culture of Aryans and Upper Caste.**
- According to this, in a family one girl from each generation are married to the deity in the temple.
- The word Devadasi in Sanskrit means Women Servant of God.
- The Devadasis were experts in literature and fine arts. They used to sing and dance before the gods in temples.
- The Dances done by these people were known as Sadar, Darbar Play, Nettuva Melam, Kacheri Play.

**Note:** Sadar dance was developed as Bharatanatyam by **Rukmini Devi Arundale**.

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- In Devadasi, Matriarchal system is followed.
- In Muslims, dedication of girls to Dargah is Known as “**Achyuthis**” system.
- Girl married to Holy Quran is known as “**Bibi**”.

### **Stuggle against Devadasi:**

- Bhagya Reddy Varma fought for the eradication of Jogini and Devadasi system through his organization “**Manya Sangam**”.
- In Telangana, research on Devadasi system was done by **Narayana Swamy, Gadiyaram Ramakrishna and Kala Krishna**.
- Muthu Lakshmi Reddy (TN), Raghupati Venkata Ratnam Naidu fought for the eradication of devadasi system.

### **Government Initiatives:**

- Protection as per Constitution / Constitutional Protections:
- **Article 23:** Abolition of Vetti Chakiri (Bonded labour) and Devadasi system.
- **Article 24:** Prohibition of Human Trafficking.
- **Acts:**
  - ◆ Prevention of Dedication of women act – 1930.
  - ◆ Devadasi Abolition Act – 1947.

### **P. Raghunath Rao Commission:**

- This is a single member commission.
- It was appointed to study the conditions by which girls are forced into Devadasi and Jogini system and their problems.
- It was appointed by the Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy.

### **Adapapa System:**

- The practice of keeping the girl child as slaves by Zamindars and officers is called Adapapa system.
- This is mainly seen with lower caste people.
- The officers used the girl child as a Prostitute. Marriage will not be performed to her.

### **Prostitution:**

- This was encouraged for the happiness of Nawabs, Officers and Upper caste people during Nizam period.
- They are known as **Tawaif**.
- Tawaif was courtesan, who sings and dances for the happiness of men.
- Later, the courtesan were turned as Prostitutes.
- The system of Tawaif is only seen in Telangana.

### **Paradah System:**

- Paradah system is the oldest system. It is not born in our region.
- Muslims of North India introduced this system into our society.
- Muslims and Rajput women observe the Paradah system to hide themselves from outsiders.
- In Telangana it was spread during the period of Qutub Shahis.

# Mulki movement and its emergence

- The word **mulk** means **country** (one's motherland) and **mulki** is the local of that country. **Gair mulki or non-mulki** is a **foreigner or an outsider of that country**.
- The problem between mulki and non-mulki was there from the **Bahmani's period**.
- The differences between aphakis and deccanies reached its peak and led to the downfall of Bahmanis empire in 1527.
- 5 small kingdoms emerged with the downfall of Bahmanis empire. Golconda Qutubshah's empire is one among them.

## The origin of mulki issue during Bahmani's period:

- After the decline of Kakatiyas, Bahmanis ruled the Deccan region and during 14<sup>th</sup> century the armies of khilji and tughlaq (Delhi sultanate clans) along with many Muslims migrated to deccan region (southern India) and got settled. They were called as **deccanies**.
- During the same period many muslims from west Asian countries like Iran, Iraq, Arabia and Turkey came to India and got settled in the Bahmani's empire. They were called as **Aphakis** meaning non-local or foreigner.
- During the course of time **deccanies were regarded as mulkis and aphakis as non-mulkis**.
- Ahmed shah, the 3<sup>rd</sup> king of Bahmanis appointed Mohammed Gavan as prime minister who was an aphaki. Mohammed Gavan made many reforms for better administration and appointed aphakis in prominent jobs.
- These aphakis ruled trading business and became strong financially, socially and were hired in high positions in Bahmanis Empire.
- This led to the conflict between deccanies (mulkis) and aphakis (non-mulkis)
- Difference in their religious sects also increased conflicts between the two as **Aphakis belongs to Shia sect of islam and deccanies belongs to Sunni sect of islam**.



## QUTUBSHAH'S period:

- As a result of breakdown of Bahmani empire, Qutub shah dynasty was emerged and **Quli Qutb Shah**, the founder was also an **aphaki** (came from Iran)
- As Quli qutbshah witnessed the breakdown of Bahmani Empire, so with that experience he offered more jobs to deccanies.
- They hired local people (mulkis) in most of the jobs and encouraged the local language Telugu.
- Abul Hassan Tanisha, the qutubshah's king appointed telugu people in important positions. Like **Akkanna was employed as peshkar and Madanna was employed as mahamantri**.
- Mulki issue was not arised during qutubshah period because they respected the local language and culture and also hired locals in most of the jobs.

## ASAFJHA'S period:

- In 1724 Nizam ul mulk established Asafjha dynasty in Hyderabad.
- He came to Hyderabad (1724) along with his followers who were loyal to him and made them ministers and appointed few of them in noble jobs. Their descendants got settled in the deccan region.
- Thereafter, the mulki problem was aroused during the period of Afzal Ud Daulah, the 5th nizam and led to the start of mulki movements.

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- During asafjhahi's period the conflict between mulkis and non-mulkis took place in three phases.

### **1<sup>st</sup> phase (1853 - 1883):**

- Reasons behind the rise of mulki issue during the period of 5<sup>th</sup> Nizam.
- In 1853 Salarjung-I was appointed as **Diwan of Hyderabad**.
- Salarjung-I made many administrative and revenue reforms in Hydersbad state.
- These reforms made **kayasthas and khatri**s of north India to migrate to Hyderabad state to acquire jobs.
- Sayyed Ahmed Khan and Aminuddin Khan, who were appointed as assistants of Salarjung-I played an important role for the arrival of non-mulkis.
- People who knew English were brought from Madras province to Hyderabad for administrative requirements and appointed them in decent posts.
- Due to collapse of Mughal empire after the sepoy revolt in 1857, many people lost their jobs in north india, so they came to Hyderabad state in search of jobs and got settled.
- Eventhough salarjung did not like to employ non-mulkis in Hyderabad state, but some indispensable situations made him to appoint educated people of **Aligarh University** in Hyderabad state.
- Officers who were trained in British India and who held positions were hired as Diwanis.
- Salarjung thought that the employees from outside who were skilled would train the local employees and would return to their place which was not happened in reality.
- Non mulkis who held high positions in Hyderabad state unnecessarily divided their departments to create new jobs and employed their friends and relatives from North India in the new posts.

- By this mulkis developed hatredness towards gair mulkis or non mulkis.
- Salarjung took several measures to stop the influence of non mulkis, because increasing population of non-mulkis in Hyderabad state may affect the culture and politics of deccan.

### **They were:**

- Non mulki officers have to take special permission to meet nizam family, diwan, british resident and other nawabs.
  - Non mulki officers cannot be given titles and jagirs.
  - To stop the domination of non mulkis on army, he won't employed them in army jobs.
  - Rejected the proposal of non mulkis to make urdu as official language in place of Persian language.
- Salarjung-I tried to establish a balance between mulkis and non mulkis.
  - Salarjung used to say that though the non mulkis are skilled they can't claim the same status as local people who are loyal to nizam from generations.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Mulki orders (1868):**

- With the will to educate mulkis and appoint them in government jobs , for the first time **in 1868** Salarjung I issued orders **to employ only mulkis in all the administrative offices of Hyderabad** during the period of 5<sup>th</sup> nizam Afzal ud daulah

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Phase (1884-1911):**

- The mulki and non mulki conflicts reached its peak during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan period.
- After the death of Salarjung-I in 1883 **Salarjung II** became the Prime Minister (Diwan). **He was biased towards non-mulkis.**
- With the pressure of non mulkis salarjung-II made **Urdu as official language in place of**

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<p><b>Persian language in 1884</b> during 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam (Mir Mahboob Ali Khan) period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Similarly, he introduced English as mandatory language with the British motive.</li><li>Making Urdu as official language and English as mandatory, reduced the importance of mulkis in job opportunities because mulkis were not skilled in both the languages.</li><li>In addition, non mulkis were paid higher salaries than mulkis. The mulkis were seen as second-class citizens.</li><li>Mulkis gave a request letter to Mahboob Ali Khan saying that salarjung-II was biased towards non mulkis. The letter was called as ‘mulki patram’. Mahboob Ali Khan responded immediately and ordered salarjung-II to prepare a list of employees who were appointed based on their nativity in the state.</li><li>With this in 1886 <b>1<sup>st</sup> employees civil list</b> was prepared.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to this gazette, persons who had settled at least for 12 years in the state were considered as mulkis.</li><li>Ordered to fill all the posts in nizam state with the citizens of their country based on their eligibility without the interference of foreigners.</li><li>Non mulkis had to take special permission from prime minister to get into a job.</li><li>Even after the release of gazette, hiring of non mulkis in jobs grew up.</li></ul>
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### Employee's civil list-1886

- According to the list
  - Employed mulkis -246 (52%)
  - Expenditure on their salaries- 42%
  - Employed non mulkis – 230 (48%)
  - Expenditure on their salaries – 58%
- This report escalated the mulki movement, as non mulkis were filled in 50% of the jobs and were paid more than mulkis.
- To control the movement Mahboob Ali Khan released a gazette in favour of mulkis in 1888.

### 1888-Gazette (Jarida)

- On job appointments, **6<sup>th</sup> nizam, Mahboob Ali Khan** released a gazette in 1888 (according to Islamic calendar it was on 15<sup>th</sup> of month rabi ul sani of year 1301 ).

#### According to this gazette:

- 1<sup>st</sup> time the word ‘mulki’ was used in this gazette.

### Hindu - Muslim mulki issues:

- Though 90% of the population were hindus, most of the jobs were filled with non-mulki muslims whose population was just 10% in the state, which led to hindu - muslim clashes.

### Employee's civil list- 1894:

- Without considering Mahboob Ali Khan khan, the 6<sup>th</sup> nizam instructions, Salarjung II continued to benefit the non mulkis which escalated the mulki movement. By this in April, 1887 salarjung II resigned as diwan.
- Under the reign of new diwan, employee's civil list was realeased in 1894.
- Total no. of gazetted employees in Hyderabad state was 680.
  - Among them mulki employees were 233
  - Non-mulkis were 447.
- In total 680 employees there were only 63 hindus, among them only 20 were mulki hindus.
- According to 1886 employee's civil list, the No. of non-mulki employees was 230, **has increased from 230 to 447 by 1894.**

### Maharaja Kishan Parshad:

- In 1901 **Maharaja Sir Kishan Parshad** was appointed as diwan who was a hindu mulki.
- He stood by mulkis side and controlled the dominance of non mulkis.
- Kaasan Walker** who was finance minister to Kishan Parshad, hired many non mulkis in jobs.

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- Kaasan Walker divided Urdu into Northern Urdu and Southern Urdu. He also criticized, that the civilised non mulkis speaks Northern Urdu and uncivilised mulkis speaks Southern Urdu. With this direct war was started between diwan, Kishan Parshad and Kaasan Walker.
- Because of Kishan Parshad, Mulkis were partially successful in this movement.
- In 1910, the government released a notification for the protection of mulkis.

### According to 1910 notification:

- Non mulki jobs were considered as temporary.
- Job recruitment should be done not by political intervention but by written test.
- The locals need to be appointed in those positions when they have sufficient qualifications. Non locals can't be appointed.
- **Kishan Parshad**, who had worked hard for the rights of mulkis, is considered as **godfather of mulki movement**.

### **Magazines:**

- In those times, many journals published news and editorials concerning Mulki, non-mulki issue.
- '**Hyderabad recorder**' used to publish news in favour of mulki rights.
- The magazine '**Ilahibaksh**' which was on favour of non mulkis questioned "**where we find a clever mulkis who can administer Hyderabad**".
- '**The mohammadin**' magazine which was on non-mulkis side, published that **the non mulkis were descendants of people who were invited by Salarjung**.
- In 1912, **Mir Osman Ali Khan** removed Kaasan Walker as finance minister.

### **Rai Balamukund:**

- In 1885, Hyderabad old city student Rai Balamukund graduated in B.A from Madras University.

- He was the **1<sup>st</sup> Hindu mulki graduate in Hyderabad state**.
- In 1908, he was appointed as **Hyderabad high court chief justice**.

**Note:** Hyderabad high court was established in 1890.

## Employment and Civil Services rules under Mir Osman Ali Khan, VII Nizam's Firmaan of 1919 and definition of mulki

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase (1911-1948):

- After the death of Mir Mahboob Ali Khan in 1911, VII nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan became the ruler.
- With the suggestions of educational conference, Mir Osman Ali Khan established Osmania University in 1918.
- This university started Urdu as medium of Instruction.
- However, while preparing the text books of Osmania university, in urdu translation department, many non-mulki officers were there belongs to north india.
- They used lakhnavi Urdu of north india in textbooks instead of deccan Urdu which is spoken by local people.
- Deccani urdu was used by mulkis and lakhnavi urdu was used by non-mulkis. With this, language also created differences between mulki and non-mulki.
- Osmania University was successful in producing educated citizens but failed to make government officers.
- At the same time, Nizam College with English as its medium of teaching became successful in producing government officers.

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- The children of Mulki went to Osmania University, while the children of non-mulkis went to Nizam College.
- In this way, academic differences had increased the problem between them.
- As a result of mulki, non-mulki issue, theories like **deccan nationalism and sovereignty of muslims** in deccan was emerged.

### **Deccan nationalism:**

- Urdu professor of Osmania University, **Dr.Jorey** proposed the concept of “The Deccani Nationalism”.
- Along with him other professors of OU tried to protect Mulkis and Deccani Urdu.
- **Idara-E-Adabiath-E-Urdu** library was started by OU Mulki professors in 1930 and used to publish articles related to Deccani Nationalism.
- This library played a key role in the development of Mulkis, who were beyond caste and religion. Mulkis supported the principle of Deccan Nationalism
- Deccan Nationalist leaders gave the slogan “**long live Nizam, the royal embodiment of Deccan Nationalism**”.

### **Muslim sovereignty:**

- The theory of Muslim sovereignty has emerged against Deccan Nationalism.
- Initially this theory was supported only by Non-Mulkis.
- Later, this principle divided Mulkis into hindus and muslims and gained the support of mulki muslims which weakened the Mulki movement.
- The Muslim Sovereignty theory was widely used by Razakars in the later period.

### **1919 Firmaan – Definition of Mulki:**

- To protect mulki rules, Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a Firmaan in 1919. These are called Mulki Rules.

### **Important objects of Firmaan:**

- 1) Person who satisfies any one of the following conditions was considered as mulki
  - a) Should born in Hyderabad state
  - b) Should be a resident of Hyderabad
  - c) By the time of birth of a child, his/her father must have completed 15 years of tenure as government employee.
  - d) For a woman, she must be a wife of Mulki.
- 2) If his/her father was a mulki by the time of their birth, they are considered as mulkis.
- 3) A person is considered to be a mulki, if he completes 15 years of permanent residence in Hyderabad state and also has to submit an affidavit by the magistrate stating that he do not return to his former place.
- 4) If a Mulki woman marries a non-mulki man and do not leave the residence in Hyderabad state, is considered to be a Mulki and her rights as mulki are preserved.
- 5) A Mulki woman, who lives outside the Hyderabad state after marrying a non-mulki man and if she returns back to the state as a permanent resident after his death or after divorcing him, is considered to be a Mulki. But her children are not considered as Mulkis if they do not satisfy Mulki rules.
- 6) By following the above said rules and conditions **Talukdars were given authority to issue Mulki Certificates**.
- 7) The Mulki certificate application form consists of all the mandatory information of a person and the person has to agree that the furnished details are true. He has to attach a promissory note that he is liable for punishment by court under provision-9 if the furnished details are wrong.
- 8) If the application form for the grant of mulki certificate was rejected, he has to apply again within a month to Subedar. **The decision of Subedar is final.**

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- 9) If a person furnishes false information to consider him as a mulki as per provision-7, his certificate can be cancelled if it recognised by government or police department
- 10) In the same way, according to provision 1 (a), (b) and (c) if a person is disobedient towards Hyderabad state and participates directly or indirectly in activities against state politics and works against the benefits of government, then their mulki rights will be abolished.
- According to this firmaan, Civil services executive council was established for the selection of employees. This was an independent body.
  - In 1938, this civil service executive council appointed a committee to study about civil services.
  - According to the report of the committee, by issuing a firmaan on **27<sup>th</sup> April, 1947** **hyderabad public service commission** was formed.
  - This commission consists of a chairman and 4 members. With the recommendations of executive council chairman, Nizam appoints them.

### **Osmania Graduates Association:**

- In 1920, **Mulki political organisation** was formed in Hyderabad province, in the name of Osmania Graduates Association.
- This organisation currently operates several educational institutions in Telangana.
- **Exhibition society** was also established by this organisation.

### **Hyderabad state reforms:**

- In 1921, few educated people of Hyderabad started Hyderabad state reforms organisation.
- The aim of this organisation was **to achieve constitutional reforms.**

### **Society of Union and Progress:**

- In 1926, Hyderabad students who were studying in **London**, formed society of union and progress organisation in London.
- This organisation motivated people towards to establish a responsible government.

### **Hyderabad association:**

- The **Hyderabad Association** was started under barrister Kishan in 1930.
- This association demanded to form a responsible government and to bring administrative reforms.

### **1933 Firmaan:**

- In 1930, **Khan Sahebs** from Punjab were directly appointed in many higher position jobs in Hyderabad state.
- With this, promotions of local employees got affected. This triggered mulki non-mulki issue again. To lessen the discontent of mulkis, **Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a Firmaan in 1933**.
- According to this firmaan, priority will be given to educated and efficient Mulkis in employment recruitment.
- In Hyderabad state, non-mulkis will be appointed temporarily only.
- Hyderabad kotwal, Raja Venkatarami Reddy supported Mulki activists in all aspects.
- People of the state and Mulki activists conducted a public meeting to thank nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan for issuing a firmaan in favour of Mulkis.

### **Mulki activists who attended the public meeting:**

- Kumari Padmajanaidu
- Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao
- Mandamula Narsingarao
- Mir Akbar Ali Khan
- Dr. Lateef Sayyid
- Raja Dhonderaj
- Nawaz Shamsheer Jung.

### **Nizam Subjects League-1935 (Nizam Mulki League)**

- In 1935, mulki activists started an organisation called **Nizam subjects league**
- In urdu it is called as **Jamiath Rifayame Nizam** and in telugu it is called as **Nizam prajala Sangham**.
- Slogan given by this league was –  
**Hyderabad for Hyderabadi**
- President of this league was –  
**Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung**
- Sir Nizamat Jung worked as political minister in Nizam's council of ministers.
- Vice presidents of this organisation was Dr. Lateef Sayyid and Ramachandra Nayak
- Treasurer was Barrister Noushid Chinay
- Secretaries were Sayyid Abid Hassan, Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao and Srinivas Sharma.
- **Executive members of this organisation :** working committee of this organisation was formed with 18 members
  - 1) Raja Bahadur Venkataramireddy
  - 2) Vaman Nayak
  - 3) Nawab Bahadur Yarjung
  - 4) Kashinathrao Vaidya
  - 5) Akbar Alikhan
  - 6) Mandamula Narsingrao
  - 7) Mir Hassanoddin (Editor for 'Mamlakath' Newspaper) etc.

#### **Significance of Nizam Mulki League:**

- Protecting the rights of Mulki people.
- League tried to make the government to be responsible for legislative assembly which was elected by people.
- Tried to create a friendly environment between different castes and groups so that they could cooperate each other.

- Nizam Mulki league declared their obedience to Nizam. Also declared that their movement is to protect deccan culture and its language.
- Tried to protect Nizam State's royal rights.
- With the pressure of Nizam subjects league, the then government formed a committee under the leadership of Aaravamudam Iyyangar and upon his recommendations ammendments were made to Mulki rules in 1939, and given more protection to Mulkis.
- Initially, Nizam showed a positive attitude towards the league and gave importance to its goals. But the mention of **Responsible Government** made Nizam to become anger.
- Initially the people were enthusiastic to join the league but the anger of Nizam made them to step back.
- Some muslim intellectuals who were influenced by the ideology of muslim sovereignty left the league and joined in organisation '**Ittehadul Muslimin**'. With this **Nizam subjects league was annulled in 1939**.

#### **Formation of people's convention:**

- In 1937, a split in Mulki League made Hindus to come out of the league and start **Peoples Convention**.
- Note: Mulki league leader, **Sayyid Abid Hassan** wrote a book called **WITHER HYDERABAD**.

#### **Bahadur Aaravamudam Iyyangar committee:**

- **For political reforms in Nizam state**, the Nizam government appointed Aaravamudam Iyyangar committee in 1937.
- This committee submitted its report in 1938.
- Following suggestions were made by the committee regarding employment.
  - ◆ Job appointments should be done by following Mulki Rules strictly.

- ◆ By following the recommendations of the committee, the definition of Mulki has been made stringent in article 39 in the year 1945.
- ◆ While appointing candidates in government jobs, their efficiency, skills and moral behaviour has to be considered. Without showing partiality, positions have to be filled.
- ◆ Special system has to be established for the appointment of Govt. employees

### **Violation of Mulki rules from 1948-52 during Military and Vellodi rule**

#### **Military rule – Vellodi's government employment policies:**

- In between 1948-1952 Hyderabad state has been merged into the Indian federal system and faced a lot of chaotic situations socially, economically and politically. The government recognised the necessity of making people confident of the newly emerging state by ensuring law & order and economic stability.
- Some innovative job recruitment procedures have been implemented to perform this responsibility. They are:
  - a) Police jobs during Nizam's period- More than 90 percent of civil jobs were represented by a single social class. The government recognised the importance of participation of all social categories in the department, especially in armed forces.
    - ◆ At least by 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1954 government decided to fill 60% of the posts by other category people. Intend to keep peace and security, the government appointed armed forces from Madras, Central Province and Bombay.
  - b) Government decided to give priority to Telugu language in administration as most of the people in Hyderabad state were Telugu

- speaking people. Telugu encouraging people were appointed in jobs so that they could give more importance to Telugu than Urdu.
- c) The government decided to abolish the Jagirdari System and thought to bring the land management under revenue department. For this they decided to create a new job category and make appointments.
  - d) To stabilize the economic conditions of Nizam's government and to bring normal situation in the state, Vellodi government appointed more than 200 officials of Indian Union.
  - e) During Nizam's time, employees who participate in politics and indulges in corruption and who misuse their cadre were removed from their jobs.
  - New government decided to appoint employees considering their moral standards and for the same they appointed M.A.Rahman as public service commission officer after independence. This created job opportunities for few. Military officer Chowdary himself studied few cases and appointed employees.
  - f) New government made reforms in Military and Police departments. Till the date of police action Hyderabad Army was 17,870. This number was reduced to 10,415 because they thought that the state does not need such a huge army.
  - In later period, the police staffs were also reduced who were appointed during police action. Based on the requirement, officers and staff were appointed in districts and priority was given to non-muslims also.
  - g) After Second World War, people who resigned from the army were appointed in new jobs by Directorate of Rehabilitation.
  - Directorate of Rehabilitation functioned for some more time after the merging of Hyderabad state with Indian union and hired employees.

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>h) Employment exchanges were set up to fill lower level and mid-level jobs in government. Among them one was in Hyderabad, one was in Warangal and the third one was in Aurangabad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>These Employment exchanges of these regions used to make appointments to private companies in government department.</li></ul> <p>i) For increasing the job opportunities of skilled labour and technical professionals '<b>Bikaner training institute</b>' was established and every year 1200 members used to get trained in 20 different areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Through <b>operation Polo</b>, a military action on <b>17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948</b> Nizam rule came to an end in Hyderabad state and merged with Indian Union.</li><li><b>J.N.Choudary from Bengal</b> worked as Hyderabad military governor from September 1948 to December 1949.</li><li>From January, 1950 to March, 1952 <b>M.K.Vellodi (from Kerala)</b> operated as chief minister of the state.</li><li>As both J.N. Choudary and M.K. Vellodi both were non locals, so the influx of outsiders continued to Telangana.</li><li>In the name of modernisation of regime in Hyderabad state M.K. Vellodi introduced English and Telugu as official languages in place of Urdu.</li><li>After the end of Nizam rule J.N.Choudary started appointing non-locals who knew English for administrative purposes.</li><li>Firstly, he appointed people from Kerala, then Tamilians from Madras and lastly, he appointed telugu (Andhra) people from Madras.</li><li>Showing the reason that the people of Telangana did not know English language, government appointed many Andhra people in Telangana jobs indiscriminately.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>M.K.Vellodi appointed Andhra officers as chief administrators, whose position was above district collectors of Hyderabad state.</li><li>It was worse to the extent that the Tahsildar of Krishna district, Ramachandra Rao was appointed as chief administrator for Hyderabad district.</li><li>Andhra officers who were appointed in such a way called their relatives and friends from their region and appointed them in jobs.</li><li>These employees from Andhra accustomed to corruption &amp; bribery.</li><li>Padmaja Nayudu referred the corruption issue in the parliament and Valla Bhai Patel replied that the corruption &amp; bribery already exists and it is not new to Hyderabad state.</li><li>Newspaper "<b>The star of Hyderabad</b>" published that Mulki rules are violated many times in Hyderabad state after merging with India.</li><li>Hundreds of non-Mulkis entered into the government under the revival of the administrative structure of the Hyderabad State.</li><li>Andhra officers who got jobs in this way have begun to dominate and mistreat Telangana people.</li><li>They mocked and ill-treated Telangana culture and language.</li><li>The above <b>reasons led to Gair-Mulki movement in 1952</b>.</li></ul> |
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# Hyderabad state in independent India

## The formation of cabinet under the leadership of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

- By 1950, according to constitution, four different types of states existed in India. They were categorised into Part-A, Part-B, Part-C and Part-D.
- Part-A: British governed provinces
- **Part-B: Princely states with legislature**
- Part-C: Chief Commissioner Areas
- Part-D: Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

### States in Part-A:

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Assam       | 2. Bihar           |
| 3. Bombay      | 4. Madhya Pradesh  |
| 5. Madras      | 6. Orissa          |
| 7. Punjab      | 8. United Province |
| 9. West Bengal |                    |

### States in Part-B:

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Hyderabad         | 2. Jammu-Kashmir |
| 3. Madhya Bharat     | 4. Mysore        |
| 5. Patiala           | 6. Rajasthan     |
| 7. Sourashtra        |                  |
| 8. Travancore Cochin |                  |
| 9. Vindhya Pradesh   |                  |

### States in Part-C:

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Ajmer            | 2. Bhopal      |
| 3. Bilaspur         | 4. Cooch Bihar |
| 5. Coorg            | 6. Delhi       |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh | 8. Kutch       |
| 9. Manipur          | 10. Tripura    |

### States in Part-D:

- 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Hyderabad state was in **Part-B category**.
- The Constitution of India came into effect on **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**. On the same day last

Nizam, **Mir Osman Ali Khan** took charge as Hyderabad Rajpramukh and **M.K.Vellodi** who was the then prime minister took charge as Hyderabad civil chief minister.

### 1952 Elections

- **Elections were held in February 1952 for the first time in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly.** There were 16 districts in the then Hyderabad state.
  - ◆ Telangana - 8
  - ◆ Marathwada - 5
  - ◆ Kannada - 3

### 8 Districts of Telangana:

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hyderabad     | 2. Karimnagar |
| 3. Nalgonda      | 4. Medak      |
| 5. Mahaboobnagar | 6. Adilabad   |
| 7. Nizamabad     | 8. Warangal   |

- From these 8 districts Telangana had a total of **95 legislators**.
- Telangana region was 50% in area in the then Hyderabad state.

### 5 districts of Marathwada:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Nanded     | 2. Osmanabad |
| 3. Parbani    | 4. Berar     |
| 5. Aurangabad |              |
- 44 legislators were there from these 5 districts.
  - It was 28% in area of Hyderabad state.

### 3 districts of Kannada:

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. Raichur  | 2. Bidar |
| 3. Gulbarga |          |
- 36 legislators were there from these Kannada districts.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- It was in 22% in area of the then Hyderabad state.
- Without making any changes to the Nizam's Hyderabad province it was formed into Hyderabad state.
- In Hyderabad state assembly, there were 109 single membered constituencies and 33 were dual member constituencies ( $33 \times 2 = 66$ ) making a **total of 175 legislators. From 175 legislators, 95 were from Telangana region.**

**Note:** These dual member constituencies consists a general representative and a reserve representative.

### **5 major parties which participated in 1952 elections and number of seats they won:**

- 1) Congress – 93 seats
- 2) Peoples Democratic Front – 42 seats
- 3) Socialist Party – 11 seats
- 4) Peasants and Workers Party – 10 seats
- 5) Scheduled Caste Federation Party – 5 seats

### **In Telangana Region:**

- 1) Congress – 46 seats
  - 2) Peoples Democratic Front – 35 seats
  - 3) Socialist Party – 11 seats
  - 4) Others – 3 seats
- Total – 95 seats**
- In the state of Hyderabad nearly 90 lakh voters were present by 1952 election time. Among them 52 lakh people casted their vote in 1952 elections.
  - Of the total votes polled **Congress won 41.86% and people's Democratic Front won 20.76%.**
  - As communist party was under ban, **the Communists participated in elections under the People's Democratic Front party.**
  - peasants armed struggle of Communists in Telangana made them to win more seats with

huge majority in Telangana Region. But they won few seats in Marathwada and Kannada Regions.

- Majorly in armed conflict areas like Warangal, Nalgonda and Karimnagar, Communists won maximum number of seats.
- Communists from P.D.F party won 14/14 seats in Nalgonda, 9/14 in Warangal and 7/15 in Karimnagar.
- In these elections, **Ravi Narayana Reddy (P.D.F) from Nalgonda constituency was elected to Parliament with highest majority in all over India.**
- He had a **majority of 3,09,163 votes.** Jawaharlal Nehru had a majority of only 2,33,571 votes.
- Ravi Narayana Reddy was also elected to assembly from Bhongir. Later he resigned to his assembly seat.
- Socialist Party candidate, **C. Madhava Reddy** elected to parliament from Adilabad constituency in 1952 elections.
- The then High court judge of Hyderabad Laxma reddy, who was the son of Raja Bahadur Venkatarami reddy contested as independent candidate in elections from telangana region and won.
- In these elections congress party's symbol was '**two bullocks with a plough**' (kadeddulu). Congress had won maximum seats from Marathwada and Kannada regions, but lagged behind in Telangana.
- Including all the regions, the Congress party won majority seats.
- Congress party leaders, Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao from Brahmin Community and Konda Venkata Rangareddy from Reddy community wanted to be the chief minister.
- In Hyderabad state different languages existed like Kannada, Marathi, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi. To answer everyone in their language

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- in Assembly, Congress unanimously elected Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao as legislative party leader who was a polyglot (multilingual).
- The first people's government was formed in Hyderabad on **6<sup>th</sup> March, 1952** with 13 cabinet ministers and Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao as chief minister.
  - Boorgula was **Revenue Minister** in Vellodi's government.
  - He was elected to Legislative Assembly from **Shadnagar constituency**.
  - Hyderabad Rajpramukh, **Mir Osman Ali Khan** made Boorgula Ramakrishna Rao to sworn in as Chief Minister on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1952 at his residence in Kingkoti.

### **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Cabinet Ministers:**

1. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao – Chief Minister
2. G.S. Melkote – Finance Minister
3. Bindu Digambara Rao – Home Minister
4. Marri Chennareddy – Civil supplies, Agriculture Minister
5. Konda Venkara Rangareddy – Excise, Customs, Forest Minister
6. V.B.Raju – Labour and Planning Minister, Information & broadcasting (additional Minister)
7. Navaz Jung Bahadur – Public works Minister
8. Anna Rao – Local Administration Minister
9. Vinayak Rao – Industries & Commerce Minister
10. Devisingh Chouhan – Rural Development Minister
11. Jagannatha Rao – Law & Justice Minister
12. Shankar – Social Welfare Minister
13. Phulchand Gandhi – Education & Health Minister
14. Sangam Laxmi Bhai – Additional Educational Minister

- Along with Laxmibai, other 8 were taken for ministerial expansion.
- Among Burgula's Cabinet ministers V.B.Raju was an Andhra settler in Hyderabad who came from Guntur district.
- V.B.Raju was elected as the first Andhra leader to be elected to the Telangana Assembly (Hyderabad state) by winning from Secunderabad constituency on behalf of Congress.
- **The People's Democratic Front acted as an opposition party.**
- **V.D.Deshmukh Pande** (Marathwada) was the leader for opposition.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Speaker for Hyderabad State was **Kashinathrao Vaidya**
- 1<sup>st</sup> Deputy Speaker was **Pampanagouda Sakrippa**.
- The central government appointed ICS officer **M.K.Vellodi** as chief advisor to Burgula Ramakrishna Rao along with his cabinet.

### **After 1952 elections:**

- **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** – Hyderabad State Chief Minister
- **Madapati Hanumantha Rao** – Hyderabad City Mayor
- **Konda Venkataranga Reddy** – Hyderabad congress committee President
- In this way 3 important positions had been given to Telugu people.
- Note: During election time in 1952, Congress Party President was **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**.

### **No Confidence Motion on Burgula's government:**

- Government acted against public opinion regarding Sirpur Silk Industry and other reasons like imposing sales tax made the Burgula's government to face No-Confidence Motion on **17<sup>th</sup> December, 1952**.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- **G.Rajaram** introduced No-Confidence Motion against government.
- Magdum Moinuddin and V.D.Deshpande supported to this No-Confidence Motion.
- On this motion, voting was conducted on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 1952 and 77 voted in favour of the motion and 95 were voted against it. The government sailed through No-Confidence Motion.

### **The important programs undertaken by the Burgula Ramakrishna Rao government:**

- Two important issues were arised during Burgula Ramakrishna Rao as Chief Minister of Hyderabad state they were land issues and problem in implementing Mulki Rules.
- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao's government worked to a little extent to complete the disputes regarding land reforms which were left incompletely during Telangana Armed struggle.
- Progressive land Reform acts were introduced in the state and ownership rights over land was given to landless poor people and tenant farmers.
- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao government had received many accolades from people because of the efforts and progress made by the government in different sectors.

### **Important programs under taken by the Government:**

1. Implementation of Gorwala's committee recommendations for financial stability.
2. Annulled Jagirdari System – Conservation of rights of tenant farmers.
3. Land reforms.
4. Stringent actions against Communists.
5. Tried to solve the dispute regarding Mulki Rules.
6. Assurance on peace and security.

### **Implementing Gorwala's committee Recommendations for Economic Stability:**

- The economic system of Hyderabad state was in chaos at the time of its unification into Indian union.
- by the suggestion of Central Government, Hyderabad state ministerial cabinet (Vellodi's government) formed a committee under the leadership of Ex-ICS officer, **A.D.Gorwala** in **1950**.
- The committee submitted its report with a number of recommendations to reorganize the economy in October 1950.
- Hyderabad government sincerely implemented the recommendations of Gorwala's committee.
- **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** was actively involved in Economic reforms as he was **revenue minister** in Vellodi's cabinet
- The victories of the Burgula Ramakrishna Rao government's for achievement of financial discipline in Hyderabad State was praised in the book "**The Story of the integration of the Indian States**" written by the then Home Secretary **V.P.Menon**.

### **Abolition of Jagirdari System:**

- **The Jagirdarari Abolition Regulation Act** was made on **15<sup>th</sup> August, 1949** by the Military government (J.N.Chowdary) of Hyderabad State
- The act was intended to eliminate the Jagirdars who act as brokers between the government, landlords and farmers.
- The government acquired sarf-e-khas lands which were under Nizam.
- With the Jagirdarari Abolition Regulation Act, compulsory payments to the landlords by tenant farmers were stopped.
- Government said that it is enough to pay 12.5% land tax by Tenant farmers who were there in Jagirdari lands.

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<p><b>Land reforms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>After merging with India Hyderabad state government made two major land reform legislations.</li></ul> <p><b>1) <u>Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act – 1950:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This act was made on June 10, 1950.</li><li>This act was made to protect tenant farmers from landlord's exploitation.</li><li>According to this act if a tenant cultivates a land continuously for not less than 6 years and pays the lease money without fail, then the tenant farmer can be considered as a protected tenant.</li><li>Tenant can purchase a land lower than the market rate when the landlord sells the land.</li><li>The holding needed to lead a family of 5 members by the peasant is called as financial holding or fair holding.</li><li>This act does not permit any person to hold land more than 4 times of his economic or financial holding.</li></ul> <p><b>2) <u>Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act (Amendment) – 1954:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Financial holding concept of 1<sup>st</sup> act was widened as family holding in second act.</li><li>The government wanted each family should have a land that allows him to get at least eight hundred rupees after deducting agricultural expenses based on this monetary value family holding was decided.</li><li>The tenancy amount would be decided based on the land revenue.</li><li>This act also defines rent rates for tenants to pay.</li><li>At the same time, this act also recognized the powers of land owners.</li></ul> <p><b>Educational Reforms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Three language principle</b> was introduced as a part of educational reforms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>From the 1<sup>st</sup> class onwards Teaching will be starts in Mother tongue, from 3<sup>rd</sup> class Hindi and from 5<sup>th</sup> class English will be taught.</li><li>Hyderabad was <b>recognised the 1<sup>st</sup> state in India to introduce mother tongue as medium of instruction.</b></li><li>A school for every village whose population equal to 500 and a teacher training college in every district was established.</li><li><b>Radha Krishna commission</b> which was appointed for educational reforms, it recommended to introduce a 3yr degree course in Hyderabad state.</li><li>Modaliyar commission recommended for establishment of Multipurpose High schools in Hyderabad state.</li><li>Anti-corruption department in Hyderabad state was established on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1955.</li></ul>
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### Formation of Khammam District:

- During the period of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Khammam district was formed on **1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953.**
- The Khammam district was formed by splitting Warangal district** which was too big.
- Andhra state was formed on **1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953.**

### Nagarjunasagar Project:

- Foundation stone for the project was laid on **10<sup>th</sup> December, 1955** during the regime of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.
- Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone for the joint project of Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad.
- Humayun Kabir** (central minister) was appointed by the central government for the construction of the Nagarjunasagar reservoir.
- The historic site **Eleshwaram** was destroyed by the excavation of Nagarjunasagar reservoir.

## **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao (1899-1967)**

- Ramakrishna was born on March 13, 1899 in the **village of padakallu, Kalvakurthy taluk** of Mahabubnagar district (Currently kalvakurthi is in **Nagarkurnool district**).
- His surname – **Pullamaraju**
- His native place –  
**Burgula village (Shad nagar)**
- There was a custom in Maharashtra that people used to keep their village name as their surname. In the same way Burgula kept his village name as his surname.
- Burgula was one among important historic freedom fighters who fought against the Nizam's totalitarian rule in Hyderabad province.
- Ramakrishna Rao studied elementary education at Dharmavant School in Hyderabad.
- Ramakrishna graduated (BA Honours) from Ferguson College in Pune and graduated in law at Bombay University.
- In 1923, Burgula took up the profession as **lawyer** in Hyderabad city.
- He participated in several movements like Nizam state Andhra movement, library movement; merging of local provinces movement, land donation movement etc.
- He played an active role in the Andhra Maha Sabha programs and also served as the **President of second Andhra mahasabha which was held in Devarakonda in 1931.**
- He was also arrested for participating in Quit India Movement in 1942.
- Ramakrishna Rao sworn in as chief minister of Hyderabad on 6<sup>th</sup> March, 1952 and held the position until the formation of Andhra Pradesh state in 1956, November 1.
- Later he served as governor for **Kerala** and **Uttar Pradesh** from 1956-60 and 1960-62 respectively.

- He served as Member of Rajya Sabha from 1962-66.
- Received doctoral degrees in **Doctor of literature** from Andhra University in 1953 and **Doctor of Law** from Osmania University in 1956.
- **People's convention** was established by him.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1967 Burgula Ramakrishna Rao died.
- When Andhra state's 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Minister Tanguturi Prakasham died in 1957, he was cremated officially by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. But in 1967, when the first Chief Minister of Hyderabad, Bourgula Ramakrishna Rao died, the government did not do the funeral practices officially. This action led to the severe anger of Telangana people.

### **Burgula's literary service:**

- He translated Umar Khayyum's Rubies into Telugu from Urdu.

### **Burgula's main literary work:**

1. Sri Krishna shatakam
2. Saaraswatha vyasa mukthavali
3. Karma kankanam
4. Naveena vagmayam
5. The dream of poets and poems
6. Tholi chukka
7. Kavitha manjari
8. Nivedana
9. Pushpanjali
- Burgula in his book "**Saraswatha Vyasa Mukthavali**" wrote about
- The religious and social conditions during the period of Reddy kings, the excellence of Nanduri's Enki songs and confirmed that Appakavi belongs to Telangana region.
- In his work "**Krishna Shatakam**" he revealed the inner feelings (chitta vanchalyam) of man.

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- “Sri Venkateshwara Suprabhatam” was written in Sanskrit by Burgula and was published in 1958 by Sri Vaishnava Society.

### **Translated works of Burgula:**

- **Lahari Panchakam** written by Jagannath Pandit was translated into Telugu by the name ‘**Pandita Panchamrutham**’ by Burgula.
- Also translated Shankaracharya’s ‘**Soundaryalahari**’ into telugu as ‘**Kanakadharastavam**’.
- Translated ‘**Parsi Vagmaya Charitra**’ into telugu which tells about Parsi poets. He compared Parsi poet Firadous with telugu poet Tikkana.
- Burgula wrote forewords for Dasharathi’s ‘**Galib Geethaalu**’, Ananda Swami’s ‘**Meghasandesham**’ and Vanmamalai’s ‘**Pothana Charitra**’.

### **Ravi Narayana Reddy (1908-1991):**

- Ravi Narayana Reddy was born in **Bollapalli village of Bhongir Taluk** of Nalgonda district (present Yadadri Bhongir district)
- He was one among the founder of Nizam state’s communist party. He led the peasant’s armed struggle of Telangana.
- Ravi Narayana Reddy in his book ‘**Veera Telangana**’ wrote that the first Telangana movement was started by the riots of Telangana supporters in the Third Vishalandhra movement.

## **Bhoodan Movement**

- ‘**Unto the Last**’ was the book written by English philosopher, **Sir John Ruskin** and it inspired **Mahatma Gandhi** a lot and he translated it into Gujarati as **Sarvodaya**.
- Later **Sarvodaya Samiti** was formed. The word **Sarvodaya** means **Social reconstruction or everyone’s welfare**.
- Before and after Hyderabad state’s liberation, the turbulent situation created by Razakars

(before liberation), police and communists armed struggle (after liberation) in Telangana made Sarvodaya leaders to conduct a rally of peace (Shanti Yatra) in Telangana.

- **Vinobha Bhave**, an important follower of Gandhi took the responsibility to take forward the programs of Sarvodaya.
- The Sarvodaya Samiti third Meeting was held at **Shivarampalli village near Hyderabad**, from **8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> April, 1951**. Vinobha Bhave attended this meeting.
- On **15<sup>th</sup> April, 1951**, he started a Shanti Yatra from Shivarampalli village. He was accompanied by Dr. Melcote ,Marri Chenna Reddy and others
- On **18<sup>th</sup> April, 1951** the Vinobha Bhave & team reached the **village of Pochampally in Bhuvanagiri taluk of Nalgonda district (present Yadadri Bhongir district)**.
- Vinobha Bhave addressed the meeting organised at Pochampalli. Harijans who attended the meeting at Pochampalli requested him to ask land for them to plough.
- **Vediri Ramachandra Reddy** of that village announced that he is going to donate 100 acres of his land on his father’s name to harijans.
- Vediri Ramachandra Reddy gave a copy of document to Vinobha Bhave that he is donating his 100 acres of land. **With this Vediri Ramachandra Reddy became the first person to donate land in bhoodan movement.**
- Thus, **Bhoodan movement began on 18<sup>th</sup> April, 1951 in the village of Pochampally**.

### **Vinobha Bhave’s 1<sup>st</sup> Padayatra:**

- Vinobha Bhave started his 1<sup>st</sup> Padayatra from **Pochampalli village** on **18<sup>th</sup> April, 1951**.
- The padayatra was held in about 200 villages in 51 days in Telangana. Many landlords donated nearly 12000 acres of land.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kethireddi Kodandaram Reddy</b> was the incharge of Vinobha Bhave's 1<sup>st</sup> padayatra.</li> <li>• Vinobha Bhave used to request landlords to donate atleast 1/6<sup>th</sup> of their land.</li> <li>• <b>Kethireddi Kodandaram Reddy</b> and his brother <b>Purushottama Reddy</b> from Suryapet donated 1/4<sup>th</sup> of their land.</li> <li>• In June 1951, Vinobha Bhave started '<b>Bhoodana Yajna Samiti</b>' to distribute the acquired land from Bhoodan Movement for poor.</li> <li>• Convenor of Bhoodana Yajna Samiti – <b>Ummethula Keshava Rao</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Members:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Kethireddi Kodandaram Reddy and</li> <li>◆ Sangam Laxmi Bai</li> </ul> </li> <li>• This samiti made a protocol to distribute the land to the poor from the land acquired by the Bhoodan movement.</li> <li>• <b>Kethireddi Kodandaram Reddy</b> shared Bhoodan movement events in his autobiography '<b>Ninnati ithihasam</b>'.</li> <li>• Last nizam of Hyderabad, <b>Osman Ali Khan</b> donated 3500 acres of land during the first padayatra of Vinoba Bhave.</li> <li>• The first padayatra of Vinobha Bhave in Telangana ended at <b>Asifabad of Adilabad</b> district and then moved to Chandrapur district of Maharashtra.</li> <li>• In this way, <b>within a short period the Bhoodan movement started in Telangana was spread to all parts of India</b>.</li> <li>• On this, the then prime minister <b>Nehru</b> said "a lean man in Telangana was successful in doing the work which was not possible by 50000 of Indian army".</li> <li>• To legalise land acquisition and land distribution of Bhoodan movement the then Hyderabad government setup a protocol.</li> <li>• According to this protocol, the person who wishes to donate the land has to give up his</li> </ul> | <p>resignation letter to tahsildar stating that he is ready to withdraw his rights on the land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tehsildar enquires about the land and if the land does not hold any debt or arrears, the land is accepted under bhoodan and will be registered under kharez account.</li> <li>• Subsequently, some rules were designed to donate land to the landless poor.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The person who donates the land is considered as donor and who receives the land is considered as donee. The land recipient must be a member of the Agricultural Cooperative Credit Association of that village. This condition is clearly specified in the vendor document.</li> <li>2) The land recipient should start farming on the basis of agricultural merit within two years of land acquisition.</li> <li>3) The land recipient is exempted from land tax for the 1<sup>st</sup> three years after starting agriculture in the given land.</li> <li>4) If the land recipient belongs to a BPL family, he is exempted from stamp duties to register the land on his name.</li> </ol> |
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### **Vinobha Bhave's 2<sup>nd</sup> Bhoodan yatra:**

- In Telangana Vinobha Bhave's 2<sup>nd</sup> padayatra was started from **Mutthugudem of Khammam district in December 1955**.
- Vinobha Bhave was welcomed by the then chief minister of Hyderabad, **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** and other leaders of Sarvodaya at **Kollur** (Khammam district) for his 2<sup>nd</sup> Padayatra.
- His padayatra reached Hyderabad on **5<sup>th</sup> February, 1956**. Vinoba Bhave stayed in the **Indian Medical Association building** in Hyderabad.
- At that time many important persons met him. Among them few were:
  - ◆ Nawab Deenyaar Jung
  - ◆ Prince of Berar

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Melkote</li><li>◆ J.V.Narsing Rao</li><li>◆ Marri Chenna Reddy</li><li>◆ Padmaja Nayudu</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>6<sup>th</sup> February, 1956</b>, students took up a procession in Hyderabad to support the Bhoodan movement and held a public meeting in the premises of Vivekavardhini (V.V) College.</li><li>• On <b>8<sup>th</sup> February, 1956</b>, when <b>Indian President Babu Rajendra Prasad</b> visited Hyderabad State, met Vinobha Bhave in the village of <b>Palamakula</b> and participated in Bhoodan Yatra about three-hours.</li><li>• When <b>Prime Minister Nehru</b> arrived in the state on <b>5<sup>th</sup> March, 1956</b>, met Vinobha Bhave in <b>Madhavaraopalle village of Mahabubnagar district</b> and said that his full support would be there for Bhoodan movement.</li><li>• Kethireddi kodandarami Reddy was incharge for 2<sup>nd</sup> bhoojan yatra.</li><li>• The second bhoojan yatra in Telangana was finished at <b>Alampur of Mahboobnagar district</b> and entered Rayalaseema.</li><li>• <b>Communists opposed bhoojan yatra</b> because government ministers and congress party leaders participated in the bhoojan movement which was started by Vinobha Bhave in Telangana. They criticised Vinobha Bhave that he is a government agent.</li><li>• During the first fifteen years of the bhoojan movement, nearly 42 lakh acres of land was collected across the country and distributed to the poor.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kethireddi kodandarami Reddy was the incharge for his tour too.</li></ul> <p><b>Bhoodan movement silver jubilee padayatra:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Bhoodan Yajna mandali Vice-President GManikya Rao along with bhoodan workers organized silver jubilee padayatra on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the launch of the Bhoodan movement in Telangana.</li><li>• On April 18, 1975, the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad lit up bhoodan Jyoti was and started silver jubilee celebrations</li><li>• Silver jubilee padayatra was continued from 19 April, 1975 to 18 April, 1976</li></ul> <p><b>Executive board of silver jubilee program of bhoojan movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Under the chairmanship of the then A.P chief minister, Jalagam Vengalrao executive board of silver jubilee program of bhoojan movement was formed.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Executive board President – <b>P.Narasareddy</b> (Revenue Minister)</li><li>◆ Executive Secretary – <b>C.V.Chari</b> (Vice-President of Bhoodam Yanjna Mandali)</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Aims of silver jubilee programme:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Distribution of the remaining undistributed Bhoojan lands.</li><li>2. Has to accept lands by following government's land ceiling act.</li><li>3. Bringing awareness in the public on Bhoojan-Gramadan-Grama Swaraj ideals.</li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As part of this, three training camps had been conducted in the state. <b>Yadagiri Gutta was one of the training camps in Telangana.</b></li><li>• The bhoojan movement's silver jubilee celebration <b>closing ceremonies were held on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1976 in Tirupati.</b></li><li>• The meeting was attended by the then <b>Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Jalagam Vengal Rao and Governor Mohanlal Sukhadia.</b></li></ul>
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# 1952 Gair Mulki Movement, City College Incident & Formation of Jaganmohan Reddy Committee

- During military rule (J.N.Choudary) and civil government rule (M.K.Vellodi) from 1948-52, hundreds of non-mulkis were appointed in government jobs from combined madras state and from Andhra region showing the reason that there were no trained employees in Hyderabad region.
  - These appointments were done against Mulki orders issued by Nizam's government in 1919.
  - Moreover, they appointed employees in huge number from neighbour states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bombay.
  - However, officers of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh maintained good relations with the people of Hyderabad. But the Madras district authorities, especially the Andhras, have created problems with the overwhelming interests of the locals.
  - Hyderabad people expected a better life with the change in government from Nizam to Indian Union, but their hopes came to an end.
  - At the same time, on **6<sup>th</sup> March, 1952**, a Democratically-elected, public government was formed under Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.
  - The insecurity of the locals has increased because the Burgula government failed in stopping non- mulkis from joining government jobs with fake documents as mulkis.
  - The unrest and insecurity among Telangana employees and youth led to gair mulki movement in 1952.
- the debate in Hyderabad Legislative Assembly in June 1952
- On June 11, 1952, **MLA Venkata Ramarao** questioned the delay in sending back the police of Madras and other non-mulkis in different departments.
  - Other members like Rajaram, Pratap Reddy and PDF party members, Guravareddy and GHanumantha Rao questioned Chief Minister on Non-Mulkis.
  - The Chief Minister replied that the police appointments were needed to be filled by gair mulkis because of the instability and the pressure created by the police action.
  - He answered that because of the lack of local assistant agricultural officers in agricultural department the posts were filled with gair mulkis and the scarcity local teachers to teach in regional language made them to fill the posts with non-mulkis in the education department.

## Initiation of Mulki movement in Warangal:

- In 1952, the Gair Mulki movement was first started in **Warangal district**.
- **Parthasarathi** who was appointed as '**Divisional inspector of schools**' in Warangal subjected the teachers to many difficulties and transferred them to other places in the name of discipline and also appointed non-locals in government jobs.
- He transferred 18 teachers from central middle school of Hanmakonda and stopped their increment. He appointed Non-Mulki teachers by transferring 180 mulki teachers at a time, in the month of June-July, 1952.

## Discussion on non-mulki employees in Hyderabad Assembly:

- Legislators questioned Chief Minister on non-mulki appointments in government jobs during

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- The principal of **Central middle school Rasheed-Al-Hassan** died of heart attack on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1951 because of the harassment of Parthasarathi.
- A politician named Hayagreevachari and teachers complained about the misdeeds of Parthasarathi to the higher officials.
- On **26<sup>th</sup> July, 1952**, **Dr. Shendarkar** (Deputy Director of education) came to Warangal to investigate the allegations against Parthasarathi.
- Knowing this, around 4000 students from Warangal held a rally **from Hanmakonda Chowrasta** to office where the investigation is held (beside Subedari) on **26<sup>th</sup> July, 1952**. This rally was the 1<sup>st</sup> Rally in 1952 mulki movement.
- On **28<sup>th</sup> July, 1952**, the students of Warangal Colleges and Schools formed the '**Student Joint Action Committee**' and elected **Buchayya** as the convener.
- This committee made a resolution on 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1952.

### **Highlights of Resolution:**

1. a cabinet sub-committee should be appointed to examine the terms / rules of Mulkis and it has to be announced by chief minister through the print media
2. According to mulki regulations, orders for jobs should be issued and has to fill up the posts fastly.
3. Domination and control of non-locals in Hyderabad state should be eradicated and the sense of insecurity among locals has to be removed through advertisement.

### **Student joint action committee met Chief Minister:**

- On **6<sup>th</sup> August, 1945**, student joint action committee members under the leadership of convenor **Buchayya** met Chief Minister Burgula Ramakrishna Rao in Hyderabad and

- submitted a memorandum to appoint a ministerial subcommittee to implement the Mulki Rules and to remove the bogus mulkis from jobs
- Burgula promised that a sub-committee would be formed soon after a Cabinet meeting to discuss the wishes of the students and he recognised that the wishes of students are justiciable only.

### **Chief Minister's visit to Warangal:**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1952** Burgula came to Warangal to attend a program.
- As there is no announcement, from the government on the issue of Mulki made students to become anger and questioned CM.
- With this Burgula promised to students that after his return to Hyderabad he conducts a cabinet meeting and releases a press note on this issue.
- On **22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1952** student joint action committee held a meeting and wrote a letter to CM that they will conduct a strike if any announcement from government regarding a subcommittee was not came till by 27th August.
- On 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1952 CM Burgula made a phone call to Warangal Collector Govinda Rao Deshpande and told him to inform Convenor Buchayya that the subcommittee was formed.
- Collector communicated it to Buchayya on 26<sup>th</sup> night 8 O'clock. But Buchayya said the strike could not be stopped as it was delayed in reporting the matter.
- On **27<sup>th</sup> August, 1952** the students held a peaceful rally and Bandh in Warangal.
- On **28<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August 1952** when students held a rally, police made lathi charge on students. Many students got injured in this lathi charge.

### **Spread of the Mulki Movement to Hyderabad:**

- As part of the mulki movement, the students held a public meeting on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1952 at Bollaram, Hyderabad and held a bandh on 26<sup>th</sup> August.
- In Hyderabad, the first high level public meeting on the Mulki issue was held on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1952. The meeting was chaired by **Secunderabad Mayor Dr. Timmaraju**.
- On 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1952, students marched from Chaderghat to Badruka College in Hyderabad. On the same day a meeting was held in Nizam college grounds.
- Condemning lathi charge on students of Hanumakonda a great strike was conducted in Hyderabad on **31<sup>st</sup> August, 1952**. On the same day students held a rally **from Saifabad College to Abids**.
- No strike was organised on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1952 because it was the day of Bakrid.
- Between 27<sup>th</sup> August to 2<sup>nd</sup> September many meetings, strikes and rallies were conducted against gair mulkis in Hyderabad, Warangal and other districts of Nizam state.
- During the gair mulki movement students held rallies and used to give slogans like “**Idli sambar go back**”, “**Non-mulki go back**” and “**student union Zindabad**”.

### **Hyderabad Hitha Rakshana Samithi:**

- In 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1952 **Chincholi MLA G.Ramachari** established ‘**Hyderabad Hitha Rakshana Samithi**’ against non-mulkis.
- Ramachari was from **Maratha region**. He worked as minister in the **Layak Ali cabinet of Nizam government**.

### **City College Incident (3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1952):**

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1952 police commissioner **Sri Shiva Kumarlal** warned the parents to control their children and not to let their children to create any violence and misbehaviour, if they violate then there should be punishment.
- On 3<sup>rd</sup> September, under Hyderabad city police act section 22 police commissioner **Shiva Kumarlal** passed orders not to conduct any strikes, meetings and rallies.
- City College Principal **Dr. Ram Lal** informed the students about the prohibiting orders by the Police Commissioner.
- But the students have raised a huge protest in the City College and surrounding areas, ignoring the ban / prohibiting orders.
- **Konda Laxman Bapuji** made efforts to appease City College students but they didn’t listen to him.
- On **3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1952** police opened firing on Mulki protesters in the City College and PattarGhat areas. In this incident two were died and 147 were injured.
- Four people were killed in the firing at Afzalganj on 4<sup>th</sup> September and many were injured. Ordinary people died in this incident and not the students.
- The involvement of the general public in this student-led movement was an important thing.

### **Persons who died in firing:**

- 1) Mohammad Khasim (22) – Factory worker
- 2) Shaik Mohammad (30) – Rickshaw puller
- 3) Mohammad Khan (35) – Private employee
- 4) Ramulu (18) – Private employee
- 5) Shaik Mukthar (40) - Private employee
- 6) Jamaluddin (40) - Private employee
- The below leaders have tried to calm the protesters in the face of worsening agitation

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| 1) Omkar Prasad   | 2) V.D.Deshpande  |
| 3) Padmaja Nayudu | 4) Dr. Jayasurya  |
| 5) Dr. Melkoti    | 6) Shri Dhage     |
| 7) Bakar Alimirza | 8) Hayagrivachari |

### The protesters set fire to the Chief Minister's car:

- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao attended the event of Golden Jubilee celebrations of **Sri Krishna Devaraya Bhasha Nilayam** at Sultan Bazaar which was held on **5<sup>th</sup> September, 1952**.
- CM's wife and daughter attended the womens meeting at Pratapgirji Koti.
- Protesters burnt CM's car with petrol in condemning of police firing on Mulki protesters.
- After that thousands of students came out of the Abids road as a procession and held a meeting at Fathemaidan ground.
- Opposition leaders **V.D.Deshpande** and **V.K.Dhage** attended the meeting and condemned the police firing.
- Swami Ramananda Thirtha said that there are anti-Social forces behind the agitators as they set fire to CM's car.
- The students even burned Swami Ramananda Thirtha's car when he went to the by-election campaign in Warangal. This incident intensified the movement.

### **Ministerial Sub-committee:**

- Observing the rage of the Mulky Movement, the government appointed a **ministerial sub-committee** on September 7<sup>th</sup> to examine the Mulky Rules.
- Members of this committee – Konda Venkata Rangareddy, Phoolchand Gandhi, Dr. melkoti and Nawazjung.
- During this moment, **Sayyad Akthar Hussain** was arrested on **13<sup>th</sup> September, 1952** under the preventive detention (PD) Act.

- Sayyad Akthar Hussain was the editor of '**Aavaadh**' Urdu paper.
- Along with him, another journalist **Begam Sadiq Jahan** was also arrested.

### **Formation of Jaganmohan Reddy Committee:**

- The **Home Department** has set up a judicial inquiry committee under **Justice Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy** to investigate the police firing in Hyderabad city on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> September, 1952.
- Justice Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy's autobiography – **The Judiciary I Served**
- In this book, he wrote that Mulki riots were aroused because of Andhra officials' misconduct towards the Telangana people.
- The committee inquired about 100 witnesses and presented its comprehensive report to the government on **28<sup>th</sup> December, 1952**.

### **The key witnesses investigated by the committee:**

- ◆ Burgula Ramakrishna Rao (CM)
- ◆ Shiva Kumarlal (commissioner of police)
- ◆ Sundaram Pillai (Deputy police commissioner)
- ◆ Parthasarathi
- ◆ Monappa
- ◆ Ramlal

### **Committee's Report:**

- The committee noted that the failure of police and politicians was the main cause of the City College incident.
- The committee also said that the students in a state of insecurity showed such frustrated behaviour.

## 1953 – Demand for separate Telangana State, early discussions and formation of State Reorganisation Commission (SRC)

- After the gair Mulki Movement in September 1952, the people of Telangana wanted to have a separate Telangana state (excluding Kannada and Maratha districts of Hyderabad state) with Hyderabad as its capital.
- This was not a Spontaneous thought. It is a strong desire developed in the minds of the people as a result of the many cultural, social and political movements that went against the insults of Telugu language in the Hyderabad (Nizam) state from the Andhra Jana Sabha of 1921 to the Andhra Mahasabha of 1930.
- K.V.Ranga Reddy and Marri Chenna Reddy** demanded for separate Telangana state.

### Formation Andhra state with Kurnool as capital:

- On 1<sup>st</sup> October 1953, the state of Andhra was formed with Telugu-speaking regions of Madras State.

### Some important incidents before the formation of the Andhra state:

- Andhra region (coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema) was part of the Madras Presidency during the British rule. The demand for a separate Andhra state was emerged in 1912 only due to the large number of Tamils employed in Andhra state and the lack of higher education opportunities in Andhra compared to Tamil areas.
- In 1918 ‘Andhra State Congress’ was formed with **Nyapati Subbarao** as its president and Konda Venkatappayya as its secretary. This association has worked to achieve Andhra state.

- In 1937, **Rayalaseema and andhra region** leaders discussed the differences between them and came to an understanding and signed an agreement in the name of ‘**Sreebagh Pact**’. This Pact was made at Kashinathuni Nageshwar Rao’s house ‘Sreebagh’ (Madras).

### **S.K. Dhar Commission – 1948:**

- In June 1948, S.K.Dhar Commission was appointed by the Indian Constitutional Council to look into the formation of linguistic states in response to a nationwide argument over the reorganization of states on the basis of language. Committee members were:
  1. Jagat Narain Lal
  2. Panna Lal
- This commission submitted its report in December, 1948.
- The S.K.Dhar Commission in its report stated that new states should be formed on the basis of mere governance. The S.K.Dhar Commission rejected the formation of states based on language.

### **J.V.P Committee – 1948:**

- After the Dhar commission report, those who wanted to a separate state based on language became disgruntled. In December 1948, the Indian National Congress convened J.V.P committee for the formation of linguistic states.
- J.V.P - Jawarlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya**
- The main objective of this committee is to review the report of the Dhar Committee.
- The **J.V.P committee suggested to postpone the formation of linguistic states** but it said that Andhra state could be formed.

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- But the central government won't respond, the people of the state of Andhra started protests.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1951, **Swami Sitaram** began his fast unto death with a demand for separate Andhra state and relented after 35 days on the advice of **Acharya Vinobha Bhave**.
- After that, on 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1952, **Potti Sriramulu** started a fast unto death at the **Bulusu Sambamurti** house in Madras city for the formation of separate Andhra state.
- Potti Sriramulu died on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 1952 after 58 days of fasting. His death made to erupt violence in Andhra and on **19<sup>th</sup>, December, 1952** PM Nehru announced the formation of Andhra state in parliament.
- Nehru announced that the Government of India has decided to establish **Andhra state with the Telugu areas of Madras State**.

### Wanchoo Committee:

- Justice Kailashnath Wanchoo committee was set up in 1953 to solve the problems caused by forming new Andhra state from the partition of Madras state.
- The committee suggested that Madras be kept as a joint capital for four years. But the then CM of Madras state **C. Raja Gopala Chari** did not agree for this.
- Subsequently, according to the Sribhag Agreement capital was established at Kurnool.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> October 1953**, the Andhra state was formed with **Kurnool as its capital**. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the new state.
- Andhra state's **1<sup>st</sup> CM – Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Governor – Chandulal Madhav Trivedi**
- Andhra state created history for being the **1<sup>st</sup>** state to be formed on linguistic basis.
- With the formation of the Andhra state, the demand for the formation of linguistic states in all over India has gained momentum.

### Vishalandhra Slogan

- After the division and formation of Andhra state from Madras, many political leaders of Andhra were of the opinion that a combined Telugu state (Vishalandhra) should be formed with the Telugu speaking people Hyderabad state.
- Leaders of the Communist Party of India, who felt that their party may come to power in the event of the formation of Vishalandra. So, they supported the formation of Vishalandra and gave the slogan of "**Vishalandra Lo Prajarajyam**".

### State Reorganisation Commission (SRC):

- With the formation of Andhra state, the demand for the formation of states on a linguistic basis increased across the country, including South India.
- At the same time, in many parts of India, like Gujaratis, Punjabis, Marathas, Malayalis, kannadis demanded the formation of separate linguistic states.
- With this the central government decided that the reorganisation of states should be done on a permanent basis and thought to study the demands for the formation states on linguistic basis.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1953, Prime Minister Nehru announced that the State Reorganization Commission would be set up soon in Parliament.
- The Central Government set up the **State reorganization Commission under the leadership of Syed Fazal Ali on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1953 by resolution of the Home Department**.
  - ◆ President of the commission – **Syed Fazal Ali** (Orissa governor)

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|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Members of the commission –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– <b>Hrudayanath (H.N) Kunjru</b></li><li>– <b>Kavalam Madhav (K.M) Panikkar</b><br/>(Indian Ambassador in Egypt)</li></ul></li><li>• The Home department said that Indian government is going to appoint SRC to examine the issue of reorganisation of states in Indian Union and beyond the emotions, Welfare of the people should be kept in mind.</li><li>• The SRC Commission has toured to many parts of the country and has come to know the opinions of various groups and organizations.</li><li>• SRC visited Hyderabad in 1954.</li><li>• When the commission visited Hyderabad in <b>June and July of 1954</b>, <b>K.V.Ranga Reddy</b> and <b>Marri Chennareddy</b> appealed in favour of separate Telangana.</li><li>• <b>Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, Ramananda Tirtha</b> and others appealed in favour of Vishalandhra.</li><li>• On this occasion, Swami Ramananda Tirtha gave the slogan "<b>Dismantle the Hyderabad Empire and clean up the traces of royalty</b>"</li><li>• Students of Karimnagar demanded for a Telangana state when SRC visited Karimnagar district in July, 1954. When the commission reached Warangal, on behalf of <b>Telangana writers association Kaloji Narayana Rao</b> gave a representation wishing for Vishalandhra.</li><li>• Warangal congress leader <b>N.Ramchandra Reddy</b> requested SRC for a separate Telangana and Hayagrivachari and Dr. T. Suryanarayana requested for Vishalandhra.</li><li>• Osmania University students gave a representation to SRC requesting for a separate Telangana. <b>Jayashankar</b> was one among the Ou representative's team.</li><li>• On behalf of teacher's association <b>Thota Anandaraao</b> met SRC and appealed for separate Telangana.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Vishalandhra (including Hyderabad state's Telangana districts and Andhra state) state proposal was well-received after the appointment of SRC for reorganisation of states.</li></ul> |
|---|---|
- SRC Report:**
- On **30<sup>th</sup> September, 1955** Fazal Ali submitted his report to central government.
  - On **10<sup>th</sup> October, 1955** the central government presented the SRC report before parliament, People.
  - On **31<sup>st</sup> August, 1956**, President approved the SRC bill.
  - In the SRC report Hyderabad state was mentioned in **5<sup>th</sup> Chapter** and about Andhra state in Sixth Chapter.
  - In the SRC report, from the para number 359 to 368 was discussed in relation to the partition of the state of Hyderabad and from 369 to 389 discussed about Vishalandhra and Telangana state's arguments in detail.
  - Along with Hyderabad (Telangana) and Vidarbha SRC recommended 16 states and 3 Union Territories.
  - Since the public opinion was strong to divide the Hyderabad state inside as well as outside the state, SRC recommended the partition of Hyderabad state.
  - In addition, it also recommended the merging of Kannada areas with Mysore state and Maratha areas with Bombay state. But when coming to Telugu region Telangana, the Commission did not recommend like this.
  - In regard to the establishment of the Vishalandhra state, SRC first described the advantages with the formation of Vishalandhra and later explained the losses and finally gave its opinion.
- The views expressed by the SRC report:**
1. To divide Hyderabad state in to 3 parts on a linguistic basis and merging Telangana region with Andhra state to form Vishaandhra.

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2. To divide Hyderabad state and forming a separate Telangana state with its 10 districts.
3. **To keep the Hyderabad state as it is.**

### **Positive arguments for the formation of Vishalandhra by SRC:**

(From paragraph 369-374 of the report)

- SRC stated that if Vishalandhra is formed with the merging of Telangana and Andhra state, it will become a coastal state with thirty-two million people and the most important land with vast water resources, power, mineral and important raw materials. Above all the twin cities, Hyderabad and Secunderabad will suit best as capital for Vishalandhra and with this the capital problem will be solved for Andhra state.
- Another benefit of Vishnalandra is that the rivers of Krishna and Godavari fall under the same control. Thus, the Krishna - Godavari Rivers Scheme will be considered as the most prestigious project. By eliminating the jurisdiction of the Telangana region, there is a larger scope for the implementation of schemes in the eastern areas of the two river basins. Telangana also receives many direct and indirect benefits by being a part of Vishalandhra.
- Telangana economic integration with Andhra state is also very profitable. Telangana has been suffered from a shortage of foodgrains since long time. Andhra state is very surplus in this regard, so Telangana can use it. Similarly, Andhra region is in shortage of coal and necessary reserves can be taken from Telangana Singareni. This is beneficial for the two regions. SRC mentioned that Telangana is able to make a huge amount of money for general administration if it is not established as a separate state.
- Vishalandhra sentiment is worthy of consideration unless there is a strong reason to the contrary, as many people and public

bodies in Andhra and Telangana region were emotionally attached from very long period.

### **SRC's arguments in favour of separate Telangana (from paragraph 375–380 of the report):**

- SRC stated that as how there are favourable reasons for the formation of vishalandhra, there are reasonable concerns for the formation of separate Telangana which cannot be denied easily.
- The Andhra state is facing many financial difficulties since its formation and its per capita income is very less compared to Telangana. On the other hand, Telangana has fewer chances to face economic problems because of high income comes through land taxes and 5 crore excise income annually which makes a lot of difference between the two states.
- What ever it may be Telangana leaders feared that with the merging, Telangana money will be transferred to Andhra region and Telangana will fall under shortage of money for welfare schemes and development programs as Andhra is facing now. From an administrative point of view, uniting with Andhra has no additional benefits for Telangana.
- There are also doubts about the importance of Telangana in Vishalandhra in the future development plans. For example, the Nandikonda, Kustapuram and Godavari projects are very important for Telangana and India. It is planned to bring the waters of the two rivers in use to the delta region of coastal Andhra. So, Telangana is not ready to give up its independent rights on the Krishna and Godavari river waters.
- Telangana people are afraid of losing their opportunities to coastal Andhra people as they are well developed in education compared to Telangana and this insecurity feeling is the main reason to oppose the formation of

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<p>Vishalandhra. Telangana people feared that merging with Andhra provide immediate benefits to Andhra people who are ahead in education and Andhra, a big partner in Andhra-Telangana partnership will extract all the benefits in less time and Telangana will turn into migratory home for Andhra businessman.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is a sense of becoming self-sufficient would be there in the minds of region of Telangana. According to the current statistics, the income of Telangana region is Rs 17 crore and the interest paid on them can be spent on Krishna, Godavari projects and there are many ways to increase its income, so the committee said there is no need to worry about Telangana economic conditions.</li><li>• Telangana and Hyderabad has benefited greatly from the implementation of the Finance Commission's recommendations of April 1952. There is no reason to worry about the financial position of Telangana as the central government current policy is likely to increase central income tax and central excise income.</li><li>• SRC said that if Telangana wants to merge in Vishalandhra, then the Andhra leadership has the responsibility to come up with some special guarantees to protect the interests of the Telangana region.</li><li>• It is felt that these protections are similar to the Sreebhag Agreement between the Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra. Committee said that there is a necessity to come up with promises for Telangana development schemes, job creation etc . based on population ratio.</li><li>• SRC explaining the above said proposals said that <b>using Sreebagh treaty type guarantees or Scottish devolution constitutional practices of United Kingdom won't help in meeting the needs</b></li></ul>	<p><b>of Telangana which is in transformation phase.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After considering all the above factors, SRC proposed the following</li><li>• <b>Keeping in mind the interests of both the regions, SRC finally decided to make present Telangana region as a separate state. It can be named as Hyderabad state. If two-thirds of the members who won the general elections for the remaining Hyderabad state in 1961 agree to a merge with Andhra, then the merging can be considered. If that does not happen, Telangana will continue as a separate state.</b></li><li>• The advantage of the above arrangement is that the two governments will stabilize their governance in the next five years if anyone won't obstructs the process of unification of Andhra. If possible, they can review their land revenue system.</li><li>• This transition period can be helpful in overcoming the fear of merging. It is time for the consensus to be achieved between the two states.</li><li>• The common interests of the people of Andhra and Telangana will result in reconciliation between the two regions. Telangana will remain as a separate state if the Public Opinion in Telangana is against unification and if there is no favourable atmosphere for the merger of the two regions.</li><li>• SRC mentioned that the Hyderabad state will be formed with Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal (along with Khammam), Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Hyderabad, Medak, Bidar along with Munagala Paragana in the present Krishna district of Andhra.</li><li>• SRC recommended the formation of states on linguistic basis.</li></ul>
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### **Hyderabad Pradesh congress resolution:**

- During the reign of Borgula Ramakrishna Rao on June 7 & 8, 1954, the members of the Telangana region of the Hyderabad State Pradesh Congress Committee made Unanimous resolution that Telangana should be a separate state.
- However, **Swami Ramananda Tirtha**, the Maratha region leader who was the then president of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress, supported the formation of Vishalandhra and opposed the above resolution.
- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, K.V.Ranga Rao and Marri Chennareddy were the leaders who opposed the slogan of Vishalandhra and supported separate Telangana.

### **B.R.Ambedkar's view on SRC and formation of small states**

- Initially Ambedkar was not interested for the formation of small states.
- **Responding to the Commission on Linguistic States** in 1948, Ambedkar expressed his support for the establishment of linguistic states and said that if geographical conditions permit it would be good to form a single state with a single language talking people.
- He pointed out that small states can become a burden during normal times and become a weakness in times of emergency. That is why he said, every effort should be made to establish bigger states.
- But after looking at the events taking place in the country and considering SRC report, he tended towards smaller states.
- In December 1955, he wrote a book '**'Thoughts on Linguistic States'** and expressed his views on small states.

- Ambedkar believed that the formation of smaller states will ensure effective governance in the states and that the weaker minority caste people will get protection from the majority people.

### **Ambedkar's**

### **"One State-One Language" feeling:**

- **One Language & one state** means only one state with people of one language.
- **One state & one language** means there can be many states with one language. **Ambedkar gave preference for the second concept.**
- Ambedkar points out that the formation of linguistic states is good, but if such formation makes loss to one region, then it is better to create two or more states with one language.
- Ambedkar opined that the formation of small states should balance the morphological characteristics of the states.
- For this he proposed three metrics –
  1. population
  2. geographical area
  3. financial self-reliance
- He also suggested that some factors to be considered for how many states can be divided with one language-speaking population.
  - ◆ Majority minority ratio
  - ◆ The need for effective administration
  - ◆ The sentiments of various regions
  - ◆ Needs of different regions
- The proportion of the majority and minority population decreases if the size of a state increases.
- This poses a threat to the safety of minorities. Majority people are more likely may express discrimination against minorities. That is why Ambedkar believed that states should be smaller.
- In December 1955, Ambedkar opined that Maharashtra should be divided into three

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- states, Madhya Pradesh into two states, Bihar into two states, Uttar Pradesh into three states.
- Because, **Hyderabad** there in the middle of India, and has pleasant climate and more elevation from mean sea level and also has favourable conditions for defence, made to him opine that **Hyderabad should be a 2<sup>nd</sup> capital of the country**.
  - Ambedkar also stated in his book that Hyderabad should be made as the second capital of India.
  - Ambedkar stated that even though the linguistic based states are necessary, the creation of small states should be done on a scientific basis and for the benefit of the people but not for the sake of selfish interests and conspiracy politics.

### **Responses of various leaders on SRC recommendations:**

#### **K.V. Ranga Reddy (Hyderabad State Minister):**

- The State Reorganization Commission has shown great political wisdom by recommending a separate Telangana state.
- He said in Delhi on 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1955 that no one wishes to form Vishalandhra after 6 years, when Telangana is self-sufficient after forming. Telangana's income is 4 crores more than Andhra which can be used for different welfare programs. If vishalandhra forms this won't be possible. Therefore, it is not necessary to oppose Telangana with the illusion that Visharandhra will come and uplift something.

#### **Bezawada Gopal Reddy (CM of Andhra State):**

- at Coimbatore meeting he appealed to the Andhra public not to get frustrated over the delay in the formation of vishalandhra and

accept the recommendations of the commission in broad terms.

#### **Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao (Vishalandhra Mahasabha President):**

- He said that the Fazal Ali Commission has done a great injustice to the Andhra people by not recommending the establishment of Vishalandhra immediately. As many Telangana leaders have already accepted the formation of Vishalandhra before the commission, it is not necessary to take their decision again. Under any circumstance's formation of Vashalandhra won't be postponed.

#### **Paga Pulla Reddy - Gadwal (Vishalandhra Mahasabha Secretary):**

- He said that it is not correct to postpone the formation of Vishalandhra for 5 years and also said that the Andhra and Hyderabad state assemblies should made a strong resolution by supporting the formation of Vishalandhra.

#### **Tenneti Vishwanadham (Andhra Leader):**

- He stated that SRC arguments are in favour of Vishalandhra and its verdict is in favor of a separate Telangana.

#### **J.V.Narsing Rao (Hyderabad PCC President):**

- J.V.Narsing Rao (PCC) appealed that the majority of Telangana people desiring a separate Telangana state and that the Commission should accept strong impartial recommendations.

**Note:** J. V. Narsing Rao became Hyderabad Pcc President after Swamy Ramananda Theertha.

#### **Telangana leaders' letter to Nehru seeking Vishalandhra:**

- 50 Congress leaders from Telangana send a letter to Nehru demanding the immediate establishment of the state of Vishalandhra with Hyderabad as its capital. Signatories include

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**Valluri Basavaraju, Paga Pullareddy, BV Gurumoorthy** and others (Andhra patrika, 21<sup>st</sup> October 1955).

### **Andhra Paper's only aim is to establish Vishalandhra:**

- Andhra magazine worked hard to establish Vishalandhra. It has provoked Andhra leaders and public by publishing false news.

### **Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy (Agriculture minister of Hyderabad state):**

- It is reasonable to have two states to Telugu people because they are more in number in India after Hindi speaking people.
- He gave two important reasons to have two Telugu states.
  - 1) This is good for public but not for some politicians.
  - 2) The formation of two states will help the administration to become more committed.

### **Rajbhavan condemn the news that Nizam is in favour of Vishalandhra:**

- Raj Bhavan denies reports in the local press that Hyderabad Raj Pramukh Nizam was in favor of the formation of Vishalandhra and also condemned that he held talks with Andhra CM regarding the same.
- He said the news was unlikely because the restructuring of the states was a matter for the Indian government (Golconda Magazine, 8<sup>th</sup> November, 1955).

### **Telangana Convention at Pratapgirji Koti:**

- More than 1,000 delegates from all over Telangana attended the Telangana convention under the leadership of **Nizamabad MP Harishchandra** on 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1955 at

Pratapgirji Koti and asked the central government to immediately set up the Telangana state.

### **Letters from Sangam Laxmibai to central ministers:**

- Assistant Minister and **Hyderabad PCC Women's Convener** Sangam Lakshmibai wrote letters to PM Nehru, Congress president Debar and other congress leaders like Moulana Azad and Pant mentioning that women of Telangana are wishing for a Separate State.

### **Madapati Hanumantha Rao's Telangana Declaration (Announcement):**

- Madapati Hanumantrao initially supported Vishalandhra but changed his view after seeing SRC report and public interest and finally supported separate Telangana.

### **Hyderabad Mayor Shahabuddin Ahmad Khan:**

- Hyderabad Mayor Shahabuddin Ahmad Khan said that **with the opposition of Telangana people Vishalandhra can never be formed** (Golconda magazine, November, 1955 )

# The Emergence of Andhra Pradesh-1956

## Gentlemen's Agreement

- After the emergence of the Andhra State on **1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953** the Central Government appointed the SRC to meet the demand for linguistic states across India. SRC submitted its report on **30<sup>th</sup> September, 1955**.
  - As the report was in favour Telangana, caused anger for those who seeking vishalandhra.
  - Vishalandhra argument was 1<sup>st</sup> widely publicised by communists that all Telugu people should come under one rule
  - Communist propagated the slogan “**one race, one language, one state**”.
  - Puchalapalli Sundarayya published a book called “**Vishalandhra lo Praja Rajyam**” in **1946**. In that book he outlined the benefits of merging the Telangana region of the Hyderabad State with the Andhra region of the Madras State.
  - Communists won majority seats in Telangana area of Hyderabad state and Andhra region of Madras state in the first general elections held in 1952.
  - But in other parts of Andhra, the Communists got fewer seats and the Congress government was formed in both the states of Andhra and Hyderabad.
  - The Communists thought that the merging of Telugu-speaking Andhra and Telangana areas would facilitate to form the Communist Government and hence they intensified the Vishalandhra movement.
  - **Ravi Narayana Reddy**, a prominent Communist leader, in his autobiography “**Na Jeevana Patham lo**” wrote a special chapter in the name of lobbying made for the establishment of Vishalandhra.
  - In 1911 Congress leader **Konda Venkatappayya** made a map of **Vishalandhra**.
  - In 1937, **Acharya Mammidi Pudi Venkata Rangayya** wrote in an article in the Anniversary edition of Andhra University that Telangana of Nizam's realm and Andhra should be formed as Vishalandhra, with Nizam as its king.
  - Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah wrote the book Vishalandhra in 1940 says the concept of Vishalandhra.
  - In late 1949, **Ayyadevara Kaleshvara Rao** held a meeting at Vijayawada and called for organizing the **Vishalandhra Maha Sabhas**.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Vishalandhra Meeting (1950):**
- In February 1950, the **first Vishalandhra Mahasabha** was held in Warangal which was chaired by **Hayagrivachari**.
  - Congress leader **Swami Ramananda Tirtha** strengthened the slogan of Vishalandhra in this meeting.
  - Marri Chenna Reddy and K.V.Rangareddy opposed Vishalandhra argument.
  - The mahasabha made a resolution to form Vishalandhra with Hyderabad as its capital.
  - in this meeting only that **Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu** gave the slogan that **Vishalandhra formation is the birth right of all Andhra people**.
  - On 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1950, the first anniversary of Vishalandhra was celebrated.
  - Andhra leader Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu sent letters to **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** related to the occasion of Vishalandhra first anniversary.

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### **2<sup>nd</sup> Vishalandhra Meeting (1954):**

- In 1954, the second Vishalandhra Mahasabha was presided over by **Shri Sri (Shrirangam Srinivas Rao)** at Hyderabad.
- President for Invitation society for this meeting – **Baddham Ellareddy**
- Invitation society secretary – **Ravi Narayana Reddy**
- **Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao** is a Telangana man who has printed and circulated pamphlets on the necessity of Vishalandhra.
- Newspapers supported Vishalandhra movement are:
  - ◆ Vishalandhra
  - ◆ Kakatiya
  - ◆ Andhrajanata
  - ◆ Andhra Patrika
- **The central leaders who supported Vishalandhra:-**
- The then
  - ◆ Defence Minister – **Kailashnath Katju**
  - ◆ Railway Minister – **Lalbahdur Sastri**
  - ◆ External affairs Minister – **Sayyad Mohammad**

### **Leaders who supported Telangana:**

- In 1949, the then Governor General of India, **C. Rajagopalachari**, visited Hyderabad and opined that it was better to keep Hyderabad as a multilingual state.
- Mumbai PCC president **SK Patil** and All India Congress Secretary secretly visited Telangana and tried to know public opinion. They reported to the centre that many are willing to have a separate Telangana.

### **Andhra leaders who were in favour of Telangana are:**

- ◆ NG Ranga
- ◆ N. Narsimha Rao
- ◆ Daruvuri veeraiah

### **The situation of Andhra state which was formed in 1953:**

- The Andhra government asked the central government to keep the city of Madras as a

joint capital for 10 years to maintain their operations until their capital was built.

- But the then Madras Chief Minister Rajagopalachari refused to accept it and immediately demanded to vacate their offices.
- Therefore, Andhra state was formed with **Kurnool as its capital**.
- The Andhra government, which was on a deficit budget, has set up tents for government offices in Kurnool town in case of non-payment of rent.
- ABCD types of tents were laid. That place was called as Dera nagar
- The lack of buildings and other amenities for administration in Kurnool, their eyes were felt on Hyderabad.
- Moreover, Telangana was already booming in industry sector compared to Andhra.
- The economic conditions of the state of Andhra were not satisfactory and there was no hope for the improvement in near future. A situation aroused where they could not even pay the salaries of government employees. **Andhra Patrika** on 3 December 1954 wrote that the government was not financially capable of building the upper canal of Nandikonda and Tungabhadra.
- In this way the Vishalandhra supporters wanted to form Vishalandhra by merging Telangana which was adequate resources & development and Andhra which was not developed in any sector .
- The Telugu language was brought to the fore to establish a linguistic State, showing the language as a tool for the establishment of Vishalandhra.
- Pressurised the government to set up a linguistic based state and tried to use the Telugu language sentiment for the formation of Vishalandhra.
- However, when the Kollar and Ballari areas of Telugu-speaking people merged into

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<p>Karnataka and when Ganjam, Barrampuram, Koraput and Chakrapur areas merged in the state of Orissa, at that time these pseudo linguists did not respond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In fact, the Vishalandhra activists were more interested in the mineral resources and water resources of Telangana than love on the language and brought the Telugu language in to the fore and started the vishalandhra movement.</li></ul> <p><b>The central government's attitude towards Vishalandhra:</b></p> <p><b>Prime Minister Nehru's comments on Vishalandhra:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Initially, Nehru was against Vishalandra.</li><li>• All India Congress Committee meeting held in Bengaluru on July 15, 1951, <b>Ayyadevara Kaleswar Rao</b> raised the issue of Vishalandhra, however Nehru dismissed the <b>vishalandhra issue by telling it is loose talk</b> and told not to talk unnecessarily.</li><li>• Later Nehru stated that <b>behind the idea of vishalandhra there was a motivated intent of Aggression and imperialism.</b></li><li>• However, the Andhra rulers have threatened the Indian Government that it has to face problems if they keep Hyderabad state as it is because the Nizam Government had filed a case at United Nations Security Council against Government of India for taking police action on the former Hyderabad state.</li><li>• They also threatened Nehru that Telangana will become a southern Pakistan if it emerges as a new state.</li><li>• As the Andhra state did not have a capital city, they pleaded the central government to establish Vishalandhra by merging with Telangana to solve their problem of capital city.</li><li>• With that Nehru reluctantly supported vishalandhra, who actually do not want to</li></ul>	<p>break the Deccani culture and multilingual existence of Hyderabad state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nehru issued a statement saying that the Center has decided to merge Andhra and Telangana.</li><li>• At a meeting of Bharat Sevak Samaj at Nizamabad in March 1956, Nehru mentioned about merging as follows: “The marriage of an innocent Telangana girl with mischievous Andhra boy is a good thing if they stay together; if they do not wish to stay together, they can get divorce as wife and husband”</li><li>• On the eve of the formation of Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956, Nehru made the following comment “From today onwards, for Andhra people the test of the manners of dealing with the Telangana people had began. Telangana has the right to separate if they feel neglected by Andhra”.</li></ul> <p><b>Chief Ministers meeting at Delhi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chief Ministers of Andhra and Hyderabad state at chief ministers meeting held at Delhi on <b>22<sup>nd</sup> October, 1955</b> stated that Hyderabad should be merged immediately with Andhra without postponing for five years as said by the SRC.</li></ul> <p><b>Resolutions of Andhra state Assembly in favour of Vishalandhra:</b></p> <p><b>Bejawada Gopala Reddy's Resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>5<sup>th</sup> November, 1955</b> Chief Minister of Andhra Bejawada Gopal Reddy passed a resolution in support of Vishalandhra and giving protection measures to Telangana region in the Andhra state Assembly.</li></ul> <p><b>Important points of the resolution:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He said that there is no need to get panicked as they are planning to provide reservation facilities in education and jobs in Telangana areas based on the population. He also said</li></ul>
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- that there will be no shortage in Telangana's share in all aspects.
- Similarly, they are prepared to create some special protections for the development of Telangana region. He also agreed to pay special attention for the development of Telangana region.
  - The above resolutions are unanimously accepted by Andhra assembly.

### **Neelam Sanjeev Reddy's Resolution:**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> February, 1956**, the Chief Minister of the State of Andhra Neelam Sanjeev Reddy passed a resolution in support of the Vishalandhra and giving protection measures to Telangana region in the Andhra Assembly.

### **Important points of the resolution:**

- He said that the people of Telangana have the fear of losing their job opportunities to Andhra people who are ahead in education than Telangana people. He also said that they won't ask for any share in 1/3 of jobs which only belongs to Telangana
- He said that they are not greed to take the advantage of land and surplus budget of Telangana, but seeking vishalandhra is to utilise Godavari waters to a maximum extent and to implement various river valley schemes and for the development of Andhra region.

### **Discussion in the Hyderabad State Assembly on SRC Recommendations:**

- Burgula Ramakrishna Rao convened Hyderabad Legislative Assembly on directive of Center and discussed about Vishalandhra.
- On **25<sup>th</sup> November, 1955** Burgula Ramakrishna Rao speaking on the SRC report in Assembly said that **the Andhra people are not coming as former winners to Hyderabad, and the formation of Vishalandhra would not jeopardise the common interest of people.**

- Out of the 174 MLAs except the Speaker, 147 MLAs expressed their views at the debate in the Hyderabad State Assembly on **3<sup>rd</sup> December, 1955**. A total of 103 MLAs supported vishalandhra including Kannada and Maratha region MLAs, 29 MLAs supported Telangana and 15 MLAs were neutral.

- Out of 95 MLAs of Telangana, 59 supported Vishalandhra.
- The Andhra Assembly has unanimously accepted for a single Telugu state.

### **U.N.Dhebar Committee:**

- Both Andhra and Hyderabad states were ruled by the **congress party** at that time.
- The national leadership of the congress party had been appointed a committee, headed by the then **INC president U.N.Dhebar** and allotted the work on issue of **States Reorganisation**.
- In this committee other members included **Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad, Govind Vallabh Pant**. The national leadership of the congress party was decided to merge the Hyderabad state with Andhra. During the period 1955 – 56 many National leaders came to Hyderabad and held discussions.
- But its senior leader **Maulana Azad** opposed to such a merger.
- It is reported that, Pt. Nehru came in to action, convinced Maulana Azad, thereafter, the central leadership took the decision of the formation of Vishalandra.

### **Role of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao in formation of Vishalandra:**

- Initially B.R.Rao, opposed unification of Telangana and Andhra state and wrote a letter to INC president **U.N.Dhebar** about his opinion about merging, this happens a few months before the unification.

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- To achieve their self goals communists supporting Vishalandhra concept. Major members of legislative assembly supporting the concept of Vishalandra, but the people of Telangana opposing unification strongly.
- B.R.Rao threatened by politicians that either K.V.Rangareddy or Marri Chennareddy became the chief minister of Telangana if unification was not done.
- Along these, competition in the race of CM post between Bejawada Gopalareddy and Neelam Sanjeevareddy was there in Andhra.
- B.R.Rao misunderstood that he became the CM after unification, so that, he supported the Vishalandra by meeting with the home minister Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant at Delhi.
- **Dr. Chennareddy** also supported Vishalandra by the influence of P.M.Nehru.
- With the opinion of **Central Home minister Govind Vallabh Panth**, leaders of both the regions decided to conduct meeting and discussions about the obstacles related to the formation of United Telugu state this result is “Gentlemen’s Bond”.
- To discuss about the merging of Andhra and Telangana, and remove the fears and doubts regarding formation of Vishalandhra and to give special protections to the Telangana people both the leaders were sit for a meeting at Delhi in 1956, and made an agreement here, this is only known as “Gentlemen’s Bond”

## Gentlemen Agreement-1956

- A meeting of the representatives of Andhra and Telangana regions was called at Hyderabad House Guest House in Delhi on **20<sup>th</sup> February, 1956**.
- The two regions were represented by their top state leadership in the governments four each from the both regions under the supervision of **Govind Vallabh Pant**.
- **The agreement was arrived at on 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1956.**
- It was signed by both Telangana and Andhra leaders, who ever attended the meeting:

### Leaders from Telangana Region:

1. **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** –  
Chief Minister, Hyderabad
2. **K.V. Ranga Reddy** –  
Revenue Minister, Hyderabad
3. **Dr. M. Chenna Reddy** –  
Planning Minister, Hyderabad; and
4. **J.V. Narsinga Rao** –  
President, Hyderabad  
Provincial Congress Committee

### Leaders from Andhra Region:

5. **Bezawada Gopala Reddy** –  
Chief Minister of Andhra
6. **N. Sanjeeva Reddy** –  
Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra
7. **Sardar Gouthu Latchanna** –  
Minister in the Andhra Cabinet &  
Leader of the Krishikar Lok Party -  
a constituent of the United Congress Front  
which contested in the Andhra elections  
(1955) and became part of the Ministry
8. **Alluri Satyanarayana Raju** – President  
Andhra Provincial Congress Committee
- The out come of 14 points of this meeting,  
signed by 8 presenties of the both regions,

<p>popularly known as Gentlemen's Agreement 1956.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>"THE STRUGGLE AND THE BETRAYAL"</b> a book written by <b>K.V. Ranga Reddy</b>. In this book he mentioned about this agreement.</li> </ul> <p><b>14 Points of Gentle men's agreement:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The expenditure of the Central and General Administration of the State should be borne proportionately by the two regions and the balance of income from Telangana should be reserved for expenditure on the development of Telangana area. This arrangement will be reviewed after five years and can be continued for another five years if the Telangana members of the Assembly so desire.</li> <li>2) Prohibition of liquor in Telangana should be implemented in the manner decided upon by the Assembly members of Telangana.</li> <li>3) The existing educational facilities in Telangana should be secured to the students of Telangana and further improved. otherwise Admission to Colleges, including technical institutions in the Telangana area, should be restricted to the students of Telangana area, or they later should have admission to the extent of one third of the total admission in the entire state, whichever is advantageous to Telangana students should be seen.</li> <li>4) Retrenchment of jobs should be proportionate from both regions if it becomes inevitable due to merger of two regions.</li> <li>5) Future recruitments to jobs will be on the basis of population from both regions.</li> <li>6) The position of <b>Urdu</b> in the administrative and judicial matters existing at present in the Telangana area <b>may continue for about five years</b>, after that if needed the regional council by discussions may amend the position of Urdu. So far as recruitment to jobs is concerned, there should not be any rule like the person should know the Telugu language,</li> </ol>	<p>but <b>they should be required to pass a prescribed Telugu test in two years' time after appointment</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Some kind of domicile rules were made e.g., <b>residence for 12 years should be there</b>, to consider as Local and those candidates only eligible to enter into jobs allocated for Telangana region.</li> <li>8) Sales of agricultural lands in Telangana area to be under the control of the Regional Council.</li> <li>9) <b>A Regional Council</b> will be established for the Telangana area with a view to secure its all-round development in accordance with its needs and requirements.</li> <li>10) The Regional Council will consist of 20 members and modalities of constituting it as follows:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 9 members of the assembly, representing each district of Telangana, to be elected by the Assembly members of the Telangana districts separately.</li> <li>◆ 6 members of the Assembly or the Parliament, elected by the Telangana representatives in the Assembly.</li> <li>◆ 5 members from outside the Assembly to be elected by the Telangana members of the Assembly. All ministers from Telangana region will be members. <b>The Chief Minister or the Deputy Chief Minister, whoever is from Telangana, will be the Chairman of the Council</b>. Other Cabinet Ministers may also be invited to the meetings of Regional Council.</li> </ul> </li> <li>11) The Regional Council will be a statutory body empowered to deal with and decide about matters mentioned above, and those relating to planning and development, irrigation and other projects, industrial development within the general planning and problems relates to Telangana employees in so far as they relate to Telangana area. If there is difference of opinion between the views of the Regional</li> </ol>
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<p>Council and the Government of the state, a appeal may be made to the Government of India for final decision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Unless in between if any amendment is made to agreement by acceptance, <b>this agreement is reviewed only after 10 years.</b></li></ul> <p>12) The Cabinet will consist of members proportionately 60:40 per cent for Andhra and Telangana respectively. Out of the 40 per cent Telangana Ministers, one will be a Muslim from Telangana.</p> <p>13) If the Chief Minister is from Andhra, the Deputy Chief Minister will be from Telangana and Vice versa. Two out of the following portfolios will be assigned to Ministers from Telangana:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. Home            2. Finance 3. Revenue 4. Planning &amp; Development 5. Commerce and Industry</b></p> <p>14) The H.P.C.C. President desires that the P.C.C. should be separate for Telangana up to the end of 1962. For this A.P.P.C.C. President has no objection.</p> <p><b><u>The two following points, on which there was no unanimity in these discussions.</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) The name of the new state – the Telangana representatives wanted that the name of <b>Andhra Telangana</b> (as proposed in the draft bill) be retained, while the Andhra representatives wanted that Andhra Pradesh, as indicated by the Joint Selection Committee, be retained.</li><li>2) Regarding the High Court, the Telangana representatives wanted that there should be a bench at Guntur, with the principal seat at Hyderabad, while the Andhra representatives desired that there should be no bench at Guntur and the entire High Court be located only at Hyderabad.</li></ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subsequently, “<b>a note on the safeguards proposed for Telangana area</b>” providing, inter-alia, for the constitution and functions of a regional committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra Pradesh state was laid before the Parliament, in the Lok Sabha, on <b>10<sup>th</sup> August, 1956</b>. This agreement introduced by the Central government in the parliament with the name of “<b>Note on safe guards</b>” (it is a answer to the question of Raj Bahadur gaur).</li><li>• But there is lot of changes were made to gentle men’s agreement to prepare Note on safeguards (about 10 to 12 changes).</li><li>• Thereafter, the Andhra Pradesh Bill was approved by the President of India on <b>31<sup>st</sup> August 1956</b>. Ceremony has been conducted on the occasion of the newly formed Andhra Pradesh state at Hyderabad on <b>1<sup>st</sup> November 1956 by Pt. Nehru</b>.</li></ul> <p>• <b>Andhra Pradesh’s</b></p> <table border="0"><tr><td>Capital city</td><td>- <b>Hyderabad</b></td></tr><tr><td>First CM</td><td>- <b>Neelam Sanjeva Reddy</b></td></tr><tr><td>First Governer</td><td>- <b>C.M. Trivedi</b></td></tr><tr><td>First Speaker</td><td>- <b>Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao</b></td></tr><tr><td>First deputy speaker</td><td>- <b>Kalluri Subba Rao</b></td></tr><tr><td>First Leader of opposition</td><td>- <b>Pucchalapalli Sundarayya</b></td></tr><tr><td>First chairman</td><td>- <b>Madapati Hanumantha Rao</b></td></tr><tr><td>Legislative Council</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>First deputy chairman - <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji</b> Legislative Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Dasaradhi Rangacharya</b> wrote the song ‘<b>Ennalla swapnam idi</b>’ during the formation of Andhra Pradesh.</li></ul>	Capital city	- <b>Hyderabad</b>	First CM	- <b>Neelam Sanjeva Reddy</b>	First Governer	- <b>C.M. Trivedi</b>	First Speaker	- <b>Ayyadevara Kaleshwara Rao</b>	First deputy speaker	- <b>Kalluri Subba Rao</b>	First Leader of opposition	- <b>Pucchalapalli Sundarayya</b>	First chairman	- <b>Madapati Hanumantha Rao</b>	Legislative Council	
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Legislative Council																	

## Telangana Regional Committee

- It is natural to have a disparity between different kingdoms or regions. In the event of integration of two regions with inequalities, giving protections to the less developed region is there from the history only. giving Some special protection provisions around the world and in India inspired the formation of Telangana Regional Committee.
- In 1707, the Scotland was integrated into England. Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales. **Great Britain** and Northern Ireland together formed United Kingdom (UK) in 1921. During the integration special protection provisions were provided for **Scotland and Northern Ireland**.
- To satisfy Scotland people, and for the protection and development of those people by an act British Parliament created **Scottish Statutory Committee**.
- Similarly, a promise was given in Gentlemen's agreement i.e to give protections to the Telangana people **Telangana Standing committee (Telangana regional council)** is to be established .
- But while introducing it in parliament they changed **Telangana Regional Council to Telangana Regional Committee** and reduced the powers.
- The **Telangana Regional Committee** is the most important of the many safeguards provided to Telangana during the merger of Andhra with Hyderabad.
- The **Telangana Regional Committee** has been called as **Telangana prajala vani** (people's voice).
- Gentlemen's agreement which forms the basis for the creation of **Andhra Pradesh includes Economic, Political, Educational and**

**Employment aspects.** The Telangana Regional Committee is the legal entity established to protect the **economic and educational aspects**.

### 7<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment Act - Formation of regional associations:

- On the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission, the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act repealed the classification of the A,B,C,D states in the Constitution and 14 states and 6 Union Territories were constituted.
- The Act proposed the **creation of Regional Committees in the states of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh**, and the power to set up **State Development Board in Bombay** was given to president.

### Presidential orders (1958):

- '**The Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Order-1958**' issued by the President of India on **1<sup>st</sup> February 1958** to form the **Telangana Regional Committee**.
- Telangana Regional Council was the **9<sup>th</sup> of the 14 elements of the gentlemen's agreement**, but it became the **Telangana Regional Committee** in the Andhra Pradesh Formation Act.
- Andhra Pradesh's first chief minister Neelam Sanjivreddy did not constitute executive body for Telangana Regional Committee. Although the committee was legalized in 1958, **Damodaram Sanjeevya** appointed the executive body when he was the chief minister. Thus, the Telangana Regional Committee was taken its birth in 1960.

### Structure of Telangana Regional Committee (TRC):

- Telangana Regional Committee consists of 20 members and their selection is as follows:
- 1) **9 members of the committee** will be selected from 9 districts of the then Telangana

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<p>state. 9 members will represent the 9 districts of the then Telangana state. These 9 legislators belongs to 9 different districts of Telangana and elected by all legislature members of Telangana region.</p> <p>2) <b>6 members</b> must be members of legislative assembly of the Telangana region or be members of Parliament. They must be elected by all Telangana Legislators.</p> <p>3) The other <b>5 members</b> should be non-legislators and elected by Telangana legislators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All the Telangana ministers are ex-officio members of the council.</li><li>• The Chief Minister or the Deputy Chief Minister, who belongs to Telangana, will preside over the Committee.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Congress candidate K Achutha Reddy won over Communist Party candidate Ravi Narayana Reddy as the first president of the Telangana Regional Committee. In the elections, Achutha Reddy got 63 votes and Ravinarayana Reddy got only 22 votes.</li><li>• <b>Masuma Begum</b> was elected unanimously as vice president</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> K. Achyutha Reddy won internal election over BV Gurumurthy for the candidate to contest in chairman election from congress party.</p> <p><b>Committee Meetings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chairman of Telangana Regional Committee conducts the meeting and presides by him. One third members are considered as quorum.</li><li>• Question hour was there in Punjab regional committee meetings but it was not there in Telangana. However, the information is provided by the government when committee members ask for any information.</li><li>• The committee meetings were used to held in the state legislature building.</li><li>• According to gentlemen's agreement 'The Telangana Regional committee' has to be reviewed after 10 years. The 'Note on Safeguards' which protects Telangana's interests also mentioned that TRC has to be reviewed after ten years.</li></ul> <p><b>Powers and Duties of the Committee:</b></p> <p><b>The Telangana Regional Commission looks in to the following matters:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Telangana Regional Committee's approval is must for sale of agricultural lands in Telangana region. All land sales are under the control of this Committee.</li><li>2. Examines the development of primary and secondary education in Telangana region and formulates the required development plan.</li><li>3. Regulates admissions in educational institutions of Telangana region.</li></ol>
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4. Examines the constitutional powers vested in the development agencies, district boards and district bodies, General planning prepared by the state legislature.
5. It also covers cottage, small scale industries, agriculture, cooperatives and markets.
6. Examines liquor prohibition and advises on the same.
7. The Telangana Regional Committee will also look into job recruitments in Telangana region.

### **Regional bill and Monetary bill:**

- Draft Bill belongs to Telangana region or Finance Bill has to be approved by the Telangana Regional Committee.
- Bills which are not financial bills but are concerned to Telangana are called **regional bills**. These regional bills must be approved by the Telangana Regional Committee before being introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- When a confusing situation arises, **the governor has the power** to decide whether the bill is a regional bill or not.
- Some bills do not come under the perview Telangana regional committee. Any legislation relating to Telangana, when makes applicable to Andhra Pradesh then it is not needed to report to the regional committee.
- **Similarly, not all monetary (Money) bills come under regional committee.**

### **Performance of Telangana Regional Committee:**

- The committee has been granted extensive powers under the Note on Safeguards Act. But the Chief Minister of Seemandhra, who felt that efficient working of this committee would become a threat for them so they tried to suppress it.
- The Telangana Regional Committee has the power to discuss and approve every bill that has come up. In some cases, subcommittees are formed and reported for wider discussion.

- The Telangana Regional Committee consists of two types of sub-committees. They are
  1. **Standing sub-committees**
  2. **Temporary sub-committees**
- 1) **Standing sub-committees:**
  - They form on a particular issue and discuss the issue extensively. Telangana Regional Committee has constituted 3 standing sub-committees. They are
    - a) Standing Subcommittee on Local Governance & Public Health
    - b) Standing Subcommittee on Academics / Education.
    - c) Standing subcommittee on development
- 2) **Temporary sub-committees:**
  - Temporary subcommittees are set up on a specific subject, and in every subcommittee, there will be 9 members.
  - Subcommittees also have the power to issue summons to government officials and can call them to attend.
  - Despite the severe shortage of teachers in secondary school is in Telangana region in 1964, the government has not taken any constructive measures. **Therefore, in 1964, the regional committee recommended to the government to appoint teachers from Telangana surplus funds.** The Finance and Planning Department responded by making a false report that Telangana has no surplus funds but have a deficit.
  - But while addressing the assembly, **the governor said that 30.45 crore surplus funds** accumulated from 1961-66.
  - With this the negligence of Andhra leaders towards Telangana Regional Committee and Telangana interests is evident.
  - Regional Committee argued that the surplus funds in the revenue account of the Telangana region should be treated as Telangana surplus. But the government argued that the capital deficit has to be deducted from the revenue to confirm the surplus.

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### **Programs undertaken by the Regional Committee:**

#### **Educational field:**

- The regional committee has been effective in protecting the regional benefits in education sector.

#### **Public Health:**

- The Regional Committee has played a very good role in the matter of public health. A grant was released by the committee for naturopathy hospital in Ameerpet.

#### **TRC Schemes:**

- Regional Committee formulated and implemented various schemes from Telangana surplus funds between 1961-63. These schemes were called as **TRC schemes**.
- Of all these schemes, the proposed grant to Osmania University was important. Under this scheme, Osmania University has been allocated Rs 3 crore and decided to put the funds in the form of bonds for ten years for the electrification of Telangana region in the Electricity Board, with the interest came from bonds used to undertake developmental programmes in Osmania University.

#### **Local bodies:**

- TRC advocated the establishment of election commission for state level on the lines of National election commission to conduct local body elections like gram panchayat, municipal corporations.
- Similarly, recommended the establishment of an independent body for the reorganization of constituencies of local bodies.

#### **Government services:**

- 4, 5, 7 items of the Gentlemen's Agreement were related to Government Services. But there was no mention of government employee's service in the orders issued by the president forming the regional committee. The Regional Committee was formed to discuss

public service matters, but the Government argued that the service matters would not be covered by the Regional Committee which was denied by the TRC.

### **Negligence toward's Regional Committee:**

- Telangana Regional Committee constituted under its jurisdiction to act as a shield for Telangana region. But due to the reckless attitude of Andhra rulers, the committee was not able to exercise its powers.
- The Telangana Movement came in 1969 when the defences provided by the gentlemen's agreement to Telangana were completely violated. During the Telangana Movement, on April 11, 1969, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced the **8 point formula**, in which the Telangana Regional Committee was empowered, according to the **5<sup>th</sup> point of the formula**.
- With the Supreme Court verdict that Mulki's rules were constitutional in 1972, Andhra people took up the **Jai Andhra movement**.
- The Telangana Regional Committee, along with the Mulki Terms, got abolished with the implementation of the **six point formula** held on **21<sup>st</sup> September, 1973** in the wake of the Jai Andhra movement.

#### **• Telangana Regional Committee Presidents:**

1. **K. Achyuta Reddy** – 1958-1962
2. **T. Hayagrivachari** – 1962-1967
3. **J. Chokkaraao** – 1967-1972
4. **Kodati Rajamallu** – 1972

#### **• Telangana Regional Committee Vice-Presidents:**

1. **Masuma Begum** 1958-62
2. **T. Ranga Reddy** 1962-67
3. **K. Rajamallu** 1967-72
4. **Sayyid Rahmat Ali** 1972-73.

## **Violations of Telangana Safeguards between 1956-69**

- Safeguards provided to the Telangana region through gentlemen's agreement were violated in many ways.

### **1) Formation of a weak regional committee:**

- Telangana should have a regional council with extensive powers under the gentlemen's agreement.
- The council was also empowered to make plans for Telangana with in the perview to state plan along with safeguarding the gentlemen's agreement.
- But by the time of the introduction of the Note on Safeguards in Parliament, the **Telangana Regional Committee has been proposed instead of the Telangana Regional Council** mentioned in the gentlemen's agreement.
- **The committee was weaker than the council in its structure and authority.** The committee did not have the powers like the regional council. The committee's powers had been reduced to a mere suggestion committee.
- The committee's powers were limited to issues which were not financially related.
- The Committee did not have the authority to enforce or oversee the Mulki regulations or to oversee the higher education system.
- Thus, weakened the Regional Council proposed by the gentlemen's agreement and constituted only the Regional Committee and committed the violation of the protections of Telangana.

### **2) Unfairness / Injustice in the political sphere:**

- **As per gentlemen's agreement Telangana region should have a separate Pradesh congress committee (PCC) till 1962.**

- But in 1957, the Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee was dissolved and merged with the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee. By this there is no opportunity to Telangana leadership to become popular.
- According to Gentle men's bond Telangana person should be given the post of Chief Minister or Deputy Chief Minister, but after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the first Chief Minister Neelam Sanjivreddy said that **the post of Deputy Chief Minister is like the sixth finger which is not required** and none was appointed as Dept CM.
- In the former Andhra state, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy himself had been deputy chief minister till a day earlier in Bezawada Gopala Reddy's cabinet, and his statement in combined Andhra Pradesh on the Dept.CM post made the Telangana leaders unhappy.
- Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy also ignored the provision that the Telangana region should be given any of the two branches of the Ministry from Home, Finance, Revenue, Planning-development and Trade Industries under the gentlemen's agreement.
- Important Ministries were not given to Telangana. When the Home Ministry is given to Telangana, the law and order is kept by the Chief Minister.
- The Department of Commerce and Industry was never given jointly. Though the industrial ministry is given, it was divided into large, medium and small-scale industries and used to give only one among the three branches.
- In 1959, after Damodaram Sanjeevaiah became CM of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana leader **K.V.Rangareddy** was given **Deputy CM**.
- As K.V.Rangareddy lost 1962 election, none was appointed in the Deputy CM post till 1969.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As the Telangana movement escalated in 1969, the United Andhra leader <b>J.V.Narsinh Rao</b> was appointed as deputy chief minister.</li><li>'<b>Kannamvar</b>' from Karimnagar district of Telangana was able to become the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra but was Telangana leaders in its region unable to become the CM for Andhra Pradesh.</li><li><b>PV Narasimha Rao of Telangana first became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1971.</b></li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The government facilitated for cultivation under the canals. The farmer who receives this facility has to pay about Rs 200 per acre per year as water tax.</li><li>The farmer who irrigates under the wells must dig the well at his own expense, has to buy a water pump, has to place the current line, has to repair motors when the motors burn because of voltage problems and has to pay the current charges. It costs thousands of rupees.</li><li>Thus, the Telangana farmers used to commit suicide because of debts.</li><li><b>Ghanpur Dam</b> was built during the Nizam's time in the Medak district on the <b>Manjira River</b> in 1904. <b>Mehboob nahar canal</b> on right and <b>Fateh nahar</b> canal on the left of Ghanpur Dam was built and provided irrigation facilities for 17 thousand acres of land basin.</li><li>In 1910, near Valigonda, a canal was built from the <b>Asifnagar Katva</b> which was on Musi river till the Panagal tank at Nalgonda.</li><li>Apart from the projects built during the Nizam's time, the Andhra rulers have not completed any project in Telangana region.</li></ul> |
| <p><b>3) Exploitation of water resources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to section 107,108 (1) (2) of the States Reorganization Act, Indian parliament stipulated that all projects undertaken prior to 1956 should be completed.</li><li>After the formation of new states, the central government established the <b>Bachavat Tribunal on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1969</b> to distribute Krishna river water between Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra in the Krishna River basin.</li><li>According to the 1973 verdict of the Bachavat Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh received 811 TMC net water.</li><li>The majority of the 811 TMC net waters allocated by the Bachavat Tribunal must belong to Telangana. But due to the discrimination shown by the ruling classes, Telangana area was allocated <b>only with 277.86 TMCs, which was about only 34.26%</b>.</li><li>It is a geographical fact that in Andhra Pradesh, <b>79%</b> of the catchment area of the river Godavari and <b>68.5%</b> of the Krishna river basin is in Telangana.</li><li>But the Telangana region has suffered tremendous loss in obtaining water through drains from major irrigation projects.</li><li>In Andhra, agriculture was done by canals but in Telangana, agriculture was done by depending upon Tanks.</li></ul> | <p><b>4) Transfer of Telangana surplus funds:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>According to gentlemen's agreement the surplus funds of Telangana i.e., that is the remaining amount after expenditure from its revenue has to be spent in Telangana only.</li><li>But the Andhra rulers were diverted Telangana surplus funds to Andhra.</li><li>According to gentlemen's agreement, the Andhra and Telangana regions has to bear the cost of establishing the Central and General Governance of the State as per the ratio.</li><li>But the ratio of expenditure was not mentioned in the agreement.</li></ul>  |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By the time of preparation of 1957 budget certain guidelines were proposed by state finance department to remove the uncertainty between the ratio of expenditure of Andhra &amp; Telangana.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Andhra &amp; Telangana should be paid out of their income in the ratio of 2:1 for expenditure on Governor's Office, Secretariat, Assembly, Public Service Commission, High Court, government offices, Government Central Press, Stationery and Hostels.</li><li>◆ As of 31<sup>st</sup> October, 1956, the pension for any given area would be exempted from that area's income. After the formation of new state, Andhra &amp; Telangana has to bear the pension expenditure for retired employees in 2:1 ratio.</li><li>◆ Prior to 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956, the interest on the debts of the two regions has to be paid by them only. In combined state the interest ratio is based on the expenses spent in that particular region and the revenue of that region. With the cabinet approval, the government made decisions on Telangana's expenditure and revenue based on the same principle until 1958-59.</li></ul></li><li>• An agreement has been made between the <b>Regional Committee and the State Government</b> on the principles to be followed for the allocation of income and expenditure between the two regions.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Any region revenue &amp; expenditure should be allocated to that area only.</li><li>◆ Joint expenses and expenses on Hyderabad, the Andhra &amp; Telangana regions have to bear in 2:1 ratio.</li><li>◆ Funds and grants given by the Center are allocated between Andhra &amp; Telangana in 2: 1 ratio.</li><li>◆ The central grants for various schemes and projects are allocated to regions where they are getting implemented.</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Though they made such principles, were not implemented.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Marrichenna Reddy addresses in the Legislative Assembly on the injustices done to the Telangana (1958):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participating in the debate on the Budget in the Legislative Assembly on <b>1<sup>st</sup> March, 1958</b> on the injustices caused to Telangana in economic matters, <b>Marri Chenna Reddy</b> said, "The budget shows that the government is negligent towards Telangana without spending it which was allocated for various purposes".</li><li>• He said <b>in case of education all the nine districts of Telangana together cannot reach the standards of one Guntur district of Andhra.</b> Therefore, while Telangana needs to spend more on education, he accused the government for not being able to spend the sanctioned amount.</li><li>• Marrichenna Reddy also questioned the delay in setting up the working group for regional committee, said that the revenue minister was not interested in setting it up.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Debate in the Assembly on the injustices happening to Telangana (1961):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1961, <b>Puchalapally Sundarayya &amp; Ravi Narayana Reddy</b> questioned the government on the injustices being done to Telangana and moving Telangana funds to Andhra in legislative assembly.</li><li>• Leader of the Opposition <b>Puchalapally</b> participated in the discussion, saying, that "The money from the Securities, Revenue surplus of Telangana has been spent in Andhra. If Telangana money and Rs 4 crore more were spent in Telangana, Telangana would have been better developed."</li><li>• "<b>Saying Telangana as a backward region but shifting the surplus funds of Telangana is not at all good for the unity of Andhra Pradesh</b>" said P.Sundarayya.</li></ul> |
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- P.V Narsimha Rao participated in the debate said that “no matter how much you spend for Telangana it is still less for it”. He also said that he agrees in Buy & Large Telangana. He said that the government has to take steps to address the key needs of the people, **it is likely that emotional integration and cultural integration between Telangana and Andhra regions would be possible.**
- Ravi Narayana Reddy participated in the debate and said that even though five years have been passed since the formation of Vishalandhra, emotional integration has not taken place because of the steps and policies taken by the governments and Sanjeev Reddy.
- Responding to the above debate, Chief Minister Damodaram Sanjeeviah said in Assembly, **“I and the other ministers are thinking about how to solve the problem together”**. He also said that **they don't have any intension to do injustice to Telangana and stealing their money.**

### **Aarutla Kamaladevi questioned the Finance Minister:**

- Even Chenna Reddy, who was the **Finance Minister in 1966**, did not allocate adequate funds to Telangana. With this the communist leader **Aarutla Kamaladevi** questioned him during budget session on 3 March, 1966.
- **Kamala Devi** said that it is not fair to Marrichenna Reddy who was the finance minister spending Telangana's surplus to Andhra region. She also spoke at the Assembly on the injustices happening to Telangana in the field of electricity sector.

### **Communist leader Ch. Rajeshwara Rao:**

- He said “the ruling leaders say that there is a lot of money to be spent in Telangana but they are spending it in Andhra”. He said that they owed to Telangana which is against the agreement made. He also said that the surplus amount 23 crores has to be spent in Telangana.

### **5) Selling agricultural lands to other than Telangana people is prohibited:**

- According to **Section 47-50 of the 5<sup>th</sup> chapter of the Hyderabad tenant and land law act of 1950**, there were restrictions on the sale and purchase of agricultural land. According to this act buying agricultural land by Non-Telangana people is illegitimate. However, before the merger of Andhra and Telangana in 1956, Andhra people purchased lands in Warangal & Nizamabad districts by violating this Act.
- The sale and purchase of agricultural lands in Telangana shall be subject to the Telangana regional committee according to the **eighth point of the 1956 gentlemen agreement**. Without the permission of this committee Non-Telangana people cannot purchase agricultural lands in Telangana.
- Yet, millions of acres of land in the Telangana region have been bought by migrants from Andhra without the permission of the Telangana Regional Committee.
- Neelam Sanjeev Reddy appointed **VB Raju** as revenue minister who was an Andhra settler for land transfer requirements in Telangana. After police action, in most of the posts Andhra people were appointed in Telangana Revenue department. All the above actions helped in transfer of lands.
- Eventually, the Andhra rulers completely abolished the sections 47-50 of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 **in 1968**, which results leaving 60-80% of the land in the Godavari basins of the Warangal & Khammam district in the hands of the Andhra colonists and landlords from the local peasants.

<p><b>6) Violation of safeguards in the employment sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956 to 1968, the Andhra Employers and Rulers have been made injustice in recruiting, promoting, transferring and administering of Telangana employees.</li> <li>• After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Center introduced <b>The Public Employment Act, 1957, on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1957</b>. It is a act that repeals all previous legislations (Mulki Rules) relating to many issues of employment sector across the country.</li> <li>• The Act gives the Center the authority to issue regulations on local area (residence) in respect of employment in the states of Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.</li> <li>• The Central Government introduced the Andhra Pradesh <b>Public Employment Rule (Requirement as to residence) - 1959</b> on March 21, 1959, applying the provisions of clauses A and C of sub sections of Article 3 of the above Act to Telangana.</li> <li>• According to the Act, <b>a person is considered to be native of Telangana if he lives for the last 15 years in Telangana</b>. To get a government job in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, one must have settled in Telangana region for about 15 years.</li> <li>• Similarly, for every second job out of three jobs in the <b>Secretariat and in the Administrative offices, they should follow the rule of nativity</b> (residence as eligibility).</li> <li>• These nativity rules apply only to non-gazetted posts and in local body's employment recruitment in the Telangana region.</li> <li>• Local reservation applies if the placement of jobs in Telangana region is done through direct selection or transfer or promotion. Only Mulkis were eligible in temporary recruitments too.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• However, under certain circumstances, an exception may be given to the residence eligibility clause.</li> <li>• Thus, the list of jobs that have been recruited by the rule of exception must be printed in the Gazette for every four months. The Gazette should be reported to the Central Government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Violations in the provisions of the above act:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Violated all the provisions of the above Act on the basis of “Principle of exemption under special circumstances” which is mentioned in the above Act.</li> <li>• The Regional Committee believes that the exemptions for employment recruitment in the Telangana region up to 1968 are as follows</li> <li>• Many non-locals were hired here in order to give postings to husband and wife in one place.</li> <li>• Appointment of Non-Residents by the Public Service Commission on the grounds that there were no eligible local candidates.</li> <li>• Appointments for temporary adjustment.</li> <li>• Transfers with mutual assent.</li> <li>• Appointments on sympathy and humanistic perspective (If an employee dies, the family members are given a job in Telangana even if they are non-resident under compassionate appointments).</li> <li>• Pakistani, Burmese and family's dependent on military officers were given jobs in Telangana region.</li> <li>• In 1968, the former Chairman of the Regional Committee, <b>Hayagrivachari</b>, urged the government to review the recruiting of a large number of non-local workers in Telangana, apart from the above exemptions.</li> <li>• Responding to this, the Department of General Administration of the Government of India ordered (on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1968) officials of various departments of secretariat for immediate dismissal of non-residents who had</li> </ul>
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been appointed illegally without exemptions, but none were removed.

### **Electricity Board:**

- There is lot of injustice has been done to Telangana Employees in promotions of this department.
- Exams for promotions in this department are conducted separately for Telangana and Andhra. The state government has written to the central government seeking permission to cancel the two tests and conduct the same test for both areas.
- After getting the approval from the center, the test which has held earlier in the Andhra region has been applied across the state.
- As the test had already been written by Andhra employees, so they said that there is no need to write it again.
- Only Telangana employees had to re-write the test. With this the Andhra employees got promotions sooner than Telangana employees after merger.

### **Education Department:**

- Regional quota was applied in promotions for teachers.
- They brought a rule that 2 out of 3 promotions have to be given to Andhra region and 1 has to be given for Telangana. With this Telangana region got fewer promotions.
- Public schools in Andhra Pradesh are low and so many teachers got two promotions. Government schools in Telangana were more and many did not get promotions.
- Another thing is that the teachers who were hired during the Hyderabad government were denied of promotions. Departmental Tests that were not present in Telangana were introduced and a rule was made that promotions are given based on tests. According to the Hyderabad

service rules, teachers should be given promotions without examinations.

### **PWD Department:**

- Injustice has done to the Telangana engineers in the promotions of engineers in the PWD department.

### **Meeting of Telangana Mahasabha on violations of Telangana Safeguards:**

- Telangana meeting was **conducted by Telangana Mahasabha on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1958**, which was chaired by veteran lawyer **S.Venkataswamy** in Pratap girji Kothi, Hyderabad.
- The meeting was attended by about 500 delegates and about two thousand spectators.
- Representatives who attended this meeting criticized the government for breaching of the gentlemen's agreement.
- Nizamabad parliamentarian **Harishchandra Hoda (Congress)** delivered the inaugural address, saying, "The gentlemen's agreement between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana should be implemented". He said that those in power were neglecting Telangana and some leaders who claimed to be Telangana representatives in the cabinet were acted in both ways and doing injustice to the Telangana. According to the agreement, the post of Deputy Chief Minister should be given to Telangana, and he criticised the government for saying that the post is like 6<sup>th</sup> finger.
- **Bhoj Reddy** in his welcoming speech said that the situation got deteriorated instead of development.
- **Madapati Hanumantha Rao** said that if the government fails to implement the agreement, people should exercise their natural right through constitutional procedures.

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- MP, Communist leader **Rajabahadur Gour** said that a committee should be formed with all parties to look into the matter, saying that there was concern against the merger of taxes and employment situations.
- **Gopalrao Ekbote** said dissatisfaction for not implementing the gentlemen's agreement has increased and the movement is started against the government for its actions which are ruined the interests of the people of Telangana.
- Telangana Mahasabha sent a memorandum to external affairs Minister Govind Vallabh Pant about the injustices committed by the rulers after 17 months of the formation of Andhra Pradesh.
- In the same way, the Telangana Mahasabha in 1960 sent a memorandum to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. They requested inquire about the injustices happened to Telangana people in employment and to set up a high-level committee to inquire the same.
- Prominent Leaders of Telangana Mahasabha, informing the central and state administrators about the injustices happening to the Telangana region between 1956-68 were - **Varakantha Gopal Reddy, Bojjam Narsimhulu.**
- Varakantha Gopal Reddy makes his residence available for Telangana Mahasabha Meetings.

### Ghulam Patanjan's Warning:

- On **12<sup>th</sup> December, 1959**, Telangana leader and by Profession lawyer Ghulam Patanjan publicly warned the central and state governments to “**wake up before the situation gets worsened**” about the discontent rising in the Telangana youth because of the injustices done to them.

### Discussion in Parliament on injustices done to Telangana:

- Speaking at Rajya Sabha meeting in 1960, **V.K.Dhage** warned that if the central government does not take immediate steps to address the injustices happening to Telangana, they have to face a catastrophe in future.
- Nizamabad parliamentarian **Harishchandra Hoda** told in a parliamentary session in 1960 that **the rulers had ignored the basics of the gentleman's agreement and the Telangana region employees were not happy regarding this.**

### Announcement of Chief Minister Damodaram Sanjeevaiah in the Legislative Assembly:

- In 1960, regional committee president **K.Achutha Reddy** criticized the government by announcing the injustices done to Telangana by holding a press meet.
- Responding to Achutha Reddy's accusations, Chief Minister Sanjiviah announced the following assurances in the Assembly:
  - ◆ He said that the immediately Telangana surplus funds will be used to build the Pochampahad project.
  - ◆ Fertilizers factory to be built in Kottagudem.
  - ◆ Telangana surplus funds spent in Andhra will be adjusted to Telangana in future.
- **Damodaram Sanjeevayya** understood the injustices happened to Telangana and was ready to correct them. As a result, **the government of Andhra Pradesh issued a white paper in 1961.**

### Highlights of white paper (1961):

1. Telangana surplus funds, including Rs 13 crore of Nizam's securities, will be spent in Telangana during the third plan

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| <p>2. In addition, the government has promised to spend Rs 12 crore on special development projects in Telangana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• But after the 1962 elections, the Sanjeevya government was gone and Neelam Sanjeerva Reddy's government came back and no promise was fulfilled.</li><li>• Neelam Sanjivreddy, who became Chief Minister for the second time in 1962, again reiterated the Andhra plunder.</li><li>• If Telangana leaders try to speak out against these injustices, he used to lure them with posts or used to threaten them to keep their mouths shut.</li><li>• <b>Kasu Brahmananda Reddy</b> became CM in 1964, who was from the <b>district of Guntur</b>. He was also an Andhra arrogant fellow.</li><li>• <b>In 1966, Urdu was replaced by Telugu as the official language.</b> He encouraged Telugu in government jobs. Telugu became bit difficult for Telangana youth who studied Urdu during Nizam's period.</li><li>• Thus, Andhra employees settled in Telangana by violating the employment code between 1956-68. They stolen the jobs of Telangana people.</li><li>• Disgruntled Telangana employees, students and people of various sections started a separate Telangana movement in 1969.</li><li>• When Andhra was merged with Telangana, most of the vacancies were filled with Andhra people. They deliberately violated the rules of employment for locals. With fake mulki certificates they were appointed in Telangana jobs.</li><li>• <b>Chokka Rao</b>, who was the chairman of the <b>Telangana Regional Committee in 1968</b>, pressuised the central &amp; state governments to</li></ul> | <p>remove injustices done to Telangana, but there was no response from the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telangana Employees with all kinds of disgruntlement, <b>TNGO Union under KR Amos Organized “Telangana Hamila Dinam”</b> (Telangana Assurance Day) on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1968.</li><li>• TNGO leaders visited all districts of Telangana to mobilize support for Movement to implement Telangana defenses. Teacher's Union leader <b>K Rama Sudhakar Raju</b>, a member of the TNGO group, wrote a book with his experiences.</li></ul> |
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# 1969 Telangana movement

## Reasons for the movement

### 1) Violations of Telangana safeguards:

- Andhra leaders brazenly violated protections made for Telangana in 1956 gentlemen's agreement.

(the reasons for the violation of Telangana safeguards between 1956-69 was clearly explained in the previous chapter, but few important and immediate reasons are explained below)

### 2) Discontent among engineers:

- During the India-Pakistan war in 1965-66, the state government cut 10 percent of its budget and eliminated all temporary workers as part of the savings. This has caused many engineers to become unemployed in Telangana.
- After studying the situation carefully, Telangana engineers said that most of the permanent posts were occupied by Andhra people and the temporary super numery posts were allocated to them as a result they lost their jobs and demanded Andhra people to vacate the posts and return to Andhra and large campaign was conducted by them to recruit them in the vacant posts.

### 3) Dissatisfaction among Employees

- In 1957 Parliament assented the **public Employment Act-1957** (Requirement as to Residence).
- The Act repealed residency status in the states and Union Territories of the country and continued to provide residency as eligibility in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.
- Under the Act, the Center issued the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Regulations (Requirement as to Residence) in 1959.

- The rules enacted under this Act were first time implemented with effect from **21<sup>st</sup> March, 1969**, with a five-year term. They were later extended to another five years, until **20<sup>th</sup> March, 1969**. In October 1968, the Government of Andhra Pradesh was asked Government of India i.e, to extend it for another five years till 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1974.
- When the Andhra people appealed to the court that these provisions were not lawful, the Supreme Court given judgement on **28<sup>th</sup> March, 1969** that the rules relating to requirement as to resident were invalid.
- The summary of the court's ruling is that residency status should apply to the entire state but not to one area of the state.**
- Telangana youths were disappointed with this verdict, which ignited a separate Telangana movement.
- The governments of Neelam Sanjeevareddy, Damodaram Sanjeeviah and Kasu Brahmananda Reddy brought hundreds of amendments to public employment act and hired many Andhra people in Telangana posts. Thousands of fake mulki certificates were issued during their rule.
- During trial of a case division bench of the High Court also commented that without considering Rule 3 of the Public Employment Act the government had given number of exemptions.
- Out of the three hundred persons who are acting as the Deputy Registrar of the Cooperative Society state-wide, **only nine were from Telangana region** (There are more than 70 Deputy Registrar posts in Telangana).

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- In at least one of the nine districts of Telangana in the Panchayati Raj department there is no District Panchayat Officer (DPO) from Telangana.
- After the integration of Andhra and Telangana, Andhra people got recruited in most of the vacancies of Telangana jobs. They deliberately violated the provision of jobs to the natives. With fake Mulki certificates they got recruited in Telangana jobs. Violated Public Employment Act - 1957 (Requirement as to resident) completely.
- Injustice was done to Telangana employees in case of promotions. They prepared common seniority list and enforced the rules of Andhra (The then madras rules) by combining the seniority of the civil service officers of the two regions and causes sever injustices in the promotion of Telangana employees.

### **4) Disgruntlement among Teachers:**

- After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, Panchayati Raj institutions were formed, by this many schools in Telangana were formed.
- There was a shortage of maths and science teachers. While Telangana Teachers are available for the other posts, many Andhra teachers have penetrated into Telangana all Teacher posts by using Zilla Parishad Chairmans.
- By 1967 the number of illegally employed teachers had reached to four thousand. This made Telangana unemployes unhappy.
- In 1967 **Telangana Regional Association asked the government to fill up the teaching posts in secondary schools in Telangana at least by using surplus funds of Telangana.** However, Telangana people were unhappy with the Finance Ministry announcing that Telangana has no surplus funds.

### **5) Discontent among students**

- In 1967 the government increased the college fees by a large amount. The students went on strike against the hike, causing the government to cut back on the increased fees.
- At the same time, **between the vice-chancellor of Osmania University, DS Reddy and Chief Minister Kasu Bramananda Reddy, there was disagreement on university autonomy.**
- Kasu Brahmanandreddy changed the University's law of VC's tenure from five years to three years and replaced University Vice Chancellor, DS Reddy with another (Pinnamaneni Narsimha Rao).
- Students have raised concerns over the unnecessary interference by the chief minister in the affairs of the university, saying the decision would threaten the autonomy of the university.
- Students under the leadership of **Jaipal Reddy** went on strike against the Chief Minister.
- Similarly, the court dismissed Narasimha Rao's selection as VC and he left for Guntur. With this, **DS Reddy again became Vice Chancellor of Osmania University.**
- Since then, students in the university have split into two groups. The Chief Minister wanted to lead the Telangana Movement led by his pro-student leaders (Venkat Reddy), while another group led by Mallikarjun has demanded a separate Telangana. These group against to chief minister.

### **6) Insulting of Telangana culture & traditions:**

- Telangana people have been insulted in literary, cultural, traditional and political arenas by the people who came from Andhra.
- Andhra people criticize that Telangana people do not know Telugu and they said that their slang is not good.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Andhra people decided Telangana people as lazy people. They also mocked that Telangana festivals, rituals, food practices, affairs are uncivilised.</li><li>• They forcibly applied their cultural and imperialist philosophy on Telangana people. Telangana people were considered as second-class citizens.</li><li>• When the former Chief Minister of Andhra, <b>Tunguturi Prakasam Pantulu</b>, died in 1957, funeral practices was performed with government formalities.</li><li>• But when former Hyderabad state chief minister <b>Burgula Ramakrishna Rao</b> died on 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1967, funeral practices was not conducted with government formalities.</li><li>• If such discrimination were committed against a former Chief Minister who signed the gentlemen's agreement, we can imagine the situation of common people in Telangana.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 26<sup>th</sup> April, 1968, the High Court ruled that the election of Marri Chenna Reddy was invalid and he would not contest in any election <b>for six years</b>. With this, Chenna Reddy resigned as Union Minister.</li><li>• Chenna Reddy approached the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court rebuked him as 'the most heinous crime among crimes'.</li><li>• He appealed to central election commission to reduce at least six years sentence, but there too his appeal was dismissed.</li><li>• Chenna Reddy angered on the CM, saying that in the early court proceedings, Chief Minister Brahmanandreddy was in a position to help him but he was neutral.</li><li>• Chenna Reddy, who eventually became a political unemployee, the 1969 movement seemed as a good opportunity.</li><li>• Telangana people who have suffered from all manners of injustice, discrimination and violation of the treaty of gentlemen, were embarked on a gigantic movement in 1968-69.</li></ul> |
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### **7) Politically deprived Marri Chenna Reddy:**

- Northern newspapers at that time cited Marri Chenna Reddy as a '**fire eater**'.
- Chenn Reddy, who won the 1967 general election, was a minister in the cabinet of Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy. But Marri Chenna Reddy wanted to become CM, as a result there were severe conflicts between the two.
- Observing this, Indira Gandhi appointed Marri Chenna Reddy as the **Minister of Steel & Mines** at the Center to keep him out of state politics. He was not a Member of Parliament by that time and after that he was elected for Rajyasabha.
- In the 1967 Assembly elections, Marri Chenna Reddy won over his opponent **Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao**. However, Ramachandra Rao approached the High Court saying that Chennreddy had engaged in illegal practices and done rigging in the election.

### **Hyderabad Non-gazetted Officers Union (HNGO):**

- Telangana employees fought for their rights by forming Hyderabad Non-gazetted Officers Union in former Hyderabad state.
- After the formation of the state of Andhra Pradesh, **HNGO Secretary Surendranath** and KR Amos made representations on the problems of Telangana employees and the injustices that are happening to them and gave them to the ministers and dignitaries of the respective government departments to resolve those problems.
- KR Amos joined in the Hyderabad government (Secretariat) in 1953 as a **Typist in the Industrial Trust Fund**.
- Surendranath, the Secretary of HNGO, was also a Section Officer in the Industries Department.

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### Telangana Non-gazetted Officers Union (TNGO):

- In 1964-65, K.R. Amos converted the Hyderabad NGO to the Telangana Non-Gazetted Officers Union.

#### **TNGO Union:**

- ◆ Founding President - **K.R. Amos (continued until 1969)**
- ◆ Associate President - **SLN Chari (Deputy Tahsildar)**
- According to unofficial calculations, about 22,000 non-residents of Telangana (non-mulkis) got jobs in Telangana by 1968.

### **Telangana Safeguards Day / Telangana Hamila Dinam:**

- On the 10th of July 1968, the TNGO Union under the direction of KR Aamos celebrated **Telangana Safeguards Day**.
- As a part of that **Telangana Rights Day** meetings were held in all districts of Telangana on 10<sup>th</sup> July.
- Addressing a employees' meeting in Hyderabad, **Mahadevasingh, a prominent labour union leader**, warned the government that Telangana will get separated from the state of Andhra Pradesh if the wishes of the people of Telangana are not met.

### **Telangana Safeguards Movement:**

- The Telangana movement was first started in **Palvancha**.
- In 1961, a power station named **Kottagudem Thermal Power Station** was established in Palwancha of Khammam District.
- The project was funded from surplus funds of Telangana. Local farmers lost about 1300 acres of land to this power station. So, the power station jobs are not available for people from other regions.

• However, the total power station has 1400 jobs, of which only 200 jobs were given to Telangana and 175 of them got removed in 1968.

- In these circumstances, in 1968, local employees, with the help of Hyderabad's non-gazetted employees, demanded to enforce the Mulki rules in the power station and provide jobs to the locals.
- This movement resulted in the displacement of non-natives and jobs for the locals.
- It was first exposed by **Kolishetti Ramadasu** from Illandu village that most of the Andhra employees are working in this Thermal Power Station.
- In **November, 1968** a discussion on the Mulki Rules took place between the **Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy**, opposition leaders and other Public Representatives in a meeting that took place in the wake of the Telangana Rights safeguard Movement.
- Speaking at the debate, **Gouthulachanna** suggested to create super numeray posts in Andhra region in order to send back the Andhra employees who were employed in Telangana by violating the Mulki rules.
- The proposal was accepted by all, including the chief minister, but the then general secretary, **MT Raju** (from Andhra), openly opposed. With that Chief Minister stepped back on that issue.
- The policies of the then Chief Minister **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy**, his dictatorial attitude, sarcastical comments and his many remarks have caused a lot of distress to the people of Telangana.
- There was also a talk on implementation of safeguards in the Assembly in November 1968 when the Telangana movement started.
- On this occasion one member asked to make a clear statement on the surplus crores of Telangana, for this Chief Minister Kasu

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| <p>Brahmananda Reddy smiled arrogantly and questioned whether he is talking about old coats or new coats (in sarcastic way)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 8<sup>th</sup> January, 1969, representatives from Telangana region gave a representation to the Chief Minister to resolve the issues.</li><li>While some of those delegates referred to the shortage of allocations for the Pochampahad project, the Chief Minister arrogantly replied <b>that though the construction was delayed, the foundations were strong and told them to leave.</b></li><li>It brought to the notice of Chief Minister that many are approaching court on the injustices done to the TNGOs, <b>he arrogantly said that if court fees is increased then they would stop going to court.</b></li><li>Due to such experiences the activists came to the conclusion that it was better to secede from Andhra Pradesh.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana regional council investigated on the Andhra residents who got jobs through bogus mulki certificates in various government offices.</li><li>With the support of this council, Telangana employees made dharnas and hunger strikes to meet their demands.</li><li>Ramadasu, seeing all these circumstances, felt that they don't get Telangana jobs and funds until they achieve separate Telangana.</li></ul> |
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### Separate Telangana slogan for the first time in Kothagudem:

- On 30<sup>th</sup> December, 1968, legislative council president **Pidathala Ranga Reddy** and President of the Telangana Regional Council **Chokka Rao** came to attend the admission ceremony of the **Kothagudem Zilla Parishad Girls' School**.
- The **Telangana Rights Protection Council** gave a large procession when they arrived and gave separate Telangana slogans.
- J. Chakka Rao** in his speech challenged the agitators saying, "**who cannot safeguard Telangana rights from the past 12 years how can they achieve separate Telangana?**". These words provoked the Telanganaists.

### Pioneers of the 1969 movement:

- The credit of initiating and spreading the movement in Telangana is given to the below members.
  - VL Narsimha Rao** (President of Palvancha TNGO)
  - Kolishetty Ramadasu** (Resident of Illandu)
  - K. Rama Sudhakar Raju** (Teacher's union leader)

### Efforts of Kolishetty Ramadasu:

- Kolishetty Rama Dasu belongs to Gatekarepalli village near **Illandu of Khammam District**.
- In 1968, Ramadasu formed the **Telangana Regional Council** at Illandu with 20 young people.
- Telangana Regional Council's**
  - President - **Kolishetti Ramadasu**
  - General Secretary - **Muthyam Venkanna**

### Kothagudem Protest:

- On 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1968, the Andhra Pradesh Government issued the following orders.
  - If eligible residents of Telangana are not available for the posts which are allocated for natives / locals, then the posts has to be kept vacant.**
  - In addition, the government has also ordered the removal of conditionally appointed non-natives within three months in those jobs which were allocated to locals, and to fill the posts with eligible natives.**
- Due to these reasons many teachers and other employees of Andhra lost their jobs.

- At the same time, the government has also implemented these orders in the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. As a result, formerly hired non-locals were removed from the Kothagudem thermal plant.
- Employees dismissed from Kothagudem Thermal Power Station filed a case in the High Court.
- On **3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969**, High-court Judge **Justice Kuppuswamy** ruled in favor of the non-natives as the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is an autonomous body which does not come under public employment act and said that **local reservation is not applicable in corporations and autonomous bodies**.
- KTPC labour union started strike under the leadership of **PV Giri** against this verdict.
- Non-Mulki employees at the Kothagudem Thermal Power Station have been asked to be sacked by January 10; otherwise, it was scheduled to go on a hunger strike from January 10.
- As part of this, the daily wage labor leader **Krishna** started hunger strike on January 10 at Palwancha.

## The beginning and the progress of the movement

- The Telangana movement, which took place in 1969, is described below in a series of dates.

**8<sup>th</sup> January, 1969**

### Rabindranath's fast unto death:

- On **8<sup>th</sup> January, 1969**, **Annabathula Rabindranath**, a student leader of the **National Student Union**, who was studying BA, began an indefinite fast demanding for implementation of Telangana safeguards and separate Telangana, at **Gandhi Chowk in Khammam town**.
- **Ravindranath** was the first person to go on a fast unto death in the 1969 Telangana movement.
- He was accompanied by **Shri Kavi Rajamurthy**, who was **Vice-President of Khammam Municipality** and was also a poet.
- Ravindranath was also accompanied by a **nine-year-old Anuradha** who was a student.
- A grand procession was held on the streets of Khammam from 11 am to 2 pm before the start of the strike. In front of the procession Rabindranath and Kavi Rajamurthy were there on a jeep.
- **Non-mulkis go back and implement Telangana safeguards** were the slogans given at the procession.
- After reaching the procession to Gandhi Chowk, **MLA of Varadannapet Purushottam Rao** dressed garland and he also kept Blob to Rabindranath & Kavi Raja Murthy.
- **Kolishetty Ramadasu** and teacher's union leader **Rama Sudhakar Raju** prepared Ravindranth for strike.
- Leaders who participated in Satyagraha program in support of Ravindranath

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ T.Purushottama Rao (Telangana safeguards movement association President)</li><li>◆ S. Satyanarayana (Telangana safeguards movement association chief secretary)</li><li>◆ Bhagavan Das (Warangal municipal counsellor)</li><li>◆ Siddulu (Warangal students union leader)</li><li>◆ Arusam Komuraiah (Warangal clerk community leader)</li><li>◆ Razab Ali (Khammam town legislator)</li><li>◆ Hanumantha Rao (Prajamitra newspaper Editor)</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Public meetings and hartals were held in Warangal, Khammam districts in support of Rabindranath's strike.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Nizamabad, <b>Vidyarthi Parishad President AS Poshetty</b> addressed the gathering and said that government should stop showing stepmother's love for Telangana and it should really work for the development of the region.</li><li>• Andhra newspapers have not given priority to Ravindranath's strike, so they burnt newspapers at Illandu.</li><li>• In 1955, <b>Swami Ramananda Tirtha</b>, who defended Visharandhra, made a statement that the separate Telangana aspiration was meaningless.</li></ul> |
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### 9<sup>th</sup> January

#### Warangal meeting:

- Telangana safeguards movement association held public meeting in Warangal on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1969 in support of Rabindranath's strike.
- The meeting was presided over by **Purushottama Rao**.

#### The resolutions assented at the meeting:

- Eliminating non-Mulki employees who are illegally hired and appoint Mulki employees.
- Fake Mulkey certificates should be scrutinized immediately
- A higher official committee should be set up to calculate the surplus funds
- Making Pochampadu as a large huge project and build it immediately, regardless of the plannings.

### 10<sup>th</sup> January

- On 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1969, **Potu Krishnamurthy** began a fast unto death, along with the demand for the removal of the Non-Mulkis at the Kothagudem Thermal Power Station.

### 11<sup>th</sup> January

#### Telangana Student Rights Protection Action Committee:

- On 11<sup>th</sup> January, 1969, representatives of all college student unions in Warangal convened the meeting and formed **Telangana Student Rights Protection Action Committee**.
  - ◆ President of this union - **Muralidhar Reddy** (Kakatiya Medical College Students Union leader)
  - ◆ Convenor - **Surender Reddy** (Arts & Science College students union leader)
  - ◆ Organiser - **T.Siddulu**

### 12<sup>th</sup> January

- **Legislative assembly member Satyanarayan** started a three-days protest in Khammam on January 12 in support of Ravindranath's strike for the implementation of Telangana safeguards.
- Students of all colleges held a universal meeting at Osmania University, Hyderabad. The meeting was chaired by **Osmania University student union president Venkatrami Reddy**.

#### Resolutions made at this meeting:

- Strikes from January 15 to be conducted for implementing Telangana safeguards.

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- Nine ministers and legislators of Telangana should resign.
- An inquiry should be held on the abusement of surplus funds of Telangana.
- Send back Non-Mulki employees, immediately
- Implement Gentlemen's Agreement at any cost.
- Releasing of 70 crore funds for Telangana.

### **13<sup>th</sup> January**

#### **Telangana students action committee:**

- On January 13, 1969, the **Telangana Students action committee** was formed at Osmania University
- Medical student, **Mallikarjun** was elected as the general secretary of this action committee.
- He called for students to prepare for any sacrifices. The students split into two groups with the formation of the Student Action Committee.

#### **Separatists (group which wish for separate Telangana):**

- **Telangana students working committee** was formed with its motto to achieve separate Telangana with **Mallikarjun as its Secretary**.
- Their center was **Nizam college**.

#### **Safeguards Group (Group seeking Telangana safeguards):**

- **Telangana Safeguards Committee** was formed under the leadership of **Venkatrami Reddy** with the aim of implementing Telangana safeguards.
- Their center was **Vivekavardini College in Koti**.
- This group aim is limited to the implementation of Telangana protections and their aim was to keep the state united.

- The group was supported by Chief Minister **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy**.
- The **Student Federation of the CPI** supported egalitarianism / Unionism and supported the Venkatrami Reddy team.
- In this way the students split into two groups, who wanted to enforce safeguards, were called as Safeguards and who wanted separate Telangana were called as separatists.

#### **Telangana Protection / Conservation Committee:**

- On **13<sup>th</sup> January**, all the city dignitaries formed the **Telangana Protection Committee**.
  - ◆ Chairman of this Committee – **Katam Laxminarayana**
  - ◆ Members –
    - ★ **Mahadev Singh** (Socialist party)
    - ★ **Salauddin Owisi** (Majlis party)
    - ★ **E.V. Padmanabhan** (Corporator)
    - ★ **Santapuri Raghuveera Rao** (Advocate)
    - ★ **Jaffar Hussain**
    - ★ **N. Madhava Rao** and others
- This committee fully supported students' movement:

#### **Telangana Rights Protection Committee:**

- A group of responsible citizens formed Telangana Rights Protection Committee, assembled at the Adihindu building, which was established by Bhagya Reddy Varma in Chadharghat area.
  - ◆ Convenor of this Committee – **D. Ramaswamy** (Ex-MLA)

### **16<sup>th</sup> January**

- On January 16, 1969, two groups of students (Safeguards & Separatists) held separate processions.

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- Students demanding separate Telangana held procession **from Nizam College to Secretariat** and burned the Chief Minister's effigy at the Secretariat gate.
- Students seeking separate Telangana marched **from Vivekavardini College to Nizam College**. They burnt the effigies of Telangana ministers for being silent on Telangana Safeguards.

### **18<sup>th</sup> January**

- Students made a massive procession in Hyderabad on January 18. The police made lathi charge and used tear gas.
- Under the leadership of Venkatram Reddy and **Student Federation leader Sadanand**, students demanding Telangana protections held a procession from Koti to Abids. At the same time, Separatists students led by Mallikarjun and Sridhar Reddy held a procession from Nizam College to Koti.
- As the two processions were heading in opposite directions, they met at Abids chourasta and made slogans against each other and got provoked.
- They stoned at each other and a tense situation aroused and the police resorted to lathi charge.
- **Arts College President Ramakant Reddy** was severely injured in the lathi charge. Puli Veeranna got head injury.
- On January 18, Telangana employees held a meeting in Hyderabad and issued an ultimatum to the government that they take up direct action if the six thousand Andhra employees in Telangana were not sendback.

### **Announcement by Opposition Parties:**

- The following five opposition parties in the state legislative assembly issued a statement warning that if the chief minister does not take any initiative, they too will run with the students to implement Telangana protections.
  - ◆ Bharatiy Jana Sangh
  - ◆ United Socialist Party
  - ◆ CPI      ◆ CPM      ◆ Majlis

### **19<sup>th</sup> January**

#### **All-Party meeting:**

- Observing that the situation has escalated with the agitation of the movement, Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy held an all-party meeting with leaders of all political parties on **January 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup>, 1969**.
- The five-hour meeting on January 18 was postponed to the next day.
- On January 19, 1969, an all-party meeting in **the chief minister's official residence, Ananda nilayam**, was attended by 45 politicians of different parties from both regions and the leaders arrived at an agreement. This agreement was known as **All-party Agreement** (All Party Accord)
- Two important issues were discussed at the All-Party meeting organized by Brahmanananda Reddy on **19<sup>th</sup> January**.
  - 1) Employment issue
  - 2) Surplus Funds issue

#### **Decisions taken at the 19<sup>th</sup> January meeting:**

1. Employees who were appointed against mulki rules have to be replaced by locals. Andhra people who have lost their jobs in this way should be given employment in their area.
2. Employees who have gotten jobs through false Mulki certificates should be inquired.
3. Mulki rules should be applied not only to government departments but also to autonomous institutions and also measures should be taken to extend the period of these rules .
4. The central government should immediately enforce the decisions of the courts in matters relating to seniority of employees.
5. Telangana surplus funds that have been moved to Andhra should be calculated and that has to be used for development of Telangana region for this senior official should be appointed.

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6. Education facilities in Hyderabad city should be expanded.
- According to the all-party agreement, it was estimated that 4500 non-Mulki employees were working in Telangana. G.O 36 was brought to send Andhra employees back to Andhra.

### 20<sup>th</sup> January

#### The first police firing in the movement:

- On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1969, the first police firing in a separate Telangana movement took place.
- A large number of students attacked **Shamshabad railway station** (Umdanagar). Six students were injured when police opened fire to disperse them.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1969, students organised a meeting at Nizam College in protest of the Shamshabad firing.
- The students have pelted stones at police who entered the Nizam's college campus to stop protest meeting and police started lathi charge and also used tear gas.
- Police have arrested 34 students at Nizam College and filed cases against them.
- Few important student leaders were;
  - Mallikarjun
  - Puli Veeranna
  - Madhusudhan Reddy
  - Sridhar Reddy
  - Pullareddy
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1969, Osmania University non-teaching staff went on one day strike in front of the administration building sympathizing with the student movement.
- From that day onwards, Osmania University became a permanent venue for students who used to protest from Nizam College as their Center.
- All the students protested along with the staff ignoring Vice-Chancellor's warning.

### 21<sup>st</sup> January

#### G.O.No. 36:

- On 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1969, the Government issued G.O.No. 36 to implement the decisions taken at the all-party meeting.
- G.O.No. 36 clearly states that all non-natives of Telangana will be sent back by 28<sup>th</sup> February, 1969.
- The G.O.No. 36 was sent to all government officials signed by the Chief Secretary **M.T.Raju**.
- Revenue Board members **I.J Naidu (IAS)** and **R.Vithal Rao (IAS)** were made to oversee the implementation of the orders in G.O.No. 36. They were responsible for ensuring that these orders were implemented properly.
- Their Jurisdiction is as follows:**
  - I.J.Naidu:** Secretariat, all the offices in Secunderabad, Hyderabad, including local bodies.
  - R. Vithal Rao:** In all the local offices of Telangana Districts except Hyderabad & Secunderabad.
- On the day of issue of G.O No. 36 itself, **Ex-CM Damodaram Sajeevaiah** said that **it is not easy to transfer employees like parcelling vegetables and opposed the GO openly**.

#### Case in court on G.O No. 36:

- Some Andhra employees filed a writ petition in the High Court in January 1969 challenging the G.O No. 36.
- Similarly, on January 31, 1969, five women employees of Telangana filed a writ in the High Court stating that their husbands are Andhra's and their families will be affected if this GO is implemented.
- On 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1969, the High Court single-judge **Justice Chinnappa Reddy** ruled that the Mulki Rules were invalid and revoked G.O.No. 36.

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- The state government appealed to the division bench of the High Court by challenging the judgement. The Divisional Bench ruled that the Mulki Rules were valid and can be applied held on **20<sup>th</sup> February, 1969**. But it said not to send Non-Mulkis to Andhra, and to create super numeracy posts where they are.
- Andhra employees went to Supreme Court on High court's verdict and on **28<sup>th</sup> March, 1969** Supreme Court said that the Mulki rules are against the constitution and revoked the G.O.No. 36.

### **Venkatram Reddy's withdrawal of the Protection Movement:**

- When Kasu Brahmananda Reddy called on Venkatramreddy and promised to execute an all-party agreement, he announced that he was withdrawing the movement.
- But leaders who wanted a separate Telangana, Mallikarjun & Sridhar Reddy have decided to continue agitation.

### **22<sup>nd</sup> January**

#### **Withdrawal of Ravindranath's Strike:**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> January, 1969**, Ravindranath, who had been on the fast since January 8, retired from the fast due to pressure from Jalagam Vengal Rao.
- **B. Kishan**, a founding member of Osmania University Students Union and Ex-secretary made ravindrath to withdraw his hunger strike by giving fruit juice.
- Journalists **Adiraju Venkateswara Rao and Santapuri Raghuveera Rao** made it clear to student leaders on the campus of Osmania University on January 22 that they will play their part in the fair war waged by the students.
- In 1969 in the third week of January in a public meeting held at Osmania's campus in that politicians first expressed their support for the student movement were

- ♦ **Rama Murthi Naidu** - Ex-Mayor, Congress Leader
- ♦ **E.V. Padmanabhan**

### **23<sup>rd</sup> January**

- On 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969, when the government accepted the demands of **Potu Krishna Murthy**, who was on indefinite strike at Palwancha quitted the strike.

### **24<sup>th</sup> January**

- **The first martyr in the movement – Shankar:**
- On **24<sup>th</sup> January 1969**, high school students held a procession with Jai Telangana slogans at Sadashivpet.
- The police opened fire on the procession, while **Shankar and Krishna** got shot and were taken to Gandhi Hospital.
- **Shankar** (19 years) died on January 25 while **Krishna** died on February 10 while receiving treatment at a hospital.
- Shankar was the son of Narsappa of the handloom industrial family.
- **Shankar was the first martyr in the 1969 Telangana movement.**

#### **Student leaders meeting with the Minister of Education:**

- On **24<sup>th</sup> January, 1969**, the leaders of the Student Activities Committee held discussions with the then Education Minister **PV Narasimha Rao** at the **Osmania VC,D.S Reddy's Building**.
- President of the Telangana Regional Association Chokka Rao also participated in these discussions. VC, PV and **Chokka Rao** tried to persuade students to withdraw their movement but students didn't listen to them.
- On January 24, 1969, a report was submitted to Minister Konda Laxman Bapuji on how Telangana employees in the public works, cooperative, forest and education departments of Telangana region were discriminated by Andhra higher officials.

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### **27<sup>th</sup> January**

#### **Student leaders visit of Telangana districts:**

- The Student Action Committee convened on January 27, 1969 and decided to set up the Telangana Conference in Reddy hostel in Hyderabad in the first week of March.
- To make the conference a huge success, **35 student leaders** embarked on an extensive tour of Telangana districts.
- On **27<sup>th</sup> January, 1969**, an unknown person burnt **Rangacharya**, an Andhra employee who works as a deputy surveyor in Nalgonda town by petrol. The next day he died.
- Panic broke out in Andhra employees with that incident and a counter movement started in Andhra against G.O.No. 36. **The Andhra students demanded to shift capital from Hyderabad to Vijayawada.**

### **28<sup>th</sup> January**

#### **Telangana Liberation Movement Committee:**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> January**, under the leadership of **Kaloji Narayana Rao Telangana Liberation Movement committee** Summit was organized in Warangal.
- The meeting was presided over by **Kaloji Narayana Rao**.

#### **Resolution of this meeting / summit:**

- ◆ Chief Minister should resign
- ◆ Impose of Presidential rule in the state.

### **29<sup>th</sup> January**

#### **Attacks between Nandigama and Kodada people:**

- The movement in Andhra against G.O.No. 36 intensified.
- Groups of Nandigama people went out in lorries and attacked the people of Kodada

with stones and sticks. A war broke out between the two villages. The government landed the army in Hyderabad, Warangal, Kodada, Kothagudem, Vijayawada, Guntur and Vizag for peacekeeping operations. The army held flag marches in those towns.

- Sri Venkateswara, Andhra University Students started movement to cancel G.O.36 and to continue united Andhra (Samaikhyandhra).

#### **Shoot at sight orders:**

- On 29<sup>th</sup> January, considering the threat to the property and lives of the people of Telangana, the government ordered the police to shoot at sight.
- In Warangal, the police made lathi charge and used tear gas and opened firing on students. The students destroyed Andhra's assets in retaliation.
- On **29<sup>th</sup> January, 1969**, Osmania University officials made the students to evacuate hostels.

### **30<sup>th</sup> January**

- **Narasimhulu**, a 12-year-old seventh-class student, died in police firing in Ghazwel on 30<sup>th</sup> January.
- **Neelam Sanjivreddy, the then Lok Sabha Speaker** came to Hyderabad and regretted about the happenings in the state.

### **1<sup>st</sup> February**

#### **Andhra people's attack on Telangana workers:**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> February 1969**, Andhra people attacked the eegalapenta colony inhabited by Telangana employees and workers engaged in the construction of the Srisailam Dam.
- **Konda Laxman Bapuji, the then Andhra Pradesh Minister of Public Relations**, went to Eegalapenta to inquire into the incident, he also condemned that incident.

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### **22<sup>nd</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> February**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1969**, the government appointed a sub-committee of five ministers to prepare a **joint seniority list of state employees**.
- 52 MLAs in the legislative assembly warned the government that they would stop extending their help to the government if Telangana protections are not implemented.
- On **23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1969**, **KV Rangareddy** invited all party leaders to discuss on the Telangana issue.

### **28<sup>th</sup> February**

#### **Formation of Telangana People's Convention:**

- **Telangana People's Convention** was set up on **28<sup>th</sup> February** under the leadership of **Anantula Madan Mohan**, a young lawyer from Siddipet and later it was evolved as **Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS)**.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> March**

#### **The first bandh in the movement:**

- On **3<sup>rd</sup> March, 1969** when assembly meetings were going to start, Telangana intellectuals, journalists and student activist leader Mallikarjun and the Peoples Convention called for a **Telangana bandh**.
- On that day they called for peaceful Satyagraha and picketing. People attacked the Bollarum railway station in the city.
- To stop public support to the bandh, the government, with the help of **public relations ministry** (without the consent of minister) issued a press release and booklet with false calculations that Telangana region was better developed than Andhra in the 12 years between 1958-68.

- On **3<sup>rd</sup> March**, the Janasang, Majlis, Communist Parties issued a press statement opposing the bandh.
- Students didn't allow **Minister Sheelam Siddha Reddy** who tried to hold a meeting in Nalgonda against the bandh, with that he held a meeting at Khammam.
- **Telangana People's Convention Convener Madan Mohan** told journalists, "Telangana wants to separate from Andhra for the same reasons as Andhra which got its reasons to get separate from Madras".
- **T. Purushottama Rao** and **G.V.Sudhakar Rao** were the members who did not attend the Legislative Assembly meetings on the pursuant to the call of activists not to attend legislative assembly during bandh.
- Finally, **the first bandh was successful** in the movement in 1969, March 3.
- With the success of the bandh, there was a movement in the Telangana legislators. 52 Telangana legislators have warned the government that they would deny assistance to the government if the Telangana protections are not implemented by March 15.

#### **State Integration as the target of CPI committee:**

- For the implementation of Telangana protections and with the aim of state unity Telangana **CPI leader Ravi Narayana Reddy** as chairman Telangana CPI has set up a committee.
- Secretary for this committee was **Rajabahdur Gour**.

### **8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> March**

#### **Convention at Reddy Hostel:**

- The Telangana Conference was held at Reddy Hostel, Hyderabad for two days on **8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1969** with the aim of separate Telangana state.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The conference was presided over by – <b>Smt. Sadalaxmi</b></li><li>• Welcoming speech was given by – <b>Ravada Satyanarayana</b> (Physics professor, Osmania University)</li><li>• Important persons who addressed at the conference were<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao</li><li>◆ S.B.Giri ◆ Mallikarjun</li><li>◆ Sridhar Reddy</li><li>◆ <b>Y. Rammurthi Naidu</b> (Hyderabad Ex-Mayor)</li><li>◆ <b>Major Rangaswami</b> (Rtd. Chief Engineer)</li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At this seminar, City Advocate <b>Jagan Mohan Reddy</b> made thousands of students to vow to work hard for a separate Telangana.</li></ul> <p><b>“We, the brave Telangana sons, pledge that all will sacrifice anything to achieve the status of a separate state and proper place to Telangana by breaking the bonds of slavery”.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secretary of the Warangal Students' Union <b>Siddhulu</b>, President of Osmania Arts College, <b>Ramakant</b>, said that they (students of Telangana) boycott colleges and schools until they achieve separate Telangana.</li></ul> |
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### **Resolutions made at this convention:**

- There is no acceptance of anything other than separate Telangana.
- Students must do strike indefinitely until a separate Telangana is formed.
- About 30 thousand people who attended the conference pledged to achieve separate Telangana.
- The conference made a resolution to establish a separate Telangana state by April 9.
- The legislator **T.Purushottama Rao** unveiled separate Telangana state map during this seminar.
- This Telangana Map was made by E.V.Padmanabham, Adiraju Venkateswara Rao and **Leader Magazine Editor Muneer Jamal** in Office of Leader Magazine on 7 March 1969
- Student leader **Sridhar Reddy** gave the slogan '**Quit Telangana**' for the first time at this seminar / conference.
- Student leaders announced at the conference that they would launch a new organization called **Rudra Sena** to lead the Telangana movement.

### **Warangal Student's Joint Action Committee:**

- On 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, the meeting of executive members of student unions took place at Warangal Arts & Science College.
- The meeting was presided over by **Gopal Reddy** (R.E.C College President).

### **Public Events for Emotional Integration / formation of Bhavasamaikyata Praja Sangatana:**

- Some politicians and supporters of Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy wished to have combined state and thought that implementation of Telangana safeguards is enough for Telangana and tried to suppress the Telangana movement.
- Swamy Ramananda Tirtha with his followers founded '**Public events for emotional integration**' Organisation for implementation of Telangana protections which was an excuse.
- The first meeting of this organization was chaired by **Swami Ramananda Tirtha** on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1969. Thereafter, on 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> March, three meetings were held in the guesthouse of legislators chaired by **Kodati Narayana Rao**.

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<p><b>The irresponsible attitude of the press – V. Gopala Krishnaiah</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, Andhra leader <b>Vavilala Gopala Krishnaiah</b>, speaking in the Assembly, said that Telangana people were attacking Andhra people and the newspapers were provoking the people and criticised the irresponsible attitude of the newspapers.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>11<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The indefinite strike of students begins from 11<sup>th</sup> March due to resolution made at Reddy Hostel Conference.</li> <li>To support the movement, employees action committee was formed under the leadership of <b>K.R.Amos</b>, and <b>Teachers' Action Committee</b> was formed under the leadership of <b>Balakrishna Reddy</b>.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>12<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <p><b>Korrapati Pattabhiramayya</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Korrapati Pattabhiramaiah</b> of Andhra's East Godavari district started fasting on 4<sup>th</sup> March before the Assembly for a separate Telangana state. The police arrested him on 12<sup>th</sup> March and broken up his strike.</li> <li>A former Communist leader, he expressed his support for the Telangana movement from the begining.</li> <li>He worked as editor for '<b>Nava Shakti</b>' newspaper.</li> <li>He released the pamphlet '<b>Why Telangana state</b>' / <b>Telangana Rashtra endukoraku</b>.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>13<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a statement, the Chief Minister announced that he would give Rs 9 crore means Rs 1 crore for each district in addition to the budget allocated to Telangana.</li> <li>He appointed additional chief secretary for Telangana to look after the things. He doubled the funds for Pochampahad Project.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>14<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <p><b>Slogans of Telangana in the Assembly Building:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, 14 students from Telangana state came to the assembly press gallery and gave '<b>Jai Telangana</b>' slogan. These slogans echoed throughout the assembly area.</li> <li>They gave the slogan, "<b>Andhra's predominance should perish, we shall break up</b>"</li> <li>Addressing the Assembly session, the newly-elected Congress member <b>Jaipal Reddy</b> who won the by-election from Kalvakurti, on 14<sup>th</sup> March, said that Telangana issues will not be solved by a separate Telangana state.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>15<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 15<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, the Governor of the State (<b>Khandubhai Kasamji Desai</b>) came to Osmania University for the release of postage stamp during Golden Jubilee celebrations.</li> <li>Students led by <b>Sridhar Reddy</b> rushed on to the stage, chanting "<b>Governor go back</b>".</li> <li>Police arrested many people, including <b>Sridhar Reddy</b>, in front of the Governor.</li> <li>The next day, a similar situation occurred when Governor went to unveil the Nehru statue in Abids.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>17<sup>th</sup> March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 17<sup>th</sup> March, Telangana teachers celebrated <b>Telangana struggle day</b>.</li> <li>The students celebrated <b>democracy protection day</b> and picketed in front of government offices.</li> <li><b>N.G. Ranga</b> from Andhra supported separate Telangana.</li> <li><b>N.G.Ranga</b> said that if there are more than one state for Hindi speakers, then why can't there be two states for Telugu speakers.</li> </ul>
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### Extension of Mulki rules for another five years:

- On 17<sup>th</sup> March, the Parliament passed a bill extending the Mulki rights to the Telangana for another five years which were going to expire by **20<sup>th</sup> March, 1969** and were issued under the Public Employment Act 1959.
- The public employment act was amended to apply mulki rules to Public sector corporations and boards.

### 21<sup>th</sup> March

- Former deputy Chief Minister **Konda Venkata Rangareddy** has declared that separate Telangana as his goal. “He said that by the Mercy and need of Andhra’s, if Telangana person become CM, he should also work according to the instructions given by them only”.
- On **21<sup>st</sup> March, 1969**, the Union Home Minister **Y.B. Chavan** announced in the Lok Sabha that he did not have the intention to re-look into the problem of forming a separate Telangana State.

### 22<sup>nd</sup> March

- Konda Laxman Bapuji**, who expressed his support for the movement from the beginning, appealed to the Prime Minister and other leaders in Delhi to **create Telangana as an independent region like Meghalaya**. But none cared his request.
- Bapuji along with Telangana Regional Committee Chairperson Chokka Rao also met the Prime Minister in Delhi.

### 23<sup>rd</sup> March

- The city's civic body** (Nagara Poura Samithi) has decided to intensify the movement.
- Telangana activists threw tomatoes and rubble on Union Minister **Gurupadaswamy**'s car while going to Rajendranagar Agricultural University.

- They also threw stones at the car of State minister Ramaswamy.

### 24<sup>th</sup> March

- On **24<sup>th</sup> March**, the government appointed **Abdul Qadar** as a state's **additional chief secretary**, a senior official from Telangana, on a temporary basis, on the instructions of Union Minister for Social Welfare, J.B. Muthyala Rao.

### 25<sup>th</sup> March

#### Telangana Praja Samithi:

- The Telangana People's Convention, which was formed in February 1969, was converted to **Telangana Praja Samithi** on **25<sup>th</sup> March 1969**.
- Telangana Praja Samithi
  - 1<sup>st</sup> President - **Madan Mohan** (Siddipet Lawyer)
  - Chief Secretary - **Venkatrami Reddy**
  - Treasurer - **Nagari Krishna**
- Ad Hoc committee was formed with 17 members.
- It was formed by youth and intellectuals, who were working as lawyers, teachers, journalists etc.

### 26<sup>th</sup> March

- On 26<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, **Telangana Teachers Started a hunger strike in front of the Secretariat to remove non-mulkis from jobs**.
- But the police demolished all the hunger strike camps in the city that night.

### 27<sup>th</sup> March

- The first chairman of the Telangana Regional Committee and legislator **Achyutha Reddy** announced that the people of Telangana cannot be satisfied except a separate state of Telangana.

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<b>28<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>30<sup>th</sup> March</b>
<p><b>Supreme court verdict – agitations in Telangana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>28<sup>th</sup> March, 1969</b>, a five-member Full Bench headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court <b>M. Hidaythullah</b> cancelled <b>GO.No. 36</b> ruling that Mulki provisions were unconstitutional. On <b>20<sup>th</sup> February</b>, the Supreme Court also overturned the verdict of High Court that the Mulki were correct.</li><li>With the above judgment, riots took place in Telangana.</li><li>Immediately upon hearing this news, angered Osmania University students attacked the nearby Jamai Usmania railway station and set it on fire.</li><li>By mistake two engineering students, <b>Prakash Kumar Jain and P. Sarva Reddy caught in the fire and died in the incident.</b></li><li>Medical College student <b>Nagam Janardhan Reddy</b> also participated in the event.</li><li>Andhra students attacked Telangana students with iron rods at <b>Regional Engineering College (REC)</b>, Warangal on <b>28<sup>th</sup> March</b>.</li><li>Telangana students demanding postponement of exams and give holidays in view of movement, Andhra officials in REC provoked Andhra students to make violence, Police came and arrested Telangana students only.</li></ul>	<p><b>Separate Telangana Congress Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Konda Laxman Bapuji convened a separate Telangana Congress Committee on <b>30<sup>th</sup> March, 1969</b>.</li><li>Konda Laxman Bapuji, who first sought the territorial status of Telangana as the Meghalaya region of the state of Assam, made his first statement on separate Telangana state on <b>14<sup>th</sup> May, 1969</b>.</li></ul>
<p><b>Resignation of Konda Laxman Bapuji:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Minister of State for Public Relations <b>Konda Laxman</b> resigned from his post on March 28 after the Center rejected the proposal to give Territorial status to Telangana.</li><li><b>He became the first person to resign as minister for Telangana.</b></li><li>PV Narasimha Rao was appointed as public relations minister as Konda Laxman resigned as minister.</li></ul>	<p><b>People of backward classes in the Movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In <b>March 1969</b>, a meeting of the Backward Classes, chaired by <b>Gouthu Lachanna</b>, was held in Hyderabad.</li></ul> <p><b>Resolutions of the meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy should resign from his post and give a chance to a Telangana leader.</li><li>Must postpone exams in all schools and colleges in the state so that students don't lose the academic year.</li><li>Judicial enquiry should be conducted on the recent incidents that took place in the state.</li><li>Chairman of the National Liberation Front of the scheduled castes <b>K.R .Veeraswami</b> warned the central government that if it does not control the situation in Andhra Pradesh, an armed revolution may take place in Telangana.</li></ul>

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- “Sanjivreddy acknowledged that the promises made to the Telangana people under the gentlemen’s agreement he signed had not occurred when he was the CM of Andhra Pradesh and therefore, he hesitated to address the issue unilaterally”.
- After the Lok Sabha debate on the Telangana issue, the Home Minister YB Chawan did not want to send the Parliamentary Committee to Telangana.
- Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy has opposed the proposal of the parliamentary committee.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> April**

#### **Citizens Integration Association:**

- **Citizen’s Integration Committee was formed** on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, chaired by MP G Venkataswamy, to oppose Telangana and to protect state’s unity.
- Later, in June, Venkataswamy resigned as president of the Citizens Integration Association.

### **4<sup>th</sup> April**

#### **Firing at Secunderabad:**

- On 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, the Communist Party held Vislalndhra Sabha at the Boorugu Mahadev Hall in Secunderabad RP road demanding Vishalandhra and thousands of Telangana activists protested against it
- The important leaders of the Communist Party who attended this meeting were:
  - ◆ Rajbahdur Gour
  - ◆ Magdum Moinuddin
  - ◆ Neelam Rajshekhar Reddy
- The meeting was chaired by city labor leader **Satyanarayana Reddy**. Hundreds of Telangana activists raised slogans against Communists while speaking he criticizing separate state movement in the meeting.
- Three people were killed and over 30 injured in police firing on these protesters.

#### **Konda Laxman Bapuji strike:**

- Former minister **Konda Laxman Bapuji** visited the site of the firing and started hunger strike at his home from April 5 to April 8 for Secunderabad firing incident.
- **Telangana Praja Samithi** held a mourning session at Nizam’s college ground on 6<sup>th</sup> April to express condolences for the firing incident that took place on 4<sup>th</sup> April.

### **6<sup>th</sup> April**

- The protesters were arrested using PD (preventive dentention) act. **This was the 1<sup>st</sup> time they used this PD act in this movement.**
- Mallikarjun and Madanmohan were arrested. **SB Giri** was appointed as **President of Telangana Praja Samithi** as Madan Mohan got arrested.

### **7<sup>th</sup> April**

#### **Coordinating Committee of Telangana Movement:**

- Representatives of various unions, working for the cause of separate Telangana did not want the movement to be stopped by arrests of students and leaders formed Coordinating Committee of Telangana Movement with the help of KV Ranga Reddy on 7<sup>th</sup> April.
- President of this committee –

**Achyutha Reddy**

#### **Rights Resolution in the Lok Sabha on Brahmananda Reddy:**

- Brahmananda Reddy stated “The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to look into the issue of Telangana is to interfere in the affairs of the state” and **Madhu Limaye**, SSP leader proposed a resolution on the rights in Lok Sabha on 7<sup>th</sup> April against the statement made by Brahmananda Reddy.
- Madhu Limaye argued that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has spoken out to prevent

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| <p>the Lok Sabha and its members from carrying out their duties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Jana Sangh leader Vajpayee</b> said the appointment of a parliamentary committee could prove the supremacy of the parliament, which was challenged by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.</li><li>• <b>CPI leader Dange</b> said the appointment of a parliamentary committee was perfectly reasonable and there was a constitutional basis for the appointment of a committee.</li><li>• Andhra Congress MPs, however, obstructed the action, defending Brahmananda Reddy's remarks</li><li>• Telangana Women MP <b>Laxmikantamma</b> supported Brahmananda Reddy's comments, and extended support to him.</li><li>• The Lok Sabha rejected the Madhu resolution by voice-voting (Mujuvani vote). But with this debate Madhu Limaye was able to make some point to the public about the discrimination that Brahmananda Reddy and Andhra rulers were following in Telangana.</li></ul> | <p>the central government to set up a separate Telangana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Swatantra Party became the first political party to demand a separate Telangana.</li></ul> |
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### **Republican Party - Debate on the issue of Telangana:**

- Republican Party National Working Group urges Center to impose President's rule in Andhra Pradesh.
- Similarly, the Republican Party has appealed to the central government to appoint a high-level committee under Supreme Court judge and if necessary, **to establish a separate Telangana state as per the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission.**

### **PM's all-party meeting on Separate Telangana:**

- The Prime Minister held an all-party meeting in Delhi on the creation of a separate state.
- Only **N.G.Ranga** of a Swatantra party supported the separate Telangana.
- SSP leader **Rabi Ray** said the constitution should be amended to make **Telangana a sub-state.**
- Vajpayee said the Jana Sangh would seek state integration.
- On April 10, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held discussions with some Telangana & Andhra leaders on the situation in Telangana and made eight-point formula.

### **11<sup>th</sup> April, 1969**

### **Eight Point Formula(11<sup>th</sup> April, 1969):**

- Observing the intensity of the Telangana movement, **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi** announced the Eight Point Formula to address the Telangana issue in the Lok Sabha.

#### **Schools as prisons:**

- Thousands of people have been arrested in the Telangana district from the night of April 5 to April 10, transformed schools and colleges into prisons when prisons became full.

#### **The first political party to seek a separate Telangana-Swatantra Party:**

- The state committee of the Swatantra Party chaired by **Gouthu Lachanna** appealed to

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### **8 points of the Scheme:**

- 1) To calculate Telangana surplus funds moved to Andhra Pradesh, a high-level committee has to be appointed under the leadership of Supreme Court judge and asking has to submit its report within a month.
  - 2) Provide necessary funds to cover Telangana loss caused by surplus funds transfer.
  - 3) A regional development committee should be set up under the chairmanship of the chief minister to make a plan for the development of Telangana region. Representative from Planning Commission, Telangana Ministers and chairman of Telangana Regional Committee should be the members of this committee.
  - 4) Set up of a planning implementation committee at official level under the planning commission advisor for detailed periodic review of programmes and schemes relating to Telangana region.
  - 5) Telangana Regional Committee and authorities dealing with problems in Telangana was given more powers.
  - 6) Making a certain constitutional arrangement to provide jobs to local people only in Telangana region.
  - 7) Establishment of a committee under the UPSC to address the issues relating to the services of employees in Telangana region.
  - 8) Conducting Telangana Development Committee meetings in the presence of the Prime Minister at least once every six months as the central government needs to pay constant attention to issues related to the development of Telangana.
- On 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1969 the government set up a high-level committee called **Telangana Development Committee** chaired by the chief minister to implement the eight-point formula.
  - **Chairperson** – Chief Minister

### **Members –**

- ◆ **Venkatraman**  
(Member of Planning Commission)
- ◆ **J. Chokkaraao**  
(Regional committee president)
- VB Raju** (Revenue Minister)

### **Other Telangana Ministers:**

- ◆ J.V. Narsinga Rao, Gurumurthy, PV Narsimha Rao, KV Narayana Reddy, Md. Ibrahim, Arige Ramaswamy

### **Secretary –** The Secretary of the Planning commission and Panchayati Raj is the Secretary to it.

### **Functions of the committee:**

- Separating Schemes & Programs for Telangana Region in the Five-Year Plan.
- Determine the financial and specific goals for the projects.
- Reviewing the implementation of schemes and advising the State Government from time to time.

### **15<sup>th</sup> April**

- On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, the protesters held a **Telangana struggle day**, on the instructions of Praja Samithi, rejecting the Prime Minister's eight-point formula.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> April, Gouthu Lachanna (the then opposition leader) met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and asked to form a separate Telangana state.

### **Telangana Advocates Association:**

- **Telangana Advocates' Association** was formed under the chairmanship of BC Jain to play their role in the formation of a separate Telangana state.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, all Telangana advocates boycotted court duties seeking separate Telangana.

<b>17<sup>th</sup> April</b>	<b>22<sup>nd</sup> April</b>
<p><b><u>Warangal Municipality Resolution for Separate Telangana:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warangal Municipal Council Special Meeting was presided by <b>Uma Reddy</b> on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 1969.</li> <li>• Made a resolution to form a separate Telangana state as Telangana protections were not implemented.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Telangana Deception Day / Telangana Vanchana Dinam:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22<sup>nd</sup> April, was observed as the <b>Telangana Deception day by Telangana activists</b>.</li> <li>• Telangana Chief Minister's and Ministers effigies were burned and staged demonstrations with black flags.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>21<sup>st</sup> April</b></p> <p><b>Marri Chenna Reddy entry in to the Movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On April 21, 1969, Congress leader Marri Chenna Reddy entered into the movement with a clear declaration that there was no other way for the present situation except separate Telangana.</li> <li>• Until the end of April, the movement was led by students and young people without the involvement of politicians.</li> <li>• Earlier, Konda Laxman Bapuji resigned from his minister post and support given to the movement.</li> <li>• The central government viewed the Telangana movement as a mere student movement and the issue of peacekeeping.</li> <li>• Telangana Praja Samithi thought that under such circumstances, it is necessary that politically experienced leaders like Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy and Konda Laxman Bapuji to discuss the issues with the Center and Prime Minister.</li> <li>• The movement under the leadership of Chenna Reddy entered the second stage.</li> <li>• In the month of May Dr. Chenna Reddy became the President of Telangana Praja Samithi. He reorganized the TPS with his statesmanship to advance the movement in a new way. Later, he transformed TPS into a political party.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>SSP support for separate Telangana State:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Samyuktha Socialist Party</b> which convened in Vijayawada on April 22, 1969, <b>passed a resolution on the political situation to set up a separate state in view of the democratic rights, hopes and aspirations of Telangana people</b>.</li> <li>• The meeting was presided over by Seetharami Reddy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Committees on extraction of surplus funds of Telangana</b></p> <p><b>1) Kumar Lalith Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As part of the all-party agreement on <b>19<sup>th</sup> January, 1969</b>, the government of Brahmananda Reddy set up the <b>Kumar Lalit Committee (CAG official)</b> which was in charge of estimating the surplus funds of Telangana on <b>23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969</b>.</li> <li>• The state government has directed Kumar Lalith to submit a report on allotments made from <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956 to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1968</b>.</li> <li>• Kumar Lalith submitted his report on 7 March 1969.</li> <li>• In this report, from 1 November 1956 to 31 March 1968, combined with excise duty, <b>the Telangana Revenue Account was with 102 crores of surplus, out of which the net surplus was Rs 63.92 crores</b>.</li> <li>• The committee also stated that after removing the surplus from the capital account during the last two years, the total amount of <b>Telangana</b></li> </ul>

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<p>surplus funds remaining without spending on Telangana would be Rs 34.10 crore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Telangana Regional Committee alleges that the Kumar Lalith Committee has made mistakes in calculating Telangana surplus funds and considering all aspects including Telangana's surplus funds as of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, <b>the total surplus will be 107.13 crore.</b></li><li>The Telangana Regional Committee condemned the committee for covering the income of the state-wide boards and corporations.</li><li>The central government to resolve this dispute stated to appoint an authority to calculate Telangana surplus funds as part of the eight-point formula announced on 11 April 1969.</li><li>The government again set up a Justice Bhargava committee on Telangana surplus funds.</li></ul> <p><b>2) Justice Vashishta Bhargava Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1969, as announced in the eight-point Scheme, the Government appointed a higher official Committee to examine the surplus funds of Telangana under the leadership of Supreme Court Justice Vashishtha Bhargava.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>President of this committee – <b>Vashistha Bhargava</b></li><li>Members - Vihari Mathur, Hari Bhushan</li><li>Secretary - Krishna Swamy</li></ul></li><li>The Telangana Regional Committee argues before the Bhargava Committee that <b>the Andhra region revenue deficit or surplus need not be taken into account in assessing the Telangana surplus funds, in opposition to the Lalitha Committee report.</b></li><li>The Bhargava Committee submitted a 123-pages report to the government, but the</li></ul>	<p>government did not formally disclose this report.</p> <p><b>In the report of Bhargava Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In the period between 1956-1968, <b>the Telangana surplus fund was estimated to be Rs. 28.34 crores.</b></li><li>It stated that the Telangana surplus funds were not spent in Telangana.</li><li>It also suggested that additional measures should be taken to implement the gentlemen's agreement.</li><li>Telangana Representatives and Telangana Regional Committee Opposed Bhargav Committee Report.</li><li><b>With that, the central government asked the state government to allocate Rs 45 crore from the budget for the development of Telangana by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan starting from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1968.</b></li><li>These 45 crores was in additional to the usual 1/3 amount of budget. The central government has given Rs 45 crore as a grant to the state government.</li></ul> <p><b>3) Wanchoo committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, the Central Government appointed a <b>panel of judicial experts, chaired by former Chief Justice Wanchoo</b>, as announced in the eight-point Scheme.</li><li>The committee studied <b>the issues of Telangana employees and made appropriate suggestions on the amendment to the constitution to maintain Mulki rules.</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>President – <b>K.N Wanchoo</b></li><li>Members – <b>M.C Sethalwad</b> (Ex-attorney General) <b>Nirenday</b> (Attorney General)</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Wanchoo Committee Report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The committee said <b>continuing protections to Telangana employees working in the</b></li></ul>
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<p><b>Andhra Pradesh government is not possible according to legally and constitutionally.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Committee stated that Parliament has the power to do act for the state's preference for state employment, but that it does not have the power to do act for a particular area of a state.</li><li>• Similarly, the Committee stated that Mulki provisions were not possible to continue and that the constitutional amendment was unlikely.</li><li>• In addition, the Committee has made an important suggestion that the Telangana Regional Commission should delegate authority over Subordinate Services in the Telangana region.</li><li>• The committee suggested the regional committee should be given authority to administer state-level subordinate services as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class jobs.</li><li>• It has been suggested that the recruitment authority of fourth-class employees be removed from the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and handed over to the District Collectors.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• S. Venkatrami Reddy, president of Medchal Panchayat Samiti, stood from Telangana Praja Samithi in this election. Hayatnagar Samiti President Koheda Prabhakar Reddy contested election on behalf of Congress.</li><li>• In the election results announced on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, Telangana Praja Samithi candidate S. Venkatrami Reddy won by a margin of 53 votes against Prabhakar Reddy. Venkat Ram Reddy got 305 votes and Prabhakar Reddy got 252 votes.</li><li>• The victory of Telangana Praja Samithi Secretary Venkatram Reddy, who was leading the Telangana Movement, has given a lot of enthusiasm to the Telangana activists.</li></ul>
	<p><b>Release of Telangana Praja Samithi's Leaders:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 25<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, a division bench comprising Chief Justice of the High Court Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy and Justice Aavula Sambasivara Rao ordered the government to release Madan Mohan, Mallikarjun Venkateswara Rao and eight others arrested under the P.D. Act.</li></ul>

### **24<sup>th</sup> April**

#### **Jayaprakash Narayan supports separate Telangana:**

- On 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, when a leading Sarvodaya leader, Jayaprakash Narayana visited Tirupati, he said that the formation of small states would strengthen the Center in response to a question by reporters on Telangana.

### **25<sup>th</sup> April**

#### **TPS leader wins in legislative council elections:**

- In April 1969, Legislative Council elections were held for the Hyderabad District Local Councils constituency.

### **27<sup>th</sup> April**

#### **Congress President Nijalingappa's proposal:**

- On 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, Congress National President, Nijalingappa, speaking at the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of the Indian National Congress, stated that the country should be restructured on the basis of economic solvency, not anymore on the linguistic basis.

#### **KV Ranga Reddy asked for separate Telangana:**

- Former Deputy Chief Minister Konda Venkata Rangareddy issued a statement mentioning eight points on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, declaring that there was no substitute for a separate Telangana state.

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- KV Ranga Reddy said that the past 12 years proved that Andhra rulers have no Honesty and selflessness and in the absence of these qualities it is useless to make laws.

### **30<sup>th</sup> April**

- On 30<sup>th</sup> April, 1969, **Ravada Satyanarayana** (Physics Professor) was appointed as the **VC of Osmania University** as DS Reddy completed his tenure.

### **1<sup>st</sup> May, 1969**

#### **May Day/ Demands Day:**

- Telangana Praja Samithi wished to celebrate 1<sup>st</sup> May as **Telangana Demands Day / Telangana desires day.**
- A parade from Charminar to Raj Bhavan in Hyderabad city on May Day, another procession from Secunderabad to Raj Bhavan is jointly scheduled to be held and desided to present report to the governor.
- Police Commissioner gave permission for procession not from Charminar but from public gardens in Nampally. But Telangana Praja Samithi calls for large numbers of people to join the procession from Charminar.
- Thousands of people reach Charminar from Old City lanes violating police prohibitions.
- **KV Ranga Reddy** made historic speech to the crowd gathered at **Charminar**. He said, **“Death is better than slavery to the Andhras”** and Telangana people cannot have a free life until it gets separated from Andhra Pradesh.
- He said **“it is the government of the bandits and the government of thieves in which people are suffering in many forms”**. The worst crime is to use the backward Telangana region for selfishness, said **KV Ranga Reddy**.
- Mallikarjun, Madan Mohan and Keshava Rao Jadhav led the procession from Charminar.

- As the procession reached the **Siddi Amber Bazaar mosque**, police fired and three people died on the spot.
- With that the protesters set fire to **Maharajganj police station**. Two people were killed in the shootout made by sentry for self defense.
- The procession reached the public garden.

#### **Procession from Secunderabad:**

- The procession from Secunderabad was headed by SB Giri, Nagam Krishna and Gouthu Lachanna. As the procession approached the parade ground from Secunderabad, police arrested SB Giri.
- This procession reached the public gardens and joined with the procession from Charminar.
- The two processions met at the **public garden** and from there approached Raj Bhavan and submitted a petition to the governor with only one demand i.e, **to dismiss the government and to impose president’s rule in the state.**
- **Umender Rao**, president of Secunderabad night college Students’ Union, died in the firing that took place at Rajbhavan on the activists.
- According to unofficial figures, up to 20 people were killed in police shootings and many were injured. Thus, in the history of the city of Hyderabad, May Day 1969 remains as a black day.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> May**

#### **Bomb attack on Police van:**

- Strike was done throughout the city on 2<sup>nd</sup> May in protest of the 1<sup>st</sup> May violence.
- Advocate EV Padmanabham was arrested by police as he was responsible for the 1<sup>st</sup> May riots. **Narender and Kumar** protesters bombed a police van in Secunderabad in order to answer the violence with violence.
- **Farukh Ali** was the constable who died in the bomb attack.

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- Later, Narender and Kumar were sentenced to three years in prison.
- **PJ Suri** has been arrested for having bomb ingredients in his house.
- On 3<sup>rd</sup> May, Telangana leaders have decided to suspend the movement Temporarily until the mourning days is over with the death of President **Zakir Hussain**.

### **4<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Vishalandhra Unity (Integrity Convention) Meet:**

- On **4<sup>th</sup> May, 1969**, the two Communist parties held the Vishalandhra Unity Meet at **Nakirekal**.
- The President of this meeting was **Narra Raghava Reddy** (Nakirekal legislator)

### **7<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **TNGOs Meeting:**

- Telangana NGOs convened at the Gandhibhavan Auditorium in Hyderabad on **7<sup>th</sup> May, 1969** and said, “Separate Telangana is the only way to protect the employees of the area”.
- The meeting was chaired by the interim president of the TNGO association, **SNN Chari**.

### **8<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Release of KR Amos:**

- On 8<sup>th</sup> May, the government has issued an order for the release of TNGO President KR Amos, who was arrested on 31<sup>st</sup> March.

### **12<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Support of Andhra Pradesh Teachers Union to Telangana:**

- The Andhra Pradesh Teachers Union met in Hyderabad on **12<sup>th</sup> May, 1969**, supporting the demand for a separate Telangana state.

### **15<sup>th</sup> May**

- On 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1969, **Konda Venkata Rangareddy** resigned from his post and announced his support for a separate Telangana.

### **17<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Telangana Dead Heroes Day:**

- “**Telangana Dead Heroes Day**” was celebrated in Hyderabad on 17<sup>th</sup> May and paid tribute to the martyrs.
- The protesters gave the slogan “Lathi, Goli khayenge, Telangana layenge”.

### **20<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Telangana College Teachers Convention:**

- **Telangana University College Teachers Convention** was held at YMCA Hall on **20<sup>th</sup> May, 1969** which was presided over by **Prof. Shahmanjur Aalam**.
- In the event, the inaugural speech was given by **Dr. Rawada Satyanarayana**, Vice Chancellor of Osmania University.
- Acharya Jayashankar and Ananda Rao attended the seminar along with many scholars and presented their research articles on the injustices done to Telangana region.
- All the research articles were published as a book entitled ‘**Telangana Movement & Investigative Focus**’ and the article ‘**Dr. KL Rao – Nagarjuna Sagar**’ written by Prof. Jayashankar was discussed in the parliament.
- Later, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called Jayashankar and others to Delhi to discuss the matter.
- The closing ceremony of the event was addressed by Marrichenna Reddy.

### **22<sup>nd</sup> May**

#### **Formation of Rebel (Poti) Telangana Praja Samithi:**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> May, 1969**, Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy assumed the responsibility of presiding

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- over the Telangana Praja Samithi resulting in the splits of TPS.
- Student leaders who were playing a major role in the movement opposed the intervention of politicians in the movement.
  - TPS leader **Sridhar Reddy** announces the **Rebel Telangana Praja Samithi** on the same day to protest Chenna Reddy's presidency.
  - **Politicians who supported the Rebel Telangana Praja Samithi:**
  - Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao, EV Padmanabhan, Badri Vishal Pitti, SB Giri, Santhapuri Raghuveera Rao, GM Anjaiah.
  - **Marxist Forum President Y Srinivasa Rao** stated that he will work with Sridhar Reddy for a separate Telangana state.

### **24<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Termination of Recognition of Telangana NGO:**

- On 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1969, Telangana NGO leader **KR Aamos**, speaking in the employees meeting, warned the government that there would be bloodshed if a separate recognition of Telangana was not formed by **1<sup>st</sup> June, 1969**.
- By this the government responded immediately and cancelled the recognition of Telangana Teachers' and Employees Unions on 25<sup>th</sup> May.
- Under Article 311 clause (2) of the Constitution, Governor dismissed KR Aamos from his job for his statement which is likely to provoke employees and disrupts peace.
- KR Aamos has been fighting the injustice done to Telangana employees since 1956. He was the first person to start the Telangana movement for protections.
- **KR Amos was described as pioneer of the separate state movement.**
- He was arrested on 27<sup>th</sup> May under the PD Act.

- Students started an indefinite hunger strike on May 30 in protest of Amos dismissal. On May 31, people sent their donations to the press offices supporting the unemployed Aamos.

### **26<sup>th</sup> May**

#### **Formation of Rebel TNGO by Chief Minister:**

- On **26<sup>th</sup> May, 1969**, the government employees who were in favor of the chief minister held a special meeting in Hyderabad.
- The meeting was presided over by **Mohammad Ghouse**.
- It was at this meeting, the trade and employ union who were in favour of CM formed Rebel TNGO.
- **Harinath Rao** was the temporary president of the Rebel TNGO
- The new association announced that it is fair for the government to dismiss Aamos who misleading the Telangana NGOs and brought into politics.

#### **Six Telangana Congress MLAs suspended:**

- The PCC boycotted six Telangana Congress legislators for participating in the Telangana Movement for three years on the **26<sup>th</sup> of 1969** who already received show cause notices from Andhra Pradesh PCC President Kakani Venkataratnam.

#### **They were:**

- ◆ K. Achyutha Reddy ◆ T. Anjaiah
- ◆ G. Rajaram ◆ P. Narsinga Rao
- ◆ MM Hashim ◆ C. Manikya Rao

#### **Satyagraha by Praja Samithi:**

- Chenna Reddy launched the second phase of Telangana movement on **26<sup>th</sup> May, 1969** and his call for satyagraha was held across Telangana.
- Leaders who were participating in Satyagraha were arrested in various parts of the city

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- ◆ Abids chourasta – **Sada Laxmi** (TPS Vice president)
- ◆ Near Secretariat – **T.Govind Singh**
- ◆ Rashtrapathi road – **Nagam Krishna**

**28<sup>th</sup> May**

### **Legislative Assembly Chief Whip, Ramchandra Reddy Resignation:**

- On **25<sup>th</sup> May 1969**, Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy attended a meeting held in Mahabubnagar district, **Nagar Kurnool** conducted by Vishalandhra seekers.
- The police made lathi charge and fired at Telangana activists in **Nagarkurnool and Jadcharla** who protested in the meeting.
- Assembly chief whip, **K. Ramachandra Reddy** resigned to his post on May 28, 1969 for the atrocities made by Vishalandhra seekers on Nagarkurnool people.

**31<sup>st</sup> May**

### **Andhra prisoners attack on Telangana prisoners:**

- Andhra prisoners attacked Telangana prisoners with sticks in Chanchalguda jail (who made satyagraha) in Hyderabad & Jail officials supported to Andhra Prisoners.
- In this attack, 80 Telangana activists got injured and 24 of them were taken to hospital.

### **Dr. Rajbahadur Gour's Hunger Strike:**

- Prominent Communist leader **Dr. Rajbahadur Gour**, had been on a **week-long hunger strike** demanding the dismissal of the state government in the wake of the separate Telangana movement.
- Konda Laxman Bapuji made him to withdraw his hunger strike by giving him lemon juice

### **National Parties support to the Movement:**

- **Charan Singh**, president of **Indian Kranthidal Party** extended his support to Separate Telangana movement.

- Earlier, **Swatantra Party** and **Samyuktha Socialist Party** extended their support to Separate Telangana.

**1<sup>st</sup> June**

### **Formation of Telangana PCC:**

- Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee was (Telangana PCC) constituted on 1 June 1969 in Prakasham Hall of Gandhi Bhavan.
  - ◆ President – **Konda Laxman Bapuji**
  - ◆ Vice President – **K.Rajamallu (MLA)**  
**Sangam Laxmibai (MP)**
- Konda Venkata Rangareddy, Dr. Chenna Reddy and other Telangana Congress Leaders attended the Telangana PCC Formation Meeting
- KV Ranga Reddy at the meeting said “the provision for having Telangana PCC according to Gentlemen’s agreement has been violated by terminating Hyderabad Pradesh congress committee in 1958”. He said that they have set up TPCC to show up Telangana independence and energy.

### **Journalists in the Movement:**

- On June 1, 1969, the **Telangana Press Association** was formed
- **Telangana Journalists Union meeting** was held in Hyderabad on June 1, 1969.
- **Pratap Kishore** presided over the meeting (President of Telangana Journalist Union).
- At this meeting ‘**Telangana Pratyeka Rashtram – Prajala Udyamam**’ book was released written by **Adiraju Venkateshwararao**.
- This Union urged the central government to appoint a Supreme Court judge to investigate the police firing in Telangana movement.

**2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> June**

- Up to 30 people died in police firing between **2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> June**.

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### **Telangana protest day:**

- 2<sup>nd</sup> June was celebrated as **day of protest across Telangana** in protest of the May 31 incident.

### **Prem Kishore's heroic Death:**

- On **2<sup>nd</sup> June, 1969**, bandh was made throughout the city by the call of the Telangana Praja Samithi.
- But Andhra's **Durga Vilas Hotel** in Abids Chaurasta was not closed. The activists went inside the hotel and told them to close the hotel but the Andhra goons who were inside the hotel already attacked them with swords.
- In this incident Andhra goons killed **Prem Kishore**, a teenager, with swords.
- Chunchu Chandramouli, an agitator in a group marching in front of the Abids post office, shouting 'Jai Telangana', showed his chest to police and said 'shoot me if u want to' and the police shot him, he died.
- These police from the northeastern states did not know Telugu.
- **Telangana Praja Samithi** gave a call for Telangana bandh on June 3 for the incident happened on June 2.
- On June 3, the government decided to hold high school exams. Students were called to boycott exams. More than 20 people died in the police firing on activists involved in protests.
- On June 3, on the call of Sreedhar Reddy they celebrated as '**No Revenge Day**' (**Paga sadhimpu vyatireka dinam**)
- On **4<sup>th</sup> June**, Telangana movement got intensified and police made firing in many places.

### **Sudden visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Hyderabad:**

- Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who received an Intelligence Report on the agitations in Hyderabad, suddenly visited Hyderabad on

**4<sup>th</sup> June, 1969.** Chokka Rao was with her. On the same night she discussed with state ministers and Konda Laxman Bapuji.

- Telangana Praja Samithi requested her to dismiss the government and to impose president's rule immediately.
- Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy said that the "Telangana Movement was just a peace and security related issue and he also said that he would suppress the movement if he was given time".
- Chenna Reddy said Indira Gandhi that any other option other than separate Telangana state can't satisfy the Telangana people.
- Indira Gandhi spoke to reporters before she left to Delhi.
- Reporters asked her what was the outcome of your discussions with Telangana leaders, Indira Gandhi replied, "I have not come here to achieve any outcome, but to express my concern because of these incidents"
- The Prime Minister appealed to the people of Telangana to be peaceful.

### **6<sup>th</sup> June**

### **Telangana Writers / Author's Conference:**

- **Telangana Writers' Conference** was held in Hyderabad on June 6, 1969. A writer's Committee was formed under the leadership of **Kaloji Narayana Rao** to fight for Separate Telangana state.

### **7<sup>th</sup> June**

### **Labour strike:**

- Two and a half lack workers in twin cities went on strike on June 7, 1969, in protest against police firings in the last week.
- The Electricity Board, all the companies and industries of Telangana workers held a convention in Hyderabad and organized an action committee.

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- Their action committee president was –  
**Govind Singh**

### **Home Minister YB Chavan visit to Hyderabad:**

- When YB Chavan came to Hyderabad on 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1969, **Chenna Reddy** met him and asked him to impose immediately by President's rule in the state.
- 15 representatives under **Mrs. Kumud - Nayak** met him and explained him that the Andhra rulers see Telangana people as second-class citizens and doing injustices to them.

### **Home Minister Chavan's response on Telangana:**

- The following announcement was made by Chavan before leaving for Delhi after a two-day visit to Telangana.
- He said “I recognize the strong views on the issues of Telangana. There is a need to resolve these problems immediately. However, these problems are serious and need to be examined by the Prime Minister & Union Cabinet. It is necessary to have normal conditions to calm down issues without hatred and grumpy. I urge to withdraw all kinds of agitations”.

### **10<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> June**

#### **Employees strike:**

- On 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1969, **Telangana employees launched an indefinite strike.**
- Employees ignored home minister Chavan's appeal not to go for strike.
- Palwancha Electricity department employees strike has resulted in power shortage in the state.
- Teachers have announced that they will join the strike as schools begin.
- Employees went on strike for almost **37 days.**

- With no response from the central government, on June 12 Telangana Praja Samithi & Student Action Committee called for **Telangana bandh on June 16.**
- On 14<sup>th</sup> June, 1969, the government suspended 29 Telangana teachers.

#### **16<sup>th</sup> June - Telangana Bandh:**

- Telangana Bandh on the call of Telangana Praja Samithi was fully successful on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 1969.
- Praja Samithi leader Chenna Reddy said “It is witnessed by today's bandh that the people of Telangana can agitate peacefully without the interference of police and goons”.
- Bojja Narasimhulu, a prominent freedom fighter and who fought for backward classes and Munnur kapu's, was dragged by the police from his home and thrown into Police Jeep in Sultan Bazar, and everyone condemned this incident.
- **Bojja Narasimhulu** played an active role in the Telangana movement.
- Chennai Reddy wrote letters to neighboring chief ministers asking for withdrawal of reserve police forces sent from their state for police brutality in Telangana.

#### **Anti-detention day:**

- On **16<sup>th</sup> June, 1969**, the day of anti-detention was celebrated in protest of government restraint policies.

### **17<sup>th</sup> June 1969**

#### **Telangana Women's Day:**

- On June 17, 1969 Telangana Women's Day was celebrated. On that day, women took part in satyagraha in large scale and police arrested the **Hyderabad Mayor Kumud Nayak who participated in the satyagraha in Abids.**
- First time in the history of the country, the first citizen of Hyderabd, a mayor got arrested for agitating against the government.

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- Kumud Nayak walked in the streets holding the ‘Jai Telangana’ placard and chanting slogans.
- Two thousand members of corporation staff immediately started strike to protest against the mayor’s arrest. A large number of women were arrested for participating in the satyagraha on this Women’s Day.

**They were:**

- ◆ Near Secretariat – **J. Eshwaribai** (MLA), Republican party Secretary
- ◆ Near Mojamjahi Market – **Smt. Sadha Laxmi**
- ◆ At Charminar Cross roads – **Laxmi Reddy** (TPS women’s wing)
- ◆ Near Nehru statue in Abids – **Kumud Nayak** (Mayor)
- ◆ Near Sultan Bazar – **Family members of Chenna Reddy and KV Ranga Reddy**

### **20<sup>th</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> June**

- Thousands of people got arrested for striking throughout Telangana between **June 20-25**. They were brutally lathi charged by the police. All the prisons got filled up and they turned **city college** into prison.
- On **20<sup>th</sup> June, 1969**, the people were on strike in Abids, cut the Andhra Pradesh map in two pieces and the Telangana map was handed over to Laxman Bapuji and burnt the Andhra map.
- Telangana leaders went to Delhi between 21st and 24<sup>th</sup> June 1969 and failed to negotiate with central government leaders.
- Congress President **Nijalingappa** said that it is not possible to make a separate state and to impose President’s rule, but said it is possible to provide more powers to regional committee.
- **Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai** made it clear that there was no option of separate Telangana.

### **Attack of Andhra prisoners on Telangana Satyagrahis in Mushirabad Jail:**

- Telangana prisoners who were doing strike in Mushirabad jail were attacked by Andhra prisoners and staff on **24<sup>th</sup> June, 1969**.
- Hundreds of people came to the prison and agitated as soon as they heard the news. The crowd stoned at the armed forces who came from outside to control the situation. The police made several rounds of fire into air.
- An attack was made on MP **G. Venkataswamy**’s jeep when he came to visit satyagrahis in Musheerabad jail.
- His head was injured as the jeep rolled over, and **Indian Express** journalist **Avinash Mishra** was also injured.

### **Arrest of prominent leaders – Moving them to Rajahmundry jail:**

- 16 top leaders like **Chenna Reddy** and **Konda Laxman** who protested against the attacks on Telangana satyagrahis in Musheerabad Jail, were arrested early in the morning of 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1969 and were moved to **Rajahmundry jail**.

### **Important leaders who were arrested:**

- ◆ Badri Vishal Pitti (Legislator)
- ◆ MM Hashim ◆ T. Anjaiah
- ◆ Manikya Rao ◆ Achyutha Reddy
- ◆ EV Padmanabhan
- Parliamentarians **Dr. Melkote** and **Sangam Lakshmibayamma** prepared to resign from their Lok Sabha seats in protest of arrests of top leaders.

### **26<sup>th</sup> June**

### **Car rally of Lawyers:**

- On **26<sup>th</sup> June, 1969**, lawyers in the twin cities marched in 400 cars and approached the Raj Bhavan, submitted a memorandum to the Governor demanding the dismissal of state government and to impose President’s rule.

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- Students and teachers at a large number involved in strike in front of Telangana ministers demanding them to resign.
- Industrial workers went on strike to protest the arrest of Telangana leaders on June 26.
- This was the first time the Brooke Bond industry workers participated in the strike.

**27<sup>th</sup> June**

### **Resignation drama of Chief Minister Kasu Brahmananda Reddy:**

- Telangana ministers decided to resign all together as agitators pressurised them for resignations.
- All ministers decided to hand over their resignation letters to the Governor on the evening of 27<sup>th</sup> June, 1969.
- However, a minister named Guru Murthy (Industrial Minister) hurriedly went to the chief minister and submitted his resignation to the chief minister.
- Realizing the matter, Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy put up a big political drama, realizing that the resignation of Telangana ministers would give moral strength to the movement and would eventually endanger his chief ministerial seat.
- Kasu Brahmananda Reddy sent his resignation letter on **27<sup>th</sup> June, 1969**, to the **Congress party president Nijalingappa in Delhi**, not to the governor.
- If he really wants to resign as chief minister, he should submit the resignation to the governor.
- Telangana ministers have fallen into a helpless situation with the resignation of the chief minister. However, **eight Telangana ministers** have resigned from their posts to support the movement.

### **They were:**

- JV Narsinga Rao, Sheelam Siddha Reddy, PV Narasimha Rao, Arige Ramaswami, VB Raju, BV Gurumurthy, KV Narayana Reddy, Ibrahim Ali Ansari
- The resignation of Telangana ministers was accepted by the governor on 14<sup>th</sup> July, but Brahmananda Reddy's resignation was rejected by high command as he expected.
- As a part of plan by Brahmananda Reddy and Nijalingappa they left the CM resignation to Andhra Pradesh legislative Assembly. Nijalingappa and Kama Raj held a legislative session on 6<sup>th</sup> July.
- Telangana Minister PV Narasimha Rao passed a resolution proclaiming his complete confidence in the chief minister and the legislative house unanimously approved the resolution.
- State Congress legislators in a meeting declared confidence in Brahmananda Reddy.
- Kasu Brahmananda Reddy made his unanimous acceptance when 9 Telangana MLA's and few legislative council members were in jail and when the remaining Telangana members were absent.

**1<sup>st</sup> July**

### **Auto drivers & taxi drivers protest:**

- On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1969, nearly a thousand auto drivers and taxi drivers in Telangana held a procession under their unions and submitted a petition to the Governor.
- After issuing a memorandum to the governor, a public meeting was held on the grounds of **Khairatabad railway station** to express their full support for the Telangana movement.

**2<sup>nd</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> July**

### **Arrest of activists under PD Act:**

- On **2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1969**, student leader PJ Suri was arrested in Secunderabad and Mallikarjuna

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<p>was arrested on July 3 under PD Act and was sent to Rajahmundry jail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All those who had arrested under the PD Act have filed writs in the High Court for their release.</li><li>• On the same day, the Congress Working Committee met in Delhi and decision was taken against the separate Telangana.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Arrest of Dr. Gopalkishan and Ramakrishna Dooth:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>4<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b>, Ramakrishna Dooth, who was the treasurer of the Telangana Praja Samithi, was arrested under the PD Act along with <b>Dr. Gopal Kishan</b> and four others.</li><li>• Dr Gopal Kishan, Assistant Surgeon of Osmania Hospital, <b>was the first Gazetted Officer arrested under PD Act all over India.</b></li><li>• He also served as president of the Andhra Pradesh Medical Students Association.</li></ul> <p><b><u>People Gheraoed Minister VB Raju:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1969, the people of Telangana gheraoed Minister <b>V.B. Raju</b> and demanded him to accept separate Telangana and made strike at his office for hours.</li><li>• Nothing else to do, he just sat on the floor with them.</li><li>• This Satyagraha team was led by the <b>owner of a pharmaceutical company</b> called <b>Gupta.</b></li><li>• Telangana Liberation day was observed on 5 July, 1969.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Congress President Nijalingappa's visit to Hyderabad:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Absolute bandh was held in Hyderabad</b> on the occasion of the arrival of Congress President Nijalingappa on <b>6<sup>th</sup> July 1969.</b> Police made firing at Khairtabad.</li></ul>	<p><b><u>Telangana was ignored – Jaya Prakash Narayan:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Addressing a meeting in Calcutta, <b>Jayaprakash Narayan</b> said that Telangana region has been neglected and the formation of smaller states in the country would not endanger the country's unity.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Separate Andhra meeting in Guntur:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>5<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>, a separate Andhra Conference was held in Guntur.</li><li>• The meeting was chaired by <b>Nadimpally Narsimha Rao</b></li><li>• Inaugurating the conference, Independent Party leader <b>N. Vijayaraj Kumar</b> spoke that the gentlemen's agreement has not been implemented for the last 13 years and the mulki rules has been violated.</li><li>• At this meeting, <b>Nadimpally Narasimha Rao</b> said, "<b>State bifurcation is not related to the unity of the country. If Andhra &amp; Telangana states are formed, the two regions will be more developed</b>".</li><li>• Telangana leaders Sadalakshmi and Sridhar Reddy sent messages to this meeting.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Bomb attack on JV Narsinga Rao's house:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>7<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b>, Telangana agitators threw a bomb on the house of Narsingarao (deputy chief minister) who wanted Vishalandhra. It was an act of protest.</li><li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> July, girls from several high schools surrounded the president of the National Congress Committee <b>Nijalingappa</b> who stayed at the Lake View Guest House and chanted the slogans to support the separate Telangana.</li></ul>
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<p><b><u>Program for Telangana Protection – Minister VB Raju:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>8<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b>, Revenue Minister <b>VB Raju</b> told reporters that the people of Telangana were in discontent and disappointed and it is necessary to remove their agony and protect Telangana.</li><li>Also, VB Raju asked Andhra people to hand over the affairs of the state to the leadership of Telangana.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>10<sup>th</sup> July</b></p> <p><b>Telangana Protections Day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>10<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b>, the activists organized the <b>Telangana Protection Day</b>.</li><li>On the same day they conducted Black Flag Day</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>16<sup>th</sup> July</b></p> <p><b>TNGO withdraws Strike:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana NGOs called off indefinite strike on July 16 which they have been doing from June 10 for 37 days.</li><li>Employees joined in the duties and all temporary employees were dismissed from government jobs.</li><li>Aamos resigned from his post due to differences of opinion in the Telangana NGO.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>11<sup>th</sup> July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There was no discussion on separate state in the All-India Congress Party meeting held in Bangalore on <b>11<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b> by this Telangana supporters got disappointed.</li><li>When Telangana employee families and their children were on strike in Abids on July 11, police made lathi charge and injured them.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>12<sup>th</sup> July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana Liberation day was observed on <b>12<sup>th</sup> July, 1969</b>.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>18<sup>th</sup> July</b></p> <p><b>Brahmananda Reddy's New Cabinet:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Kasu Brahmananda Reddy rebuilds cabinet on July 18 after the approval of eight Telangana ministers' resignations.</li><li>In the new cabinet, <b>JV Narsingar Rao</b> was appointed as the <b>Deputy Chief Minister</b> and <b>Home Minister was assigned to Jalangam Vengal Rao</b> who came from Andhra Pradesh.</li><li>Speaking at a public meeting in Palvancha on August 5, Vengal Rao said, "as how Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel suppressed the Razakars in the same way I will suppress the current rebellion" after he was appointed as home minister.</li></ul>
<p><b>Telangana Flag Day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>12<sup>th</sup> July, 1969 – Telangana Flag day.</b></li><li>On <b>12<sup>th</sup> July</b>, Flag Day was held throughout Telangana.</li><li>Police arrested <b>GS Melkote</b> (MP) for unfurling Separate Telangana flag at Isamia Bazaar.</li><li>A procession of motor vehicles was held with a flag displaying Telangana territory.</li><li>Telangana flags were hoisted in schools and in front of various government offices and even on the Charminar.</li></ul>		

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### **19<sup>th</sup> July**

#### **Anti-traitor's Day:**

- Telangana Praja Samithi and Telangana Student Action Committee organized Telangana Bandh to protest against Telangana Ministers who joined the new cabinet and organised 'Anti-traitor's Day'.

### **24<sup>th</sup> July**

- On July 24, 1969, **M. Narayana Reddy** wrote a letter to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha proposing a resolution.
- The letter asked to appoint the Parliamentary Committee with 21 members to study the Telangana issue and submit a report to the Lok Sabha on 26 August 1969.
- The letter was signed by more than 40 MPs from various states, including **Vajpayee**.

#### **Telangana Regional committee's subcommittee:**

- The Telangana Regional committee formed a subcommittee with 22 members to suggest a solution to the Telangana problem.
- TPS president Chokka Rao appointed Telangana ministers and legislators of various parties as members of this subcommittee.

### **25<sup>th</sup> July**

#### **Private Bill in the Lok Sabha:**

- **MP Narayana Reddy**, who was elected as an Independent candidate from Nizamabad introduced a **private bill in the Lok Sabha on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1969**, in which he proposed a referendum to be conducted to know the will of the people of Telangana.

#### **President's election – its effect on Telangana:**

- President's election was another main reason for the high command to overlook at Brahmananda Reddy's atrocities.

- With the death of President of India **Zakir Hussain**, in ruling Congress Party there was disagreement between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Congress President **Nijalingappa** over the selection of the Congress candidate for the post of President.
- Nijalingappa announced Lok Sabha speaker **Neelam Sanjeev Reddy** as congress candidate who was in race for President, while Indira Gandhi declared **VV Giri** as presidential candidate.
- Indira Gandhi tried to get along with Brahmananda Reddy until the presidential election, by seeing his following in Andhra Pradesh.
- But Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy has declared his support for Nijalingappa's strengthened candidate **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy**.
- Legislators and MPs wanting separate Telangana voted for **VV Giri**, who was supported by Indira Gandhi.
- Finally, the Prime Minister's strengthened independent candidate VV Giri won the election.

### **5<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> August**

#### **Home Ministers Visit – Firings at Kothagudem:**

- Home minister Jalagam vengal Rao congratulatory meeting was held in Kothagudem on August 5, 1969, police made firing on the protesters.
- **Dastagiri (10)** and **Ram Chander (25)** students were killed in the shootings.

#### **Satyagraha by Clerk Community:**

- On August 6, 1969, under the leadership of **P. Vasudev**, President of the Store Clerks' Association, a number of clerks made satyagraha in President's Road in Secunderabad and got arrested.

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### **Firings at Secunderabad:**

- **Chepalabavi Rabindranath**, a young man, died when police opened fire on protesters in the market area of Secunderabad on 7<sup>th</sup> August 1969.
- The same day **Mahadev singh** was arrested by police in Secunderabad.

### **Satyagraha in Warangal:**

- On 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1969, **Kaloji Narayana Rao** and Warangal medical student leader **Kolluri Chiranjeevi** were arrested under Section 151 for doing Satyagraha.

### **14<sup>th</sup> August**

- On **14<sup>th</sup> August, 1969**, three legislators in Hyderabad were arrested under PD Act.

#### **They were:**

- ◆ **J Eshwaribai**
- ◆ **Palwai Govardhan Reddy**
- ◆ **DV Sudhakar**

- At the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council meeting held on August 14, as the Governor **Khandubhai Khasamji Desai** started his inaugural speech, Telangana activists chanted ‘Jai Telangana’ slogan and the Governor returned without completing his speech.
- At the same time **student working committee president Gottam Gopala Reddy** who was taking the procession into the premises of Assembly got arrested.

### **15<sup>th</sup> August**

### **Meeting at Vivekavardhini College:**

- A large Meeting setup under the aegis of the **Telangana Praja Samithi** at the Vivekavardhini college, while Sadalakshmi, Sumitra Devi and Konda Venkata Rangareddy addressed the gathering.
- At the meeting the National Flag and Telangana Flag was hoisted on the eve of Independence Day.

- After the meeting was completed, the police made lathi charge on the students who were about to take out a procession at the college premises.
- **Mrs. Sada Lakshmi**, who was inside the college, was injured by a tear gas shell.
- “**Sumitra Devi**”, honourable legislative member was wounded in Police Lathi Charge.
- K.Rajamallu questioned the government the next day, about the lathi charge made on Sumithra Devi. Sumitra Devi put her clothes in front of the house, stained with blood.

### **16<sup>th</sup> August**

### **Legislative Assembly condolences to Telangana martyrs:**

- Members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly mourned two minutes of silence on 16<sup>th</sup> August for those who lost their lives in the agitation in Telangana since January 1969.
- **Deputy Chief Minister JV Narsingaraao** proposed the resolution and all members were silent. **BV Subba Reddy** was the speaker at that time.

### **18<sup>th</sup> August**

### **Telangana in Loka Sabha:**

- In view of the aggravating situation in Telangana, **Jana Sangh member KL Gupta** on **18<sup>th</sup> August** proposed a resolution to take necessary actions by the central government, which was debated in the Lok Sabha.
- Members of Parliament of Telangana **G.Venkataswamy and Dr. Melkote** participating in the debate on Telangana urged the Center to intervene, bring down the government and impose the President’s rule.
- **Dr. Melkote** said “The people of Telangana have come to the conclusion that there is no hope other than forming a separate state. They can continue to agitate until it is achieved”. He

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<p>said that 250 activists had been killed in the last eight months for a separate state and nearly 50 thousand were arrested by the government and exhibiting the pictures of the martyrs he said they will fight until they achieve separate Telangana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People's Socialist Party Leader <b>S.N. Dvivedi</b> compares riots in Telangana with <b>Jallianwala Bagh</b> incident.</li><li>• Independent Party member <b>NG Ranga</b> said that the separate Telangana agitation was supported by a large number of people. He asked the central government to quickly decide whether to make Telangana a sub-state or a separate state.</li></ul> <p><b>21<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>21<sup>st</sup> August, 1969</b>, the Chief Minister announced the establishment of a <b>fertilizer plant at Ramagundam with a cost of Rs.60 crore</b> to subdue the Telangana movement.</li><li>• On <b>23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1969</b>, under the leadership of the wives of the leaders of the Movement Mrs. Chenna Reddy, Mrs. Achyuta Reddy, Mrs. Narottam Reddy and many others met Prime Minister Indira Gandhi demanded to intervene in the Telangana affairs.</li><li>• The Prime Minister said she would not intervene until the movement did not cease and peace would prevail.</li><li>• Chenna Reddy, Konda Laxman and other leaders released in phases from Rajahmundry Jail on 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> August.</li><li>• On 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1969, a six-member delegates of the <b>Telangana Workers Party</b> called on President <b>VV Giri</b> to intervene in the Telangana issue.</li></ul> <p><b>Lakshminarayana elected as mayor of Hyderabad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Lakshminarayana</b> was elected as Mayor of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation on 28<sup>th</sup></li></ul>	<p>August, 1969, supported by Telangana Praja Samithi. This victory gave strength to the Telangana people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In a public meeting held at Reddy hostel in the city chaired by Sadalakshmi on <b>30<sup>th</sup> August, 1969</b>, Chenna Reddy and Mallikarjun said they would not stop the movement till the formation of Telangana state.</li><li>• But the movement has been on the decline stage from September.</li><li>• Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy suggested setting up of <b>second state reorganisation committee</b>, Congress president Nijalingappa rejected.</li></ul> <p><b>5<sup>th</sup> September</b></p> <p><b>Teachers misery day:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>5<sup>th</sup> September, 1969</b>, Teachers Miserable Day was observed.</li><li>• On that day, teachers attended school wearing black badges. Meetings and conferences were held to demand the implementation of the <b>Kothari Committee</b> recommendations.</li></ul> <p><b>6<sup>th</sup> September</b></p> <p><b>Telangana meetings by Leaders of ruling party and Opposition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1969, Government Chief Whip <b>Parigi Ram Reddy</b> held a meeting in the hall of the Legislative Assembly to look into the steps to be taken to resolve the Telangana issue.</li><li>• Parigi Ram Reddy has been a follower of Brahmananda Reddy from the beginning.</li><li>• 52 legislators and ministers attended the meeting while Telangana activists were absent.</li></ul> <p><b>VB Rajus' meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meeting conducted by VB Raju in <b>Exhibition Grounds</b> on 6<sup>th</sup> September 1969 attended by all parties.</li><li>• Telangana seekers and others attended the VB Raju's meeting.</li></ul>
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<b>18<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> September</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October</b>
<p><b>18<sup>th</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On <b>18<sup>th</sup> September, 1969</b>, Warangal Medical Students' Leader <b>K Chiranjeevi</b> asked students to temporarily withdraw the movement and attend exams and not waste the year.</li> <li>Marri Chenna Reddy and Konda Laxman Bapuji met President VV Giri at the Presidential Palace in Bollaram in Hyderabad City and discussed about Telangana.</li> <li>On <b>23<sup>rd</sup> September, 1969</b>, the Telangana Praja Samithi and the Students' Action Committee announced that students should attend classes immediately.</li> <li>The leaders who signed on the announcement were Marri Chenna Reddy and Mallikarjun.</li> <li>Reddy informed President VV Giri about their decision to make the students attend classes and the President expressed his joy over the decision.</li> <li>Rebel Telangana Praja Samithi vice-president <b>Veerareddy</b> said in a statement that Chenna Reddy should quit the movement and hand over the movement to the rightful ones.</li> <li><b>Veerareddy</b> said that Chenna Reddy cheated the movement from inside.</li> <li>Keeping Chenna Reddy in his mind, <b>Captain Ansari</b>, leader of Telangana Praja Samithi, criticized the Congress party for turning the Telangana movement into an internal struggle.</li> <li>Rebel Telangana Praja Samithi President <b>Sridhar Reddy</b> issued a statement saying that the decision has to be taken by students but not by Chenna Reddy or Mallikarjuna.</li> <li>Hyderabad old city students started <b>relay hunger strike at charkamaan</b> criticising the decision to attend the classes and demanding Telangana leaders to resign.</li> </ul> <p><b>Few important leaders of them were:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swayam Prakash, Tamizoddin Ahmad, K Govind, Mohammad AliUddin Khureshi.</li> </ul>	<p><b>10<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> October</b></p> <p><b>Satyagraha by Chenna Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the wake of criticism of students for attending classes, Reddy has announced that he will be doing satyagraha along with students who were above 18 years from October 10.</li> <li>On 10<sup>th</sup> October, 1969, by the invitation of Marri Chenna Reddy, three lakh people joined the satyagraha.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indefinite Hunger strike by Mallikarjun and Kumari Ramadevi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mallikarjun launched indefinite fast at Gandhi Statue in Secunderabad</b> on October 10 (In protest of the negligence of the Center for the establishment of separate Telangana)</li> <li><b>Telangana Students (girls) Action Committee Convener Fifteen-year-old Kumari Ramadevi</b> also started indefinite fast on October 18 at the statue of Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddy at <b>Narayananaguda YMCA circle</b> in support of a separate Telangana.</li> <li>On November 3, police arrested Mallikarjun and rushed him to the hospital, ending his 24-day fast.</li> </ul> <p><b>24<sup>th</sup> October</b></p> <p><b>Tax Refusal Movement – Parkal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>K Narasimhareddy, President of <b>Telangana Liberation Committee</b> in Warangal, called for a tax refusal movement.</li> <li>People participated in the tax refusal campaign under the leadership of K Narasimha Reddy in Warangal district. The program was carried out in the spirit of national movement.</li> </ul> <p><b>31<sup>st</sup> October</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few people threw bombs on the houses of Telangana ministers Mrs Rhoda Mistry and Jalagam Vengal Rao.</li> </ul>

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### 1<sup>st</sup> November

#### Konda Laxman Bapuji's strike:

- **Konda Laxman Bapuji** launched an 11-day fast to bring to the notice of the central government the ‘breach of contract’, on the day of the emergence of Andhra Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1969.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> November, Bapuji’s daughter Sumitra made him to end his fast by giving fruit juice.

#### Anti-Andhra Pradesh Day:

- The Telangana Praja Samithi decided to declare 1<sup>st</sup> November as an Anti-Andhra Pradesh day and made relay hunger strikes.
- Jalil Pasha & Vishnuvardhan Reddy also started a fast at Nehru Statue in Abids.
- Telangana Fourth Class Employees’ Association calls 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1969 as ‘Candidates Day’.
- **Bakar Ali Mirza** resigned from Congress in November 1969 in protest of state and central government’s attitude towards Telangana movement.

### 27<sup>th</sup> November

- Returning from Delhi on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 1969, Chenna Reddy said “At the moment the movement is postponing and the movement will be revived from 1<sup>st</sup> January next year”.
- With this announcement, the movement, which has been active for the past one year, was almost ended.

### 5<sup>th</sup> December

#### Differences in Telangana Praja Samithi:

- Former President **Sadalakshmi**, along with three others, issued a statement on 5<sup>th</sup> December, 1969, overthrowing Chenna Reddy from the Telangana Praja Samiti presidency.
- They criticised that he introduced person worship method and dominating attitude.

- TPS meeting was held on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1969, at which Chenna Reddy was unanimously elected TPS president.
- Similarly, on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1969, for the student united action committee, **Mallikarjun**, was unanimously elected.

#### Janadharma News Paper:

- Janardharma a weekly magazine from Warangal, alone publicly published articles defending the 1969 Telangana movement and published the news of the movement as they were.
- Janadharma editor & the owner was **Sri Madabhushi Srinivasacharya**.
- In the 1969 Telangana Movement, the **Andhra Bhoomi and the Deccan Chronicle**, along with the Janma Dharma magazines, also published some news of the movement.

### The role of various parties in the movement

#### Congress Party:

- Congress leaders like Konda Laxman Bapuji and others demanded Autonomous status for Telangana.
- In April 1969, 8 Telangana MLAs of Congress claimed that the creation of a separate Telangana state was the only solution to the current problem.
- However, after the Prime Minister’s announcement of 8 point formula on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 48 Telangana Congress MLAs have issued a joint statement demanding immediate implementation of the 8 point formula, saying there is no need for a separate Telangana state.
- With that Protesters threw stones on car of Labour Minister **K.V. Narayan Reddy** at Khairatabad.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A few days later, unidentified persons threw bombs on the house of minister <b>G. Sanjeeva Reddy</b> and on the house of Transport Minister <b>Lakshminarasayya</b>.</li><li>• On <b>19<sup>th</sup> September, 1969</b>, 70 MLAs from Telangana appealed to the central government to change the leadership of the state.</li><li>• On <b>15<sup>th</sup> December, 1969</b>, of the 135 members of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, 82 Telangana members gave notice to the Prime Minister that the Telangana did not need a separate Pradesh Congress Committee.</li><li>• The memorandum was also signed by Telangana Deputy Chief Minister <b>JV Narsinga Rao</b>.</li><li>• With this the prime minister felt that the majority of the Congress leaders were in oppose of the division of the state.</li><li>• On 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1969, again 90 Telangana Congress leaders who were on chief minister's side, took unanimous decision for the '<b>Telangana Pradesh Congress Committee</b>'.</li><li>• Telangana Congress leaders thus lacked unity in the movement.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Rajabahadur Gaur</b> of CPI party in Hyderabad and Dasari Nagabhushanam made hunger strike in Vijayawada to oust the state government and impose President's rule.</li><li>• <b>Magdum Moinuddin</b>, CPI leader in internal meeting of the CPI he has demanded that their party should demand for the legality of the Telangana Regional Committee and the Telangana Public Service Commission.</li></ul> |
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### **Janasangh Party:**

- It also opposed the formation of separate Telangana state.
- But Jansagh Party Hyderabad City Secretary **CM Jaganmohan Reddy** defends the separate Telangana state movement. With that he was expelled from the Janasangha party.
- Addressing the Lok Sabha, Jana Sangh member Chand Goyal said, "The central and state governments are trying to bring Telangana in to a permanent backward state".

### **Swatantra Party:**

- Completely supported separate Telangana.

### **United Socialist Party:**

- At a meeting held with opposition leaders by Indira Gandhi in April 1969, the United Socialist Party stated that Telangana should be made as a sub-state in Andhra Pradesh.

### **Praja Socialist Party:**

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1969, the Praja Socialist Party issued a resolution declaring that the government of Brahmananda Reddy should be dissolved and to impose President's rule in the state.

### **Praja Party:**

- On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1969 Praja Party working committee in Vijayawada said "Telangana people's distrust has been increased due to delays in resolving the

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

<p>Telangana issue by the central government and made a resolution to implement the recommendations of various committees that made so far”.</p> <p><b>The reasons for the failure of the 1969 Telangana movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1969 Telangana movement was started by students, teachers, employees and intellectuals. As the movement escalated, opportunist politicians entered into the movement and took the leadership into their own hands.</li><li>• This became the Congress Party’s Movement and eventually became the internal affairs of the Congress Party.</li><li>• The movement resulted in the formation of three groups in the leadership of the Telangana Congress.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) <b>Telangana Praja Samithi</b> under the leadership of Marri Chenna Reddy</li><li>2) <b>Telangana Congress Committee</b> under Konda Laxman Bapuji</li><li>3) <b>Telangana United Front</b> under VB Raju and Narottama Reddy</li></ol></li><li>• Only 24 out of 74 members of Telangana Congress MLA’s fully supported the Telangana movement.</li><li>• These people are also against to Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, but not to Central Government and Prime minister Indira Gandhi.</li><li>• Indira Gandhi made Kasu Brahmananda Reddy to resign from his post in September 1971 and he was replaced by Telangana candidate PV Narasimha Rao as the Chief Minister.</li><li>• Within few days the Telangana Praja Samithi merged with the Congress party and diluted the aspiration of Telangana people of having separate Telangana.</li><li>• The 1969 Movement was only extended to urban areas, district centers and urban centers but not to rural areas.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This movement was fought only as a matter of jobs and surplus funds and was not connected to the agriculture on which the majority of the Telangana people depended.</li><li>• In June 1969, the movement’s top leaders were put in jail.</li><li>• With lack of alternative second line leadership the movement became weak.</li><li>• National parties like Jana Sangh and Communist parties supported the integrated state and opposed the separate state movement.</li><li>• Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy and Congress affiliate trade union leader Sanjeevayya made a deal and have called off the indefinite strike of employees while employees were on indefinite strike.</li><li>• The students became alienated from the movement as the movement leaders wanted students to attend exams with the intent of not losing an academic year.</li></ul>
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### **Lack of literature in the Movement:**

- Another major reason why the 1969 movement did not achieve its intended result was lack of literature.
- The 1969 movement was an aggressive movement. The movement was run by aggressive slogans and provocative speeches, but lacked books that convey the injustices, insults and regional inequalities to the people of Telangana.

### **Nonparticipation of the majority Muslim community in the movement:**

- The majority Muslim community was not involved in the movement.
- **Kingshuk Nag** (Times of India, Resident of Hyderabad) in his book ‘**Telangana Movement - Historical Background**’, cites the following reasons for non-participation of the majority Muslim community in the movement.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Razakars of the MIM party staged indiscriminate attacks on Hindus before the merger of the Hyderabad state into Indian Union on September 17, 1948.</li> <li>• After the merger, the Hindus who had anger on razakars showed their anger on Muslim brothers.</li> <li>• This made Muslims to distrust on Hindus and they did not join the 1969 movement.</li> <li>• The flaws in the movement have been corrected in the last phase of the movement.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1969 April 22 - <b>Telangana Deception Day</b> (Telangana Vanchana dinam/Vidroha dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 May 1 - <b>Telangana Demands Day</b> (Telangana Korikala dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 May 17 - <b>Telangana Martyrs Day</b> (Telangana Amaraveerula dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 June 2 - <b>Telangana Protest Day</b> (Telangana Nirasana dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 June 3 - <b>No Revenge Day</b> (Paga sadhimpu vyatireka dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 June 16 - <b>Anti-detention Day</b> (Nirbandha vyatireka dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 June 17 - <b>Telangana Women's Day</b> (Telangana Mahilala dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 July 5 - <b>Telangana Liberation Day</b> (Telangana Vimochana dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 July 10 - <b>Black Flag Day</b> (Nalla jendala dinam), <b>Telangana Protection Day</b> (Telangana Parirakshana dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 July 12 - <b>Telangana Flag Day</b>, <b>Telangana Liberation Day</b></li> <li>• 1969 July 19 - <b>Anti-traitor Day</b> (Vidrohula vyatireka dinam)</li> <li>• 1969 November 1 - <b>Candidates Day</b> (Abhyardula dinam)</li> </ul> |
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### **Results of the Movement:**

- However, this movement gave Telangana effective leadership. For example, **GM Anjaiah**, who played an active role in the 1969 movement, laid huts for shelter less poor people in Addagutta area of Secunderabad.
- Jayashankar Sir, Keshava Rao Jadhav, Bhupathi Krishnamurthy & Kaloji Narayana Rao, who were student leaders during the 1969 movement, lead the second phase of movement.
- A new fighting culture has spread among the people of Telangana. This struggle culture has become instrumental in the second phase of the movement.

### **Important dates in the 1969 Movement**

- 1969 March 17 - **Telangana Fighting Day** (Telangana Porata dinam) (Teachers, Employees)
  - **Democracy Preservation Day** (Prajawamy Parirakshana dinam) (Students)
- 1969 April 9 - **Mass Satyagraha** (Samuhika Satyagraham)
- 1969 April 15 - **Telangana Fighting Day** (Telangana Porata dinam)

- The major events of the 1969 movement which happened for the first time**
- The first person to do indefinite hunger strike during the first phase of the movement – **Ravindranath**
  - First Lathi charge in the first phase of the movement – **18<sup>th</sup> January 1969**.
  - First firing in the first phase of the movement – **Shamshabad Railway station** (20<sup>th</sup> January 1969)

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>“Shankar” was the 1<sup>st</sup> Martyr in 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of Movement.</li><li>First minister to resign – <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji</b>.</li><li>First Bandh – <b>3<sup>rd</sup> March 1969</b></li><li>First conference – <b>Reddy hostel conference</b> (1969 March 8,9)</li><li>Quit Telangana Slogan for the first time was given by – <b>Sreedhar Reddy</b>, Student leader</li><li>First political party demanded for separate Telangana – <b>Swatantra Party</b></li><li>First Andhra MP who asked for separate Telangana in parliament – <b>NG Ranga</b></li><li>First Andhra person who fasted for separate Telangana – <b>Korrapati Patabhiramayya</b></li><li>First person to win the elections during the movement – <b>S. Venkatramireddy (TPS)</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>During the Telangana movement, with the hatred on Andhra people a series of scandalous insults against women were written on the walls, and under <b>Kumudin Naik</b>, women started the process of removing the writings from Himayat Nagar.</li><li>In May 1969 a <b>women's conference</b> was held at Hanumakonda presided over by Devaki. Eswari Bhai was the chief guest at the conference.</li><li><b>Kanakaratnam</b> (MLC), a freedom fighter, led the women in Warangal for the movement.</li></ul> |
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### Andhra supporters for the Movement / Andhra People who supported the Movement:

- Some Andhra Pradesh leaders had extended their full support to the formation of a separate Telangana. Few of them were
  - Ex-MLA, **A. Mala Konda Reddy** (Ex-president of AP advocates council)
  - NG Ranga** (Swatantra Party Leader)
  - Gouthu Lachanna** (Swatantra Party Leader)
  - Korrapati Patabhiramayya** (Ex-MLA)
  - Nadimpalli Narsimha Rao**

### Women who participated in 1969 Movement

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1) Rani Kumudin Nayak | 2) Sangam Laxmibai<br>(Hyderabad city Mayor) |
| 3) Masuma Begum       | 4) TN Sadalaxmi                              |
| 5) CH Rama Devi       | 6) Kumari Hamsa Rani                         |
| 7) Kumari Narsamma    | 8) Geetanjali Pillai                         |
| 9) Rhoda Mistry       | 10) Sumithra Devi                            |

### Sangam Laxmibai (1911-1979):

- She was born in 1911 in a hamlet village near Ghatkesar (Medchal district)
- She studied at the **University of Karve** and **Sharada Niketan**, started by the late Lakshmibayamma.
- She played a pivotal role in the freedom movement and participated in the Salt Satyagraha with **Durga Bhai Deshmukh**.
- In 1928 she joined the anti- Simon commission movement.
- She was elected to the Hyderabad State Legislature in **1952** from the **Banswada constituency**. She held the post of **deputy minister of education** in the Burgula government from **1954-56**.
- She was subsequently elected to the Lok Sabha from the **Medak constituency** as a member of the Indian National Congress in 1957, 62 and 67.
- During the 1969 movement, she prepared to resign from her **position as MP (Medak Constituency)**.
- She headed Vinobha Bhave's Bhoojan Movement in Telangana.
- During the movement when she was in jail she wrote a book entitled '**Na jailu gnapakalu anubhavalu**'.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- Until her death in 1979, Lakshmibai worked relentlessly for the welfare of women and girls. She founded '**Indira Sevasadan Society**' with the aim of helping women and girls with the help of other women.

### **Masuma Begum:**

- She was born in 1901 in **Hyderabad**.
- She was awarded with the **Lady Baden Powell** medal for her Indian Scout services.
- **She was the first Muslim woman to hold the office of minister in India.**
- She served as **president of the All India Women's Conference** from 1962-64.
- She supported 1969 Telangana Movement

### **TN Sadalaxmi:**

- During the 1969 movement, Sadalakshmi influenced her colleagues with exciting speeches.
- She belongs to the Mehar caste, a Dalit sub-caste.
- Recognized as the woman who chaired the **Telangana Praja Samithi**.
- Sadalakshmi was initially elected from Peddapalli constituency and later elected as MLA from Kamareddy.
- She served as Minister of Devadaya in the Neelam Sanjivreddy's Cabinet and was the **first woman Deputy Speaker** during Damodaram Sanjeevya's period.
- After serving a short time in the Congress party, she joined the Telugu Desam Party in 1982.
- **Institutions established by Sadalakshmi**
  - 1) Bandhu Seva Mandali
  - 2) Leadcop organisation

### **J Eshwaribai:**

- She was born in **Secunderabad** in 1918.
- Born into a common dalit family, she studied Ambedkar's theories and aspirations and worked hard to achieve them.

- Elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from the **Ellareddy constituency** in Nizamabad district on behalf of the **Republican Party**.
- Served as secretary of the **Republican Party**.

### **Geetanjali Pillai & Hamsa Rani:**

- On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 1969, under the leadership of **Kumari Geetanjali Pillai**, twelve young women were arrested for making satyagraha in Secunderabad.
- Young girls performed satyagraha under the leadership of **Kumari Hamsa Rani** at the Chadar Ghat Bridge in Isamia Bazaar and under leadership of **Narasamma in Abids**.
- Later, they declared temporary halt for the movement.

### **Important leaders in the movement:**

#### **Marri Chenna Reddy (1919-1996):**

- Marri Chenna Reddy was born in the village of Siripuram in Vikarabad Taluk.
- Telugu Weekly Magazine titled '**Hyderabad**' was organized from Vijayawada.
- From 1950-52 he was a provisional member for the Parliament.
- From 1952, he had been a member of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly and worked as Minister for Civil Affairs, Agriculture and Planning ministries.
- He was elected as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on **6<sup>th</sup> March 1978**. Worked as **Governor for Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan states**.
- During Chenna Reddy period, on **15<sup>th</sup> August, 1978 Ranga Reddy district was formed** in the name of KV Ranga Reddy.
- In 1989 Chennreddy became Chief Minister for the second time. He resigned in the wake of religious conflicts in the old city of Hyderabad.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

### KV Ranga Reddy (1890-1970):

- KV Rangareddy was born in **Pedda Mangalaram village** of Chevella Taluk, in Rangareddy district.
- Worked as secretary for Reddy hostel.
- He established the '**Vemanandhra Bhasha Nilayam**' in 1923 at Nampally with his own money.
- He was the president in Andhra Mahasabha meetings held at Shadnagar in 1936 and at Hyderabad in 1943.
- In 1944 he founded the **AV College**, Institute of Education.
- From 1952-56 he served as the Revenue Minister in the Burgula's government and as Deputy CM for Andhra Pradesh in Damodaram Sanjevaiah's cabinet.
- His Biography –  
**My autobiography by KV Ranga Reddy**
- He was a member of the **Indira Sevasadan** society founded by Sangam Lakshmibai in 1952.

### Makhdoom Mohiuddin (1908-1969):

- He was born in **Andol** of Medak district.
- He wrote many revolutionary songs in Urdu and recognised as a great poet.
- His title was **shayar-e-inquilab** (Poet of the revolution).

#### His literary works:

- His first work was '**Piladushala**' ( Pasupu Pachcha Utariya) written in the student stage in 1932.
- '**Khoon ke nakhoon**' play was appreciated by Tagore.
- The song '**Jung hai Junge**' and '**Bhagmathi**' poem was popular through out the country.
- **Bisat-e-Raqs** (A Compilation of Poems and Ghazals).
- Surk Savera (the Red down) – 1924

- Gul-e-taar (The Dewdrended Rose) – 1961

#### His famous Ghazals:

- Ek chameli ki mandve taale
- Aapki yaad aathi rahi raat bhar
- Phir chide raat baat phoolonki

#### Other important things:

- In 1969 he was awarded with the **Sahitya Akademi Award** in Urdu Literature.
- He participated in the **Free India Movement** against the British.
- He was a key figure in the **Join India** Movement which wanted to merge the Nizam's kingdom into the Indian Union.
- Seventh Nizam thought that his writings were provoking people against Hyderabad state and issued a firmaan to kill him.
- He was one of the founders of the Communist Party of Andhra Pradesh. He started **Comrade Association**.
- During his visit to Russia, he met **Yuri Gagarin** (first space traveller) in Moscow and wrote a poem on him.
- His son **Nusrat Mohiuddin** worked as secretary for Insaf Tehriq

### JV Narisinga Rao:

- Joginapalli Venkata Narsinga Rao was born **Laksettipeta** of Adilabad District.
- He was the **President of the Hyderabad PCC** (1956) during the reorganization of the states.
- He was elected to the legislature from Laksettipeta in Adilabad.

### Anantula Madan Mohan:

- He was instrumental in establishing the TPS during the 1969 movement.
- In 1970, won Siddipeta by-elections from Telangana Praja Samthi.
- Elected as Member of Legislative Assembly from Siddipeta Constituency in 1972, 78 and

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

<p>83 (next KCR and from 2004 Harish Rao is MLA of Siddipet).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When the Telugu Desam Party came to power in 1983, Madanmohan acted as the opposition leader of the Congress party.</li><li>The <b>JNTU</b> was established during his tenure as Minister of Technical Education <b>in Hyderabad</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Tanguturi Anjaiah:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>His hometown was <b>Banur village (Medak)</b>.</li><li>He worked in <b>Alvin Metal Company</b> in Hyderabad and grew as labour union leader.</li><li>He served as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh between 1980-82. His cabinet was so large that his cabinet was referred to as an <b>Airbus cabinet</b>.</li><li>In 1984 he worked as Central Labour Minister.</li><li>The World Telugu Conferences were held abroad for the first time when Anjaya was the Chief Minister.</li></ul> <p><b>Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>His real name was <b>Vavilala Ramachandra Rao</b></li><li>He was given the title of Vandemataram by <b>Veer Savarkar</b> (at Pandaripuram meeting)</li><li>His writing – <b>Hindu Sanghatan</b></li><li>For participating in Quit India Movement, he was prisoned in <b>Bhagalpur jail in Bihar</b>.</li></ul>	<p>Park opposite to the Assembly, despite several injunctions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Pratap Kishore and Williams</b> Anthi together gathered the belongings of the martyrs like books, certificates etc who died in police firing and put them at the bottom of the memorial in Gun Park on the night before laying the foundation.</li><li>Leadres arrested for attending Foundation ceremony was;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♦ Manik Rao                      ♦ Chenna Reddy</li><li>♦ EV Padmanabhan              ♦ T. Anjaiah</li><li>♦ T Govind Singh                ♦ MM Hashim</li></ul></li><li>The stupa was carved by <b>Ekka Yadagiri Rao</b></li><li>The stupa was completed in 1975</li><li>City Deputy Mayor <b>M. Ramachandraiah</b> inaugurated it on 25 February 1970 in the Clock Tower area of Secunderabad.</li></ul> <p><b>Martyr's stupa specialities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The bottom of the stupa was made of black stone.</li><li>There are nine holes on each side of the four-sides of Black stone &amp; inscriptions on this black stone, and those holes indicate the 9 districts of the then Telangana.</li><li>The stupa was made of red stone, which was built above the bottom.</li><li>Red was chosen as a symbol of sacrifice.</li><li>The stupa has an <b>Ashoka chakra</b> on top.</li><li>This Dharma Chakra reveals that the dead martyrs of the movement sacrificed their lives for protecting Dharma (Truth).</li><li>In the center of the stupa is contains a makara thoranam. This was taken from the Sanchi Stupa.</li><li>The vertical portion of the stupa consists of 9 white stone flowers (Jasmine flower with 9 petals), which symbolizes the sacrifice and peace.</li></ul>
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### **Telangana Martyr's Memorial – Foundation**

- Sridhar Reddy** decided to erect a monument to commemorate the martyrs of the 1969 Separate Telangana Movement.
- The city mayor **S Lakshminarayana** laid the foundation stone for Telangana martyr's memorial on **23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1970** in Gun

# Major events took place in 1970 and later period

## First State level meetings of Telangana Praja Samithi:

- On 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1970, T.P.S State level meeting was inaugurated by **Marri Chenna Reddy** at the Boys Scott Headquarters in Secunderabad.
- The President of the invitation committee of this meeting – **Nagari Krishna**.
- M.P. "Gray"** of the **British Labour Party** was attended as a special guest to this meeting.
- In this meeting only, Marri Chenna Reddy requested the centre to have a referendum on Separate Telangana Statehood.

## 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1970:

- 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1970 was held as a “**Day of Protest**” to mark the completion of one year of launching of a Separate Telangana Movement.
- On this occasion, a big open meeting was organized in the ground of Keshav memorial. This meeting was chaired by **M. Sridhar Reddy**.

## 21<sup>st</sup> January:

- On 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1970, the two Telangana Praja Samithi's headed by Mrs. Sadalakshmi and M. Sridhar Reddy were merged to form a single entity.

## 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1970 – Martyr's Day:

- On 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1969, Martyr Shankar died during firing in Sadashivpet. To commemorate this, Mrs. Sadalakshmi gave a call to observe 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1970 as “**Martyr's day**”.

## **Telangana United Front:**

- In January, 1970, the legislative members seeking Telangana organized a meeting in

Hyderabad under the Chairmanship of **Nukala Ram Chandra Reddy**.

- After the meeting, some Telangana legislators decided to quit the State Government and form the “**Telangana United Front**” party.
- On **6<sup>th</sup> February, 1970** **V.B. Raju** resigned to State Cabinet and formed the “**Telangana United Front**” party and became the party President.
- This front consisted of rebel Congressmen (28) and three Independent members (Total 31).
- Palvai Goverdhan Reddy**, who was the first to sign on the list of this front, later withdrew. The rest of the list is given to the then Assembly Speaker B.V. Subba Reddy.
- On **9<sup>th</sup> February, 1970**, speaker B. V. Subba Reddy announced that “Telangana United Front” party is recognised as the opposition party.
- Rama Chandra Reddy**, became the leader of opposition in the legislature, replacing Gouthu Lachchanna, he was the opposition leader till then.
- Important leaders joined in Telangana United Front:**
  - ♦ Nukala Ram Chandra Reddy
  - ♦ Achyutha Reddy
  - ♦ Konda Laxman Bapuji
  - ♦ K. Ram Chandra Reddy
- On **24<sup>th</sup> March, 1970** during the budget introduction by the Finance Minister Vijay Bhasker Reddy, the members of Telangana United Front walked out of the Assembly for showing the budget estimations separate for Andhra and Telangana region.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

<p><b>Extensive Powers to Telangana Regional Council:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>7<sup>th</sup> March, 1970</b> the president issued an order extending the powers of Telangana Regional Council by amending Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee order – 1958.</li><li>The extended powers, as amended came into effect on <b>9<sup>th</sup> March, 1970</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Increased Powers of Regional Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The details of income – expenditure department wise should be shown separately for Andhra – Telangana region.</li><li>University Education, jobs and industry also come under the ambit of Telangana Regional Committee.</li><li>The rules and regulations to be followed for the recruitment of locals of Telangana come under the ambit of Regional Committee.</li><li>The State Government should submit a report to Regional Committee on the implementation of Central Government decision on Merger of services.</li><li>A report should be submitted every six months to the Regional Committee explaining the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Regional Committee.</li></ul> <p><b>High level Supervisory Committee on Employee's Issues – 1970:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This Committee was appointed as per the resolution made by Telangana Regional Committee in August, 1969.</li><li>The State Government have constituted a high – level committee chaired by "<b>Justice Nasirullah Baig</b>" to give suggestions on the issues of Telangana employees.</li><li><b>Other members in this Committee:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Iqbal Chand (member of Revenue Board)</li><li>C.R. Krishna Swamy (Special Secretary to the Board of Revenue)</li><li>Rao Saheb</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>Telangana should be given a status of Sub-State – V.B. Raju:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In the Rajya Sabha elections held on <b>28<sup>th</sup> March, 1970</b> the president of Telangana United Front <b>V.B. Raju</b>, was elected to Rajya Sabha from Telangana Region by a Margin of 31 votes in the third set of counting under Legislators Quota.</li><li>On <b>13<sup>th</sup> May, 1970</b> <b>V.B. Raju</b> during his speech in Rajya Sabha requested the Central Government to give "Sub-State" status to Telangana, as given to Meghalaya.</li></ul> <p><b>K. V. Ranga Reddy Death:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>24<sup>th</sup> July, 1970</b> K. V. Ranga Reddy (80) died at 10.30 pm.</li><li>The dead body was covered with Telangana Flag and the funeral was held at Amberpet Cemetery with Government's mandate.</li></ul> <p><b>Formation of Telangana Praja Parishad:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Some important persons formed "Telangana Praja Parishad" for achieving Separate Telangana. Important among them:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>K.R. Amos</li><li>Jagan Mohan Reddy</li><li>G.P. Saxena</li><li>Ansari</li></ul></li><li>On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1970</b> about <b>250 members of Parliament presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister</b> with a proposal to establish a legislative mechanism for the implementation of decisions given by the Telangana Regional Committee.</li></ul>
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## Telangana Praja Samithi as a Political Party

- On 28<sup>th</sup> February, 1969 students and lawyers formed “Telangana people’s Convention”, this transformed as “Telangana Praja Samithi” on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1969 and in later period changed as political party due to the entry of political leaders.

### **Khairatabad by-elections:**

- By-elections were held for Khairatabad constituency, due to the death of Congress party M.L.A **B.V. Guru Murthy**.
- In these by- elections, **Telangana Praja Samithi** declared **Nagam Krishna Rao** as their candidate. But Konda Laxman, Sadalakshmi opposed the candidature of Nagam Krishna Rao and made their candidate Venkatesham to file nomination. But, later Venkatesham withdrew his nomination.
- The Ruling congress party declared “**S.Yadagiri**” as its candidate.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> June, 1970 the results were announced in which **Nagam Krishna Rao**, a member of Telangana Praja Samithi, who contested the election with the Separate Telangana Slogan won over **Yadagiri** by a margin of about 14 thousand votes.
- Chenna Reddy commented that, “this is a victory of Telangana people”.
- Due to this, the congress deferred the municipal elections, which are to be held in June due to the fear of losing election.
- At the same time, panchayat Raj elections were held and the Telangana Praja Samithi failed to win as expected.
- However, there were indirect elections for the chairman post of Panchayati Samithi and Zilla

Parishad. The Praja Samithi leaders said that they could not compete with the money and reputation of ruling party.

### **Legislative Council elections:**

- On 24<sup>th</sup> June, 1970 elections were held for **six legislative council seats in Telangana**.
- Out of these 6 seats, **T.P.S contested for 5 seats and won three**.
- In Hyderabad district, from one local constituency T.P.S candidate **Venkat Rami Reddy** won the election and from another constituency Congress candidate K. Prabhakar Reddy won.
- One each T.P.S candidates won in Mahbubnagar and Medak districts.
- On **23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1970 Telangana Praja Samithi was changed as a Political Party**.

### **Siddipet By-election:**

- The rural constituency Siddipet MLA seat has been vacated due to the election of Siddipet legislator **V. B. Raju as a Rajya Sabha member**.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> November, 1970** the by – election was held for Siddipet constituency, in which **Telangana Praja Samithi candidate “Madan Mohan” won over the congress Party candidate P.V. Rajeshwar Rao with 19,800 votes majority**.
- Marri Chenna Reddy said that, “the T. P. S victory in Siddipet by – election will ensure that all regions and communities irrespective of rural and urban areas support for Separate Telangana”.
- With this victory, various political parties have changed their opinion on Telangana.
- At a meeting held in Kakinada, the Jan Sangh Party delegation said that their leadership is going to review its earlier opinion on Telangana.

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- The outcome of Siddipet election is a proof of Public opinion. Therefore, the C.P.I party opined that a solution should be found in the case of Telangana.

### Lok Sabha Elections (1971)

- In March 1971, Indira Gandhi dissolved the Lok Sabha and held general elections.
- On **5<sup>th</sup> March 1971**, in the Lok Sabha By-elections held in Andhra Pradesh, the **Telangana Praja Samithi** under the leadership of Chenna Reddy contested alone with “Shovel” (Salkepara) symbol.
- The Indira Congress contested with “Cow – Calf” symbol.
- In 1971 Parliamentary elections, the **Telangana Praja Samithi won 10 Lok Sabha seats out of 14 Lok Sabha seats in Telangana** (with 47.5 % of votes).
- Of the remaining 4 seats, Congress party won 3 seats and one seat won by C.P.I (M) candidate **Bhim Reddy Narsimha Reddy** from Miryalaguda.

- T.P.S candidates who won 10 seats:**

Constituency	Winning T.P.S candidate
1. Warangal	S.B.Giri
2. Medak	Mallikarjun
3. Hyderabad	G.S.Melkote
4. Siddipet	G.Venkat Swamy
5. Mahbubnagar	J.Rameshwar Rao
6. Nagarkurnool	M. Bhishma Dev
7. Secunderabad	M.M. Hashim
8. Peddapalli	V.Tulasi Ram
9. Nalgonda	K. Rama Krishna Reddy
10. Karimnagar	M. Satyanarayana Rao

- Chenna Reddy did not contest in these elections due to six – year ban imposed by Supreme court.

- With this victory, the Telangana Praja Samithi opined to fulfill its objective by negotiating with the central government.
- But in the same Lok Sabha elections, Indira Gandhi, who won with the absolute majority across the country, did not support for the formation of Separate Telangana State. But in view of the forthcoming Assembly elections in 1972, Indira Gandhi began efforts to merge T.P.S party.
- Later, the President of Telangana Praja Samithi **Marri Chenna Reddy made an oral agreement with 6 conditions in front of Indira Gandhi regarding protections to Telangana and then merged T.P.S with Congress.**
- Marri Chenna Reddy held secret talks with the Delhi Government keeping aside the aspirations of Telangana.
- On **18<sup>th</sup> September, 1971** the state council of Telangana Praja Samithi made a resolution that they decided to merge with the congress, as the centre had finally approved the proposal of Six – principles made by T.P.S.
- On 19<sup>th</sup> September, 1971, the student leaders and Telangana activists convened a meeting, calling the decision of Praja Samithi as a Sabotage and resolved to continue the movement.
- Mrs. Eshwari Bai, Purushottama Reddy, Sridhar Reddy, Pratap Kishore, Santapuri Raghuveera Rao and others have formed **“Sampurna Telangana Praja Samithi”** and tried to continue the movement.

#### **6 Principles proposed by Telangana Praja Samithi:**

1. Removing Brahmananda Reddy from chief Minister’s position (Change of State leadership).

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. To give Statutory powers to Telangana Regional Committee.</li><li>3. Formation of Special Pradesh Congress committee for Telangana.</li><li>4. Separate budget and Separate estimations for Telangana.</li><li>5. Implementation of Mulky rules.</li><li>6. To give the Telangana legislators an opportunity to decide on the issue of separate state, if required, based on the performance of the government.</li><li>• But out of the 6 proposals made by Chenna Reddy to Indira Gandhi, only first proposal was implemented.</li><li>• On <b>15<sup>th</sup> September, 1971</b>, Andhra Pradesh C.M. Brahmananda Reddy resigned.</li><li>• On 24<sup>th</sup> September, 1971, the All India Congress Committee (AICC) accepted the proposal of merging T.P.S into Congress Party.</li><li>• On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1971, AICC examiner <b>C. Subramanyam</b> attended the Congress legislative session, which was held to elect a new leader in place of Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as a new leader.</li><li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> September, 1971</b>, P.V. Narsimha Rao became the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister.</li><li>• First Telangana region person to become the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh – P.V. Narsimha Rao.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1938</b>, he participated in the <b>Vandemataram movement</b> held in Osmania University and was expelled from University.</li><li>• Next, he joined into Nagpur University and completed LL.B.</li><li>• He was the disciple of <b>Swami Ramananda Theertha</b> and actively involved in the politics of the then State Congress.</li><li>• He worked as the founding President of <b>Telugu Academy</b>, which was founded in the year 1968.</li><li>• In <b>1957</b>, for the first time he was elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Congress party from <b>Manthani Constituency</b>.</li><li>• He was elected as M.L.A from Manthani Constituency for the consecutive four terms (1957 – 1977).</li><li>• During <b>1969 movement</b>, P.V. Narsimha Rao was the <b>Minister for Law and Information department</b> in the Kasu Brahmananda Reddy Government.</li><li>• P.V. Narsimha Rao worked as the <b>Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister</b> from 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1971 to 10<sup>th</sup> January, 1973.</li><li>• In <b>1977</b>, for the first time elected to <b>Lok Sabha from Hanumakonda Constituency</b>.</li><li>• In the Union Government, he worked as Minister for Home Affairs, Defence, Planning Commission and as the Foreign Minister.</li><li>• In <b>1991</b>, he assumed the office of <b>Prime Minister of India</b>. He held the post from 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1991 to May 16, 1996.</li><li>• The first South Indian to hold the Post of <b>Prime Minister of India</b> and the only Telugu Person is P.V. Narsimha Rao.</li><li>• He held the post of Prime Minister without being elected to the Parliament. Later, he was</li></ul> |
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### P. V. Narsimha Rao:

- **Pamulaparthi Venkat Narsimha Rao** was born on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1921 in **Laknepally village of Warangal district**. Later, he was adopted by Pamulapathy Ranga Rao and Rukminamma of **Vangara village** of Bheemadevarapalli mandal, Karimnagar district.

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<p>elected to the Lok Sabha from <b>Nandyal</b> Constituency in the by-election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He made the economist Man Mohan Singh as the Finance Minister and introduced new liberalized economic policies in the country.</li><li>• P.V. Narsimha Rao died on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2004.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• P.V. Narsimha Rao was able to speak 17 languages, including English, Hindi and other Southern languages.</li><li>• He translated the great Telugu literary work “Veyipadagalu” of Viswanatha Satyanarayana into Hindi as “<b>Sahasraphan</b>”. For this book, P.V. was awarded with “<b>Kendra Sahitya Academy Award</b>”.</li><li>• He translated Marathi novel “Pan Lakshat Kon Ghero (But who Pays Attention?)” into Telugu as “<b>Abala Jeevitham</b>”.</li></ul>
<p><b>P.V. Narsimha Rao Literary Work:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• P.V. Narsimha Rao has written his autobiography titled as “<b>Insider</b>”. This translated into Telugu as “<b>Lopali Manishi</b>” (Inner Person).</li></ul>	

### **Presidents of Telangana Praja Samithi**

1) <b>Ananthula Madan Mohan</b>	–	From 25 <sup>th</sup> March, 1969 to April 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1969
2) <b>B.S. Giri</b> (Temporary President)	–	From 6 <sup>th</sup> April, 1969 to April 9 <sup>th</sup> , 1969
3) <b>T. N. Sada Lakshmi</b>	–	From 9 <sup>th</sup> April, 1969 to 25 <sup>th</sup> April, 1969
4) <b>Ananthula Madan Mohan</b>	–	From 25 <sup>th</sup> April, 1969 to 22 <sup>nd</sup> May, 1969
5) <b>Marri Chenna Reddy</b>	–	From 22 <sup>nd</sup> May, 1969 to 25 <sup>th</sup> June, 1969
6) <b>Madan Mohan</b>	–	From 25 <sup>th</sup> June, 1969 to 2 <sup>nd</sup> July, 1969
7) <b>T.N. Sada Lakshmi</b>	–	From 3 <sup>rd</sup> July, 1969 to 29 <sup>th</sup> August, 1969
8) <b>Marri Chenna Reddy</b>	–	From 29 <sup>th</sup> August, 1969 to 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 1971

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<b>Organizations during early phase of movement - Founders</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Founders / President</b>
1952	Hyderabad Hitha Rakshana Samithi	G Rama Chary
28/07/1952	Students Working Committee	Buchaiah
1952	Navya Sahithya Samithi	Kuruganti Sitaramaiah
1957	Mitra Mandali	Udayaraju Seshagiri Rao, Pendyala Raghava Rao
1958	Telangana Maha Sabha	-
1960	Sahitya Vikasa Mandali	Vemuganti Narsimha Charyulu
1964	Medak district writer's association	Mudumbai Ranga Krishnama Charyulu
1966	Freeverse Front	Kundurti Anjaneyulu
1966	Srujana (Modern Telugu Literary Platform)	Pendyala Varavara Rao
1968	Telangana Regional Council	Kolishetty Ramdasu
13/01/1969	Telangana Protection Committee	Katam Lakshmi Narayana
13/01/1969	Telangana Students Working Committee	Mallikarjun
25/03/1969	Telangana Praja Samithi (T.P.S)	Madan Mohan
May, 1969	Poti Telangana Praja Samithi (Competitive T.P.S)	Sridhar Reddy
1969	Telangana Congress Samithi	Konda Laxman Bapuji
1969	Sampurna Telangana Praja Samithi	Satyanarayana Reddy, Keshav Rao Jadhav
3/04/1969	Public Integration Committee (Powrula Samaikyatha Sangam)	G Venkata Swamy
20/05/1969	Telangana University College Teacher's Convention	Prof. Shah Manjur Alam
1969	Bhava Samaikyatha Praja Sanghatana	Swamy Ramananda Theertha
1969	Rashtra Samaikyatha Samrakshana Samithi	P.V. Ranga Rao
1969	Telangana NGO'S Union	Aamos
1969	Telangana Advocates Union	B.C.Jain
1969	Telangana Integration Union	G Venkata Swamy
1969	Telangana Udyama Samanvaya Sangham	Achyuth Reddy
1969	Telangana Praja Parishad	K.R. Amoos
1969	Poti T.N.G.O (Competitive T.N.G.O)	Harinath Rao
1969	City Students Integrated Working Committee	Gottem Gopal Reddy
1969	Telangana Vimochana Samithi	K. Narsimha Reddy
1969	Labourers Jiont Action Committee	Govinda Singh
1969	Special Telangana Congress Forum	Marri Chenna Reddy
4/07/1971	Revolutionary Writer's Association (Virasam)	Varavara Rao
1971	Bharathiya Sahithya Samithi	Ande Venkata Rajyam
1972	Jana Natya Mandali	Gaddar

# Mobilisational Phase (1971-1990)

## Court Judgements on Mulki Rules

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mulki means “Native / Local”, Gair Mulki means Non-local / Non-Native. The problem of Gair Mulki started since Medieval period during Bahmanis.</li><li>In 1868, when the first Salarjung was the Prime Minister, he made certain provisions for providing employment to Mulki's.</li><li>In 1884 – 86, during the period of 6<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, the Mulki provisions were made strong through “Civil services Regulation”.</li><li>During 1908 – 10, when Maharaja Kishan Prasad was the Prime Minister, he added some more points to Mulki Regulations.</li><li>Finally, in 1919, the 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a farman on Mulki rules.</li><li>The Mulki rules in 1919 farman, were once again issued by the then Military Governor Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri in November, 1949 through Civil Service Regulation.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>However, Article 372 provides for amendments, changes to the existing legislation and to make new laws by the parliament.</li></ul> |
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### Hyderabad General Recruitment Rules – 1955:

- This rule was created as per Article 309 of the Constitution and issued by a special notification.
- Article – 309** – Recruitment and employment rules for the employees working in Central and State Governments.

### State Reorganization Act for Mulki regulations – 1956 Protection:

- As per Section 119 of State Reorganization Act – 1956, the existing laws in the areas incorporated into new states, will continue to be in force in those areas like as earlier only.
- Accordingly, the Mulki regulations issued by the Raj Pramukh of the State of Hyderabad on **9<sup>th</sup> November, 1955** should be implemented in Telangana region.
- The Amendments on these types of Mulki rules by G.O's, Circulars and legislative Acts were Null and Void. Only the Parliament has the power to amend the Mulki rules, which became effective as per Article 35 (B) of the Constitution.

### Public Employment act – 1957:

- The Central Government drafted the **Public Employment Act – 1957**, by repealing many laws related to employment in the country, which were made before Independence.
- The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Act – 1957 was made in accordance with this Act of Central Government.

### Constitutional Protection for Mulki Rules:

- On January 26<sup>th</sup>, 1950 when the Indian Constitution came into force, as the Mulki rules were already in force in the state of Hyderabad, these rules were given constitutional protections as per the **article 35 (b) of the constitution**.

### As per Article 35 (b):

- Article 16 (3) relates to the laws for imposition of restrictions on the employment of public servants based on their residence (such as the implementation of reservation), these laws will remain in force which were enacted before the constitution.

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- On **21<sup>st</sup> March, 1959**, the Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Act–1957 came into effect. Important sections of this act are Section-2, Section-3 and Section-5.

### **Section - 2:**

- As per Section-2 of this act, the provisions related to residential qualifications for employment by the Government or State – owned enterprises or Local bodies, which are so far in force will be repealed upon the enactment of this act.
- This means that under this Section - 2, the former Mulki Provisions of Telangana Should be repealed. But, Mulki regulations are included in Section-3 for enforcement as set forth in Section 119 of the States Reorganization act and in the Gentlemen's agreement.

### **Section - 3:**

- **Mulki regulations, were included in Section-3 of Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Act-1957** for enforcement of Mulki rules in Telangana.
- As per **Section-3(1)C**, the Central Government may impose the residential qualifications in respect of recruitment of employees in subordinate employment or in Local bodies of Telangana Region.
- According to this, **Mulki is a resident of Telangana for 15 years as on formation of Andhra Pradesh.**
- The rules stipulate that Mulki's should be given a second job in every three vacancies in offices of Head Department (HOD) and Secretariat in the twin cities.

### **Section - 5:**

- Section-5 of the Act provides that the Protections provided in Section – 3 shall be in force for a period of 5 years from date of enactment.

- However, under special circumstances, if qualified locals are not available, then Section - 3 may be relaxed and the non-resident may be appointed.
- The Andhra rulers have violated the Mulki regulations by promoting this relaxation.
- As per the Gentlemen's agreement made on **20<sup>th</sup> February, 1956** in Delhi, the Mulki regulations will continue in Telangana. According to this, Parliament made the **Public Employment Act - 1957 (Residence, Regulations)**.

### **Petition filed by the employees of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station:**

- In 1959, Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy government established the **State Electricity Corporation** and appointed most of the employees from Andhra region.
- And also appointed more of Andhra employees in the **Kothagudem thermal power station** in Khammam district.
- However, in 1968 April, the Government ordered the removal of Non – Mulki's with in 3 months, who were recruited in place of Mulki's and to appoint eligible Mulki's.
- The Non-Mulki employees who lost their jobs at Kothagudem Thermal power station according to these orders, have filed a case in the High court.

### **High Court Judgement**

#### **(3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969):**

- High Court Justice **Kuppu Swamy**, made trial on the above case delivered the following Judgement on **3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969**.
- The Mulki rules set forth in Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Act-1957, does not apply to the A.P. state Electricity Board which is an autonomous body. Hence, he gave the decree in favor of Non-Mulki's.

**High Court Judgement  
(3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1969):**

- After this judgement, the 1969 movement became critical. Due to this Kasu Brahamananda Reddy government held all party meeting on **21<sup>st</sup> January, 1969** and issued G.O.36. According to this G.O, the Non-Locals will be sent to their native places before **28<sup>th</sup> February, 1969**.
- The Andhra employees immediately approached the High Court on G.O.36.
- On **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1969**, the High court's Single bench (**Judge Chinnappa Reddy**) said that Section – 3, which was included in the "Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act -1957" to enforce Mulki rules is against the Fundamental rights. Hence dismissed the **G.O.36** which was issued for the implementation of the Provisions of Section-3.
- A petition was filed against the above Judgement, then High Court formed a division bench with two Judges (**P. Jagan Mohan Reddy & Avula Samba Shiva Rao**).

**Supreme Court Stay  
(17<sup>th</sup> February, 1969):**

- On **17<sup>th</sup> February, 1969**, after hearing the arguments, the Supreme Court gave stay on the Judgement made by High Court on 3<sup>rd</sup> February and also G.O.36. and said not to send back the Andhra employees.
- A.V.S. Narsimha Rao and others working in the Andhra Pradesh Secretariat have filed a case directly in Supreme Court against GO.36. (A.V.S. Narsimha Rao v/s Andhra Pradesh Government).

**High Court Division Bench Verdict  
(20<sup>th</sup> February, 1969):**

- On **20<sup>th</sup> February, 1969**, Judges Jagan Mohan Reddy and Avula Samba Shiva Rao of High Court Division bench have dismissed

the previous judgement given by Justice **Chinnappa Reddy** and gave a decree that **Mulki regulations are Constitutional**.

- However, Court said that Non – Mulki's should not be sent back, but super numeri posts should be created for them wherever they are.
- The division bench has made it clear that the Andhra Pradesh Public employment rules – 1959 is valid.
- Rejecting the argument that Parliament cannot make a law for a particular region in the State, the Division Bench states that "Article 16(3) of the Constitution relates that the parliament has the power to make law related to the issue of residence not only for the entire state but also for any part of the state".
- In case of single Judge's verdict, section – 3 of the Public employment act is Invalid, if the Judgement of Judge Chinnappa Reddy is implemented then also the Mulki regulations (Which means 15 years of residence rules in Telangana region) were in force before the Public Employment Act came into force on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1959. Therefore, the High Court Division Bench made it clear in its ruling that, if Section – 3 of the Public Employment act is invalid, then left over will be old Mulki Rules only.

**Government Response:**

- As the High court Division Bench ruled that the G.O.36 is valid, but the case is pending on G.O.36 in the Supreme court. Hence, the Government decided not to take any action it.

**Supreme Court Full Bench  
Judgement (March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1969):**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> March, 1969**, the supreme Court finally overruled the G.O.36. a **five-Judge bench headed by chief Justice of India Hidayatullah** ruled that **Mulki regulations are unconstitutional and Andhra employees should not be sent back**.

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- The above Judgement was delivered by the chief Justice of India “**M. Hidayatullah**”.
- The Court declined to comment on the Mulki rules present in the old Hyderabad State. The Supreme Court has given this verdict in the case of Secretariat employee **A.V.S. Narsimha Rao v/s Andhra Pradesh Government**.
- This verdict made the Telangana movement violent. Due to this, the center appointed a **panel of Judges** chaired by **Justice Wanchoo** on 19<sup>th</sup> April.

### High Court Full Bench Judgement (9<sup>th</sup> December, 1970):

- **P. Lakshman Rao** and other Andhra Employees of the Public works department have filed a case in High Court against Mulki rules.
- On **9<sup>th</sup> December, 1970**, a bench headed by Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court **Justice Kumaraiah** ruled that “**Mulki rules are Constitutional**”.
- This Judgement was delivered by **Justice Gopal Rao Ekboote** on behalf of the bench.
- Earlier, a Full Bench of Supreme Court gave a ruling dismissing the Section-3 of the Public Employment Act. The High Court gave above Judgement in respect with this decree of Supreme Court.
- Section – 3 of the Public Employment Act was dismissed by the supreme Court. So, it should be considered that Section – 2 is also dismissed and **therefore the Mulki regulations which were in force before the enactment of Public Employment Act – 1957 will continue to be in force**. This was the decree given by High Court.
- Later, some Andhra employees have approached the High Court to reconsider the above decree.

### High Court Full Bench Judgement (14<sup>th</sup> February, 1972):

- In 1961, the Andhra Pradesh Government have temporarily appointed few extension officers in the Department of Industry.
- However, in 1967, the Government have sacked some of these Andhra employees.
- V. Venkat Reddy and some other employees who were dismissed in this way have filed a case in the High Court against the Mulki regulations.
- On **14<sup>th</sup> February, 1972**, a **five-member High Court full bench headed by Justice Obul Reddy (4:1)** heard the arguments and gave a decree that **Mulki regulations does not apply after the emergence of Andhra Pradesh State, hence Mulki rules cannot enforced under any circumstances and they are invalid**.
- Out of these Five Judges, one Judge who disagreed with the remaining four Judges was **Konda Madhava Reddy**.
- P.V. Narsimha Rao Government challenged the Judgement given by the Full bench. Headed by Justice Obul Reddy in the Supreme Court.

### Final Verdict on Mulki Rules:

- On **3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1972**, the Supreme Court dismissed the Decree given by the High Court Full Bench and gave a verdict that “**Mulki Rules are Constitutional**”.
- The Supreme Court held that a person who resides in Telangana region for 15 years will only be eligible for the appointment in the Government Jobs, and “the Mulki rules introduced by the Nizam half a century ago are still valid and that the Mulki regulations are still in force as per **Article 35 (b) of the Constitution**”.
- Even though Andhra Pradesh State was formed with the merger of Andhra Telangana regions, the provisions will remain in force.

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- As per the Supreme Court latest ruling, the Mulki regulations should be applied to Non-Gazetted jobs as well as Gazetted jobs and also to all other types of Jobs.
- This verdict was given by the Supreme Court 5-member bench headed by the **Chief Justice of India Justice S.M. Sikri**.
- In Supreme Court, this case was argued by K. Narsing Rao, brother in-law of P.V. Narsimha Rao on behalf of the Government.  
**Note:** Supreme Court gave Judgement on 3<sup>rd</sup> October, in **Director of Industries & Commerce, Andhra Pradesh Government v/s V. Venkat Reddy Case**.
- The then Chief Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao spoke on this verdict and said that “in view of the Supreme Court verdict there is no obstruction / restriction to Mulki rules and this is final verdict on the controversy”.
- T.N.G.O. President **K. Rama Krishna Reddy** announced that they are happy with the Judgement even though it is delayed.
- The Andhra people who felt that injustice was done to them due to the Supreme Court Judgement, have launched **“Jai Andhra” movement** demanding a separate Andhra State.

### Petition on the definition of “Mulki”:

- Few Andhra region Non-Gazetted employees approached the High Court in 1972 December to define the word “Mulki”.

### 17<sup>th</sup> February, 1973, High Court Judgement:

- The High Court gave a ruling that those who were born and brought up in Telangana are only Mulki is not fair so, and also the persons who are settled in Telangana are also Mulki’s.

### 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1973, High Court Judgement:

- The High Court ruled that Mulki regulations will apply only during the process of initial appointment but does not apply during promotion, seniority and retirement.
- This method is not applicable to All India Services.

### Five – Point Formula, 1972

- On 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1972, after the Supreme Court Judgement, the prime Minister Indira Gandhi held discussions with Andhra and Telangana leaders many times, and announced the “Five-Point Formula” in Lok Sabha on **November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1972** with the intention of satisfying the people of both the regions.

### Issues in the Five – Point Formula:

- In Telangana region, the Mulki regulations will applied to Non-Gazetted jobs, Tahsildar, Civil Assistant Surgeon and Junior Engineer Posts.
  - The Mulki rules will apply to **“Second job in every three jobs”** in direct recruitment of Non – Gazetted jobs in secretariat, the offices of Head of Department and other joint ventures of the State Government.
- These guarantees will be in force in the Telangana region till the end of December, 1980. In the capital city of Hyderabad, these will be operation till the end of December, 1977.**
- The first or second gazette level jobs of various service cadres were made regional, to provide adequate opportunities for government job promotions in Andhra-Telangana region.
- There will be no harm to availabilities of Telangana students present in twin cities regarding educational facilities, including technical and vocational education.

- ◆ In addition, some seats will be created in the educational institutions. Newly created seats can be unconditionally obtained by the students of any region.
- 5. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities, the joint police force of Andhra and Telangana regions will be present.
- This five - point formula could not satisfy the people of both the regions and it led to a separate state movements.
- Dr. Chenna Reddy said that the Prime Minister's Five - Point formula is an "**Abuse of Telangana Protections**" (Telangana Rakshanalu Goddali Pettu).
- **Gouthu Latchanna** speaking on Five – Point formula said that "**this is like, when we ask a King for wish, he gave us two more blows**".
- A.P.N.G.O President **Rama Krishna Rao** said that Five – Point formula is like a "Wasp Comb". He added that this did not solve even one problem but created many problems.
- This formula did not satisfy the Telangana people. This plan was not came into force.

## **Jai Andhra Movement**

- Kasu Brahamananda Reddy is the one, who lost the Chief Minister Post due to 1969 Telangana movement. Despite the suppression of Telangana movement in 1970, the Indira Gandhi have decided to make the Telangana region person as Chief Minister in order to prevent the Separate Telangana sentiment. This led to the resignation of Kasu Brahamananda Reddy in September, 1971.
- P.V. Narsimha Rao, from Karimnagar of Telangana, was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on **30<sup>th</sup> September, 1971**.
- P.V. Narsimha Rao after becoming the Chief minister, he took steps to identify the non-locals and send them back to their native places.
- On **14<sup>th</sup> February, 1972**, the Andhra Pradesh High Court Five-Member bench gave a ruling that Mulki rules are Unconstitutional.
- Following the verdict, **Indira Gandhi** addressed a public meeting held on **17<sup>th</sup> February, 1972** at the grounds of Azamjahi mills in Warangal. And said "we will see that injustice is not done to Telangana People".
- P.V. Narsimha Rao, with the support of Indira Gandhi, Challenged the High Court Verdict in the supreme Court. P.V. Narsimha Rao's brother in-law **K. Narsingh Rao**, argued this case in Supreme Court.
- It was during this Period, P. V. Narsimha Rao has taken many decisions in state, in compliance with the law of land acquisition made by the Central Government.
- On **2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1972**, the Government of Andhra Pradesh issued an ordinance, halting all the land transactions in the State.
- On **15<sup>th</sup> September, 1972**, the State legislative assembly passed "**Land Ceiling Bill**".

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Due to this, P.V. Narsimha Rao turned against Andhra investors and feudal communities.</li><li>• At the same time, on <b>3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1972</b> the Supreme Court ruled that Mulki regulations are Constitutional, this ruling was supported by P. V. the Andhra people did not like this and started “<b>Jai Andhra movement</b>” to separate from Telangana region.</li><li>• At the same time, students in Telangana region demanded full time implementation of Mulki regulations.</li><li>• Some political opportunists have made false propaganda that the land of Andhra peasants in Telangana region will be seized and will drive out the Andhra people from Telangana due to Mulki rules.</li><li>• As the posts of Assistant Engineer and Assistant Civil Surgeon were included under the Mulki rules, the concerned employees have got worried &amp; protested against this.</li><li>• Enraged by this, the Andhra Pradesh people have protested in large numbers demanding the abolition of all protections given to Telangana and due to which Vishalandhra was formed.</li><li>• Students and Employees in Andhra region began to hold meetings and strikes against the Supreme Court verdict.</li><li>• Already the landlords who were against the P.V. Narsimha Rao Government. The Political leader's group which was against P.V. students and employees supported the movement.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This Parishad made a resolution for the separation of Andhra region because, if Andhra Pradesh existence is not possible without conditions.</li><li>• On <b>24<sup>th</sup> October, 1972</b>, when the then Chief Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao visited Eluru in West Godavari district on an official visit, there the students insulted P.V. Narsimha Rao.</li></ul> |
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### **Debate in Lok Sabha:**

- On **21<sup>st</sup> November, 1972**, C.P. I leader **Indrajit Gupta** brought the attention of Lok Sabha on the situations of Andhra Pradesh through a resolution.
- At the same time, **M.P. Pendakanti Venkata Subbaya** demanded that special protections are not necessary for Telangana and those should be abolished immediately.
- On **5<sup>th</sup> December, 1972**, the bandh was organized in Andhra region against the Five-Point formula.
- On **7<sup>th</sup> December, 1972**, Andhra Non-Gazetted employees launched a indefinite strike opposing the five – point formula. **They went on strike for 108 days and called off on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1973.**
- On **10<sup>th</sup> December, 1972**, the opposition parties Janasangh, Independent party and some Congress legislators held a large meeting in Vijayawada demanding Separate Andhra State.
- In this meeting, Swatantra party leader **Gouthu Latchanna** have unveiled the flag for Andhra State.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> December, 1972**, about 1.5 lakh people from various organizations have organized “Jaitra Yatra” in Vijayawada demanding the formation of Separate Andhra State.

### **Praja Parishad - 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1972**

- “Praja Parishad” was formed with **Sardar Gouthu Latchanna** as its President, for the organization of Separate Andhra Movement.
- **Praja Parishad's:**
  - ◆ Vice-President–  
**Nadimpalli Narsimha Rao**
  - ◆ Secretary – Tummala Choudary
  - ◆ Treasurer – Jagarlapudi Chandra mouli.

### **Resignation of Andhra Ministers:**

- Nine Andhra region ministers from P.V. Narsimha Rao's cabinet have resigned to support “Jai Andhra” movement.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 13<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, <b>Batthini Subba Rao</b> was the first person to resign as the Minister. Apart from the movement, there are many other personal reasons for the resignation of these Minister.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This led to clashes and destruction C.R.P.F forces opened fire. Eight people lost their lives. On 25<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, in the early hours Kakani Venkataratnam died due to heart attack, as the death of protestors in the police attacks caused great pain to him.</li></ul> |
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### **Andhra Sena:**

- On 17<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, the Ministers who have resigned and others formed an association named "**Andhra Sena**", preside by **Madala Janaki Ram**, as a part of Jai Andhra Movement.
- The association made a resolution for a separate Andhra State.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, the Andhra Pradesh government have accused N.G.O's president Rama Krishna Rao provoking the Government employees against Mulki's and suspended him.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1972, **Kakani Venkataratnam** and **N.G. Ranga** sought for Separate Andhra State, while addressing a massive public meeting in Guntur.
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1972, Parliament approved the Five- Point formula.
- The Prime Minister announced on the same day in the Lok Sabha that there would be no extension of Mulki regulations, no division of the state and will think regarding the creation of regional development boards.

### **Procession by United State supporters in Vijayawada:**

- On 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, the supporters of United State held procession in Vijayawada with the support of Communist Party of India (C.P.I), as the five – point formula was made statutory by the Parliament.
- The procession was also supported by the then Chief Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao.
- But Kakani Venkataratnam and hundreds of Separate State activists, who are seeking separate Andhra State, have obstructed the procession of the United State Supporters.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Initially, "Jai Andhra" movement led by – <b>Kakani Venkataratnam</b>.</li><li>After the death of Kakani, "Jai Andhra" movement was led by – <b>B.V. Subba Reddy, Vasantha Nageshwar Rao</b>.</li><li>Few important leaders who participated in Jai Andhra movement – <b>Kakani Venkaratnam, Sardar Gouthu Latchanna, B.V. Subba Reddy, N.G. Ranga, Vasantha Nageshwar Rao</b>.</li></ul> |
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### **Separate Telangana Congress forum:**

- Marri Chenna Reddy has set up "Separate Telangana Congress forum", when Jai Andhra movement was on peaks.
- On 27<sup>th</sup> December, 1972, the Joint Action Committee of Andhra – Venkateshwara University students met in Nellore. On this occasion, the President of this Committee **B.J. Augustine**, called for an armed struggle for the achievement of separate state. The young leaders who participated in this movement were Venkaiah Naidu, Y.S.R and Chandra Babu Naidu.

### **Tirupati Sabha:**

- On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1972, the Andhra region Congress leaders held meeting in Tirupati, chaired by B. V. Subba Reddy.
- This meeting was attended by 99 Assembly members, 32 Legislative Council members, 11 M. P's and Zilla Parishad Presidents and discussed about the creation of Separate Andhra State.
- In this meeting, it was resolved to carry out a non – cooperative movement, without paying taxes to the Government.

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- On 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1973, the police opened fire on those marching in support of Jai Andhra movement. Three young men have died.
- Aggrieved by this incident, 15 M.P's of Coastal and Rayalaseema regions issued an ultimatum to the Central Government for the creation of separate Andhra State before 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1973, otherwise warned with serious consequences.
- In a meeting, the State Reorganization Commission member (S.R.C) **Hridaynath Kunzru** opined that "**Creation of Andhra and Telangana States is a Wise decision**".
- In Andhra Pradesh, many people were killed in police firings and due to lathi-charge Law and Order was completely deteriorated.
- At the same time, P.V. Narsimha Rao faced many problems. Due to Land ceiling act, the feudal and business groups launched a campaign against P.V. Narsimha Rao.
- Andhra region students and employees were against P.V. for implementing Mulki regulations. Pressure from all sections increased on the Central Government to remove P.V. Narsimha Rao from the post of Chief Minister.

### President's Rule:

- In the wake of Jai Andhra movement, on **10<sup>th</sup> January, 1973**, P.V. Narsimha Rao resigned as Chief Minister, under the instructions of Indira Gandhi.
- On **18<sup>th</sup> January, 1973**, President's rule was imposed in Andhra Pradesh.
- During the President's rule, the State Legislature was kept under "Suspended Animation", instead of abolition.

**Note:** if the Legislature is kept under Suspended animation, it is likely to be re-instituted.

- The then Andhra Pradesh Governor – **Khandubhai Kasonji Desai**.
- Advisors to Governor – **H.C. Sarin**  
**V.K. Rao**.

### Continuation of Jai Andhra Movement:

- On **30<sup>th</sup> January, 1973**, complete Telangana bandh was maintained peacefully under the supervision of "Sampurna Telangana Praja Samithi".
- The Telangana Praja Samithi has warned the Government to declare a State Separation by February 5<sup>th</sup>, in a meeting held at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad. Earlier, even "Andhra Working Committee" has warned Central Government and set 5<sup>th</sup> February as the last date for the formation of separate Andhra State.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> February, 1973**, two lakh women held massive presentation in Vijayawada, as a part of Jai Andhra movement.
- Women from all professions participated in the procession with colorful sarees, flowers, Vermilion & turmeric with "Jai Andhra" slogan for about 5 miles.
- On 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1973, special congress forum chairman Dr. Chenna Reddy, while speaking in a meeting at Pochampadu of Nizamabad district said "Even though the right time has come for partition, the Telangana legislators who are still supporting United Andhra Pradesh, should be gifted with Bangles and Vermilion".
- Former C.M. Kasu Brahamananda Reddy** said in another meeting that "The peaceful creation of Andhra and Telangana states is perhaps the only way to come out of the present situation in the State".
- The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made an attempt to appease the movements by appointing Telangana Lok Sabha member **G.Venkat Swamy** as Deputy Minister for Labour and Kottha Raguramaiah of Andhra as Union Minister in 1973.

### Jai Andhra Front:

- In April, 1973, an Organization named "Jai Andhra Front" was formed, due to Differences between Jai Andhra movement leaders.

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- Gouthu Latchanna, Annabattula Nageshwar Rao and Thenneti Vishwanatham played lead role in formation of this front.
- **B. Satyanarayana Reddy**, one of the founders of Sampurna Telangana Praja Samithi, attended the Jai Andhra front meeting.
- Film Stars Krishna, Vijay Nirmala, NTR, ANR, Krishnam Raju and others supported Separate Andhra movement.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> February, 1973, **Akkineni Nageshwar Rao** and **N.T. Rama Rao** appealed to the Central Government in a joint Statement “to divide the Andhra and Telangana as two separate states by giving value to the public aspirations.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> February, 1973, Smt. Vijaya Nirmala and film star Krishna went on a 24-hour hunger strike at **Panagal Park, Madras**, seeking state separation. Other movie stars started six – day relay hunger strike.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1973, the president’s rule was extended for another **six months**.
- Jai Andhra movement was slowly watered down due to tactics of H.C. Sarin.

### **Jana Sangh Party in the State Partition movement:**

- The Jana Sangh Party, which called for United State during 1969 movement, have supported the demand for separate States of Andhra – Telangana during 1972 – 73.
- **Jana Sangh party president Atal Bihari Vajpayee** said that the party have changed the stand, because both Andhra – Telangana regions are demanding for separate states.
- In affiliation to Jana Sangh Party, the “Andhra Sangharshan Samithi” was formed in Andhra region and “Telangana Sangharshan Samithi” in Telangana. By these Jana Sangh Party played important role in the movements.

### **Vijayawada Sabha:**

- On 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1973, the meeting was organized in Vijayawada under the aegis of Advocates Association, which was chaired by **Hari Ananth Padmanabha Sastri**.
- Jana Sangha party president **Vajpayee** attended this meeting and gave the slogan “**Jai Andhra – Jai Telangana**”. He attacked the CPI party and said that it should not be called as communist party. And it criticized as “**Her Majesty’s Royal Opposition**”. Vajpayee said that “there were police firing in 10 districts of State and atrocities of C.R.P.F”.
- In this meeting, Kodali Damodaraiah sang “**Agadura eka Andhra Udyamam**” song (Andhra Movement won’t stop now).
- Vajpayee said that “**the army which should be sent against enemy, is being sent against people, this is insult to country and army**”.
- Vajpayee said, “**Language alone does not solve the problems and language alone will not bring the hearts of the people together**” in Vijayawada Sabha.

### **Andhra Sangharshana Samithi Conference:**

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1973, the Andhra Sangharshana Samithi held a large public meeting chaired by Kolimarla Venkateshwarulu at Gandhi Park, Guntur, in support of Jai Andhra Movement.
- In this meeting, Vajpayee said “**With the Gunshots, the bodies will be shattered, but the aspirations in the hearts won’t shatter**”. He cautioned not to restrain the movement with police force.

### **Telangana Sangharshana Samiti Conference:**

- On 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1973, the Telangana Sangharshana Samiti organized a conference in the Presidentship of Jagan Mohan Reddy at Keshav Memorial school, Hyderabad.

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- Vajpayee who attended this conference said, “**Telangana – Andhra Raji – Kya Karenge Indraji**” (if Telangana – Andhra compromise, what Indraji will do). Vajpayee said, “when the people of Andhra – Telangana want to break up amicably, no power can prevent them”. And the target could be achieved.
- Vajpayee said that “**the earthquake won’t come, if two Telugu states are formed**”.

### **Telanganism of Paga Pulla Reddy:**

- **Gadwal Legislative member ‘Paga Pulla Reddy’**, who led the Vishalandhra movement during 1950–55 in Telangana region and who supported the United State during 1969, have said that he is aspiring for separate Telangana in February, 1973.
- Separate State movements in Andhra – Telangana region were sparked after the Supreme Court verdict that “**Mulki rules are Correct**” on **3<sup>rd</sup> October, 1973**. In view of these movement, **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has announced a Six – Point formula**.

### **Six – Point Formula (Shut Sutra Scheme)**

- On **21<sup>st</sup> September, 1973**, Indira Gandhi announced the “Six-Point Formula”.
- Due to this formula, the Mulki rules that were existing in Telangana since long period, have ceased to exist.
- Previously, a person who resides in Telangana for 15 years, would be considered as “Mulki”. The person who had lead role in framing the Six – Point formula – K.C. Pant (Central Irrigation and Power Minister).

### **Six-Points:**

1. To accelerate the development of the backward areas of the State, and planned development of the State Capital by allocating special funds. Establish a planning board at

- State level and set – up Sub – committees for the development of backward areas, to oversee the development process.
2. Same approach should be applied throughout the state, in respect of preference of local candidates in the educational institutions. Establishment of a new Central university in the State, especially in the Capital City Hyderabad to augment the existing educational facilities.
  3. Natives should be given priority to specified extent in jobs that are directly recruited in accordance with State requirements. They are;  
**A) Non – Gazetted posts in Local organizations / bodies.**  
**B) Tahsildars, Junior Engineers and Civil Assistant Surgeons.**
    - ◆ The following Jobs are exempted:  
Non-Gazetted posts, Secretariat, Offices of Head of Departments, other State level offices and Hyderabad City Police.
    - ◆ For Promotions, Gazetted officers are classified as Primary and Secondary levels.
  4. The formation of High – Power “**Administrative Tribunal**” is must to deal with the grievances of services regarding appointments, seniority, promotion and other matters. The decisions of the tribunal should ordinarily be binding on the State Government.
  5. The Constitution should be amended so as to give legitimacy to the above issues. The President is empowered to issue orders on the above issues.
  6. Due to implementation of above principles, the continuation of Mulki rules and the Regional Committee is deemed unnecessary.
  - Telangana leaders who signed on this Six – Point formula were P.V. Narsimha Rao, Kodati Rajamallu, V. B. Raju, Jalagam Vengal Rao, J. Chokka Rao and others.

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- The leaders who opposed the Six – Point formula and directly told the Minister of State for Home Affairs K.C. Pant that they will not sign on this paper were – S.B. Giri, G.S. Melkote, Mallikarjun, M.M. Hashim & others.
- Marri Chenna Reddy** said that, “Telangana people do not like any solution, except a separate State”.

### Andhra Congress Working Committee Meeting:

- On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1973, the Andhra Congress convened a meeting in Hyderabad, chaired by Separate State activist B. V. Subba Reddy.
- In this meeting, the leaders have unanimously assented the Six – Point formula.

### Article 371-D, Presidential order

- In May, 1974, Parliament made the “32<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment”, to give Constitutionality to the Six – Point formula announced on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1973.
- President gave assent to the “32<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment bill” on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1974, while this amendment act came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1974.
- Through this 32<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment, Article 371 (D) and Article 371 (E) were newly included in the Constitution.
- As per Article 371 (E), the Parliament can establish a central university in Andhra Pradesh through a special act.
- Due to the authority vested in him through article 371(D), the then President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed issued the notification GSR – 524 (E) on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 1975. This is known as the Presidential order.
- This Presidential order is also known as “The Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local cadres & regularization of Direct recruitment) order – 1975”.

- On 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1975, the State Government issued G.O. No: 674, prescribing the points to be followed for employment recruitment.

#### Key Aspects of the Presidential order include:

- Classification of Zones.
- Reducing the time period for a local candidate to 4 years.
- Local cadres and local area determination.
- transfers.

#### Classification of Zones:

- Andhra Pradesh total 23 districts were classified into 6 zones.
- Among these Zone 1, 2 and 3 belong to the Coastal area, the 4<sup>th</sup> Zone to Rayalaseema region and the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> zones to Telangana region.
- According to the Presidential orders, education and jobs are reserved zone – wise. That means the candidates of a zone are local only to that zone and non – local to the rest of the zones.

Zone 1 – 4 : Districts of Andhra region.

Zone 5 : Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Warangal.

Zone 6 : Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar.

#### Reduction of time period to 4 years for a Local:

- Local candidate means the one who studies for 4 consecutive years from 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grade in an area, there he will be treated as local.

#### Local cadres and Local Areas determination:

##### A) District – Level Cadres:

- In a district, all the L. D. C levels jobs in the Government offices and institutions come under District-level cadre. For this type of recruitment, every district will be considered as a local area.

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### **B) Zonal – Level Cadres:**

- Zonal – Level Cadres are all the Non – gazetted jobs which are higher than LDC level in government offices and institutions in a zone. For these recruitments, every zone will be considered as a local area.

### **C) Multi – Zonal Level Cadres:**

- If required, a district level cadre can be extended to more than one district. Similarly, a zone – level cadre can be extended to more than one zone. These are known as Multi – zonal level cadres.

### **Posts reserved for Local Candidates:**

- ◆ District level cadre posts – 80%,
- ◆ Zonal level non – gazetted posts – 70%,
- ◆ Zonal level gazetted posts – 60 %.
- The jobs which are left over after reserving for the local candidates, should be filled through open competition, but should not be reserved for non-local candidates. All local and non-local candidates are eligible for open posts.

### **Transfers:**

- Transfers can take place from one local area to another and as well as from the institution under Presidential order to the institution which does not come under Presidential order, if required by following certain rules.
- The following State level offices are exempted from the scope of local reservation **as per Paragraph (14) of the Presidential decree.**
  - ◆ 14(A) – Posts in state secretariat
  - ◆ 14(B) – Offices of Head of Department
  - ◆ 14 (C) – State level Special offices and Establishments
  - ◆ 14 (D) – Posts in State level offices and institutions
  - ◆ 14 (E) – Posts related to the major development projects
  - ◆ 14 (F) – Appointments made under Clause (B) of Section (3) of Hyderabad City Police act.

- **According to 14 (F),** the Police system in Hyderabad is considered as a free zone. That means a person from anywhere in the state can work as Hyderabad Police.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> November, 1975**, the Government issued another G.O. 728 in accordance with the Presidential orders. **According to this, Hyderabad City falls under 6<sup>th</sup> Zone.** So, Hyderabad is considered as free zone only for Police recruitments.
- Once a person gets a job in Hyderabad, there is no chance of transferring to different zones. Similarly, a person from other zones cannot be transferred to Hyderabad. But contrary to this rule, many police officers from Andhra were transferred to Hyderabad.
- Although some officers are exempted from local reservation as per 14<sup>th</sup> para of Presidential Orders, but the G.O.728 states that the “**Equitable Share**” principle should be applied to all employments and transfers in all the exempted offices.

### **The organizations which are not mentioned in the Presidential order:**

- ◆ Institutions and Universities that receive Government grants,
- ◆ Corporations, boards under the supervision of the Government and
- ◆ Secretariat posts and offices of Head of Department.

### **Injustice done to Telangana due to Six-Point formula (Presidential Order):**

#### **1) Mulki rules were abolished:**

- The period of time, to be recognized as a local of Telangana was **reduced from 15 years to 4 years.** As per 9<sup>th</sup> Para included in 371 article the Andhra employees who had so far illegally entered, were identified as legitimate.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- 2) Telangana Regional Committee**  
**Constituted in 1958 was dissolved:**
- ◆ As Telangana Regional committee was dissolved, there was no Protection for Telangana lands.
  - ◆ Regional development board was formed in place of Telangana Regional committee. But there was no use.
- 3) The provision of separate budget estimation to Andhra and Telangana regions was also abolished.**

### **Violations of Presidential Orders:**

- As per Presidential orders, all the vacancies other than reservation posts for local candidates in local and zonal levels, shall be filled through open competition. But, the remaining posts other than reserved posts, were reserved for non – locals and filled only by non-locals.
- Few district level cadres are converted as Zonal level cadres and reduced the reservation quota for local candidates from 80% to 70% and illegally increased the non – local quota.
- The non-gazetted cadres are converted as Zonal level Gazetted cadres and reduced the reservation quota for local candidates from 70% to 60%.
- When appointments are made, the posts were first filled in reserve quota instead of filling it through open competition. Therefore, all the local candidates who are likely to be selected in open competition. Based on merit, were selected into reserved quota.
- Thousands of candidates from Andhra region got jobs as a local candidate of Telangana, by producing the Bogus/ fake certificates. And looted the jobs of Telangana candidates.
- Severe injustice was done to Telangana region candidates in the offices of State Secretariat, Head of Department, State wide offices etc.

- Injustice was done to Telangana region by claiming that the Universities, the boards under Government supervision and the educational institutions that receive government grants will not come under the Presidential orders.
- Many illegal transfers were made due to the options given by Presidential orders. About 99% of transfers were made from other regions to Telangana.
- Similarly, the 14(F) para of Presidential order will tell about the Clause (b) of Section 3 of the Hyderabad City Police Act. According to this, Hyderabad is considered as free zone in police recruitments.
- But Andhra rulers misused this, separated Hyderabad from 6<sup>th</sup> zone and turned into free zone in many other Government departments.
- In the name of City zone, many candidates from rest of regions in state were illegally transferred and allowed deputations into various departments and educational institutions in Hyderabad. This left a lot of Depression among Telangana youth and employees.
- After the Jai Andhra movement in 1973, the people of Telangana lost much of the benefits which were allotted due to 1969 Telangana movement.

### **Officers Committee (Jai Bharath Reddy Committee) Report–1984**

- In 1984, the NTR government appointed a three – member IAs officer's committee headed by **Jai Bharath Reddy**, following the complaint lodged by the Telangana NGO President Swaminathan that Six – Point formula and Presidential orders were violated.
- This committee is also known as **officer's committee**. The other two members in the committee are:
  - 1) Kamalnathan
  - 2) Umapathi Rao

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- The committee was formed to determine the number of Andhra region employees appointed in Telangana after the Presidential orders.
- This committee submitted 36 pages report that 58,962 non-locals acquired employment in Telangana from the date of enforcement of presidential Orders i.e., **18<sup>th</sup> October, 1975** to till **30<sup>th</sup> June, 1981** by violating the Presidential order.
- According to the committee report, the non-locals in various districts.

### Zone - 5: Khammam – 10,353 (24.6%)

Adilabad – 5099 (11.5%)  
Karimnagar – 4638 (10.2%)  
Warangal – 3141 (11.6%)

### Zone – 6: Hyderabad – 22,722 (22.3%)

Nizamabad – 4286 (17.5%)  
Nalgonda – 3707 (14.3%)  
Ranga Reddy – 2103 (14.5%)  
Mahbubnagar – 1489 (5.8%)  
Medak – 1424 (8.0%)

**Note:** the number in the brackets represent the percentage of non – locals in the total workforce of district.

- Telangana NGO's started protests again, as government does not respond to Jai Bharath Reddy committee report.

### Sundaresan Committee:

- N.T. Rama Rao Government appointed another committee headed by **V. Sundaresan (IAS)** to examine the report submitted by Jai Bharath Reddy committee.
- By December, 1985, the committee has submitted its report to the Government. According to the report of the committee, these are very few officials from Telangana region among the employees in Telangana.
  - I.A.S - 8%
  - I.P.S - 11%
  - I.F.S - 15%
  - High Court Judges - 25%
  - Only one Telangana person among the collectors of 23 districts.

### G.O. 610 - 1985

- On **30<sup>th</sup> December, 1985**, N.T. Rama Rao Government released **G.O.610**, based on the recommendations of Jai Bharath Reddy committee and V. Sundaresan committee. It is mentioned in the G.O that, 610 G.O should be implemented by **31<sup>st</sup> March, 1986**.
- This G.O.610 was released in the name of Andhra Pradesh Governor, with the signature of Government Chief Secretary General Shravan Kumar.

### Important Points in G.O.610:

- As per **G.O.610**, all the non-Telangana employees appointed in the 5 & 6<sup>th</sup> zones against the Presidential orders, shall be sent back by **31<sup>st</sup> March, 1986**.
  - Additional super numerary jobs should be provided wherever necessary, so that they can be transferred.
- The non-locals appointed in non – gazetted cadres of Jurala, Srisailam left canal and Sriram Sagar projects should be transferred to their respective zones.
- Equal justice should be done for all the local cadres in the recruitment of jobs in the State Secretariat, offices of head of departments and other State level offices.
- Action should be taken against the non – locals who have registered in the Telangana region employment exchange through bogus certificates and acquired jobs illegally.
- All the appeals filed by the Telangana region candidates against illegal appointments and promotions should be resolved by **31<sup>st</sup> March, 1986**.
- Transfer of Staff between various local areas and cadres should not be done as per their wish.
- All the appointments and promotions that took place since the implementation of presidential order should be examined.

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- GO.610 was released but N.T.R Government did not make efforts for its implementation. During the same period, N.T.R Government issued **G.O.564** on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 1985, to send back the non-locals appointed for Telugu Ganga Project in Rayalaseema. This G.O.564 was implemented immediately and transferred all the employees appointed illegally from zone 4 to zone 1, 2 and 3. But, the non – locals who were illegally recruited in zone 5 and zone 6 of Telangana region were not sent back since three decades.

### J. M. Girglani Commission

- As G.O.610 was not implemented properly, the frustration and anger increased among the Telangana employees.
- The Telangana N.G.O association have repeatedly demanded the government to send back the non – locals in Telangana to their hometowns.
- Chandra Babu Naidu Government observed this and appointed **J.M. Girglani (Jeto Mangaldas Girglani)**, one – member commission on **25<sup>th</sup> June, 2001** through G.O.270 (**to examine the implementation of G.O.610**).
- The commission was given **90 days** (3 months) of time to submit its preliminary report.
- On **6<sup>th</sup> October, 2001**, the Girglani commission submitted an interim report.
- On 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2001, the discussions were held in the State Assembly on this report.
- Later, the government has set up a house committee in February,2002 headed by **Revuri Prakash Rao** on the interim report of Girglani commission.
- On **30<sup>th</sup> September, 2004**, J.M. Girglani commission have submitted its final report to **Y.S. Rajshekhar Reddy** Government.
- Y.S.R have disclosed this report in the Assembly in the year 2005.

- Initially, Y.S.R have set up a committee headed by **Uttam Kumar** to look into Girglani report. But this committee has not submitted any report. Later, Y.S.R have formed a Cabinet Ministers Committee headed by **M.Satyanarayana**. But, no report has been submitted by this committee also.
- In **December, 2006**, the State Government has appointed a committee under the leadership of minister for Rural Development **D. Srinivas**, to monitor the implementation of G.O.610. Despite the formation of many committees, the report of Girglani was not implemented.

### Important points of Girglani Report:

- Girglani have noted that the Presidential orders were **violated in 126 methods**. These **violations were categorised into 18 types and suggested 35 remedial measures**.
- In the report, it was mentioned by Girglani how the Presidential orders were violated, which must be followed during recruitment of employees.

### The most important of them:

- Appointments should be made in accordance with local reservation based on district, zone and state as a unit. But the district posts have been converted into zonal posts and zonal posts into state level posts, disturbing the local reservations.
- Non-gazetted posts are converted as Gazetted posts without the permission of Central Government. With this, the 70 % reservation for Non – gazetted posts will be reduced to 60 % reservation due to the conversion as gazetted posts. This will result in 10 % of reservation loss.
- As specified in 14<sup>th</sup> para of the 1975 Presidential orders, local reservations were excluded for certain State – level offices. Due to this, the State – level offices which were 51

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<p>in 1975 were increased to more than 200 by 2004. In this way, the jobs in those offices were exempted from local reservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As per para 5(1) of Presidential order, transfers should not be made from one district to another and from one zone to another. But transfers were allowed in exceptional cases for public benefit. Using this exception, there were unilateral transfers from Andhra Pradesh to Telangana.</li><li>Local reservations were abolished in Hyderabad, by naming it as free zone and 7<sup>th</sup> zone. In the name of deputation, employees were transferred from Andhra to Hyderabad and settled permanently in Hyderabad.</li><li>Many Andhra people got teacher jobs in Telangana by providing bogus certificates on residency eligibility.</li><li>Telangana people constitute 40 percent of the State's population but the state employees from Telangana region are not more than 16%.</li><li>the representation of Telangana region employees does not exceed 10 % in Secretariat, Government corporations and boards.</li></ul>	<p>should coordinate the implementation of the Presidential order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Employees must clearly state their hometown and district, locality in the Service register. Proper measures should be taken to compulsorily implement the Presidential orders in Public sector organizations and Government corporations.</li></ul>
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### **Suggestions made by Girglani Commission:**

- The violations of Presidential orders should be corrected and to implement orders effectively in the job appointments, postings, promotions, deputations should be stopped immediately and reviewed.
- Establish a monitoring authority for the implementation of presidential orders. Employees should be educated on Presidential orders. A website should be opened on the Presidential orders.
- The legislative committee should be set up to monitor the local reservation as per Presidential orders. The cabinet subcommittee

# Naxalite Movement in Telangana

Anti-Landlord Struggle in Jagityala – Siricilla, North Telangana

## Rise & Spread of Naxalite Movement, Consequences

- The Naxalite movement started from a village called **Naxalbari**, in the state of West Bengal.
- In 1967, the Santhal tribes, led by **Charu Majumdar**, assembled in this village of Naxalbari and launched the movement for economic and social equality. Hence, the movement is named as **Naxalite movement**, after the name of the Village.
- The Naxalbari peasant movement have clearly defined it's aims with the slogan of land, food and liberation.
- Based on the concept that land belongs to the one who works on it, the ideology of the movement was declared, that the new revolution pivots on the agrarian revolution
- The new democratic revolution means the fight against landlordism and imperialism.
- First person to call for the achievement of economic and social equality through revolutionary struggle was – **Karl Marx**.
- Karl Marx explained the concept of equality in his book “**Das Kapital**”.
- **Lenin** influenced by Karl Marx’s theories, have led the **October / Bolshevik revolution** in Russia in 1917 and ended the rule of Tsar emperors and became the world’s first Communist party to form the Government.
- In 1917, Lenin founded the “**Communist International**” organization. The Indian member who joined this organization – **M.N. Roy**.
- **M.N. Roy** introduced communist sentiments in India through his magazine “**Van Guard**”

and S.A. Dange through his paper “**Socialist**”.

- **Manabendra Nath Roy (M.N. Roy)**, inspired by Russian Communist theories of achieving economic and social equality through revolutionary struggle, have founded “**Communist Party of India**” (**CPI**) in Tashkent (Present day Uzbekistan capital) in **October, 1920**.
- **In 1925**, Communist leaders gathered in **Kanpur** to reinstate C.P.I in India. **Satya Bhakta**, worked as the first secretary of C.P.I.
- **In 1934**, the Communist party was banned in India.
- **In 1936**, **Puchalapalli Sundarayya** founded Andhra Communist Party in Kakinada.
- **In 1940**, **Ravi Narayan Reddy** and **Baddam Yella Reddy** founded Hyderabad Communist Party. The Communists did not co operate with the British in World War – II in 1939. But in the wake of Hitler’s invasion on Russia in 1941, Russia participated in world war II on behalf of British and gave a call to World Communists to join with British in this War.
- Due to this, from 1941 onwards the Communists participated in World War II and supported British in India.
- In 1942, the Communists supported the British during **Quit India movement**. Because of this, Communists lost some of their importance in India.
- On **23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1942**, the ban on the Communist Party was lifted. Communist Party was defeated in the Central Legislative house elections in 1945 and State Legislative Assembly elections in 1946.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ranadiva</b>, the then Communist party Secretary said that these democratic elections will not work for us and economic and social equality is possible only through armed struggle and gave a call for armed struggle in 1946.</li><li>• Between 1946 and 1951, there was an armed struggle in Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Kerala and Telangana in India. There were violent incidents in other areas.</li><li>• In 1949, Communist party formed Government in China under the leadership of <b>Mao Zedong</b>.</li><li>• India-Russia relations strengthened after Russian Communist leaders Bullanin and Khrushchev visited India in 1956. In 1956, Communists meeting was held at Palghat, Kerala.</li><li>• In this meeting, one group was influenced by Russian ideology and came forward to work with Congress in India and the other Group influenced by Chinese Communist and Claimed that they don't want to work with Congress.</li><li>• In this meeting, the one who was influenced by Russian ideology and wanted to work with Congress – <b>Ravi Narayan Reddy</b>.</li><li>• The one who supported Chinese Ideology and do not want to work with Congress were :<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Puchalapalli Sundarayya</b></li><li>◆ <b>Basava Punnaiah</b></li></ul></li><li>• In 1964, communist Convention was held in <b>Calcutta</b>, where the Communist party is split into two parties.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) CPI Secretary - S.A. Dange<br/>Ravi Narayan Reddy</li><li>2) CPM Secretary - Puchalapalli Sundarayya</li></ol></li><li>• CPI party defended Soviet Russia while CPI(M) party defended China.</li><li>• At the same time, some activists with the idea of advancing the Anti – feudal struggles in the light of Political ideologies such as Marxism,</li></ul> | <p>Leninism and Maoism have come out from CPI, CPM parties and formed new parties. In 1967, elections were held in West Bengal prior to elections, CPI (M) party released the manifesto, in which the party promised to distribute 6 lakh acres of Vacant land to Tribals in Bengal. With these promises, the CPI (M) party won the 1967 elections. <b>Ajay Mukherjee</b> sworn in as Chief Minister and Jyothi Basu as Deputy Chief Minister and Home Minister.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• But the CPI (M) government has refused to distribute the vacant lands to the poor in accordance with its election promise. <b>Charu Majumdar</b>, General Secretary of the CPI (M) in Darjeeling, opposed the Decision of the party.</li><li>• In <b>May, 1967</b>, the people of <b>Siliguri</b> in Darjeeling (West Bengal), under the leadership of Charu Majumdar, began to occupy the crops and lands of Jothedars (Zamindars).</li><li>• The land agreement papers were seized from Jothedars and were burnt. Thousands of formers have Voluntarily joined the movement.</li><li>• However, on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1967, the police blocked the peasants and tribesmen who were involved in the land invasions. Later in clash, seven women and two children died due to police firing.</li><li>• Leader of the movement Charu Majumdar declared that the peasant liberation war has started due to this event.</li><li>• Peasant struggles were started in Naxalbari village and surrounding villages. There were restraints on this struggle not only by Bengal Government but from all over Country.</li><li>• Students, Intellectuals and people from all walks of life started protests in support of Naxalbari struggle.</li><li>• The peasant struggle leaders of almost all parts of the country accepted the Naxalbari way of Struggle and made contacts with the Naxalbari movement leaders.</li></ul> |
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- In 1967 – 68, local body elections were held in West Bengal. There was a rift between Naxalites regarding contesting in these elections.
- Thus, the Naxalite movement, which began in 1967, was split into A.I.C.C.R and U.C.C.R.I.M.L in the earlier phase.

### **A.I.C.C.R:**

- A.I.C.C.R (all India Co – ordinating Committee of Communist Revolution) was formed by **Charu Majumdar** and **Kanu Sanyal**. They called for an immediate armed conflict and to boycott the local body elections in West Bengal.
- **Their supporters are:** K.G.Krishna Murthy, Kondapalli Sitaramaiah, Panchadi Krishna Murthy, Vempatapu Satyanarayana and Choudary Tejeshwar Rao.

### **U.C.C.R.I.M.L:**

- U.C.C.R.I.M.L (Unity Centre of Communist Revolutionaries of India) have opposed the armed struggle.
- **Their Supporters are:** Tarimela Nagi Reddy, Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao.
- Even they supported armed struggle, but said no for immediate armed struggle and gave a call to contest in panchayat elections.
- In **June, 1968**, **Bardhan** was elected for C.P.M plenary.

### **Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) CPI (M.L):**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1969**, on the occasion of Lenin Jayanthi Utsavalu, **Charu Majumdar and Kanu Sanyal** founded C.P.I(M.L) party.
- On May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1969 Kanu Sanyal announced the formation of C.P.I(M.L) party and policies of party at "**Shaheed Minar**" ground in **Calcutta**.
- **Charu Majumdar**, served as the first General Secretary of C.P.I (M.L).

### **These Party Policies are:**

1. Conquering the lands.
  2. Practicing guerrilla warfare techniques to protect the occupied lands.
  3. Ruling powers to workers and peasants.
- Workers and peasants means the landless people, small farmers, middle farmers and big farmers. This is known as the "**New Democratic Revolution**", which is the first phase of socialist revolution.
  - **C.P.I (M.L) party ideology – "Marxism – Leninism- Maoism"**

**Marxism** – it is the policy of Karl Marx, who was the ideologue of Communist party.

**Leninism** – the policy implemented in Soviet Union.

**Maoism** – Communist policy implemented by Mao Zedong in China.

- Marxist intellectuals claim that this movement has come against semi colonial, semi feudal and middlemen in India.

**Semi Colonial:** proceedings of British colonial policy are still implemented.

**Semi Feudal:** the kings and the zamindari policies are lost but the landlords continue.

**Middlemen:** Middlemen are created due to capitalist policy.

### **Tribal peasant struggle in Srikakulam:**

- The moneylenders and landlords occupied the tribal lands and made the tribals work as bonded labour (vetti) on their own land. These bonded labours were known as "**Kambaris**".
- The Naxalite movement, which begun in West Bengal have spread to Srikakulam district in Coastal Andhra. During that time, the Tribals of the Agency areas of Srikakulam district were brutally exploited by the traders of the plains and the moneylenders have occupied the tribal lands. The tribals started an armed struggle against it.

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- The tribesmen have also decided to campaign for the following objectives:
  1. Waste land should be distributed.
  2. Landlords and Moneylenders, who have occupied the tribal lands should be punished.
  3. the entire agency area should be made into a independent self-governing area.
  4. The representatives elected by tribals should only govern.

### **Mondemkhali Meeting:**

- On **31<sup>st</sup> October, 1969**, Srikakulam tribal farmers organized meeting at **Mondemkhali** area. At this meeting, they discussed regarding the peasant movement in Naxalbari and decided to fight for their demands.
- Srikakulam activist **Panchadi Krishna Murthy, Choudhary Tejeshwar Rao** made contacts with Charu Majumdar and continued the Naxalbari movements.
- The Naxalbari and Srikakulam movements were identified and declared as "**Spring Thunder**" by the Chinese official magazine, this became the sensation in those days.

### **Guthikonda Bilam Meeting**

#### **(Guntur District):**

- In **1969**, **Charu Majumdar** secretly organized Guthikonda Bilam Meeting, this meeting was attended by Warangal leaders **K.G. Krishna Murthy** and **Chandra shekhar Reddy** from Telangana region.
- Leaders from Srikakulam attended this meeting are:
  - ◆ Panchadi Krishna Murthy
  - ◆ Choudhary Tejeshwar Rao.
- In Guthikonda bhilam meeting, Charu Majumdar formed Andhra Pradesh State Committee of CPI (M.L) with 12 members.
- In this committee, Satya Murthy and Kondapalli Sitaramaiah are members from Telangana region.

- Later, **Naxalbari movement allied association** was formed under the leadership of **Venkata Ratnam** in Guntur and this established the relations between Andhra revolutionaries with Charu Majumdar.
- On 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1969, the leading activist **Panchai Krishna Murthy** died due to police firing at **Jalantra fort**.
- After the death of Krishna Murthy, the movement became more intense instead of decline. In July, 1972, Charu Majumdar was arrested. He died in police custody in the same month.
- The impact of Naxalbari and Srikakulam struggles was on Telangana region.

### **Revolutionary Movement initiation in Telangana**

- In The forests of Khammam and Warangal districts of Telangana, Tarimella Nagi Reddy, Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao, Chandra Pulla Reddy, P. Rama Narsaiah and others have worked for the revolutionary movement.
- Kondapalli Seetharamaiah, Chandra Shekar Reddy and K.G. Krishna Murthy of Warangal were actively involved in the communist activists and "**Kakatiya Medical College Students Union**" leader **Kolluri Chiranjeevi** and Kishanji, Ganapati have turned towards Naxalism.
- **Kondapalli Seetharamaiah and K.G. Krishna Murthy** worked as teachers in St. Gabriel school in Warangal. They developed contact with the students and mess workers of Regional Engineering College (REC) and turned them towards revolutionary movement.

### **Role of Students in the Naxalite movement:**

- The students of the Regional Engineering College (REC), Kakatiya medical College and Osmania University played a key role in this revolutionary movement.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1966, there was movement for Vishakapatnam Steel Plant with a slogan – “Vishakapatnam Steel – Andhra right” (Vishakapatnam Ukku – Andrula Hakku).</li><li>• Warangal R.E.C students participated in this movement in large numbers. <b>Kondapalli Seetharamaiah</b> was behind the students and led the movement.</li><li>• In 1969, Kondapalli Seetharamaiah was about to attend the Secret Guthikonda Bilam Meeting under the Presidentship of Charu Majumdar, but Kondapalli died due to ill – health.</li><li>• Kondapalli Seetharamaiah have sent his son R.E.C student <b>Chandra Shekhar Reddy</b> as his representative to this meeting.</li><li>• During this period, the R.E.C students were also very active in the 1969 Telangana movement. But, because of the failure of the movement due to some selfish politicians, they moved towards Naxalbari movement.</li><li>• During the 1969 movement, the police carried out attacks and violence on the people of Warangal. <b>Satyamurthy</b> collected the signatures from the people against this violence and detention.</li><li>• Students who supported Satyamurthy in the collection of signatures were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Kolluri Chiranjeevi (Kakatiya Medical College Students Union leader),</li><li>◆ Kodanda Rami Reddy (R.E.C student’s Union leader).</li></ul></li><li>• Satyamurthy, tried to divert the students like Chiranjeevi who were active in Telangana Movement towards the revolution.</li><li>• In 1973-74, Kolluri Chiranjeevi joined the revolutionary movement and was appointed as the Central Organizing Committee (C.O.C) in-charge for Karimnagar district.</li><li>• At that time, when Chiranjeevi was the in-charge of district committee, the following activists were attracted towards the revolution.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Ganapati</b> (Muppalla Lakshman)</li><li>◆ <b>Kishanji</b> (Mallojula Koteshwar Rao)</li><li>◆ <b>Naradasu Lakshman Rao</b> (M.L.C)</li><li>◆ Nalla Aadi Reddy, Venkat Reddy.</li></ul> <p><b>Osmania University Students:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Students movements are the foundation for Naxalism in the State. In 1972, there used to be an atmosphere of confrontation between National Students Union of India (N.S.U.I – Congress allied organization) and All India Students Parishad (ABVP) in Osmania University.</li><li>• In April, 1972, George Reddy, a student leader, died after being stabbed in a clash, during the elections of Osmania University students’ associations.</li><li>• George Reddy is a native of Chittoor district. He is acquainted with Marxist literature. He worked as a part-time lecturer in A.V. College.</li><li>• In 1960, the affiliated Student organization of the CPI (M) – <b>Student Federation</b>.</li><li>• However, the students who were influenced by the Naxalite movement, separated from the Student Federation and formed a Student organization named “<b>Democratic Students</b>”.</li></ul>
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### **P.D.S.U formation (1974):**

- The students working under the leadership of Kondapalli Seetharamaiah and Chandra Pulla Reddy had split from the Democratic Students organization and formed the **Progressive Democratic Students Union (P.D.S.U) in 1974**.
- On 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1974, P.D.S.U meetings were organized at **Sarojini Devi hall**, Hyderabad.
- In this meeting, there was a clash between Kondapalli Seetharamaiah group and Chandra Pulla Reddy group. Due to this, Kondapalli group students walked out of the meeting room demanding the boycott.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Kondapalli Group Students:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Shanigaram Venkateshwarulu (Sahu)</li><li>◆ Mallojula Koteswar Rao (Kishan)</li><li>◆ Muppalla Lakshman Rao (Ganapati)</li><li>◆ Allam Narayana, Allam Veeraiah</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Radical Student Union (R.S.U):</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Students of Kondapalli Seetharamaiah group disagreed with the leadership of Chndra Pulla Reddy and came out of PDSU and formed Radical Student Union in <b>October, 1974</b>. It was named as Radical Student Union by – <b>Sri Sri</b>.</li><li>• On <b>13<sup>th</sup> October, 1974</b>, the students gathered at “<b>Kach Bhavan</b>” near Sarojini Hall, Hyderabad and formed R.S.U.</li><li>• Later, R.S.U organized 5 state – level conferences.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>First State Level conference:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>February, 1975</b>, R.S.U 1<sup>st</sup> State – level conferences was held in <b>Hyderabad</b>.</li><li>• In this meeting, the first R.S.U State committee was formed. State Committee President – <b>Venkata Ramana</b> General Secretary – <b>Jagan Mohan Reddy</b>.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Second State – level conference:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1978, second state – level conferences were held in <b>Warangal</b>.</li><li>• In this meeting, R.S.U State Presidential responsibilities took over by – <b>Cherukuri Raj Kumar</b> (R.E.C Student).</li><li>• Chief guest for the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting was leading journalist – <b>Arun Shourie</b> (Indian Express newspaper).</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Third State – level conference:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Third State – level conference were held at <b>Anantapur</b>.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p><b>Fourth State – level conference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1981, fourth state level conferences were held at <b>Guntur</b>.</li><li>• R.S.U conducted 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> conferences under the leadership of Raj Kumar.</li></ul> <p><b>Fifth State – level conference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1982, fifth state – level conferences were held at <b>Tirupati</b>.</li><li>• By the time of 5<sup>th</sup> state level conferences, the R.S.U has expanded to 18 districts out of 21 districts of state.</li><li>• In February, 1985, R.S.U have set up “<b>All India Revolutionary Student federation</b>” with the aim of expanding throughout the country.</li><li>• This federation was formed and a national level conference was held at Hyderabad.</li><li>• In 1978, the leaders of Kondapalli group gave a call to boycott the Assembly elections. The R.S.U played a key role in bringing the election boycott slogan into students and public.</li><li>• In 1984, about 25000 polytechnic students went on strike for 104 days to achieve their wishes. R.S.U played a key role in this strike also.</li><li>• R.E.C Warangal students played an active role in making the movement a widespread campaign and preparing many students and people to revolt in guerrilla warfare and to make them as the members of CPI (M.L).</li><li>• Since 1982, the All India Student Parishad had several clashes with Radical Students Union.</li></ul> <p><b>“Move to Villages” - R.S.U. Program:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Radical student’s union has taken up the program “<b>Move to Villages</b>” to motivate the people in villages.</li><li>• <b>Kondapalli Seetharamaiah</b> envisioned that students are the source for future revolution and made a thought that connecting the students with public organizations.</li></ul>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He planned to organize training classes for students during summer holidays and engage them in the revolutionary movement.</li><li>• As a part of this, from April to May, 1978 a training camp for 30 days was set up at <b>“Shastrulapalli near Manthani in Karimnagar”</b> district.</li><li>• The training sessions were conducted by <b>Satya Murthy, Ekkaladevi Sambasiva Rao (White man)</b> and central committee members.</li><li>• After the training, 150 student groups of 5 members each were sent to tour in Karimnagar district.</li><li>• <b>As a part of “Move to Villages” program, the students were given the following tasks:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ The people of every village should be assembled and meeting should be held Farmer’s unions should be formed.</li><li>◆ “Jana Natya Mandali” presentations should be expanded.</li><li>◆ Selling the revolutionary literature, mobilizing the important people and teaching about the agrarian revolution.</li><li>◆ Organizing events such as collecting signatures on postcards with the demand of the release of political prisoners.</li></ul></li><li>• After the tour, in 1978 June, the <b>Radical Youth Council held its first state – level meeting in Guntur</b>, to which people from Karimnagar and Adilabad attended in large numbers. Naradasu Lakshman Rao, who attended the campaign “Move to Villages” wrote a book titled <b>“Gramalaku tharalandi-Na Anubhavalu”</b> (Move to Villages-My experiences).</li></ul> | <p><b>Student Organization</b>”. Official magazine of this organization – <b>“Alochana (to think)”</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Editor of magazine – <b>Jyotsna</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Restraint on Naxalite movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1986-87, ABVP student leader Krishna Vardhan Reddy was shot dead by R.S.U students in Osmania University.</li><li>• The Telugu Desam Government has imposed severe restraint on students targeting the revolutionary movement of R.S.U, which was strengthening in the cities.</li><li>• On 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1975, police shot and killed four Naxalites in Giraipalli forests at Sirisina Gandla, Medak district by tying them to trees.</li><li>• Kondapalli Seetharamaiah wrote an article in the name of Prabhakar Reddy, defending separate Telangana movement.</li><li>• At the same time, revolutionary politics had an impact on the popular revolutionary poet <b>“Pendyala Varavara Rao”</b>, who was running the <b>“Srujan”</b>, a literary magazine.</li><li>• Varavara Rao who was working as lecturer, gave lectures in colleges at Warangal for spreading the Telangana movement.</li></ul> |
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### **Various trends in the Naxalite movement**

- On 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1969, Marxist party leader and legislator Tarimela Nagi Reddy, of Anantapur district, was fed up with the Parliamentary practices and resigned to the membership of legislative assembly.
- Telangana Armed Struggle leaders **Miryalaguda former M.P. Devulapalli Venkateshwara Rao** (Nalgonda district), former MLA **Chandra Pulla Reddy** of Kurnool district, **Rama Narsaiah** of Warangal district and others together with Tarimela Nagi Reddy formed the **“Andhra Co-ordination Committee”** to build revolutionary movement in the State.

### **Democratic Student organization (Prajatantra Vidyarthi Samastha):**

- **In October, 1973**, the Students with revolutionary ideas formed the **“Democratic**

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<p><b>Nagi Reddy Conspiracy Case (Anna Nagar Conspiracy Case):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In December, 1969, <b>Tarimela Nagi Reddy and Devulapalli Venkateshwara Rao</b> were arrested and jailed in “Nagi Reddy Conspiracy Case”.</li><li>• <b>Chaganti Shankar Rao</b> gave his house in Madras for State committee meetings.</li><li>• When Nagi Reddy, Devulapalli and others held meeting at Shankar Rao’s house, the police went there and arrested them.</li><li>• They wrote the following books while in prison.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Tarimela Nagi Reddy – <b>“India is Mortgaged”</b> <b>(Takattulo Bharatha Desham)</b></li><li>◆ Devulapalli Venkateshwara Rao – <b>“Bharath Janata Prajatantra Viplavam”</b></li></ul></li><li>• The above books have served as a handbook for spreading the spirit and ideology of revolutionary movement to the people and to make understand the conditions of the country.</li></ul> <p><b>Other documents written by Devulapalli while in Prison:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>“The extremist trend among the Indian revolutionaries and the extremist opportunistic trend among the Andhra Communist revolutionaries”</b>, criticizing the Naxalbari agenda followed by Charu Majumdar.</li><li>2. <b>Moderate Right – wing opportunism among the Andhra Communist revolutionaries</b> – written by Chandra Pulla Reddy, criticizing the politics.</li><li>3. <b>Our Fundamental agenda – the problem of Unity:</b> written by Devulapalli regarding politics and the issues related to the unity among revolutionaries.</li></ol>	<p><b>Trend of Chandra Pulla Reddy movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In early 1970, when A.P.C.C.C.R leaders Devulapalli and Nagi Reddy were in jail, Chandra Pulla Reddy declared his A.P.C.C.C.R as the original.</li><li>• For this, <b>P. Rama Narsaiah</b> was appointed as the Secretary.</li><li>• In 1971, due to clashes between <b>Satyanarayana Singh</b> of Bihar and Charu Majumdar the C.P.I.(M.L) party was splitted.</li><li>• <b>In 1975</b>, the Andhra Pradesh committee of Communist Revolutionaries (APCCR), led by Chandra Pulla Reddy, was merged with CPI (M.L) led by Satyanarayana Singh.</li><li>• But when Satyanarayana Singh announced that the CPI (M.L) party would be contesting in elections after the emergency, the Chandra Pulla Reddy group opposed that decision.</li><li>• <b>In 1980</b>, Chandra Pulla Reddy group breaking up relations with Satyanarayana Singh of C.P.I (M.L). in 1983, there was a first split in the Chandra Pulla Reddy group of CPI (M.L).</li><li>• Pailla Vasudev Rao, Rayala Chandrasekhar and others together formed <b>“C.P.I (M.L) New democracy”</b>. In November, 1984, Chandra Pulla Reddy died in Calcutta.</li></ul> <p><b>Pratighatana Party:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the split of Chandra Pulla Reddy C.P.I. (M.L) party, <b>Madhusudhan Raju Yadav</b> along with Radhakka (C.P wife) started “Pratighatana Party.”</li></ul> <p><b>Central Organizing Committee (COC):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>In 1972</b>, Central organizing committee (COC) was formed under the leadership of <b>Kondapalli Seetharamaiah</b>.</li><li>• This party started <b>“Pilupu”</b>, a political magazine. The editor of this magazine was <b>“M.T.Khan”</b> and <b>Ranganath</b> was the</li></ul>
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publisher. This Central organizing committee later changed as the **People's War Group (1980)**.

### **Various Civil/ Public groups & cultural organizations formed during Naxalite movement:**

- Devulapalli Venkateshwara Rao have realized by the experiences of Telangana armed struggle that there is a necessity of formation of social organizations for the construction of revolutionary movement.
- Between 1969 – 73, a number of public and cultural organizations were formed. The important among them are.

#### **Revolutionary Writer's Association (1970):**

- Srikakulam revolutionary movement has greatly influenced the students, poets, writers and intellectuals of the State. As a part of this, on **4<sup>th</sup> July, 1970**; the “**Revolutionary Writer's association**” (Virasam) was formed.
- **Varavara Rao** is the President of Virasam.

#### **Hyderabad Art Lovers – 1970:**

- In 1970, “**Hyderabad Art lovers**” (Art lovers association) was formed by **Gaddar and B. Narsingh Rao**.

#### **Jana Natya Mandali – 1971:**

- In 1971, Hyderabad Art lovers was renamed as “**Jana Natya Mandali**”. The Jana Natya Mandali was affiliated to “**Central Organizing Committee (C.O.C)**” Party.

#### **Navodaya Sahitya Samskrutika Samasta – 1972:**

- In 1972, the Navodaya organization was started while Devulapalli and Nagi Reddy were in jail. During 1972 – 1975, under the guidance of Devulapalli and Nagi Reddy, this institute organised programs.

- The organization made the public know about the exploitation of landlords in the form of “**Bhumi Kosam**” drama.
- Political and Social consciousness was developed in the people through a street art form “**Jana Wahini Kadilindi**” (public have moved), made under the auspices of Navodaya Sahitya Samkrutika Samasta.

#### **Organization for the Protection of the Democratic rights (O.P.D.R) 1975:**

- In April, 1975, Organization for the Protection of Democratic rights (O.P.D.R) was formed under the guidance of Tarimella Nagi Reddy and Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao.
  - ◆ First President of this organization – **Venkat Ramanaiah** (High court Advocate)
  - ◆ First Secretary – K.V. Iyer.

#### **Jana Sahiti Samskrutika samaykyam (Federation):**

- This federation originated in 1979 – 80, under the guidance of UCCRI (ML). this federation operates a literary monthly magazine named “**Praja Sahithi**”.

#### **Rural Poor Communities / Association:**

- Rural Poor communities Association were set up under the guidance of UCCRI (ML) in several districts across the State to fight for farmer's issues.
- In 1985, for the first time the rural poor communities Association formed at State level held its meeting in Hyderabad.
- **G. Satyanarayana Reddy** of Adavi Middela Pally, served as the President of rural poor community Association.
- At Present, Satyanarayana Reddy has founded “**Porunela Publishing company**” and Publishing the works of Devulapalli.

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### **Singareni Mine Workers Union – 1982:**

- In 1982, the Singareni mine workers union association was formed for the rights of workers in all areas of Singareni coal mines in Telangana.
- The leaders : Mogalaiah, Hakim.
- “Bavu Mallaiah” handled the responsibilities of this union.

### **Jeevanadi Magazine:**

- During this movement, the “Jeevanadi” magazine was published in the editorship of Ashwin Kumar.
- By the time of the imposition of emergency in 1975, the Jeevanadi magazine had published 33 issues.
- In Jeevanadi, the essays **“Nitya Jeevitham lo Videshi Dopidi”** (Foreign exploitation in every day life) written by **P.S.N. Prasad** in the name of Rajanikanth, have made thousands of people to think.
- **In May, 1983, Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao** thought of reviving the Jeevanadi, the monthly magazine, which was shut down during emergency.
- On the instructions of Devulapalli, **Chakali Ilamma was called from Palakurthi** to Hyderabad and **V. Prakash** made chakali Ilamma to inaugurate the Jeevanadi magazine at **Sri Krishna Devarayandra Basha Nilayam**.
- Similarly, **“Vadisela” literary magazine edited by V. Prakash and “Prajatantra” magazine, edited by Devulapalli Ajay** were published.

### **Tarkunde Committee – 1977:**

- In 1975, during emergency police have tortured Marxist party activists and revolutionaries police killed many Naxalites in fake encounters.

- In April, 1977, Tarkunde Committee was constituted to investigate the disappearance and fake encounters of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh during emergency.
- **The Committee members are:**
  - ◆ Tarkunde (Supreme Court lawyer)
  - ◆ K.G. Kannabhiram (A.P. High Court lawyer)
  - ◆ Arun Shourie (Indian express editor)
  - ◆ Naba Krista Choudhary, Kaloji, Verghese and others.
- This committee toured many areas in the State and conclude that encounters were fake. The then Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Home Minister Charan Singh read the report of this committee and pressurized the Chief Minister Vengala Rao to appoint another committee.
- Due to this, Jalagam Vengala Rao government set up **“Bhargava Commission”** to enquire into fake encounters.

### **Civil Rights Movement:**

- In 1973-74, Tarimela Nagi Reddy and Devulapalli have launched **“Civil rights movements”**, after coming out from jail. And made extensive trips to various districts as a part of the movement.
- Mahakavi Sri Sri also participated in the tour along with Tarimela Nagi Reddy. Sri Sri commented that **“these few days spent with Nagi Reddy were most Unforgettable & sacred days of my life”**.

### **Splits in U.C.C.R.I (M.L):**

- In 1976, there was a split in UCCRI (M.L) for the first time.
- In 1979, there was a split for the second time when Punjab’s Haribhajan Singh left due to the **“Three Worlds theory”** issue.
- In 1981, when there were misunderstandings between the State Central Committee members and State Committee members, there was split for the third time.

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- The party's official magazine “**Jana Shakti**” was given to the split group.
- Due to this, Devulapalli group had published official magazines the names “**Sanketham (Telugu)** and Proletarian by line (English)”.

### Death of Devulapalli:

- On **12<sup>th</sup> July, 1984**, Telangana Armed Struggle fighter and the Secretary of UCCRI (ML) central committee, **Devulapalli Venkateshwar Rao** died suddenly of heart attack.
- His funeral took place in his hometown **Akkala Devi Gudem** near Chandupatla on Suryapet – Khammam highway.
- After the death of Devulapalli, his wife Devulapalli Sri Rangamma wrote a book titled “**Na Jeevitham – Na Gynapakalu**” (My life – My memories).

### Emergence of CPI (M.L) Jana Shakti Party:

- In July, 1992, **Kura Rajanna and Rama Chandran** (who were split from CPI (M.L), along with 7 other revolutionary parties have formed “**CPI (M.L) Jana Shakti**” party.
- The Janashakti Party’s activities came to standstill following the arrest of Kura Rajanna in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2006.

### Maroju Veeranna in Revolutionary Movement:

- In August, 1997, Maroju Veeranna group left the C.P.I (M.L) Janashakti party due to differences regarding the Class – Caste theories.
- After splitting from the Janashakti Party, the Veeranna group had worked as “**May 17 Group**” for some-time.
- Under the leadership of Maroju Veeranna, there was Telangana Movement going on, on one hand and on the other hand **oppressed Caste rights Struggle associations** were formed.

- Maroju Veeranna have formed “**Dalit Bahujan Mahasabha**”.
- Later, Maroju formed **Communist party of United States of India** (C.P.U.S.I – Communist party for all States in India). The party disappeared after the death of Maroju Veeranna in the encounter in May 1999.

### Women in Naxalite Movement:

- Two types of women’s groups participated in the Naxalite movement.
- 1. **Krantikari Adivasi Mahila Sangathan (KAMS)**: they especially fought for the problems faced by tribal women in the forest area.
- 2. **Other women’s groups**: fought for the issues of rural women living on the plains.
- The women’s Naxalite group of the plains i.e; **R.C.S** worked together with the women’s Naxalite group of the forest i.e; **Dandakaranya Mahila Sanghatan**. KAMS was fighting for social and economic issues. Also fought for equal wages to men and women and won. It fought against the social discrimination towards tribal women.
- In 1990, the liquor Prohibition movement undertaken by women’s association was significant in Telangana region.
- In 1979, the anti – country liquor Prohibition movement (Sara movement) started by people’s war group emerged as the complete liquor Prohibition movement till 1990.
- In 1990, people and women’s associations in many villages undertook Dharnas and processions with a demand to stop the auction of country – liquor (Sara) and to completely ban the liquor consumption.
- In these, women were involved in large numbers. The Naxalites declared their full support to the anti – country liquor movement. Members of **Progressive organization for women** (POW – women liberation) led by

Chandra Pulla Reddy, were also involved actively in this movement.

- In 1994, the then Telugu Desam government implemented ban on liquor, as the anti – country liquor movement was intensified.

### Struggle against landlords in Jagityal, Siricilla and Northern Telangana

- During 1970's, the important thing that is seen in villages is the tremendous land concentration. Hundreds and thousands of acres of fertile land were concentrated in the hands of landlords, while the majority of poorest farmers possess nominal land.
- The people living in the villages had to pay taxes to the landlords, if they celebrate any special occasions in their homes.
- All the farmers and labourers in the village had to work for free or at very low wages for landlord's agricultural activities. In many other ways, the landlords exploited the common people.
- Due to this, the disgruntled people in Jagityal and Siricilla taluk villages have formed **Rythu Coolie Sanghalu (Peasant labour unions)** to fight for their rights. The Peasants started the movement under the leadership of Peasant labour union (Rythu Coolie Sanghalu) with the following demands.
- Agricultural labour wages should be increased, monthly payments and yearly investments should be increased to the labourers, bonded labour should be banned, all types of taxes paid to the landlords should be stopped, the money taken by the landlords should be returned and to reoccupy the barren lands, forests and wood by farmers which are in the hands of landlords.
- In August, 1977, the farmers conducted “**Gollapalli Sabha**” on Peasant issues,

salaries of labourers and for increasing the rates of Agricultural labourers and organized strike in 1978 at **Maddunur**.

- In a short span of time, the protests of agricultural labourers were intensified in Jagityal and Siricilla and were spread throughout the Northern Telangana.
- In November, 1977, CPI (ML) activist **Lakshmirajyam** was murdered by the people of landlord in Thimmapur village of Siricilla taluk and another activist **Poshetti** was murdered in Kannapur village of Jagityal taluk.

#### **Maddunur Incident – 1978:**

- In April, 1978, **Patel Narayana Rao** was murdered by the activists of Peasant Union in Maddunur village.
- Patel Narayana Rao have tortured the people in many ways. This was the first murder done by the party activists, after the start of peasant movement.
- **Rajeshwar Rao**, the landlord of Maddunur in Jagityal taluk, owned 500 acres of land.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> June, 1978** the village agricultural labourer's began their strike for the first time in Maddunur village demanding the increase of salaries and the rates of agricultural labourers.
- On **20<sup>th</sup> June, 1978**, the people from surrounding six villages came in about 500 carts and have cut down the teak trees present in 200 acres of landlord's agricultural land, under the leadership of union.
- This incident can be said as the beginning of Jagityal Jaitra Yatra.

#### **Lakshettipeta Incident:**

- The Agricultural labourer's fought against the contractors with a demand to increase the rates of labourers during the season of plucking of Tendu leaves and to give fair price for the Tendu leaves and won against them.

**Manthani Incident:**

- The contractors fraudulently took the Tendu leaves from the labourers without paying money in the name of Gampa Kattu, Maisamma Kattu, Pochamma Kattu and Gutha Kattu. The labourers in the Manthani Taluk went on strike against the contractors and the forest officials.

**Jagityal Jaitra Yatra**

**(8<sup>th</sup> September, 1978):**

- On 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1978, under the aegis of CPI (ML) a big peasant labourers procession was held at **Jagityal** with a demand that “the land should be owned by the one who works on it” and to abolish the feudal system and hand over the lands to the Peasants. This is known as “**Jagityal Jaitra Yatra**”. Thousands of agricultural labourers attended this meeting.
- About 35,000 poor farmers and agricultural labourers from nearly 150 villages from Jagityal taluk, have attended this jaitra yatra. Students from schools and colleges boycotted the classes in support of this meeting and came in procession to Jagityal jaitra yatra. Veldurthi village landlord Satyanarayana obstructed the farmers of the village from participating in this meeting. Police have encircled the whole Jagityal. Despite the efforts to make the jaitra yatra a failure, it became successful.

**Resolutions of Jagityal Mahasabha:**

- Land should belong to the one who works on it (Land should belong's to the tiller). The atrocities of police and landlords should be stopped.
- The feudal system must be abolished & a new democratic revolution should come.
- This Jagityal Jaitra Yatra has inspired the people of Karimnagar and also of surrounding districts and also made them to think.

**Chinnametpalli incident:**

- On **14<sup>th</sup> September, 1978**, the farmers of Chinnametpalli held a meeting in their village condemning the atrocities of their landlord **Jagan Mohan Rao**.
- Landlord Jagan Mohan Rao and his son – in – law Bornapally Suresh opened fire in this meeting, injuring 19 farmers.

**Korutla incident:**

- On **18<sup>th</sup> September, 1978**, C.P.I (M.L) Radical Student’s Union, Civil rights association, Raithu Coolie Sanghalu have jointly held bandh in Korutla of Metpalli Taluk in protest of Metpally firings.

**Lothunoor incident:**

- On **26<sup>th</sup> September, 1978**, the farmers marched against the **landlord Jagga Rao** of Lothunoor. A farmer named Pochalu, died after police opened fire on this procession.

**Paidipally Mahasabha (Warangal):**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> October, 1978**, the agricultural labours union (Raithu Coolie Sangham) of Paidipally village in Warangal taluk held Mahasabha (meeting), under the influence of Jagityal Jaitra Yatra.

**Lakshettipeta Mahasabha:**

- On **19<sup>th</sup> October, 1978**, the agricultural labourers union (Raithu Coolie Sanghalu) held a big farmers meeting at **Lakshettipeta of Adilabad district**.
- The leader who educated the farmers of Lakshettipeta – **Kalyanam Venkateshwar Rao**.

**Jagityal and Siricilla Taluks were declared as Disturbed / Turbulent areas:**

- The landlords who were frightened by the above incidents, exclaimed before the then

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<p>Chief Minister Chenna Reddy. On the request of Chenna Reddy the <b>Centre declared Siricilla and Jagityal taluks as disturbed areas on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 1978.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Civil rights of the farmers were taken away due to the declaration as disturbed areas. The revolutionists were brutally suppressed.</li></ul> <p><b>Indravelli incident (Adilabad):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The then Tribal Agricultural labourers union (Raithu Coolie Sangham) have gathered all the Gonds, Pardhan and Kollam agricultural labourers of Adilabad district and held a big meeting in <b>Indravelli on 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1981.</b></li><li>• The Indravelli Sabha was organized with the demands of tribals such as to acquire the papers related to the land of Podu cultivation (Shifting Cultivation), to give fair prices to the products of tribals and correct weighing while tribals selling their products.</li><li>• Initially the government gave permission to this meeting but later refused. And imposed Section 144 on the meeting premises.</li><li>• The police obstructed the Gond farmers and the clash broke out between Gond farmers and Police at "<b>Pitta bongaram</b>" village.</li><li>• Police opened fire on the tribals, who were attending the meeting. The Government claimed that 13 people were killed in these shootings, but unofficially more than 60 people were killed. After the Indravelli incident, the "India Today" journalist who went there and took up the details was – <b>Amarnath Menon.</b></li><li>• The then Chief Minister <b>Tanguturi Anjaiah</b> built a stupa in the memory of those who died in Indravelli. In 1987, NTR removed that Stupa. It was re-built by <b>Marri Chenna Reddy</b> in 1989.</li></ul> <p><b>Rythu – Coolie Sangham:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1970's, when Naxalite movement entered into Northern Telangana, the Naxalites travelled to villages and gave slogans such as</li></ul>	<p>"Dunnevadide Bhumi", and "Move to Villages". Influenced by this, the people and labourers in the villages fought for their rights. They formed Rythu – Coolie Sangham in the Villages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hundreds of Rythu – Coolie Sanghams (Unions) were formed in Northern Telangana during 1970's. these Unions held meetings in their villages and condemned the tyranny of the landlords. They protested for the abolition of feudal system.</li></ul> <p><b>State Meetings of Rythu – Coolie Sangham: (Rashtra Mahasabha)</b></p> <p><b>First Meeting (Mahasabha):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The first meeting of Andhra Pradesh Rythu – Coolie Sangham was held in <b>Nellore</b> on 14, 15 June, 1981. This meeting was held in the wake of Indravelli massacre, so the meeting campus is named as <b>Indravelli Nagar.</b></li><li>• Representatives from various States attended the meeting. The leading sociologist <b>A.K. Roy</b> addressed the meeting and said, "I am proud to be among you. I have come here to know about the struggles of Andhra Pradesh. Indravelli massacre shocked the country".</li><li>• The first meeting of Rythu – Coolie Sangham have adopted many resolutions on various public issues. The meeting demands paper was approved with 16 demands.</li></ul> <p><b>Second Meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Second meeting of Rythu – Coolie Mahasabha was held on <b>22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1983</b> in <b>Karimnagar</b>. The main entrance of the Mahasabha was named as "<b>Srikakula Cammun</b>", as a symbol of protest.</li><li>• An introductory event of martyr's families was held at this meeting. The meeting passed resolutions on various National and International issues. After the meeting, a procession took place with around 30,000 people, which was the largest procession in the history of Karimnagar.</li></ul>
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### **Social Exclusion Program:**

- The form of protest that was strong in the Peasant struggle is “**Social Exclusion**”. The widely practised protest form by the people was social exclusion of landlords.
- During the days of landlordism, the people of the villages were expelled from the caste for confronting the landlords, water and fire were not provided for the family and they were tortured financially and psychologically by instructing that no one should talk to them and no one should do their works.
- During the peasant struggle, this exclusion was imposed on the landlords by the affected peasants. Through this social exclusion program, the peasant have abolished the hegemony of the landlords.
- In the struggle, all the people who were against the peasants and all the evil powers who wanted to prevent the peasant struggle were socially excluded.

### **The attitude of the United Andhra Pradesh Chief Ministers towards the Naxalite movement:**

- Naxalism began in the State in 1967 when **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy** was the Chief Minister. The movement started in Srikakulam district and was intensified.
- Brahmananda Reddy government has dealt harshly with the Naxalites.
- During **P.V. Narasimha Rao** period, land reforms and revolutionaries were focussed. Naxalism spread in this period.
- Later the Chief Minister Jalagam Vengal Rao, suppressed Naxalism with **Carrot and Stick method**.
- **Carrot means** providing employment to youth by implementing the Government schemes. **Stick means** encountering people who are inclined towards Naxalism.

- **Indravelli incident** took place when **Tanguturi Anjaiah** was the Chief Minister. The movement was strengthened by the active involvement of people’s unions in organizing agricultural labourers.

### **N.T.R Attitude:**

- Initially, N.T. Rama Rao praised the “**Naxalites as patriots**”. Later, has set up Greyhounds forces specially to suppress the movement.
- A 30-day deadline was set on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1989 as the last chance for Naxalites to surrender. During this period, People’s war leader **Mukku Subba Reddy** surrendered to the government.
- In such situations, T.D.P party was defeated in the general elections and lost the power.
- In this election, N.T.R contested from Kalvakurthi constituency and lost to **Chittaranjan**, an anonymous.
- During 1994 General elections, N.T.R declared that ban on the Naxalites would be lifted if he came to power. In December, after winning 1994 elections, ban on Naxalites was partially lifted.

### **Attitude of Marri Chenna Reddy:**

- When **Marri Chenna Reddy** first became the Chief Minister, he adopted a stern attitude. After becoming the Chief Minister for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time in 1989, he adopted liberal attitude towards them.
- In the first cabinet meeting convened after Marri Chenna Reddy became Chief Minister for the second term, a **six-member Ministers sub-committee** was constituted to formulate a government policy on the issue of Naxalites.
- As per the recommendation of sub-committee, the State cabinet has decided to withdraw the law of disturbed areas and to abolish the Greyhound forces established by the N.T.R Government.

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- In 1989, Marri Chenna Reddy government has appointed **T.L.N Reddy Commission** to prosecute the fake encounters, which took place during N.T.R's Government.
- **Marri Chenna Reddy** Government gave some freedom to Naxalites. He gave permission to Naxalites for organizing open meetings and conferences.
- Immediately after this announcement, on **12<sup>th</sup> January, 1990**, the **Revolutionary Writers Association** (VIRASAM) held two decades celebrations at Rana Pratap Hall, Hyderabad. In this meeting, **K.G. Satyamurthy** authored a revolutionary book titled "**Siva Sagar**".

### **Nedurumalli Janardhana Reddy:**

- In May, 1992, Nedurumalli Janardhan Reddy's government-imposed ban on the People's war group.

### **Murder of Inspector General K.S. Vyas:**

- On 27<sup>th</sup> January, 1993, the Greyhounds founder K.S. Vyas was shot dead by Naxalites at L.B. Stadium, Hyderabad.

### **Attitude of Chandrababu Naidu:**

- **Chandrababu Naidu** adopted strict stand on Naxalism.
- In September, 1995, Chandrababu Naidu became chief minister by opposing N.T.R.
- In July, 1996, he imposed ban on Naxalites.
- In January, 1997, when Naxalites attacked the Karakagudem police station, Chandra Babu Naidu gave a call to the **people to give cash award if they kill Naxalites**.
- Crores of rupees were paid to Police Officials under unaccountable accounts.
- In 2003, Tirumala tigers were created after the Alipiri incident, in which attempt was made to kill Chandra Babu Naidu by a bomb attack.
- Chandra Babu Naidu set up forces such as Praja Bandu (NTR's period), Gun Tigers, Red

Tigers, Palnadu Tigers, Kranti Sena against the Naxalites.

### **Powra Spandana Vedika**

#### **(Civilian Response Platform):**

- In 1996, with an intention to establish confidence in all communities including the Police and Naxalite a peace council was created titled "**Civilian Response Platform**", with retired IAS officer **S.R. Sankaran** as its convenor.
- The important members of this forum were Prof. K. Jaya Shankar, Bojja Tarakam, K. G Kannabiran, Potturi Venkateshwara Rao & others.

### **Y. S. Rajasekhar Reddy's attitude:**

- In 2004, after Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy came to power, he first adopted liberal attitude towards Naxalites and lifted the ban on people's war group so that Naxalites come into main stream.
- In 2004, the Y. S. R government invited the People's war group and Jana Shakthi for discussions / talks. The Naxalite leaders who came for negotiations were given accommodation at Manjeera Guest house, Begumpet.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> October, 2004, negotiations began between the Government and the Naxalites in **the building of Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resources Development agency**, in Hyderabad. **Home Minister Jana Reddy** led a delegation on behalf of the Government.
- Leader on behalf of people's war group – **Ramakrishna (Akkiraju Hara Gopal)**
- Leader on behalf of Jana Shakthi – **Amar (Kura Devender)**
- As these talks did not meet the intended goal, the government did not invite the Naxalites for the second term discussions.
- On **15<sup>th</sup> August, 2005**, Y.S.R government-imposed ban on people's war group and other

- allied parties, as Naxalites killed Chittam Narsi Reddy, a legislative member of Maktal, Mahabubnagar district in **August, 2005**.
- In 2010, the Indian Government announced “**Operation Green Hunt**” as a part of eradication of Naxalites.

## Alienation of Tribal and Adivasi lands

- Adivasis (tribals) play an important role in the social and cultural structure of Telangana. In Telangana **Koyas, Konda Reddy's and Gonds on the shores of Godavari River and Chenchus on the shores of Krishna river are the main tribes**.
- In Telangana among Adivasis, Koya, Guthi Koya, Gonds, Kollam, Pradhan, Nayak Podu, Yanadi, Eruka, Andh, Thoti, Konda Reddy's, Chenchu, Nayak and Lambadi's are the main tribes.
- Prior to 1976, Lambada's have no identity of Scheduled Tribes in Telangana region. As per **G. O. M. s. 149 issued in 1976, Lambada's and Sugalis were identified as Scheduled Tribes**. Due to this, the Lambada's, who have O.B.C status in the neighbouring States have migrated to Telangana, thereby increasing the population of Lambada's.
- The Adivasi life style became the symbol for obeying the nature's law, adopting simple life style and production process for their livelihood.
- The business, non-profit economy, division of labour, socially oriented and the traditions followed by Adivasis were disturbed due to the attack of people from plains.
- Due to the innocence of tribal people and their backwardness, many landlords, businessmen and other affluent communities have illegally occupied thousands of acres of tribal land.

- The tribals who were dependent on the forest products and on limited rainfed agriculture, have gradually became labourers for timber traders and forest contractors. The traders who came to the forest areas with jaggery, salt, tobacco and chillies roamed all over the tribal areas and took advantage of Adivasis and grabbed their lands.
- The tribals were exploited in many ways such as; with low weights and by paying low prices to tribals for their forest products and re-selling the tribal lands to themselves at high rates.
- The Government made many laws so that tribal lands should not be encroached by non-tribals, waiver of loans given to tribals by non-tribals and to satisfy the tribals, but none of these tribal welfare measures were enforced.
- The tribals revolted against these exploitations.

### **Komaram Bheem (1901 – 1940):**

- He hails from the Gond tribe of Komaram Bheem Asifabad district (formerly Adilabad).
- in 1938-39, the Government took over thousands of acres of land surrounding Sirpur for the Sirpur paper industry.
- The Marathas, who were adjacent to Adilabad district have entered into the district and occupied Gond lands. Due to this, the Gond's lost their lands. Many were frustrated with all sorts of exploitation and prepared to revolt.
- Komaram Bheem united all these tribes and started the revolt by making **Babejuri and Jodeghat hills** as their centres.
- As a part of this revolt, he gave a slogan “**Jal, Jungle, Zameen**” (Water, forest and land).
- On **27th October, 1940**, Komaram Bheem was killed due to conspiracy of his supporter **Kurdhu Patel**, in a treasonous battle against the Nizam's army.
- On **27th October, 2014** Telangana Government have officially organized

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<p>Komaram Bheem death anniversary at Jodeghat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Mir Osman Ali Khan</b>, who was affected by the fighting of Gonds, have appointed an officer named <b>Haimendorf</b>, to find out their condition. The important revolutionaries, who built the movement for their rights of Adivasis in 1970 are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Sahu (Shanigaram Venkateshwarlu)</b></li><li>◆ <b>Dasari Laxmikantham (Porkala Dora)</b></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG's):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PVTG's are the tribes living in hilly areas, who are unable to access the Government facilities, away from the agrarian economic conditions of these lowlands and are severely backward.</li><li>• The tribal clans identified as PVTG's in Telangana are:<table border="0"><tr><td>◆ Chenchus</td><td>◆ Thoti</td></tr><tr><td>◆ Kolam</td><td>◆ Konda Reddlu</td></tr></table></li><li>• The districts with <b>Scheduled areas</b> in Telangana (Erstwhile districts).<table border="0"><tr><td>◆ Adilabad</td><td>◆ Warangal</td></tr><tr><td>◆ Khammam</td><td>◆ Mahbubnagar.</td></tr></table></li></ul>	◆ Chenchus	◆ Thoti	◆ Kolam	◆ Konda Reddlu	◆ Adilabad	◆ Warangal	◆ Khammam	◆ Mahbubnagar.	<p><b>Telangana Region Tribal Area Regulation – 1949 (1359 Fasil):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Nizam Government established a special branch named the “<b>Department of Social Services</b>” to protect the tribal interests, based on the historic struggle for the rights over tribal lands led by Komaram Bheem and on the reports submitted by the <b>Haimendorf and Greigson</b> explaining the steps to be taken for the welfare of tribals.</li><li>• <b>Tribal areas regulation act – 1949</b> was enacted for the protection of tribals interests and their rights. The law not only resolved various disputes but also allowed for the <b>formation of tribal panchayats</b>.</li><li>• This act empowered the Government representative to inspect and revoke the land held by non – tribals and if necessary, remove the non – tribals from the tribal area.</li><li>• <b>This law was in force in Telangana region till 1963.</b></li></ul> <p><b>Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, this law was enacted in 1959 to protect the interests of tribals. This law was extended to Telangana region from 1963.</li></ul> <p><b>1/70 Act:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land Transfer Regulation Act 1959 in the <b>5<sup>th</sup> Schedule</b> of the Indian Constitution was amended in 1970 and is known as <b>1/70 act</b>.</li><li>• <b>The 1/70 act</b> deals with land transfers related to tribals.</li><li>• The three important points in 1/70 act are:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The law completely prohibits any transfer of tribal lands and properties to non – tribals.</li><li>2. It prohibits the transfer of land and property between non – tribals. It means that it is not valid for non – tribals to sell their land to non – tribals. If they want to sell, they have to sell to the tribals only.</li></ol></li></ul>
◆ Chenchus	◆ Thoti								
◆ Kolam	◆ Konda Reddlu								
◆ Adilabad	◆ Warangal								
◆ Khammam	◆ Mahbubnagar.								

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3. It is the responsibility of the non – tribals to prove that the lands in their possession in the Scheduled areas are legally owned by them. If not, the government will take over the land and distribute it to the tribals.

### **Forest Rights Act – 2006:**

- This law gave many rights to tribals over the forests. The **Gram Sabha** was given many powers by this act. As per this act, the decision to sell the lands in tribal area and the trade of forest products, should be done only **after the permission of Gram Sabha**.

### **Koneru Ranga Rao Committee:**

- The Koneru Ranga Rao committee appointed **on the land issue**, has submitted in its report that the Government's action on the land issue in the state of Andhra Pradesh is an "**incomplete program**".
- The Koneru Ranga Rao committee said that the cases related to 1/70 law violations on the tribal land issue remain unresolved for a long time and causing injustice to tribals. Hence, the committee suggested to resolve the cases expeditiously.
- Scholars who have studied the situation in the state on the growing crisis in tribal areas, rehabilitation and land grabbing were;
  - ◆ Biyyala Janardhan Rao
  - ◆ Bala Gopal
  - ◆ Palla Trinadh Rao
  - ◆ Mamidi Bharat Bhushan

### **Haimen Dorf:**

- The Nizam appointed "Haimen Dorf", a Professor in the Nizam College working as an advisor related to the tribally backward classes of Hyderabad State, to study the lives of Gond people. Haimen Dorf is from "**Austria**" in Europe.
- Haimen Dorf full name is **Christoph Von Furer Haimen Dorf**.

- He did research on the lives of tribes in Telangana (the then Nizam State) such as Chenchus, Gonds and on the tribes of Northeast India, Nepal and their conditions.
- Haimen Dorf lived in a Gond village named **Marlawai in Adilabad district** and did research on the tribals and included the details in the book "**Tribal Hyderabad**".
- The young Gond man who served Haimen Dorf and his wife Elizabeth Dorf most dearly in the village of Marlawai was – **Aatram Lachu Patel**.
- Haimen Dorf summoned all the Government officials and set up "**durbar**" at **Keslapur Nagoba Jatara to resolve tribal issues**.
- This program started by Haimen Dorf in **1942**, is still continued.
- The other book by Haimen Dorf on Gonds is "**The Raj Gond's of Hyderabad**".

# Rise of Regional Parties in 1980's and changes in the Political, Socio-economic & cultural fabric in Telangana.

## Suppression of Telangana Identity

- On 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1973, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi revoked the Presidential rule in Andhra Pradesh and appointed **Jalagam Vengal Rao** as the Chief Minister. Vengala Rao migrated to Khammam district from Krishna district.

### World Telugu Conferences (Prapancha Telugu Maha Sabhas):

- Jalagam Vengal Rao Government organized the first “**World Telugu Conferences**” in Hyderabad on April 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>, 1975 on the basis of the concept “Telugu race”.
- Vengal Rao started the process of eradicating the existence of Telangana in the name of practicing the emotional unity among Telugus. Sri Sri, Chera Bandaraju, Nagnamuni, Jwalamukhi, Nikhileshwar and others protested against the World Telugu Conferences.
- The Vengal Rao Government has set up a statue of “**Telugu Thalli**” at the State Secretariat. On the occasion of Telugu conference, the song “**Maa Telugu Thalli Ki Mallepudanda**”, written by Shankarambadi Sundarachari from Andhra Pradesh was popularized.
- In 1975, the “**Telugu Velugu Museum**” was inaugurated at Public Gardens, Hyderabad.
- During World Telugu Conferences, the Government ignored the poets, writers and artists from Telangana. Except **Kaloji** and

- pembarthi** artists all the artists who received the honor are from Andhra region.
- The then government introduced some new policies to gain economic, political, social and cultural control over Hyderabad and the Telangana community.
- The Vengal Rao government was setting up industrial estates around Hyderabad, by providing all kinds of facilities, subsidies and loans for Andhra people to set up industries. Vengal Rao opened the door for Andhra emigration in Telangana region.
- As a result of above developments, the Andhra investors have invested enthusiastically in the city of Hyderabad and reaped huge profits. It was during this period that the reunification of political forces took place at National and State levels.
- During these circumstances, a Veteran actor **N.T. Rama Rao** asked Indira Gandhi to send him to Rajya Sabha from Congress party. But she refused his request.
- The split of Congress party once in 1969 and again in 1978 and repeatedly change of Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, have led to public opposition towards Congress party in Andhra Pradesh. As part of the process of changing these Chief Ministers, **the trade union leader T. Anjaiah** was made the Chief Minister in October, 1980.
- Anjaiah joined **Allwyn company** in Hyderabad as laborer and grew into a

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**labour leader** and entered politics. He belongs to **Medak district** in Telangana region.

- When Tanguturi Anjaiah was the Chief Minister, the then General Secretary of the National Congress Party **Rajiv Gandhi**, visited Hyderabad. At that time, Rajiv Gandhi insulted the Chief Minister Anjaiah.
- N.T.R, who was hurt due to the rejection of Congress party for a Rajya Sabha seat in 1982, have thought the Rajiv Gandhi's insult to Anjaiah as a Golden opportunity.

### Establishment of Telugu Desam Party:

- On **29<sup>th</sup> March, 1982**, NTR founded “Telugu Desam” party under the slogan **“Self – respect of Telugu’s”**, claiming that the Central Government was degrading the Self – respect of Telugu people.
- **Nadendla Bhaskar Rao**, who is already frustrated that he did not get the Chief Ministership in the Congress Party, have helped N.T.R politically a lot, who does not have political knowledge.
- By 1983, the people of Andhra Pradesh were fed up with the Congress rule in the Central Government and the aftermath of Telangana movement which took place a decade earlier, especially the way in which 1975 Presidential orders were neglected and also neglecting water resources have made Telangana people to reject the Congress and crown the Telugu Desam party.
- N.T. Rama Rao, as soon as he started the party, have made his Chevrolet van into a moving dias. He named it as Chaitanya Ratham. He travelled across the State in Chaitanya ratham and explained to the people about his party.
- **N.T.R** campaigned in the elections saying that **“Naxalites are Patriots”** and **“Naxalite**

**agenda is my agenda”,** to attract people from different districts of Telangana especially Adivasis and tribals.

### 1983 Elections:

- In January 1983 elections, the Telugu Desam Party contested in alliance with Menaka Gandhi led **“Sanjay Vichar Manch”** party.
- Out of total 294 Assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu Desam party contested for 289 seats leaving 5 seats to Sanjay Vichar Manch and T. D. P won 198 seats (total 202 seats including Sanjay Vichar Manch seats) and formed the Government.
- In this election, N.T.R contested from Tirupati and Gudivada constituencies and won both. The average age of M.L.A's, who won from Telugu Desam party is 41 years. 73 out of them are from B.C community.
- The Congress which ruled the State continuously since the formation of Andhra Pradesh, have managed to win only **60 seats** in this election. With this, the Telugu Desam party formed the first non – congress Government in Andhra Pradesh.
- **On 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1983**, NTR sworn in as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He set a record by taking over as Chief Minister in 9 months since the formation of party.

### Measures taken by N.T.R to suppress Telangana existence:

- N.T.R was born in Nimmakur of Krishna district. After taking charge as Chief Minister, N.T.R launched cultural attack in many ways on the existence of Telangana.
- N.T.R choosed the name of party as Telugu Desam and spread the slogan of Telugu self – respect, propagated the idea of Telugu thalli and placed more idols of Andhra people in the name of Telugu veterans at Tankbund,

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<p>established Telugu University, by all these N.T.R tried to systematize Andhra culture and undermine Telangana culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• N.T. Rama Rao tried to convince with his rhetoric that there was an attempt to unite the two regions of Telangana and Andhra with the sense of existence of Telugu people. But, in reality oppressed Telangana region.</li></ul> <p><b>Political Sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>NTR</b> continued the dictatorship. He introduced “Person Worship”. The style of making things by N.T.R and his unilateral abrupt decisions have left Telangana People’s representatives without any authority.</li><li>• N.T.R who does not have political experience, have put forward popular schemes as soon as he came into power. <b>He focused on the immediate needs of people, without giving priority to measures that increase the productive capacity of the people, which is feature of politics to attract people.</b></li><li>• N.T.R who called for an end to Gandhi family’s rule, have appointed his son Jaya Krishna as the convenor for his party State Conference (Mahasabha), as soon as he became Chief Minister. His Son – in – law and other relatives held important positions and promoted family rule.</li></ul> <p><b>Abolition of Patel – Patwari System:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>In 1983, the N.T.R Government abruptly abolished the Patel and Patwari systems.</b> In Telangana, Patel and Patwaris used to look after the Ponds/ Tanks with the help of ‘<b>Niradi</b>’. With the abolition of Patel – Patwari system, there was no one to take care of the ponds/tanks.</li><li>• The then Telugu Desam rulers said that they abolished Patel – Patwari system to end the landlordism in Villages. But failed to devise a better alternative system than that.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It could not devise a mechanism for proper land survey and for land records management at Village level and Mandal level.</li><li>• The most important things land distribution and land reforms were not touched by the N.T.R government.</li></ul>
<p><b>Abolition of Telangana Regional Board:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>The Telangana regional board</b> formed by the Six Principles Scheme was abolished as soon as N.T.R became the Chief Minister.</li><li>• The Central Government has formed this Telangana Regional board as per Presidential orders for the development of Telangana and to bring to the notice of Government the injustices being done to Telangana region.</li><li>• With the dissolution of this board, the only way to question the injustices done to Telangana region, was closed. The 12 refrigeration centers set up at the instigation of Telangana Regional committee were closed.</li></ul> <p><b>“Varuni-Vahini Sara” Distribution Scheme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1983, N.T.R launched “<b>Varuni – Vahini</b>” (distribution of Sara in packets), which created turmoil in Telangana. Prior to 1983, the people in Telangana used to drink Sara (Alcohol) on some special occasion or any festival. But with Varuni – Vahini scheme, the government opened liquor shops in all the villages with police protection (PRASAD), this made drinking of alcohol (Sara) a daily habit and due to this families were fragmented.</li></ul> <p><b>Injustice in the establishment of Universities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prior to 1983 elections, the then President Giani Zail Singh laid the foundation stone for “<b>Ambedkar Open University</b>” in Nagarjuna Sagar (North Vijayapuri), Nalgonda district.</li></ul>	

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- After NTR became Chief Minister, Ambedkar University was shifted from Nagarjuna Sagar to Hyderabad, stating that State – wide universities should be located within the capital.
- But the same NTR, a few months later established the State-wide universities such as **Health Sciences University (Medical University)** in Vijaywada and **Padmavathi Women's University** in Tirupathi.

### **Injustice in the Usage of River water:**

- In 1981, at the All-party conference, an agreement was reached on the surplus waters of Krishna river.
- According to the agreement, two canals will be dug from Srisailam project and **50 T.M.C of water will be diverted to Telangana through left canal and 48 T.M.C to Andhra and Rayalaseema through right canal.**
- But when NTR Government came to power, it ignored the Srisailam left canal that was supposed to supply water to Telangana and designed huge irrigation projects such as Telugu Ganga, Handri Neeva, Galeru Nagari from right canal of Srisailam project to supply water to Andhra and Rayalaseema areas. By this, the right canal capacity increased from **200 to 300 T.M.C.**

**Note:** The Telugu Ganga canal is intended to provide drinking water to the city of Madras.

- The left canal project, which is supposed to supply water to Telangana, was kept aside by showing many technical issues.
- The Telangana projects such as Bhima project and Nettampadu Project, which are designed to utilize the waters of Krishna river were ignored. The works on Sri Ram Sagar project, to supply water to the Telangana region, were

delayed. Most of the funds for this project were diverted to Telugu Ganga Project.

### **Closure of Industries:**

- During NTR government, the Sirpur Silk Mill in Telangana suffered huge losses, the government instead of protecting, had closed the industry.
- Telangana people requested N.T.R to protect the mill from closure. But he said that the government will not take the responsibility of protecting the loss – making industries.
- During the period of N.T.R government, the Nizam Sugar factory in Bodhan established by Nizam, was running with good profits. However, instead of utilizing these profits for Telangana industries, they are diverted to support loss-making factories in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions.

### **Insult to the leaders & poets of Telangana:**

- Telugu literary writer Dasarathi Krishnama Charya was the court poet of the Andhra Pradesh Government (Between 1977 – 83), but the NTR government removed Krishnama Charya from the post of Court poet.
- N.T.R erected **32 idols of the veterans** on the tank bund saying that brought honor to Telugu Nation. **Only 8 of them are from Telangana.**
- N.T.R established the statues of famous poets such as Sri Sri and Jashuva, who are from Andhra region but did not establish the statue of Telangana prominent poet **Dasarathi Krishnama Charya.**
- The statue of Alluri Seetaramaraj was also established, who led Rampachodavaram revolt in Andhra region. But the statue of **Turabaz Khan**, who played a leading role in 1857 sepoy uprising, was not established.

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- The statue of Kattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy was established on tank bund, was the 1<sup>st</sup> V.C of Andhra University. But the NTR government did not remember to erect the statue of **Nawab Ali Yar Jung**, who served twice as V.C to Osmania university and served as Ambassador to many Countries.

**Note:** According to Jaya Shankar, NTR was declared as the real villain for Telangana.

### Cultural Changes:

- The culture of degrading the Telangana language and dialect began. The Telugu language of Telangana mostly have Urdu words. The Telugu language of Andhra region contains the vocabulary from English, Tamil and Sanskrit.
  - This is due to Nizam rule in Telangana and British rule in Andhra region.
- Note:** protesting the Andhra people's attack on Telangana language, **Prof. Yashoda Reddy** wrote many stories in Telangana dialect. Yashoda Reddy has released the compilations such as "**Echchamma Muchatlu**" and "**Ma Ooru Matladindi**".
- When NTR came to power, he made Andhra region language as the Standard language and also made to use the Andhra dialect in the Government offices. Ignored the dialect and language of Telangana.
  - As a part of it, established the concept of Telugu Thalli and erected the statues of Telugu Thalli in Telangana region. Established Telugu University in Hyderabad. It was named as Potti Sriramulu Telugu University, who was from Andhra.

### Impact of Welfare Schemes:

- As a part of Welfare Schemes, N.T.R introduced a scheme in which **one kilogram of rice was given for 2 rupees**. This had severe negative impact on the farmers of Telangana region.

- The farmers lost interest in cultivating the arid crops such as Jowar, Sorghum and Ragi, which are grown in Telangana region. This change was due to the unreasonable price for these crops and the cheap availability of rice at Rs.2 per kg. this had profound effect on the food security of the hill people.
- As per this scheme, to give subsidy on rice, the State Government relied upon rice – growing areas and supply rice millers. This benefitted the farmers and millers of Andhra region.
- The Telugu Desam government along with scheme, has taken steps to increase the State revenue through Sara (Alcohol). The important government program as a part of this is to sell cheap Sara (Alcohol).
- The money saved on the subsidy rice, was later spent on government supplied liquor (Sara) packets. The revenue earned by the government through Sara (liquor) was the amount double spent on subsidized rice.
- The Telugu Desam party, which was supposed to rule differently from the previous Congress regime, by focusing on redistribution of resources and productivity, have actually introduced popular schemes and plunged the agricultural sector and the poor into crisis. From this perspective, the regional party which is supposed to respect the Telugu nation, is in fact stood as the backbone for the socio – economic forces of the coastal region.

### Injustice in Government Jobs:

- Many non-locals were illegally employed in government jobs that belonged to Telangana region. Most importantly, during N.T.R period, most of the non – locals were employed in Government jobs.
- Due to this, Telangana and employees' unions protested, as a result the Government issued G.O 610 in December, 1985. But the Government ignored its implementation.

**Regional Parties –  
its founding members**

- ◆ Telangana Development forum (1983) –  
**Satyanarayana**
- ◆ Telangana Party (1984) –  
**Devananda Swamy**
- ◆ Telangana Jana Sabha (1985) –  
**Satyanarayana**
- ◆ Telangana Praja Samithi (1987) –  
**Bhupathi Krishna Murthy**
- ◆ Telangana legislative forum (1990) –  
**K. Jana Reddy**
- ◆ Majlis Bachao Tehreek (1993) –  
**Amanullah Khan**
- ◆ Jai Telangana Party (1997) – **P. Indra Reddy**
- ◆ Telangana Praja Party (1997) –  
**Gade Inna Reddy**
- ◆ Telangana Congress Legislative forum (2000)  
**Chinna Reddy**
- ◆ Telangana Sadhana Samithi (2001) –  
**Ale Narendra**
- ◆ Telangana Rashtra Party (2002) –  
**Gade Inna Reddy**
- ◆ Thalli Telangana Party (2005) –  
**Vijaya Shanthi**
- ◆ Lok Satta Party (2006) –  
**Jaya Prakash Narayana**
- ◆ Mana Party (2007) – **Kasani Gnaneshwar**
- ◆ Nava Telangana Party (2008) –  
**Devender Goud**
- ◆ Praja Rajyam Party (2008) – **Chiranjeevi**
- ◆ Telangana Praja front (2010) – **Gaddar**
- ◆ Y.S.R Congress Party (2011) – **Y.S. Jagan**
- ◆ Telangana Nagar Samithi (2011) –  
**Nagam Janardhan Reddy**
- ◆ Mahajan Socialist Party (2014) –  
**Manda Krishna Madiga**

**Expansion of New Economic  
policies in Hyderabad and other  
Telangana Regions**

- In 1980 and 90's, the investors from Andhra Pradesh have settled in Telangana and Hyderabad and earned crores of rupees in real estate business. And secured government contracts and set up several construction companies.
- N.T.R have indirectly assisted the group of people in liberalization of alcohol sales, allowing private investment in education and for setting up corporate hospitals.
- With this the contracts, the land mafia and the entire film industry went into the hands of Andhra investors. As the media gave enough publicity, the investment class of Andhra region has grown day by day.

**Some Real Estate companies of  
Andhra Region:**

- ◆ Narne Real estate –  
Colonel Ranga Rao (Kurnool)
- ◆ Punyaboomi Real estate –  
Ram Murthy Naidu
- ◆ Green city township – Srinivasa Rao
- ◆ Jayabheri Real estates – Murali Mohan
- ◆ Lahari estates – Krishna Reddy
- ◆ G.P.R – Ghanta Punna Rao

**Construction Companies of Andhra  
People:**

- ◆ Gayathri Construction –  
Subbarami Reddy (Nellore)
- ◆ Lanco Constructions –  
Lagadapati Raja Gopal (Nellore)
- ◆ Ranki Enngineers Private Limited –  
Ram Reddy (Nellore)
- ◆ Nagarjuna Constructions –  
Raja (East Godavari)

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ I.V.R Company – Venkat Reddy</li><li>◆ Usha Construction Company –<br/>Mallikarjun Rao</li><li>• In 1970, the Government of Andhra Pradesh gave 1370 acres of land to Hyderabad House building co-operative society at the rate of Rs.100 per acre. After this, the establishment of housing boards in Hyderabad increased.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Kukatpally Housing Board Colony.</li><li>◆ Moulali Housing Board Colony.</li><li>◆ Bharat Nagar Housing Board Colony.</li></ul></li><li>• Kukatpally Housing Board Colony is the largest in Asia, was established on thousands of acres. HUDA (Hyderabad Urban Development Authority) formed in 1975, have built several colonies.</li><li>• <b>In 2007, Y.S.R government</b> formed GHMC (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation) through G.O. No. 261.</li><li>• <b>In 2008</b>, HMDA (Hyderabad Metropolitan Development Authority) was formed.</li><li>• <b>Andhra Region people have set up several chit funds companies and finance companies.</b><br/><b>Ex:</b> Margadarshi Chit Fund – <b>Ramoji Rao.</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The ditches and ponds were dried up due to excessive digging of soil. The local people were left without drinking and irrigation water and the agricultural sector also fell into crisis.</li><li>• The people of Telangana, who suffered drought due to lack of water, have sold their cattle to slaughter houses. They sold their land to real estate traders at low prices for their needs.</li><li>• Similarly, the <b>Manjeera project and the Singur project</b>, which were useful for <b>Medak farmers</b>, were diverted to Hyderabad to provide drinking water to Andhra migrants.</li><li>• Due to this, Medak district farmers were left without water for agriculture and they committed suicides. The real estate traders occupied the tanks lands and dried up the tanks without water. As a result, the tanks in the city of Hyderabad were destroyed and left as Musi canal from river stage.</li><li>• Hundreds of tanks and gardens around the Hyderabad city disappeared due to the greed of realtors.</li></ul> |
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### **Film Industry:**

- After NTR became the Chief Minister, the Telugu film industry was moved from Madras to Hyderabad, and in the name of setting up cinema studios, thousands of acres of land were given to Andhra people for low prices.
- They have setup studios and labs in these lands and in the rest of the land did real estate business. After Chandra Babu Naidu came into power, large number of lands were given to lease and also sold off.
- Chandra Babu Naidu regularized the lands occupied by Andhra migrants by imposing nominal penalty.
- In addition, the workers were called from coastal region to work in the film industry and were given employment opportunities. Telangana people lost their lands, but did not gain any profit.

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### **Popular Studios of Andhra People:**

- Ramoji Studio (Anajpur) –  
Ramoji Rao (Krishna district)
- Rama Naidu Studios (Jubilee Hills) –  
Rama Naidu (Prakasham district)
- Padmalaya Studios (Jubilee Hills) –  
Krishna (Guntur)
- Annapurna Studios (Jubilee Hills) –  
Akkineni Nageshwar Rao  
(Krishna district) etc.
- The Telangana studios of Nizam period were neglected by the policies of Andhra rulers and were closed. They are:
  - ◆ **Ajanta studios** (old city, near Jahanuma).
  - ◆ **Srinivas Studios** (Sankeshwar Bazar, Saroor nagar)
  - ◆ **Bhagyanagar Studio** (Badam Rama Swamy)
  - ◆ **Golnaka Studio.**

### **Ramoji Film City:**

- Ramoji film city was established by Ramoji Rao **in 1996 in Anajpur, Ranga Reddy district.** the then Chief Minister Chandra Babu Naidu gave 2000 acres of land belonging to Nizam Sarfe – Khas and farmers for Ramoji film city at very low price in the name of subsidy.

### **Some important parks in Hyderabad:**

- Andhra rulers have set up parks in Hyderabad area and named them after Andhra dignitaries.

### **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy Park:**

- **In 1960**, Mir Osman Ali Khan built **Chiran palace** in 390 acres of land. In 1998, Chandra Babu Naidu government declared the forest area around Chiran palace as a National park and named it as K.B.R Park.

### **Lumbini Park:**

- **In 1994**, N.T.R has set up this park. In 2006, Y.S.R government renamed Lumbini park as Tanguturi Anjaiah Lumbini park.

### **Indira Park:**

- Established in **1975**.

### **N.T.R Park:**

- Established in **1999**.

### **Sanjeevayya Park:**

- This park is named after damodaram Sanjeevayya of Kurnool.

### **Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy Park:**

- He is also from Kurnool.

## **Media**

### **Print Media:**

- First magazine in State of Hyderabad – **Risala Tabbi (Urdu)**
- First English magazine in Telangana – **Deccan Times (1864)**
- First Telugu weekly in Telangana – **Hita Bhodini (1909)**
- First Telugu daily newspaper in Telangana – **Telangana Patrika**
- Newspapers of Telangana region during Hyderabad government prior to 1948.

Newspapers	Editors
Nilgiri (1922)	S. Venkat Narsimha Rao
Golconda (1925)	Suravaram Pratap Reddy
Rayyat (1927)	Mandamula Narsinga Rao
Meezan (1941)	Adavi Bapi Raju
Hyderabad bulletin, Imroz	Shoyabullah Khan

- After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the Telangana newspapers gradually became extinct.

### **Existing popular magazines and their editors:**

- ◆ Eenadu – Ramoji Rao
- ◆ Sakshi – V. Murali
- ◆ Andhra Jyothi – K. Srinivas
- ◆ Namaste Telangana –

Katta Shekhar Reddy

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Nava Telangana – S. Veeraiah</li><li>◆ Mana Telangana – K. Srinivas Reddy</li></ul> <p><b>Electronic Media:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1995, “ETV” was started with Ramoji Rao as its chief editor.</li><li>• In 2004, Ravi Prakash started TV – 9.</li><li>• In 2007, NTV was started by Tummala Narendra Choudhary. It works under RTPL (Rachana Television Pvt. Ltd). RTPL also started Vanitha and Bhakti Tv channels.</li><li>• 2007 – TV 5: Chairman: B.R. Naidu</li><li>• 2009: Sakshi – Chairman: Y.S. Bharathi.</li><li>• 2009 – A.B.N. Andhra Jyothi – Vemuri Radha Krishna.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Channels:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2009, <b>P. Venkat Krishna</b> established HMTV. <b>This is the first news channel belonging to Telangana.</b> The popular program “<b>Dasha – Disha</b>” in HMTV was conducted by the then editor K. Ram Chandra Murthy.</li><li>• <b>2010 – Raj News Channel.</b></li><li>• <b>2011 – in April</b>, T.R. S party started T – News channel.</li><li>• 2013 – MLC Nageshwar Rao established 10 TV. About 1,50,000 farmers and labourers are share – holders in this channel.</li><li>• After Telugu Desam party coming into power, the Seemandhra newspapers were more developed. These newspapers show the small problems of Andhra Pradesh as the biggest problems. But shows the biggest problem of Telangana as the small one.</li><li>• Government advertisements, tax rebates are all given to the Andhra newspapers.</li><li>• After the Telugu Desam party came to power, the facilities and standards in government schools declined due to reduction in educational funds. This has also reduced the quality of education.</li></ul>	<p><b>Educational institutions and Hospitals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NTR promoted corporate education in the name of educational reforms and corporate hospitals in the name of medical reforms. Neglected government schools and hospitals.</li><li>• The people of Telangana could not pay high fees extracted by corporate schools for their children and joined them in government schools, where the education quality was low. Hence the children could not compete with the students of private schools.</li><li>• Some parents wanted their children to get quality education and joined them in corporate institutions and eventually suffered financial crisis.</li><li>• Corporate educational institutions such as Narayana, Sri Chaitanya, Gowtham, Bhashyam etc in Hyderabad were established by Andhra region people, while Brilliant and Rau’s educational institutions are founded by Telangana people.</li><li>• The same is with medical sector. As the government hospitals were neglected, the good quality medical treatment was far from reach to poor and middle-class people of Telangana.</li><li>• The corporate hospitals in Hyderabad such as Apollo, Kamineni, Care, Rainbow, sunshine, KIMS hospital, Asian institute of Gastroenterology, Basavatarakam Cancer hospital, Medi – city, Omega hospitals are in the ownership of Andhra people, while Yashoda and Malla Reddy hospitals are owned by Telangana people.</li><li>• The first corporate hospital in Telangana <b>“CDR hospital” was started by C. Dayakar Reddy</b> of Warangal district. CDR hospital was closed due to discrimination of Andhra rulers.</li></ul>
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**Exhibition Society:**

- During the Nizam period, the exhibition society was formed as the non – profit organization for the development of higher education for students of Telangana.
- This organization conducts an all India exhibition in Hyderabad every year in January and February months and the money collected from this was used to run the educational institutions.
- The Nizam **Mir Osman Ali Khan** have given the present Exhibition ground in Nampally on long – term lease for conducting the annual exhibition.
- As the exhibition ground is located in the heart of the city, the Andhra investors focused on it and contacted N.T.R.
- To satisfy the investors of Andhra Pradesh, **NTR terminated the long – term lease granted to the exhibition society.**
- As a result, the exhibition society fell into crisis and the educational institutions run by the society faced uncertainties.
- Nadendla Bhasker Rao, who came to power by overthrowing NTR, have renewed the lease due to anger on N.T.R.

**Dominant Culture and its Implications on Telangana Self-Respect, Dialect, Language and Culture**

- Telangana under the rule of multi lingual kings such as Delhi Sultans, Bahmanis, Qutub Shahis and Asaf Jahis for more than six centuries, have tried to preserve its linguistic culture and customs.
- Although they came from different parts of North India for jobs and business to Telangana and settled here for hundreds of years, they did not rub their language and culture on our people, instead they themselves got mingled into our culture.

- But the people of Andhra region who came to this region and settled here could not be part of the culture here, instead they insulted the people of Telangana saying that the language spoken by the people of this region is not Telugu and they do not have culture and do not know how to live.
- **In 1952, Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, who is the President of Vishalandhra Mahasabha**, was the chief guest at a meeting held in Hanumakonda Arts College. He insulted Telangana Students by saying that they do not have culture and the language they speak is not Telugu. Students protested and did not allow the meeting to take place. He had to stop his speech in the middle and leave. **Prof. Jaya Shankar** revealed this incident in his autobiography, where he was a student during this incident.
- **Mudumbai Venkatacharya** of Andhra region wrote a review in Golconda magazine and insulted the scholars saying that “Nizam Rashtramandu Andhrakavulu Poojyam” (Andhra poets are revered in Nizam State). As a answer to this, Golconda magazine editor Suravaram Pratap Reddy published **“Golconda Kavula Sanchika”** (Poet’s issue) **in 1934**, in which he published the poems written by 354 Telangana poets.
- The Telugu language, which is considered to be the main weapon to unite the regions of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with different historical backgrounds, civilizations and culture, has become a major factor for separation.
- Although both the regions are different, they are united to form Andhra Pradesh State as they have same language. But there was clear difference in the culture and pronunciation of the people of the two regions.
- Although the main language of the people of Telangana and Andhra was Telugu, there were

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| <p>differences in their Pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax and words. This is known as dialect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Linguistics say that language changes for every 24 Kms. There are many dialects in different parts of the country, in different languages.</li><li>Telangana dialect contains wonderful literary creation. Thousands of folk artists of Telangana have created Kulapuranas songs, Oggu stories, folk art forms, street songs, Yakshaganas etc in colloquial language.</li><li>The people of Andhra Pradesh could not understand the language of Telangana, have insulted the Telangana people saying that their language is crude, it lacks sensitivity and politeness and for having too many Urdu words.</li><li>They claimed that their Andhra language is pure Telugu and forcibly tried to rub it on Telugu people.</li><li>Some criticized <b>Allam Rajaiah, Kaluva Mallaiah</b> for writing stories and novels in Telangana dialect.</li><li>During 1969 special Telangana movement, the Prajakavi Kaloji Narayana Rao raised the discussion on Telangana language. <b>Juvvadi Gautham Rao</b> wrote articles protesting the Andhra colonialist's comparison of Telangana language.</li><li><b>Prajakavi Kaloji</b> said that the language of two and a half Andhra districts was rubbed on Telangana and portrayed as the original Telugu language and as a standard language. Those who do not speak that language were insulted.</li><li>The language spoken by the people of Telangana is being used by filmmakers, directors and script writers for rowdies and gangsters and made films in such a way as to humiliate the people of Telangana.</li><li>In their films, they gave much importance to Sankranthi festival, which is a big festival to Andhra people. But they did not show anything</li></ul> | <p>specific regarding the big festivals of Telangana such as Bonalu and Bathukamma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>They mocked the customs, festivals, cuisine and customs of the people of Telangana.</li><li>Gatka and Jawa, considered as staple food in Telangana had gradually disappeared. Rice played important role in the place of coarse grains Recipes.</li><li>Finally, even in Telangana villages, the hotels named Andhra meals and Andhra bojanam were introduced and took away our traditional flavors.</li><li>During unified rule, they did not include the culture, artforms and festivals of Telangana in the history textbooks, instead they portrayed the culture of Andhra as the culture of all the Telugu people.</li><li>They wrote in the history text books that the fight took place against British in Andhra region as the freedom struggle. When compared to Andhra, great battles were fought on the soil of Telangana against Razakars and Landlords during the period of Nizam rule. But these were invisible to Andhra historians.</li><li>They wrote great about the Manyam hero Sitarama Raju in the history books, but deliberately ignored the histories of Adilabad heroes Komaram Bheem and Ramji Gond. Many Forts, Inscriptions, Statues and Samsthanas which describe the thousands of years of culture of Telangana were neglected.</li><li>The Andhra rulers did not pay much attention to the Archeological excavations and research in Telangana region. Andhra rulers did not support "<b>B.N. Shastri</b>", who brought to light all the inscriptions of Telangana region.</li><li>Most of the editors and writers in all the newspapers published in Telangana are from Andhra region and their articles are mostly in Andhra language.</li><li>In the print media, the Telangana language was attacked by citing the language of two and a</li></ul> |
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- half districts (Krishna, West Godavari / East Godavari) as the standard language.
- During 1969 movement, **Jandyala Papaiah Sastri** ridiculed Telangana Telugu as “**Taurakyandhramu**”. He wrote in magazines with the name of Karunashree and stated that if Telangana becomes a separate state, it would become South Pakistan and hurt the self – esteem of Telangana people.
  - During NTR rule, the 33 statues were established on tank bund in the name of Telugu Vaithaliks (veterans). Out of these, only 7 belong to Telangana region. The statues of Andhra leaders were established in various parts of Telangana. But showed discrimination in setting up the statues of Telangana region leaders.
  - **Vattikota Alwar Swamy**, who donated his own library to the Hyderabad city library, was ignored and a statue of **Viswanatha Satyanarayana** was established there, who had nothing to do with that library.
  - The statues of Telangana region poets such as Dasarathi Krishnamacharyulu, Kaloji, Vattikota Alwar Swamy etc and also the statues of heroes of Telangana freedom struggle like Shoaibullah Khan, Ravi Narayana Reddy, Baddam Yella Reddy, Jamalapuram Kesava Rao, Arutla Kamala Devi, Ramji Gond, Turrebaz Khan & others were not established anywhere and there is no mention about them in the text books.
  - It should be noted that the Later Phase Telangana Movement (Malidasa) continued not only against the exploitation of water, funds and recruitment but also against the attack of Andhra region on Telangana language and culture.

# Economic Reforms in 1990 and their Consequences & Regional disparities

- In 18<sup>th</sup> century, England was the 1<sup>st</sup> country to undergo the transition known as Industrial Revolution. Although India was under British control for 200 years, but there was no much development & Industrialization.
- “Father of Economics” **Adam Smith** of England in his book **“Wealth of Nations”** have described a concept known as **“Laissez Faire”**.
- Laissez Faire means there will not be any governmental interference in the economic affairs of the individual and society.
- It means that Adam Smith have encouraged Capitalism According to this, trade and services will be controlled by the private sector, without the interference of the Government. In India, before Independence Capitalism was prevalent. British treated India as a home for raw materials / mere supplier of raw materials.
- British have exported the good quality Yarn, Jute and Indigo to their country from India and used for the expansion of their industries. By this British controlled the world textile market.
- British used the raw materials from India and used to sell the manufactured goods in Indian markets.
- In 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Indian Government has passed Industrial resolution policies for the development of industries.
- After Independence, Indian government has introduced **“Mixed Economic Policy”**. Mixed economy is that economy in which both government and private individuals exercise economic control with Mutual co – operation for the development of the country.
- In 1956, Indian government have introduced **Socialist economy** and established big industries with government as major shareholder (during 2<sup>nd</sup> five-year plan).
- Due to the industrial policies introduced between 1948-1990, the economic system became under the control of the government until 1991.

## Economic Reforms in India:

- India was totally dependent on the imports of the crude oil and its by – products from the Gulf countries. In 1991, the prices of crude oil was increased due to crisis in Gulf countries.
- Due to this, Indian government have spent much of foreign exchange reserves on the import of crude oil, here by causing falls & crisis in the foreign exchange reserves.
- To come out of this crisis condition, India approached **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, IMF have suggested to implement liberalized economic policies, then IMF could help India.
- Then in 1991, the then Prime Minister **P.V. Narasimha Rao** and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh have introduced “New Economic reforms (NEP)”.
- The important are LPG:
  - ◆ Liberalisation ◆ Privatisation
  - ◆ Globalisation
- Liberalisation means reducing the role of Government in social and economic sectors. And reducing the restrictions between different countries for the trade of goods and services. As a part of these economic reforms in India, the then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>N.Chandra Babu Naidu have introduced economic reforms in the state in the year <b>1995</b>.</li><li>Andhra Pradesh government have approached <b>World Bank</b> for the loan. But World Bank before granting loan have suggested various reforms to be taken by the A.P government as "<b>A.P Agenda for Economic reforms</b>".</li><li>The reforms to be taken by the A.P government are;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reducing the subsidies.</li><li>Reducing the share in welfare schemes.</li><li>Inviting &amp; encouraging private investments.</li></ul></li><li>After the guidelines of the World Bank, the A.P Chief Minister Chandra Babu Naidu have appointed different committees for the implementation of the reforms.</li><li>New economic reforms of the Andhra Pradesh government were explained in the document "<b>Vision 2020</b>" which was prepared by the management consultancy <b>Mckinsey</b> (International Company) by the initiative of <b>Chandrababu Naidu</b></li><li>As the Andhra Pradesh government have accepted to the conditions of World Bank, World Bank has prepared "<b>Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project (APERP)</b>". Total worth of this project was Rs. 3300 crores, out of this the <b>World Bank will give a loan of Rs. 2200 crores</b> and the remaining Rs. 1100 should be adjusted by the Central and State government.</li><li>As a part of APERP, <b>6 reforms took place</b> from 1999-2004.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>District Primary Education – 20.3 %</li><li>Primary health – 8.5%</li><li>Integrated Child development – 12.4%</li><li>Rural road upgrading &amp; maintenance – 21.6%</li><li>Irrigation rehabilitation &amp; maintenance -12.3%</li><li>Public Enterprise reforms – 3.2%</li></ol></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Chandra Babu Naidu have appointed following committees for the economic reforms.</li></ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Electricity Reforms – <b>Hiten Bhayya Committee</b></li><li>State administration, finances – <b>Gangopadhyay Committee</b></li><li>Higher Education – <b>Koneru Ramakrishna Rao Committee</b></li><li>Government sector industries – <b>Subramanya Committee</b></li></ol> <p><b>Hiten Bhayya Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hiten Bhayya Committee was appointed for the reforms in electricity sector. Based on its report in 1998, <b>Andhra Pradesh Electricity reforms act-1998</b> was passed by the legislature.</li><li>Later in <b>1999, March</b> Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission was formed and Andhra Pradesh State Electricity board was divided into AP Genco and AP Transco.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AP Genco – for electricity generation.</li><li>AP Transco – for the transmission of electricity.</li></ul></li><li>As private investments were allowed in the electricity sector, the government has accepted to buy the electricity at higher prices than the price given by the government organizations.</li><li>Due to this there is rise in electricity charges, by this Telangana farmers suffered a lot.</li><li>Telangana farmers suffered because they did their cultivation mainly by depending on the bore-wells. In Andhra, there was no need of electricity because they did their cultivation mainly through canals.</li></ul> <p><b>Gangopadhyay Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Government have appointed Gangopadhyay committee for suggestions / recommendations on state administration, Salaries and on the reduction of Government expenditure.</li></ul>
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- This committee recommended to remove 0.9% of government employees yearly from 1996-97, who were excess in number. For example, in Water department there were 40% excess employees.

### **Koneru RamaKrishna Rao Committee:**

- This committee opine that government's involvement should not be there in higher education. Higher education should be imparted by the private institutions.

### **Subramaniyam Committee:**

- This committee recommended to handover the government companies & industries which are facing losses to the private sector.
- According to the suggestions given by the world bank, Chandrababu Naidu have either handed over the Government companies to the private sector or have close down the organizations. Majority of employees were removed by giving voluntary retirement. These reforms took place in different phases.

#### **Phase 1 (1998 – 2001):**

- 5 mills were privatized.
- 3 companies were re-structured.
- 3 companies were closed.
- 13321 employees were removed through voluntary retirement.

#### **Phase 2 (2002 Jan – 2005 December):**

- Out of 58 companies, some were privatized & some were closed.

#### **Phase 3 (These should be started in 2006, but Y.S.R did not start):**

- In July, 2006 the government issued G.O. 5 for implementation of Phase 3 reforms.
- As part of these reforms, the government tried to privatize **APSRTC & Singareni Collieries** (Approximately 64,000 employees are there in these companies).

- Employees protested against the G.O.5.
- Immediately, in August, 2006, Y.S.R issued G.O. 7, through which Phase – 3 reforms were stopped.

### **Economic Reforms – Effect on Telangana**

- In 1998, as part of “Andhra Pradesh economic restructuring Project”, Andhra Pradesh government took a loan of 2200 crores from the World Bank.
- As a part of APERP, the Andhra Pradesh government implemented many reforms based on the recommendations given by the World Bank.
- The then Telugu Desam party have approved the reforms and have cancelled all the welfare schemes prevailing during till that period / time.
- The government have provided infrastructure and mechanism required to attract private investments. Government have changed its preference of expenditure.
- The government have reduced expenditure in different sectors, especially in welfare schemes. Except in primary education, the allocation of funds were reduced in health, education, medical sectors, to agriculture & irrigation.
- The government used to give subsidy rice for poor people for 1 kg for per Rs. 2, which was increased to 1kg per Rs. 3.50 and 25 % of quota was reduced to each family. These new economic reforms have forced the state into debt trap and it increased the debt pressure on public instead of decreasing it.
- With in a span of 5 years, interest rate on the loan on government debts increased more to 4.8% during this period, the financial deficit increased from 3.2% to 5.5 %.
- During the reforms period, the rural development and social sector were neglected which increased the sufferings of the rural people.

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- Private investments were mainly centred in the developed regions, which in turn increased economic opportunities to the developed regions. Due to this, inequalities increased between different regions, especially between Telangana (except Hyderabad) and Coastal Andhra regions.

### **Inequalities in Political Sector:**

- During the period of rule of Andhra people in Telangana, the inequalities in administration, education, politics and employment were increased. Everywhere Andhra people used to show their authority.
- From the date of formation of Andhra Pradesh state in 1956 till 2014, out of total 58 years, the Andhra leaders ruled for 47 years 6 months and Telangana leaders ruled only for a period of 10 years 6 months.
- Out of this, **if the reign of Jalagam Venkateswara Rao, who was born in Srikakulam and settled in Khammam is excluded, then Telangana leaders ruled only for 6 years.**
- The Chief Ministers from Telangana region were P.V. Narsimha Rao, Marri Chenna Reddy (twice), T. Anjaiah. Out of these three, no one ruled for a period of 5 years. The three Chief Ministers ruled only for 6 years in four terms.

### **Crisis in Agriculture Sector:**

- Telangana society has been badly affected by the policies undertaken by the government during economic reforms. Tanks in Telangana were filled up with silt, thereby irrigation facilities are reduced. Handicrafts were declining.
- During this period, the situation of Telangana was explained in the form of song by Goreti Venkanna.
- **‘Palle Kanneru Peduthundo Kanipinchani Kutrala .... Palle bandhi ayipothundo....’.**

- **Kura Devender** has written a song with the name “**Mitra**”, which explains the distress of Telangana villages.
- **“Palle Pallena Pallerlu moliche Palamurulona... mana telanganalona...”.**
- Public poet **Warangal Srinivas** explained the situations in villages in a album titled “**Nurendla Na Uru**”, with the song “**Oyamma na Pallesseema enadu endukinthia Chinnaboye... Deva yenakati kaladhappinadoyi na palle...**”.
- In the country, the reforms of world bank were first implemented by the then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Chandrababu Naidu. As part of these reforms the subsidies were reduced on agriculture, the doors were opened to the multinational seed companies such as Monsanto and easing of restrictions on agricultural imports. All these have escalated the number of farmers suicides in Telangana.
- **In 1956, almost 54% of agricultural land was dependent on Tanks for irrigation, which was reduced to 14% in 1997.**
- Andhra rulers have deliberately neglected the Tanks in Telangana. As the tanks were filled up with silt, the irrigation in Telangana was done through bores and wells. The borewells need power supply to run. But after the economic reforms, the electricity tariffs were increased, thereby Telangana farmers made debts to pay these increased tariffs.
- But when it comes to Andhra region, the farmers used to get water through canal due to the irrigation projects. Hence Andhra farmers would not have to rely on electricity.
- In addition to this, there was always discrimination in agricultural loans.
- Telangana region accounts for 40% of the State’s Cultivable land, while this region gets only 23.37% of bank loans.
- In Telangana, agriculture was stuck in crisis, Suicides increased. Due to this, Chandrababu

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Naidu's government have formed "**Jayanthi Ghosh**" committee on farmers suicides. But the government ignored the recommendations of this committee.

### **Basheer Bagh firings – 2000:**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> August, 2000**, the farmers and left parties took up Chalo Assembly program against the **increased electricity tariffs**. During this protest, police firing took place at Basheer Bagh. Three farmers were killed in these firings.
- Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh during Basheer Bagh firings – **Chandra Babu Naidu**.
- Chandrababu Naidu has neglected Telangana's irrigation. In 2001, after the announcement of formation of T.R.S party by K.C.R; Chandrababu Naidu immediately laid foundation stone for **Devadula Lift irrigation project** on Godavari river in Warangal district.
- In 2013, the Central government appointed a committee on farmer issue.

### **According to the report of that committee:**

- 90% of farmers in Telangana are into debt trap.
- Average debt of a farmer : Rs. 94,000.
- Farmers income was Rs. 4500 to 4800 and the expenditure was between Rs. 5200 to Rs. 5800. The difference between income and expenditure was 20 % deficit.

### **Crisis in Handloom Industry:**

- Handloom industry was also neglected by the Andhra rulers, which was the second most important industry in Telangana after agriculture. The handloom workers were completely stuck in Difficulties.
- The handloom industry in Telangana faced crisis due to economic reforms introduced in the state. The main raw material for handloom workers Chiluva Silk / Yarn has become to

difficult to find in the market. In addition to this, the State government has lifted 10 % subsidy which was previously given on Yarn.

- Central Government imposed excise tax on cotton and synthetics. This resulted in drastic increase in the prices of yarn.
- Prices of dyes and chemicals used in handloom industry were also increased. Due to these conditions, irreparable damage was done to the handloom sector.
- Due to this, weavers borrowed loans at high interest rates and incurred huge debts. Weavers were unable to repay the loans and committed suicides.
- In Telangana, Siricilla region is famous as "Uricilla".
- In 2004, **YSR government** appointed a committee under the leadership of **K. Rosaiah** to study the problems of weavers. The committee made 14 recommendations but the government neglected.
- The government has set up "APCO" to market the products of weavers. But it was not successful.

### **Beedi Workers:**

- In Telangana, Beedi cultivation was first started in **Nizamabad district**.
- Workers who make beedis are known as "rollers".
- Workers in this sector, especially women suffer from TB, cancer like diseases due to inhalation of pungent smell of Tobacco while making beedis.
- In Telangana, agriculture and handloom industries were in crisis due to economic reforms. This crisis had impact on the society and economy of Telangana.

### **Impact on Society:**

1. People lost their caste professions / occupations. Pot makers, Blacksmiths,

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<p>Vishwakarmas, Padmashalis, Mudiraj etc have lost their caste professions and continued in different occupations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Farmers and Weavers were trapped in debt trap and committed suicides. Their families came onto roads.</li><li>3. The peasants and weavers went into extreme poverty and led their lives below the poverty line.</li><li>4. Weavers were prone to many diseases caused by working on power looms. Those who could not afford for the treatment died at early age.</li></ol> <p><b>Impact on the economy:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The production of commercial crops in Telangana increased after the green revolution. Due to this, usage of chemical fertilizers and HYV seeds was increased. Due to the lack of knowledge to farmers in Telangana about these things, businessmen sold fake and adulterated fertilizers and seeds, thereby farmers were deceived.</li><li>2. The purchasing power of farmers has been reduced due to economic reforms.</li><li>3. The farmers could not find suitable jobs in villages and migrated to cities to settle in small, small jobs.</li><li>4. Some weavers went to the Gulf countries for employment. However, they were caught and put in jails because they reached Gulf countries due to fraud of intermediaries / brokers.</li><li>5. Farmers and weavers have sold the lands in their villages at lowest prices to the investors of Andhra region and migrated. The purchasers of these lands received all kinds of subsidies from the government by claiming to set up industries in the backward region.</li></ol> <p><b>Inequalities in educational sector:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Educational development is very important for the development of any region. The</li></ul>	<p>educational system has been completely neglected since Andhra Pradesh merged with Telangana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As per 2011 census, Telangana's literacy rate was 66.46%, while Hyderabad's literacy rate was 83.25%.</li><li>• Mahbubnagar is the most backward district with a literacy rate of 55%.</li><li>• In the united Andhra Pradesh, <b>Telangana has been allocated only 30% of funds</b> while Andhra Pradesh has been allocated 70%. In fact, the population was approximately equal in both the regions.</li><li>• According to the 2007 – 08 report, the majority of children i.e; 63% who left the schools in grades 1 to 5 were from Telangana region only.</li><li>• The number of government teachers in the aided colleges and the funds allocated by the government are very low in Telangana region.</li><li>• Universities are also mostly established in the Andhra region.</li></ul> <p><b>In Telangana state-wide Universities are:</b></p> <p><b><u>In Hyderabad:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University.</li><li>2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University.</li><li>3. Potti Sri Ramulu Telugu University.</li><li>4. Jawaharlal Nehru Technology University.</li><li>5. A.P. State Council of Higher Education.</li></ol> <p><b><u>Regional Universities are:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Osmania University – Hyderabad.</li><li>◆ Kakatiya University – Warangal.</li><li>• During Congress term, as a part of conspiracy the JNTU which was in Warangal was moved to States' capital Hyderabad.</li><li>• Under JNTU, two colleges have been established in Kakinada and Tirupati, but not a single college was established in Telangana.</li></ul>
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- NTR government continued the state wide Universities i.e; **Dravidian University** in Kuppam and **Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical sciences** in Tirupati.

### **Inequalities in Employment:**

- Prior to the formation of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad region of Telangana was industrially well developed.
- During Nizam's period, in 1929 the "**Industrial Trust Fund**" was set up to provide technology and subsidies to the industries.
- As a result of the efforts of this trust fund, 3% of total workers of the country were from Hyderabad at the time of Independence.
- While not setting up new industries, the government has shut down the existing industries in the name of reforms after the formation of Andhra Pradesh. Due to which, thousands of workers of Telangana region have been left homeless.

- While shutting down the industries in Telangana on one hand and on the other hand the government have pledged the land to Andhra investors to set up factories in the surrounding districts of Hyderabad. Andhra investors did not give jobs to Telangana people in the factories they established.

### **Effect on Singareni Workers:**

- Singareni Collieries company is said to be the heart of Telangana life.
- In the name of modernization of mines, Chandra Babu Naidu have introduced "Opencast mining" system in Singareni.
- Due to this, many villages are evacuated and the environment is damaged.
- Many have lost their jobs because of the ease of extracting coal from the surface of the earth. In addition to this, many workers were removed due to the introduction of a new policy i.e; "**Golden Shakehand**" (Voluntary retirement).

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### **Andhra Pradesh Chief Ministers from 1956 to 2014:**

Name of the Chief Minister	Tenure	Party	Region
1) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1 <sup>st</sup> November 1956 – 11 <sup>th</sup> January 1960	Congress	Rayalaseema
2) Damodaram Sanjivayya	11 <sup>th</sup> January 1960 – 12 <sup>th</sup> March 1962	Congress	Rayalaseema
3) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (2)	12 <sup>th</sup> March 1962 – 20 <sup>th</sup> February 1964	Congress	Rayalaseema
4) Kasu Brahmananda Reddy	21 <sup>st</sup> February 1964 – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 1971	Congress	Andhra
5) P.V. Narsimha Rao	30 <sup>th</sup> September 1971 – 10 <sup>th</sup> January 1973	Congress	Telangana
6) President's Rule	18 <sup>th</sup> January 1973 – 10 <sup>th</sup> December 1973	–	–
7) Jalagam Vengala Rao	10 <sup>th</sup> December 1973 – 6 <sup>th</sup> March 1978	Congress	Andhra Settler
8) Marri Chenna Reddy	6 <sup>th</sup> March 1978 – 11 <sup>th</sup> October 1980	Congress	Telangana
9) Tanguturi Anjaiah	11 <sup>th</sup> October 1980 – 24 <sup>th</sup> February 1982	Congress	Telangana
10) Bhavanam Venkatrami Reddy	24 <sup>th</sup> February 1982 – 20 <sup>th</sup> September 1982	Congress	Andhra
11) Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	20 <sup>th</sup> September 1982 – 9 <sup>th</sup> January 1983	Congress	Rayalaseema
12) N.T. Rama Rao	9 <sup>th</sup> January 1983 – 16 <sup>th</sup> August 1984	T.D.P	Andhra
13) Nadendla Bhaskara Rao	16 <sup>th</sup> August 1984 – 16 <sup>th</sup> September 1984	T.D.P	Andhra
14) N.T. Rama Rao	16 <sup>th</sup> September 1984 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> December 1989	T.D.P	Andhra
15) Marri Chenna Reddy	3 <sup>rd</sup> December 1989 – 17 <sup>th</sup> December 1990	Congress	Telangana
16) Nedurumalli Janardhan Reddy	17 <sup>th</sup> December 1990 – 9 <sup>th</sup> October 1992	Congress	Rayalaseema
17) Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy	9 <sup>th</sup> October 1992 – 12 <sup>th</sup> December 1994	Congress	Rayalaseema
18) N.T. Rama Rao	12 <sup>th</sup> December 1994 – 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1995	T.D.P	Andhra
19) N. Chandra Babu Naidu	1 <sup>st</sup> September 1995 – 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2004	T.D.P	Rayalaseema
20) Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy	14 <sup>th</sup> May 2004 – 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2009	Congress	Rayalaseema
21) Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy	20 <sup>th</sup> May 2009 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> September 2009	Congress	Rayalaseema
22) Rosaiah	3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2009 – 24 <sup>th</sup> November 2010	Congress	Andhra
23) Kiran Kumar Reddy	25 <sup>th</sup> November 2010 – 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2014	Congress	Rayalaseema
24) President's Rule	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2014 – 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2014	–	–
25) K.C.R	On 2 <sup>nd</sup> June 2014, Telangana's first chief minister took oath.		

# Quest for Telangana identity - intellectual discussions & debates - Political & ideological efforts

- The intellectuals, artists, journalists & some political leaders of Telangana have tried to explain the discrimination done by the Andhra leaders on Telangana in 1980's & 1990's and encouraged the people of Telangana to fight against the domination of Andhra people.
- The later phase of Telangana movement which was started by the leaders of people's organizations in 1984, can be divided into 3 stages.

**They are:**

- 1) Pre-formation Phase (1984 – 1996)
- 2) Formation Phase (1996 – 2001)
- 3) Political Phase (from 2001)

- Now, we will know about the organizations formed during Telangana movement, the speeches of prominent leaders, the discussions and regarding the meetings.

## Himayath Nagar by-elections - 1983:

- In 1983, by-elections were held in Himayath Nagar due to the death of the elected TDP MLA. In these elections, Parvataneni Upendra of Andhra was selected as the TDP candidate. Telangana people got agitated by this act and did campaigning for **BJP contestant Ale Narendra** and made him win the by-election. Upendra lost the elections.
- During the campaigning, there was a strong notion to defeat Upendra against the dominant migration of Andhra. As a result, the non-local Upendra was defeated and the local Narendra won the by-elections.

- Due to the victory of Telangana supporter, the important leaders of 1969 Telangana movement have started preparations for the agitation for separate Telangana.
- By the inspiration of this victory, a meeting was held in YMCA hall, Narayanaguda, which was attended by Pratap Kishore, E.V. Padmanabham (Flash & Fellowmen newspaper founder) and the editor of **State Advisory newspaper Satyanarayana**. They have founded **Telangana Democratic Front (TDF)** for organizing the Telangana movement.
- **Satyanarayana**, was elected as the convenor of TDF.

## Telangana Party:

- In 1984, **Devendra Swamy** & his friends have founded "**Telangana Party**" in Warangal. Bhupati Krishnamurthy, known as Telangana Gandhi and Kaloji Narayana Rao have declared their support to this party.
- This party have attracted leaders from Warangal and other districts for separate Telangana.

## Telangana Jana Sabha:

- In 1985, the editor of State Advisory newspaper Satyanarayana have established "**Telangana Jana Sabha**" as its President (Telangana Jana Sabha was formed due to the merging of T.D.F & Telangana Party).
- On **27<sup>th</sup> February, 1985** Telangana Jana Sabha conducted a meeting under the presidentship of Akhila Bharat Arya Samaj leader **Vandemataram Ram Chandra Rao**

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<p>in Andhra Saraswat Parishad hall in Hyderabad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In this meeting, it was decided to fight for the emergence of Telangana region as a separate state.</li><li>• On February, 27<sup>th</sup> on the same day on which a meeting was organized by Telangana Jana Sabha in Hyderabad, the then <b>Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi</b> attended another meeting in Siddipet. Rajiv Gandhi in this meeting have stated that <b>“From the day of formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956, the injustice done to Telangana region will be rectified”</b>.</li><li>• Later, the Jana Sabha leaders Vandemataram Ramchandra Rao &amp; other leaders held meetings at Warangal &amp; Kothagudem.</li><li>• A group of members along with a representative of Jana Sabha went to Delhi and gave a representation to the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi &amp; to Foreign Minister S.B. Chouhan demanding for a separate Telangana State.</li><li>• They requested opposition leader L.K. Adavni and Janata party leader George Fernandez for giving their support to separate Telangana State.</li><li>• Later, the programs of Jana Sabha were stopped due to more concentration of Vandemataram Ramchandra rao on the Arya Samaj programs.</li></ul> <p><b>Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha On Telangana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>“Sarvadeshik Arya Pratinidhi Sabha”</b> was affiliated to Arya Samaj, this sabha have appointed a two – member commission with its Delhi representatives.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>Om Prakash Tyagi</b></li><li>2. <b>H.K.S. Malik</b> to enquire into Telangana’s problem.</li></ol></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The members of this commission have toured the entire Telangana region and gave its report on <b>22<sup>nd</sup> November, 1985</b>.</li><li>• In this report, they stated that the <b>“demand for separate Telangana”</b> is Justified desire.</li><li>• Based on the points of this report a representation (a letter was written) named as <b>“Demand for separate Telangana”</b> along with 10 pages of the commission report was submitted to the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Supporters March (Padayatra) to Delhi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>June, 1987</b> some of the Telangana supporters have started march (Pada Yatra) to Delhi. The important leaders among them were <b>Pratap Kishore, Sanavullah, Sher Khan and Shavuddin</b>.</li><li>• The leaders <b>started their march from Charminar</b> and paid respects to martyrs at Gunpark and proceeded further through Medchal, Nirmal, Adilabad and reached Nagpur.</li><li>• From Nagpur, they went to Delhi in train. They met Vice-President and gave a memorandum for separate Telangana. After their return from Delhi, the group of leaders have decided to revive <b>“Telangana Praja Samithi”</b> based on the suggestions of Telangana Supporters.</li><li>• <b>In 1987, Telangana Praja Samithi was revived. Bhupathi Krishna Murthy</b> was elected as its President.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Porata Samithi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>K.R. Amos and Mechineni Kishan Rao</b> have founded an organization known as <b>“Telangana Porata Samithi”</b> and started their movement for achieving separate Telangana state.</li></ul>
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- During that period, an All-India conference was held in Delhi regarding the formation of small states.
- This conference held discussions on the formation of small states, and gave a document of knowledge to the central government and demanded the formation of Telangana, Jharkhand & Vidarbha states based on the demands of the people.
- This conference was also attended by the Telangana representatives.

### **Velichala Jagapathi Rao efforts for creating awareness on Telangana:**

- Velichala Jagapathi Rao, a former MLC of Congress party from Karimnagar have played an important role in 1969 for separate Telangana movement.
- In 1989, Jagapathi Rao have organized awareness camps for 3 days in Karimnagar and created awareness among public regarding the injustice done to Telangana region.
- Jagapathi Rao actively participated in “**Jala Sadhana Samithi**” movement organized by **Dushcharla Satyanarayana** in Nalgonda.
- Jagapathi Rao participated in a March (Pada Yatra) from **Nalgonda to Srisailam project as a part of “Jala Sadhana Samithi” movement.**
- Organized a meeting at Sri Ram Sagar project to explain about the injustice done to Telangana people in the Sri Ram Sagar project.
- Jagapathi Rao published a report in 1991 – 92 regarding the injustice done to Telangana region in irrigation and electricity sectors.
- This report made the Telangana people sad and angry and made them ready for the protest against the injustice.

### **Telangana Legislative forum:**

- During 1991-92 period, Velichala Jagapathi Rao as convenor have formed “**Telangana Legislative forum**” with about 100 MLA's of different parties from Telangana region and elected **Jana Reddy as its Chairman**.
- About 100 MLA's from different parties went to Delhi and met the then president and Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao and explained the necessity for separate Telangana state.
- The then Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao was from Telangana region but he supported united Andhra Pradesh. P.V. Narsimha Rao was in power for 5 years (1991-96), but he did not even think about formation of separate Telangana state during his tenure.
- The legislative forum members have also given a memorandum to the then Chief Minister Nendurumalli Janardhan Reddy.
- Because of this, discussions took place on the issue of Telangana in September during State Assembly proceedings. The then Chief Minister Janardhan Reddy promised to rectify the injustice done to Telangana region.
- But meanwhile Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy was appointed as the Chief Minister by the Congress party by removing Janardhan Reddy.
- Along with Jagapathi Rao, the former Chief Engineer of irrigation **N. Prabhakar** wrote essays to create awareness on the irrigation projects.

### **O.U forum for Telangana (1987):**

- An awareness camp was held on **17<sup>th</sup> September, 1987** in Arts college room . no. 57 under the Presidentship of **Prof . Lakshman** to create awareness about injustice done to Telangana region in United state.
- The Chief guest for this conference was **Dasaradi Krishnamacharyulu**.

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- During this conference, the O.U forum for Telangana was formed by O.U professors under the leadership of **Prof. Lakshman, Prof. Jayashankar, Prof. Keshav Rao and Prof. Madhusudhan Reddy** played active role.
- This forum did efforts to create ideology of Telangana among University professors and students.
- On the occasion of new year in 1988, the forum distributed **Telangana greetings along with Telangana map**.
- The forum also released **calendars with Telangana map** in the year 1988.
- O.U forum for Telangana, along with United front, Telangana information trust, Telangana Jana Sabha have released **Telangana political map** by Kaloji Narayan Rao. This was the 1<sup>st</sup> political map of Telangana.
- This forum conducted many programs every year by celebrating September 17<sup>th</sup> as **Telangana liberation day** and November 1<sup>st</sup> as **Telangana betrayal day**.
- During the period of formation of TRS party, in **May, 2001** this forum has invited K.C.R to Arts college and held big meeting in Tagore auditorium to create awareness about the party.

### Telangana Sangarshana Samithi (1989):

- In 1989, the former Minister **Koheda Prabhakar Reddy and Mechineni Kishan Rao** together established “Telangana Sangarshana Samithi” to protest for separate Telangana state.
- Majilis party** head “**Salauddin Owaisi**” also participated in the meetings organized by this Samithi.
- During the lifetime of Salauddin Owaisi, only for this time supported the demand for Telangana. Salauddin Owaisi neither after this meeting nor before this supported Telangana demand. He always supported united Andhra Pradesh.

### Discussions on Telangana in Assembly Meetings (1992):

- Telangana legislative forum formed under Velichala Jagapathi Rao & Jana Reddy have asked many questions in the legislative assembly regarding the injustice done to Telangana.
- In 1992, the forum members have given notice on injustice done to Telangana in irrigation, education and electricity sectors. Due to this, Nedurumalli Janardhan Reddy held discussions in the assembly.
- The then Chief Minister Janardhan Reddy gave guarantees / promises to the questions posed by the members of Assembly. The promises were not fulfilled but the discussions created awareness among the public.

### Discrimination & Under development of Telangana:

- During the period of Andhra rulers, the region of Telangana was mostly discriminated in agriculture, irrigation, electricity, education, medical, employment and industrial sectors. Andhra rulers totally ignored the irrigation sector in Telangana. Due to this, all the farmers in Telangana were dependent on the underground water for their agricultural purposes.
- It was clearly stated in the **“States Re-organization” act in section 107, 108 (1)** that all the projects started before 1956 should be completed as a duty but Andhra rulers did not complete any project in Telangana region.
- By this hunger deaths, suicides & migrations in Telangana became routine. Due to this, people from all sectors became intolerant and people strongly believed that Andhra rulers were responsible for these sufferings. Because of this, once again Telangana people were getting ready for separate Telangana movement.

# Towards formation of Telangana State (1991-2014)

**Public awakening & Intellectual reaction against discrimination - formation of Civil Society Organization, Articulation of Separate Telangana identity**

## **Telangana Information Trust:**

- During 1987, the prominent supporter of Telangana and former councillor **E.V. Padmanabham** through his news paper “**Flash & Fellowman**” have brought into limelight/people notice the injustice have done to the Telangana region.
- E.V. Padmanabham used to print his newspaper “**Flash & Fellowman**” in **Natyakala press of T. Prabhakar**.
- During this, E.V. Padmanabham have discussed regarding the injustice done to Telangana with T. Prabhakar many times.
- Due to the influence of E.V. Padmanabham, Prof. Jayashankar & Prof. Keshav Rao Jadhav, **T. Prabhakar** have established “**Telangana information centre**”.
- T. Prabhakar, Prof . Lakshman (Philosophy dept, OU) and Harinath tried to collect all the literature which was published on Telangana since 1956 from OU library and from other libraries.
- Telangana information centre have published the books written during 1969 Telangana movement, the monthly magazines published under Prof. Ram Reddy, S.R.C. Report, Gentlemen’s agreement, all – party agreement and G.O. 36 etc.
- Telangana information trust have published a 4 – pages pamphlet describing how the fears

expressed by the Telangana leaders before Fazal Ali commission became true.

- To continue the programs of Telangana Information Centre, on **14<sup>th</sup> July, 1988** “**Telangana Information Trust**” was formed.
- Prabhakar’s house at Khairtabad was used as the trust office.
- The trust declared its goal is to publish the reports of research & studies conducted on the injustice done to Telangana region from all over the state.

## **Ma Telangana Newspaper:**

- Telangana information trust on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1989 have started “**Ma Telangana**” newspaper. This newspaper inauguration meeting was organised at Basant Talkies in Kachiguda. The Chairman for this meeting was **Keshav Rao Jadhav**.
- The chief guest for the meeting was **Justice Konda Madhav Reddy**
- This meeting was attended by prominent leaders like **Kaloji Narayana Rao, Prof. Jayashankar, Prof. Anand Rao Thota, Prof. Madhusudhan Reddy & P. Yashoda Devi**.
- Telangana information trust have published a book known as “**Perspectives on Telangana**”, which had a comprehensive information regarding the exploitation done in

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<p>electricity &amp; irrigation sectors to Telangana region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ma Telangana newspaper along with general editions, it published three special editions during:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1989 Kalvakurthi elections, where N.T.R was contested.</li><li>2. In 1997 when later stage Telangana movement was started and</li><li>3. In 2001 when T.R.S party was formed.</li></ol></li><li>• During 1989, N.T.R contested from Kalvakurthi constituency and was defeated.</li><li>• One of the reasons for his defeat in elections was due to special edition which was published by Ma Telangana Newspaper.</li><li>• Due to the influence of the literature published on injustice done to Telangana by Telangana information trust, organizations emerged during 1990 – 91 in Osmania University.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Telangana Students Front.</li><li>2. Telangana liberation student's organization.</li></ol></li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Liberation students Organization (TLSO):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1992, a student leader of O.U K. Manohar Reddy have established TLSO.</li><li>• Manohar Reddy was <b>Political science student in Arts college</b>.</li><li>• The students felt that all the opportunities in education &amp; employment of Telangana region are given to non-locals and students along with Manohar Reddy joined in TLSO &amp; protested against it.</li><li>• Samidi Jagan Reddy, a journalist in “Udhayam” newspaper have actively participated in TLSO and he wrote a small book named as “Kakati”.</li></ul> <p><b>Programs Organized By TLSO:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TLSO started a movement with a demand to include a novel “Prajala Manishi” written</li></ul>	<p>by Alwar Swamy as a part of modern Telangana literature in <b>M.A. Telugu Syllabus</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As a part of this movement, the students have gheraoed (Surrounded) the Arts College Principal Subhashan Reddy And the Vice-Principal as a result, the authorities have included a novel “Prajala Manishi” into correspondence course as a part of M. A. Syllabus.</li><li>• TLSO opposed the reservation system which was implemented in the college. During that period, <b>85%</b> of the seats should be filled with local candidates and the remaining <b>15%</b> was open category. But Andhra rulers considered this 15% open category for non-locals and filled those 15% with non-locals.</li><li>• TLSO have staged strikes and took out processions demanding that 15% of seats are to be filled according to the merit but not to the non-locals.</li><li>• In <b>August 1992</b>, TLSO have organized a meeting at Arts college when the padayatra (March) of <b>Jala Sadhana Samithi</b> under the leadership of <b>Dushcherla Satyanarayana</b> reached Osmania University.</li><li>• On 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1993 a group of representatives from this organization went to Delhi and gave a memorandum to create Separate Telangana to National leaders.</li><li>• Group of representatives gave memorandum to Janata Dal head George Fernandez, Jaitley, all India Communist Party leader A.B. Bardhan, Jharkhand movement leader Shibu Soren.</li><li>• On <b>4, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1993</b> the Telangana Liberation Students Organization have conducted a <b>“Conference on Small States”</b> in Osmania University Campus. Former Central Minister of Janata Dal Party <b>George Fernandez</b> attended this conference.</li><li>• In 1994, the then Minister for higher education <b>“Alapati Dhama Rao”</b> stated in the</li></ul>
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<p>Assembly that they are analysing the opportunities to fill the backlog posts in Telangana Aided colleges by the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Later, the government released orders that 127 people from Andhra are transferred to Telangana. With this TLSO president K. Manohar Reddy staged hunger strike in Osmania University against the orders given by the government.</li><li>• The then University Register <b>Soundar Rajan</b> intervened and stopped the orders and broke the hunger strike of Manohar Reddy.</li><li>• The organization also staged protest when Telugu medium Degree students were denied P.G. admissions in Journalism.</li><li>• T.L.S.O have staged strikes and protests regarding the completion of irrigation projects in Telangana, on the fluoride issue in Telangana, against the “Al – Kabir” (livestock killing centre) in Medak district and for the cancellation of health university.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Mukti Morcha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telangana Mukti Morcha is one of the social organisations which fought for the separate Telangana state.</li><li>• In 1993, <b>Telangana Mukti Morcha</b> was formed under the leadership of Former Minister <b>Mechineni Kishan Rao</b> as its convenor, Dr. k. Purushottam Reddy, Lakshamaiah, Madan Mohan, Nagasena Reddy &amp; others.</li><li>• Telangana Mukti Morcha opined that small states like Haryana, Kerala and Goa are well developed, in the same way India should be divided into small states along with Telangana state.</li><li>• In <b>1993, from September 24<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup></b> Telangana Mukti Morcha gave a message / call regarding the formation of small states and conducted Political leadership classes.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Justice T.L.N Reddy of Andhra region also supported the movement led by Telangana Mukti Morcha.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Praja Samithi Conference:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1994 a conference was held under the aegis of Telangana Praja Samithi for separate Telangana state.</li><li>• In this conference, a 24 – page book was published by Telangana Praja Samithi which explained the injustice done to Telangana region in different sectors.</li></ul> <p><b>Resignation of Legislative Assembly member Pranay Bhaskar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Dhasyam Pranay Bhaskar, legislative member from Hanumakonda</b> was Minister in NTR’s government in the year <b>1994</b>.</li><li>• In 1995, N. Chandra babu Naidu deceived N.T.R and became Chief Minister. During this period also, Dasyam Pranay Bhaskar did not go with Chandra babu Naidu &amp; he was with N.T.R.</li><li>• <b>Dasyam Pranay Bhaskar</b> was speaking regarding the problems faced by Telangana region in the assembly. During the speech, the then assembly speaker Yanamala Rama Krishnudu said to refer Telangana region as the backward region. Pranay Bhaskar got annoyed and said that speaker does not have authority to instruct the Telanganites not to speak regarding Telangana.</li><li>• Pranay Bhaskar resigned to his assembly membership as a protest against speaker words and said that it is waste of time to be in this assembly.</li><li>• Later prof. Jayashankar and his associates convinced Pranay Bhaskar to cool down and that will achieve Telangana state with patience. By this Pranay Bhaskar have withdrawn his resignation.</li></ul>
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<p><b>Dev Gowda's Uttarakhand declaration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>15<sup>th</sup> August, 1996</b> the then Prime Minister Dev Gowda during the flag hoisting at Red fort, Delhi declared that as soon as possible Uttar Pradesh will be divided and a separate Uttarakhand state will be formed.</li><li>This declaration has given new hopes to Telangana supporters.</li></ul> <p><b>Nizamabad Advocates meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>27<sup>th</sup> October, 1996</b> a meeting was held by advocates of Nizamabad under the leadership of an Advocate A.S. Poshetty.</li><li>Chief guest for this meeting was <b>Prof. Jayashankar</b>.</li><li>Many social organization leaders such as Bhupati Krishna Murthy, Konda Laxman Bapuji and Gadar attended this meeting and wide range discussions took place on Separate Telangana state.</li><li>This meeting concluded that achieving separate Telangana state is the only solution for all the problems in Telangana region.</li><li>This was the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting in later phase Telangana movement.</li></ul> <p><b>Warangal Meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As Nizamabad meeting was successful, within few days on <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 1996</b> Telangana Praja Samithi organized Telangana Conference in <b>Moghilaiah hall in Warangal</b> for separate Telangana state.</li><li>November 1<sup>st</sup>, the day on which Andhra Pradesh formed is treated as black day &amp; betrayal day by Telangana Praja Samithi and Telangana proponents.</li><li>The organizers thought that about 200 members would attend the meeting but to their surprise approximately 2000 members attended the meeting from all the regions of Telangana.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana supporters like Kaloji Narayana Rao, Prof. Jayashankar, Keshav Rao Jadhav and Prof. Janardhan Rao have attended the meeting which was organised under the leadership of Bhupathi Krishna Murthy and gave intense speeches on Telangana issue.</li><li>Next day, the newspapers have published the news regarding Warangal meeting, by seeing this news <b>Chief Minister Chandra Babu Naidu</b> became impatient.</li><li>Chandrababu Naidu while speaking said that he will not tolerate separatism and if injustice is done to Telangana region it will be rectified. But if separatism arises, he said that he will try to stop with heavy hand.</li></ul> <p><b>Manjeera Writers Association Meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>20<sup>th</sup> November, 1996</b> the Writers &amp; Artists of Telangana held meeting at <b>Siddipet</b> under the aegis of Manjeera Writers Association.</li><li>The Writers &amp; Artists have explained to the public the injustice done to Telangana region in the form of poetry &amp; songs.</li></ul> <p><b>Mallepally Rajam Trust meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The popular journalist <b>Mallepally Lakshmaiah</b> was the founder of <b>Centre for Dalit Studies</b>. His native place is as Jangoan, beside Godavari kani.</li><li><b>Mallepally Rajam</b>, who fought for the welfare of the Singareni workers was murdered. Mallepally Rajam, was the Paternal uncle of Mallepally Lakshmaiah.</li><li>Every year on Sankranthi day, Lakshmaiah would invite a prominent orator for the memorial meeting of Mallepally Rajam. On <b>14<sup>th</sup> January, 1997</b> <b>Prof. Jayashankar</b> was invited for the memorial meeting.</li><li>Based on the Speech given by prof. Jayashankar, the <b>Sangam media group</b></li></ul>
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<p>(Mallepally Lakshmaiah) have published two books named “what is happening in Telangana” and “Telangana State is a demand”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These books were inaugurated on January 19<sup>th</sup> in Telangana meeting at Ashok talkies in Hyderabad.</li></ul> <p><b>Hyderabad forum for freedom of Expression:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1997 a meeting was held on discrimination done to Telangana culture in <b>Ashok Talkies, near Vivekavardhini College at Putlibowl, Hyderabad.</b></li><li>• This meeting was organised by <b>Pasham Yadagiri</b>.</li><li>• The Telangana journalists established ‘<b>Forum for freedom of expression</b>’ to conduct meetings every year in the memory of Gulam Rasool, who was murdered by the police. This meeting was held under this forum.</li><li>• The 1<sup>st</sup> sentence on the pamphlet of this meeting was “<b>the self – respect movement of the brothers who are living as foreigners in their own land</b>”.</li><li>• In this meeting, <b>Gade Innaiah</b> released 1<sup>st</sup> edition of his book “<b>Dagapadda Telangana</b>”.</li><li>• In this meeting only, Gadar for the 1<sup>st</sup> time sang the song “<b>Amma Telanganama Akali Kekala Ganama</b>”.</li><li>• the book “<b>what is happening in Telangana</b>” written by Acharya Jayashankar was inaugurated in this meeting.</li><li>• It was decided in this meeting only that “<b>Telangana Conference</b>” should be held at Bhuvanagiri on 8<sup>th</sup> march, 1997.</li></ul> <p><b>Discussions on Telangana in State Assembly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1997 wide range discussions took place on Telangana issue in</li></ul>	<p>State Assembly. While discussions in assembly, the <b>Legislative Assembly member of Jagityal of congress party T. Jeevan Reddy</b> questioned the government regarding the injustice done to Telangana region by showing the statistics.</p> <p><b>Bhuvanagiri Sabha - 1997:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1997 big meeting was held at Bhuvanagiri by the Telangana proponents. During this meeting, Gadar sang a song “<b>Naa thalli Telangana thiraga badda Veena</b>”.</li></ul> <p><b>Background of this meeting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nagaram Anjaiah had difference of opinion with Manda Krishna Madiga, the founder of Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi (MRPS) and Nagaram Anjaiah came out of the MRPS and established <b>Telangana Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi</b>.</li><li>• Nagaram Anjaiah in an effort to make strengthen Telangana MRPS met different leaders like Gade Innaiah and Gadar. It was decided in their discussions to organize Bhuvanagiri sabha. It was decided to start preparations for Bhuvanagiri sabha in the Telangana conference held at <b>Ashok Talkies, near V.V. College</b> on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1997. In the last week of January, discussions were held at <b>Mini hall of Ravindra Bharati</b> regarding Bhuvanagiri sabha.</li><li>• During that period, Nagapuri Anjaiah was working as a Advocate and he was president for Bhuvanagiri Bar Association.</li><li>• An invitation committee for Bhuvanagiri sabha to be held on march 8, 9<sup>th</sup> was formed with 43 members under the aegis of “<b>Telangana Hakkula Samithi</b>”. Out of these 43 members, 17 members were advocates. Remaining were doctors, journalists &amp; others.</li><li>• Nagaram Anjaiah, Pulimamidi Bala Krishna Reddy, Jaini Mallaiah Gupta were elected as convenors to the invitation committee.</li></ul>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advocates, writers, poets, artists, professors and journalists formed into a group known as “<b>Sahithi Mitra Mandali</b>” and conducted the Bhuvanagiri Sabha.</li><li>• On March 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> this sabha was held at the premises of <b>Indian Mission High School</b> of Bhuvanagiri.</li><li>• Bhuvanagiri sabha was named as “<b>Dagapadda Telangana</b>”.</li><li>• The campus where Bhuvanagiri Sabha was held is named as “<b>Nizam Vythireka Porata Amaraveerula Pranganam</b>” (in the memory of martyrs who fought against the Nizam).</li><li>• This meeting was started by Praja Kavi “<b>Kaloji Narayana Rao</b>”.</li><li>• Approximately 40,000 Telangana people along with intellectuals &amp; prominent personalities attended this meeting.</li><li>• The intellectuals who attended this meeting gave speeches on different issues.</li><li>◆ <b>Jayashankar:</b> gave speech on the injustice done to Telangana region in education &amp; health sectors.</li><li>◆ <b>Gade Innaiah:</b> Regarding injustice done in irrigation &amp; electricity sectors.</li><li>◆ <b>Keshava Rao Jadhav:</b> Regarding Telangana resources, industries and on industrial pollution.</li><li>◆ <b>K. Srinivas:</b> Regarding migration, jobs of higher authorities.</li><li>◆ <b>Nandini Sidda Reddy:</b> Regarding Telangana language &amp; culture , media.</li><li>◆ <b>Ghanta Chakrapani :</b> Regarding social welfare, injustice done to BC, SC &amp; minorities in Telangana.</li><li>◆ <b>Dr. Muttaiah:</b> Regarding reservation &amp; categorisation.</li><li>◆ <b>Gadar:</b> Gadar stated that different artists groups will be formed in support of Telangana and they will lead cultural movement by travelling from one village to another</li><li>◆ <b>Belli Lalitha:</b> the leader of Golla Kurma Dolu Dhebba Belli Lalitha (Co-Convenor of</li></ul> | <p>Telangana Kala Samithi) have explained the injustice done to Telangana in the form of songs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Prof. Biyyala Janardhan Rao:</b> gave speech on migration of Adivasis &amp; their problems, government's attitude towards 1 of 70 act, injustice done to Adivasis by Coastal Andhra migrants.</li><li>◆ <b>K.G. Satyamurthy:</b> the former leader of people's war party and the <b>President of “Bahujan Republic Party”</b> K.G. <b>Satyamurthy</b> attended this meeting and declared support for Separate Telangana demand.</li><li>• This meeting held in Indian Mission High school campus conducted wide range of discussions on the problems of Telangana.</li><li>• On the final day of the meeting, big procession took place on the streets of Bhuvangiri with “Jai Telangana” slogans.</li><li>• Intellectuals from Osmania, Kakatiya University, representatives from different districts, artists groups under the leadership of Gadar, Jana Natya mandali, Eka Lavya Natya Mandali, artists from Arunodaya Samskruthi Organization participated in this procession and reached the campus of Government junior college &amp; conducted big open meeting.</li><li>• Bhuvanagiri sabha is the milestone in the separate Telangana movement.</li><li>• This meeting does not pass any resolution related to separate Telangana. But it passed some resolutions related to the problems in Telangana region.</li></ul> |
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### **Bhuvanagiri Sabha Resolutions:**

- The power cuts in Telangana region should be lifted.
- Common entrance should be abolished. Regional entrance should be introduced.
- The jobs in Telangana industries & organizations should be given to Telangana

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<p>people according to the quota &amp; it should be justified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The forest lands, lands on people, waste lands and excess lands should be distributed among the landless people.</li><li>• Sc, St and minorities categorisation should be done on the basis of regions.</li><li>• 1 of 70 act should be implemented strictly. The lands taken by the government should be given to Adivasis.</li><li>• Irrigation water supply and drinking water should be provided to Telangana.</li><li>• The funds needed to complete Sri Ram Sagar and Srisailam left canal should be released immediately.</li><li>• Women should be given <b>50 %</b> reservation in social, economic &amp; political sectors.</li><li>• Police camps should be removed from Telangana villages.</li><li>• The tendency of insulting Telangana language and accent in public media should be avoided. The government should take back the proposal of Privatisation of Nizam Sugars and other factories in Telangana.</li><li>• Previously, the <b>11<sup>th</sup> Andhra Mahasabha</b> conducted on March 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 1944 was held in Bhuvanagiri. Hence, this Bhuvanagiri sabha was organized on the same dates.</li><li>• Gadar played active role in Bhuvanagiri sabha, he was attacked on 6<sup>th</sup> April, 1997. Telangana proponents, Communists party leaders, activists and people felt that Andhra leaders tried to kill Gadar because he sang for Telangana.</li><li>• Later, the leadres of Civil Society Organizations tried to explain the loss done to Telangana region during united Andhra Pradesh and to strengthen the movement for separate Telangana they established different civil society organizations.</li><li>• These civil society organizations have opted 3 ways to strengthen Telangana movement.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The spread of ideology</li><li>2. agitation Programs and</li><li>3. Political Process</li></ol> <p><b>Centre for Telangana Studies (1997):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1997, Various civil society organization leaders established centre for Telangana studies in Osmania University.</li></ul> <p><b>Centre for Telangana studies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ President – <b>Prof. Jayashankar</b></li><li>◆ Vice-President – Kesava Rao Jadhav</li><li>◆ General Secretary – Simhadri</li><li>◆ Treasury – P.L.V. Vishveshvara Rao.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Vishalandra, Telangana region was discriminated and it was robbed. As a result, financial progress was stalled in Telangana.</li><li>• The political leadership became helpless. Telangana language – culture were insulted. Gradually Telangana history also disappeared.</li><li>• The important aim of centre for Telangana studies is to revive Telangana history, collect the details of Telangana region and to publish them to create awareness among the government and the public.</li><li>• This centre have published many Telugu &amp; English books related to Telangana region to strengthen the Telangana movement.</li></ul>
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<p>conservation days) and organized awareness programs in many areas for spreading the ideology of Telangana in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pragathi Vedika have organized many conferences with intellectuals and scientists to discuss about the problems faced by Telangana people regarding irrigation water, drinking water supply, education, employment and other things.</li></ul>	<p><b>esteem struggles of Dalits &amp; Bahujans</b> (Dalit–Bahujan Aathma Gouravam Poratalu).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1997, August Maroju Veeranna established “<b>Telangana Mahasabha</b>” with an aim of “<b>Bahujan Rajyam in Geographical Telangana</b>”.</li><li>• 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of Telangana Mahasabha was held on <b>11<sup>th</sup> August, 1997 in Suryapet</b>.</li><li>• Suryapet meeting is known as “<b>Dhoka Dinna Telangana</b>” Sabha (Telangana which was cheated).</li><li>• As Maroju Veeranna was in exile, the <b>President for Suryapet Sabha was Cheruku Sudhakar</b> and V. Prakash as its Secretary.</li><li>• <b>Suprabhat Hotel Complex in Kachiguda</b> was served as the main centre for working of Telangana Mahasabha.</li><li>• In Suryapet Sabha, <b>V. Prakash have introduced a resolution for separate Telangana State</b> and the audience of the meeting acknowledged with the claps.</li><li>• <b>V. Prakash as editor have published Telangana Mahasabha Monthly magazine</b> for spreading the ideology of separate Telangana.</li><li>• <b>V. Prakash have published essays written by intellectuals in this magazine</b>, regarding the injustice done to Telangana region in different sectors.</li><li>• After this meeting, a big procession took place in Suryapet streets with thousands of people. After the procession, a open meeting was held with approximately 15 thousand people and <b>Dr. Cheruku Sudhakar was the President of this meeting</b>.</li><li>• In Suryapet Sabha, Cheruku Sudhakar proposed “<b>Suryapet declaration</b>” with separate Telangana demand and 16 other demands.</li></ul>
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<p><b><u>Important points in Suryapet declaration:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In Telangana, 10 districts along with Hyderabad should be considered as the separate state.</li><li>2. A white paper should be released regarding the funds allotted by the government to Telangana, Andhra and Rayala seema regions from the year 1956.</li><li>3. The projects which are proposed to be constructed with an aim to provide water to Andhra region and which are threat to Telangana region such as Polavaram and Pulichintala projects should be stopped.</li><li>4. As per 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> schedule of the constitution, an act should be passed declaring the agency areas as tribal self-governing areas.</li><li>5. 1 of 70 act should be implemented strictly. The excess lands in different categories should be distributed among the poor.</li><li>6. Local people should be appointed in industries and in other jobs.</li><li>7. Every language should be developed in an orderly manner. As a part of development, Telangana language should be introduced in educational institutions, administration, judiciary and media. For this, Telangana language development board should be established with members of Telangana region.</li><li>8. A separate board should be established for the research and development of Tribal arts and their culture.</li></ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 13<sup>th</sup> &amp; 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 “Telangana movement representatives conference” was held in Samara Simha Reddy gardens at Champapet, Hyderabad. After this conference, Patlolla Indra Reddy have founded “Jai Telangana Party” in 1997.</li><li>• The party office was at Kachiguda.</li><li>• The then APCC President Y. S. Rajashekhar Reddy declared that if Congress Party comes into power, it will do justice for Telangana region. By this statement, <b>Patlolla Indra Reddy merged Jai Telangana Party into Congress Party on 8th July, 1998.</b></li></ul>
<p><b><u>Jai Telangana Party (1997):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 1995, August when Chandrababu Naidu ousted N. T. R and became Chief Minister, the then MLA Patlolla Indra Reddy of <b>Chevella constituency</b> was with NTR only. In 1996, January after the death of NTR, Patlolla Indra Reddy joined the NTR TDP party established by Lakshmi Parvathi. later, he resigned.</li></ul>	<p><b><u>Telangana United Front (1997):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 14<sup>th</sup> October, 1997, all the 28 organizations which were working for Telangana established Telangana United front in Osmania University library.</li><li>• On 16<sup>th</sup>, October, 1997 a press release was declared regarding the formation of Telangana United front.</li><li>• The only aim of the Telangana United front is to achieve Telangana State. For this, United front did efforts for the integration of Telangana’s power. Telangana United front used “<b>Jala Drushyam</b>”, house of <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji</b> as its office.</li><li>• <b>Telangana United front had constructed two tiers committee</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Organizing committee</li><li>2. Steering Committee</li></ol></li></ul> <p><b><u>1) Organizing Committee:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 28 organizations in the united front are the part of the organizing committee.</li><li>• These organizations will nominate their representatives to the organizing committee.</li><li>• <b>28 organizations in organizing committee are:</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Telangana Mahasabha</li><li>2. Telangana Pragathi Vedika</li></ol></li></ul>

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<p>3. Telangana Lawyers Forum 4. Telangana Praja Samithi 5. Telangana Praja Parshad 6. Telangana Mukthi Morcha 7. Telangana Graduates Association 8. Telangana Rashtra Sadana Samithi 9. Telangana Forum 10. Telangana Liberation Students organizations 11. Telangana Dalit writer's association 12. Telangana Youth forum 13. Telangana Jana parishad 14. Osmania University forum for Telangana 15. Telangana Vichar Manch 16. Lohiya Vichar Manch 17. Telangana Bahujan Porata Samithi 18. Telangana fourth class employees forum 19. Telangana Lectures forum 20. Telangana Vidyarthi YuvaJana Mahasabha 21. Telangana Dalit Seva Sangam 22. Samatha Vedika (Khammam) 23. Tribal Student's YuvaJana Association 24. Telangana Village Administrative officers association 25. Telangana Gramin Vikas Manch 26. Hindi Basha Mukti Morcha for separate Telangana 27. Telangana Vishwa Brahmin association 28. Telangana Teachers forum</p>	<p>8. Bhupathi Krishna Murthy 9. Nagaram Anjaiah 10. L. Muralidhar Rao 11. Tejavath Bellaiah Naik</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 1997</b> a rally was organized by Telangana United front from <b>Nizam college ground to Clock tower park in Secunderabad</b>.</li><li>• This rally after reaching Stupa of martyrs (Amaraveerula Stupam) in clock tower park, a big public meeting was held and it was addressed by Kaloji Narayana Rao, Prof. Jaya Shankar, Konda Laxman Bapuji and others.</li><li>• The responsibility of this rally was taken over by V. Prakash on behalf of Telangana Mahasabha, but under Telangana Ikya Vedhika this rally was conducted.</li><li>• Inspired by this rally <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji gave his house “Jala Drushyam” to Telangana United front to use it as its office</b>. Till then, the office of United front was in Suprabhat complex in Kachiguda.</li><li>• On <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 1997</b> Kaloji Narayana Rao under the aegis of Telangana United front have inaugurated <b>“Telangana” newspaper</b> at Martyrs Stupa, Gunpark. This Telangana newspaper was run by <b>V. Prakash and Sama Jagan Reddy</b>.</li></ul>
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### **2) Steering Committee:**

- A steering committee was formed with **11 members** to take decisions and to give guidance for the movement. The members are
  1. Prof. Kothapalli Jaya Shankar
  2. Kesava Rao Jadhav
  3. Rapollu Anand Bhaskar
  4. V. Prakash
  5. S. Vijay Prashanth
  6. B. Rajvardhan Reddy
  7. C. Satish Kumar
- When drought hit the **Raipur village in Gattu mandal of Mahbubnagar district**, the United front adopted the village and distributed rice, jowar, wheat etc. with the help of a voluntary organization working under C.E.C Gopal.
- **In 1998, July when Cholera was spread in Adilabad district**, the government declared

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<p>it as diarrhoea. During that period, Telangana United front assembled at Kanapur in Adilabad district and formed a committee to know <b>the truth</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This committee submitted a report to the government that it is Cholera disease not diarrhoea. This problem was published in <b>Wall Street Journal</b> of USA, due to the initiative of <b>B. Janardhan Rao</b>.</li><li>• Later, the government took measures for the Prevention of Cholera disease.</li><li>• Telangana United front have organized many conferences to bring awareness among the people regarding the problems in Telangana and to spread the ideology of Separate Telangana State.</li><li>• Although Telangana United front organized many conferences and meetings it could not achieve the expected results. By this united front opined that a popular leader can take the feeling of Separate Telangana into public and change Telangana movement into people's movement.</li><li>• The leader of united front tried to give the responsibility of Telangana movement to <b>P. Janardhan Reddy</b>, the then State opposition leader, But Janardhan Reddy refused.</li><li>• During that period, the then <b>Deputy Speaker of Assembly K. Chandra Shekhar Rao</b> (K.C.R) have written an open letter to the government protesting the increased electricity charges in Telangana.</li><li>• By this, United front leaders have seen K.C.R as a hope. United front leaders Prof. Jayashankar, V. Prakash, Gade Innaiah, Sirikonda Madhusudana chary met K.C.R several times and explained that apart from electricity problem Telangana region is facing many other problems &amp; reasons for these problems also discussed and requested K.C.R to lead separate Telangana movement.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• K.C.R accepted the request of united Front and founded T.R.S party on <b>27<sup>th</sup> April, 2001</b>. Telangana United front members played important role in T.R.S, hence United front lost its importance.</li></ul> <p><b>Warangal declaration (28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1997):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All India people's Resistance forum (AIPRF) organized a public meeting on 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1997 in Hanumakonda with a name "<b>Prajasvamika Telangana Akanksha</b>" (<b>the aspiration for democratic Telangana</b>).</li><li>• President for this meeting – <b>Prof. Sai Baba</b>.</li><li>• Previously on <b>1<sup>st</sup> June, 1997</b> central committee of <b>C.P.I (M.L)</b> peoples war have released a bulletin in support of Telangana movement with a title "<b>Separate Telangana movement – Telangana Development – Our Program</b>".</li><li>• In the opinion of Police, AIPRF is affiliated organization <b>to people's war party</b>, hence police-imposed restrictions on public for attending the Warangal meeting.</li><li>• Although restrictions were imposed &amp; detentions took place, the AIPRF meeting became success and this gave new inspiration to people &amp; Telangana supporters.</li><li>• In Warangal meeting, <b>Prof. Saibaba proposed Warangal declaration with 50 demands</b> and it was approved by the conference.</li></ul>
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### **Important Points of Warangal declaration:**

1. Separate Democratic Telangana state should be formed keeping in view of the Democratic aspirations of the people.
2. Rationally amend land reform act and prepare comprehensive land reform methods and it should be implemented. Tenancy (Kauldhara) act should be implemented (the act which tells land to the titler).

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<p>3. In agency areas, 1 of 70 act should be implemented unconditionally. The agency land present in the hands of non-tribes should be given to tribals.</p> <p>4 On Godavari river, only Ichchampally project should be constructed. Pulichintala project should be stopped.</p> <p>5 The Polavaram project which will inundate the lands of Telangana region should be stopped and small small projects should be constructed.</p> <p>6 The resources in Telangana region should be re-distributed rationally among the districts.</p> <p>7. The migrations from Mahbubnagar district were increasing should be prevented.</p> <p>8. The authority of self-governance to Adivasis should be identified according to the constitution and implemented.</p> <p>9. The Culture and language of the tribals should be preserved.</p> <p>10. Complete ban on alcohol should be implemented with the support of public.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Khagen Talukdar (Leader of Manav Adhikar sangram – Assam).</li><li>• In this conference, people's poet <b>Kaloji Narayan Rao</b> inaugurated "<b>Jana Telangana</b>" <b>monthly magazine</b>.</li><li>• Later, Kaloji have given a slogan "<b>Quit Telangana</b>" to the leaders of Coastal Andhra who were looted the resources of Telangana. He said that Telangana people should implement "<b>Do or Die</b>" policy in achieving separate Telangana.</li><li>• In the evening of the second day conference a public meeting which was held in Amberpet was successful. In this meeting, it was decided that Telangana Jana sabha should be separate from politics and fight for separate Telangana.</li><li>• After two-days conference, Telangana Jana Sabha have organized meetings in different towns and cities. Part of these meetings are;</li><li>• On <b>4<sup>th</sup> October, 1998</b> a meeting was held at Ibrahimpatnam under the presidentship of Warangal student leader <b>Devaki Devi. Prof. Hara Gopal</b> gave speech in this meeting.</li><li>• Telangana Jana Sabha have decided that separate Telangana movement should take place in three forms. They are;<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Campaign</li><li>2. Construction/building of movement</li><li>3. Agitation (Struggle at extensive level).</li></ol></li><li>• A 33-day agitation take place in Kesapatnam (Karimnagar) under the leadership of Farmer's Jana Sabha for the renovation of Kalvala Project and Kakatiya Canal, which was successful.</li></ul>
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- Telangana Kala Samithi convenor was **Jahangir**, who was an artist from **Medak district**.
- The co-convenor of Telangana Kala Samithi and Convenor of Nalgonda district **Belli Lalitha** encouraged Telangana people by singing songs.
- On 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1999 Belli Lalitha encouraged Telangana people by singing songs. On 26<sup>th</sup> May, 1999 Belli Lalitha was brutally killed by some assailants in Bhuvanagiri.

### **Telangana Students Front (TSF) 1998:**

- In 1998, October Telangana Students Front was established by a student named **Khasim in Osmania University**.
- TSF had ideology of people's war party.
- **TSF was affiliated to Telangana Jana Sabha**.
- Telangana Jana Sabha and Telangana Students front fought against the atrocities of Sunnam Konda Reddy in Palamuru and distributed Rs. 4 lakh compensation among the effected families.
- In 2000, Telangana Jana Sabha and TSF travelled to Telangana villages with a title "Praja Chaitanya Yatra" to bring awareness among public regarding the injustice done to Telangana.

### **Telangana Studies Forum (1998):**

- In 1998, Telangana Studies forum was founded with a motto of separate Telangana state.
- Telangana Studies forum
  - ◆ President – **Gade Innaiah**
  - ◆ Vice-President – **Pittala Sri Shailam**
- Telangana studies forum published pamphlets and books regarding the problems of Telangana. This forum organized many conferences and meetings.

### **Telangana Jana Sanghatana:**

- **Telangana Jana Sanghatana** was established under the aegis of CPI (ML) Jana Shakti.
- Telangana Jana Sanghatana organized a meeting under the **presidency of Challu Shankar at Kala Bharathi Building, Karimnagar** and demanded a package of Rs. 10 thousand crores for the development of Telangana.

### **Telangana Udyama Vedikalu:**

- Telangana supporters have established movement platforms with different names in different districts to strengthen Telangana movement.
  - ◆ **Telangana Porata Vedika – Nalgonda**
  - ◆ **Telangana Udyama Vedika – Mahbubnagar**
  - ◆ **Telangana Praja Vedika – Ranga Reddy**
  - ◆ **Telangana Chaitanya Vedika – Medak**

### **Chaitanya Vedika Conference:**

- On 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> February 1998 a conference was organized by Chaitanya Vedika in Siddipet town.
- This conference discussed about the conditions of Telangana and its future agenda. In this conference, **Praja Kala Mandali** for the 1<sup>st</sup> time have released a book with Telangana songs.

Organization	Newspaper
Telangana Information Trust	Maa Telangana
Telangana Maha Sabha	Telangana Maha Sabha (Monthly Magazine)
Telangana United Front	Telangana Patrika
Telangana Jana Sabha	Naa Jana Telangana

### Essays written Newspapers on the discrimination in the Irrigation Sector:

- In 1999, Varta paper Telangana representative Mallepalli Lakshmaiah and the editor of Varta paper K. Rama Chandra Murthy have encouraged Telangana poets to write essays on the injustice done to Telangana and published in Varta paper.
- S. Prabhakar for the 1<sup>st</sup> time have written essays in Varta paper with the title “Neeru – Manam” regarding the injustice & discrimination meted out by Telangana in between 1999 – 2001 in the irrigation sector.
- Essays were written on the injustice done to Telangana in irrigation sector in the Varta paper with the title “Jala Vignyanam” by retired Chief Engineer R. Vidya Sagar Rao.
- The essays written by Vidyasagar Rao with the title “Jala Vignyanam”, were later published as a book “Neellu – Nijalu”.
- Essays were written by V. Prakash regarding all the large and medium projects present in Telangana.

### Essays of Telangana Congress and B.J.P to highlight the issue of Telangana

### Efforts of Congress:

- In 1992, with the efforts of Congress leader Velichala Jagapathi Rao “Telangana Legislative Forum” was established with approximately 100 MLA’s from Telangana region Jana Reddy as its Chairman.
- The leaders of this forum went to Delhi and gave a memorandum regarding the injustice done to Telangana region to the then Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao.

- Later, due to the pressure of Telangana legislative members deep discussions took place in Assembly regarding injustice done to Telangana region.
- During these discussions, the then Chief Minister Nedurumalli Janardhan Reddy said that the injustice done to Telangana will be rectified. But in that year only Kotla Vijay Bhaskar Reddy became A. P Chief minister in place of N. Janardhana Reddy.
- Kotla Vijay Bhaskar Reddy gave Agriculture Ministry to Jana Reddy, who was the chairman of Telangana legislative forum, due to this the programs of the legislative forum were stalled.
- In February, 1997 Congress party leader & MLA Jeevan Reddy and others mentioned regarding the injustice done to Telangana in the Assembly.

### Telangana Congress Legislative forum – Chinna Reddy:

- In 2000, Telangana Congress Legislative forum established with Chinna Reddy as its Convenor.
- On 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2000 when Congress Party President Sonia Gandhi was on tour in Hyderabad a memorandum was given to Sonia Gandhi by 41 Telangana Congress legislative members under the leadership of G. Chinna Reddy (with the signatures of 38 legislative members) in support of separate Telangana.
- Later, on 19<sup>th</sup> August, the members of Telangana Congress legislative forum gave a memorandum to the President of India.
- In the year 2000, Sonia Gandhi appointed a 3 members committee (Manmohan Singh, Pranab Mukherjee, Gulab Nabi Azad) on behalf of Congress party to discuss about the demand of small states along with Telangana.

- This committee opined that second States Re – organization committee (S.R.C) should be appointed. By this, Sonia Gandhi wrote a letter to the Central Home Minister **L. K. Advani** to appoint S.R.C but L.K. Advani said that it is not possible to appoint 2<sup>nd</sup> S.R.C.

### **Efforts of B.J.P for Telangana:**

#### **Kakinada Resolution (1997):**

- In Kakinada, BJP passed a resolution in support of small states.
- In **1997**, B.J.P organized a meeting in Kakinada and gave a slogan “**one vote – two states**”. As per this resolution, BJP said that if it comes into power , it will consider the demand of small states.
- Due to Kakinada resolution, BJP won 3 M.P seats in Telangana region (Karimnagar, Secunderabad & Mahbubnagar) in 1999 Lok Sabha elections.
- In 1999, Vajpayee became Prime Minister from B.J.P and **formed Chattisgarh, Jharkhand & Uttarakhand states in the year 2000**. During that period, the demand of Telangana was also considered but Chandra Babu Naidu opposed, hence separate state was not formed.
- **In 2000**, Ale Narendra of BJP have introduced “**Private Member Bill**” on Telangana in Lok Sabha.
- As BJP did not form separate Telangana State, Ale Narendra came out from BJP and founded “**Telangana Sadhana Samithi**” in the year 2001.
- In 2002, Telangana Sadhana Samithi merged into TRS party.
- In 2007, cases of trafficking of girls and forgery of passport were registered on Ale Narendra. Due to this, Ale Narendra was expelled from TRS party.

# Establishment of Telangana Rashtra Samithi in 2001, Political Realignment

- Initially Kalvakuntla Chandrashekhar Rao (K.C.R) was a **Yuvajan Congress leader**, later he joined into **Telugu Desam Party** established by NTR in 1983.
- In 1985, for the 1<sup>st</sup> time KCR elected as MLA from **Siddipet constituency**.
- From 1985, KCR was elected as MLA from Siddipet for the 4 consecutive terms (1985, 1989, 1994 & 1999).
- From 1996 – 99, KCR worked as **Transport Minister** in the TDP government.
- After 1999 elections, KCR became **Deputy Speaker**.
- In 2000, a document was prepared by name “Vision 2020” under the guidance of Chandra babu Naidu, this document did not mention anything related to Telangana development. Due to this, **KCR** said that this is not a document as this does not mention regarding Harijans, Girijans, backward classes & minorities and questioned why it did not mention about Telangana development.
- Similarly, while talking regarding the hike on electricity charges by Chandra Babu Naidu, KCR said that “These hikes in charges will make the farmers of Telangana region more vulnerable”.
- By this, Telangana social organization leaders met KCR and requested him to lead Telangana movement and to establish a separate political party for taking forward the movement. KCR accepted their requests.
- On **5<sup>th</sup> May, 2001** Telangana Conference was organized by “**O.U forum for Telangana**” under the leadership of Prof. Laxman & Prof. Madhusudhan Rao in tagore auditorium, Osmania University.
- K.C.R, T.R.S leaders Naini Narsimha Reddy, V. Prakash, Gade Innaiah & others attended this conference and gave speech.

## Declaration of T.R.S party:

- On **27<sup>th</sup> April, 2001** K.C.R announced the establishment of Telangana Rashtra Samithi (T.R.S) party at **Konda Laxman Bapuji’s** residence “**Jala Dhrushyam**” near Tank Bund, Hyderabad.
- On the same day, **KCR** resigned to the post of Deputy speaker, also resigned as a member of legislative assembly from Siddipet constituency and to the membership of TDP party.
- On **11<sup>th</sup> May, 2001** at the same time i.e; at 11 am the leaders of TRS party hoisted the **Pink colour party flag** in many villages of Telangana.

## Karimnagar Simha Garjana Meeting:

- On **17<sup>th</sup> May, 2001** TRS party organized its 1<sup>st</sup> open meeting in Karimnagar at SRR college ground with a name “**Simha Garjana**”.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> May, TRS party president KCR and other leaders started from “Jala Dhrushyam” at 10 AM in 200 vehicles as a rally. They reached Karimnagar at 6 pm.
- On their way to meeting, people honoured the leaders.
- The chief guest for Karimnagar Simha Garjana meeting was **Shibu Soren**, the president of **Jharkhand Mukti Morcha**.
- In this meeting, along with KCR, acharya Jaya Shankar and other leaders gave speech on the injustice done to Telangana region.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In this meeting, artists under the leadership of Rasamayi Balakishan sang Telangana songs which reflected the culture of Telangana. These songs attracted the people greatly.</li><li>• <b>Former Minister Santhosh Reddy</b> (Nizamabad) and some other leaders came to the meeting to see the response of the people. They immediately there itself joined the TRS party in the presence of KCR.</li><li>• Chandra Babu Naidu worried by seeing the success of the meeting. Immediately with the advice of the Irrigation Minister Kadiyam Sri hari laid foundation stone to <b>Devadula lift irrigation project on Godavari river</b> which is 30 Kms away from Eturunagarm in Warangal district and declared that project will be completed within 18 months.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With the energy of this victory, KCR participated in all the meetings held in the districts and made people ready.</li></ul> |
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### **Khammam Praja Garjana - 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2001 :**

- On 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2001 TRS party organized Praja Garjana in Khammam. The president for this meeting was **Dr. Gopinath**.
- Amazingly people in large numbers attended this meeting organized by TRS party, where the influence of communists is more.

### **GHMC elections:**

- On 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2002 GHMC elections were held. In these elections, for the post of Mayor on behalf of **TRS party** the one who contested was **Naini Narsimha Reddy**.
- In these elections, TRS party won 2 corporator seats.
  1. Manikeshwari Nagar – Yadaiah
  2. Monda Market – Padma Rao
- **Telangana Sadhana Samithi** founded by Ale Narendra contested in these corporation elections and won over **Goulipur division**.

### **Attack by Police on Jala Drushyam:**

- In **February, 2002** in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week TRS party organized two-day classes for people's representatives regarding different issues of Telangana at **guest house near Sri Ram Sagar project**.
- With the information that KCR and other party leaders are at Sri Ram Sagar project, Chandra Babu Naidu sent Revenue and police officers to attack TRS office "**Jala Drushyam**". Chandra Babu Naidu vacated party office "Jala Drushyam" by dislocating the files in the office.

### **Vikarabad Shankaravam:**

- TRS party organized big open meeting on **27<sup>th</sup> March, 2002** with the name "**Vikarabad**

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**Shankaravam”.** To this meeting, held in Vikarabad people attended in large numbers from the surrounding areas of Ranga Reddy district.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary meeting of TRS party (Nalgonda):**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary meeting of TRS party was held on **27<sup>th</sup> April, 2002** at NG college grounds, Nalgonda.
- The leaders who attended this meeting are Sibu Soren, Ajith Singh and Bhim singh.

### **Palle Bhata Program:**

- TRS party organized “Palle Bhata Program” from **23<sup>rd</sup> September to 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2002**. This program was organized to strengthen TRS party and Telangana movement in Telangana rural areas.
- This program was successful but a sad incident occurred. TRS party Vice-president **Nimma Narsimha Reddy** died suddenly due to heart attack while participating “Palle Bhata” program in Karimnagar district.
- Similarly, on **26<sup>th</sup> October, 2002** KCR and party leaders went as a rally to Nagarjuna Sagar project and protested against Chandra Babu government, because the government is releasing water to the right canal of Nagarjuna Sagar and it was drying the left canal. Without releasing water.

### **KCR begging to help weavers:**

- Party leaders along with KCR under TRS party started begging to help weavers in Pochampally, Dubbaka and Siricilla and contributed Rs. 50 thousand to each family.
- During this period, electricity was not been generated with the coal produced from Bhupalpally and that coal was transported to Andhra region.
- As a protest, KCR organized an open meeting on **28<sup>th</sup> October, 2002** and demanded to

**establish electricity generation centre in Bhupalpally.**

- As a result, Government established an electricity generation centre with a capacity of 500 Megawatts.

### **Telangana Jalasadhana Movement:**

- From **25<sup>th</sup> December, 2002 to 6<sup>th</sup> January, 2003** TRS party as a part of Telangana Jalasadhana movement protested and organized many programs to bring awareness regarding the injustice done to Telangana region in irrigation sector.
- As a part of protest, different programs were organized such as mass hunger strike, placards display, boycott of educational institutions and obstruction of roads.
- **R. Vidya Sagar Rao, a retired Chief engineer of Central Water commission** and other retired engineers Javaruppala Bhimaiah, Prabhakar and Shamprasad Reddy participated in this movement.
- On **6<sup>th</sup> January, 2003** a concluding meeting of **“Telangana Jalasadhana movement”** was organized at Parade Grounds, Secunderabad which was named as **“Telangana Garjana”**.
- The important persons who attended this meeting were Sibu Soren, Ram Vilas Paswan and Medha Patkar.

### **TRS party leaders Delhi Rally with thousand cars:**

- KCR with the intention to show the necessity of formation of Separate Telangana have organized a rally to Delhi with the leaders and activists from Telangana districts in 1000 cars on **27<sup>th</sup> March, 2003**.
- This rally was started from the ground behind Falaknama palace and proceeded till Delhi and organized meeting at **Ramleela Maidan, Delhi**.

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- **Ram Vilas Paswan** and other national leaders attended the meeting and gave their support to separate Telangana.

### **Warangal Jaitra yatra:**

- On **27<sup>th</sup> April, 2003** TRS party second anniversary meeting was held at **Hanumakonda town in Warangal district**. This program was named as "**Warangal Jaitra yatra**".
- KCR came to this program on cycle as a rally from Siddipet.
- Approximately 10 lakh people attended this meeting. Deve Gowda, who attended this meeting have described it as a biggest meeting in the country.
- Important leaders who attended the meeting are;
  - ◆ **Ajith Singh** (Central Agricultural Minister)
  - ◆ **Banwarlal Purohit** (leader of Vidarbha movement)
  - ◆ **Babulal Tiwari** (leader of Bundelkhand movement)

### **Padayatra's of KCR:**

- From **20<sup>th</sup> May to 25<sup>th</sup> May, 2003** KCR conducted padayatra in the basin area of Rajolibanda **in Mahbubnagar from Alampur to Gadwal** to solve the problems of people living under Rajolibanda project.
- In July, 2003 T.R.S affiliated Legislative member Dr. Ravindranath participated in hunger strike near Mahbubnagar collectorate for 3 days to solve the problem of Rajolibanda project.
- KCR and other party leaders went to Delhi on **15<sup>th</sup> August, 2003** and meet the then president of India Abdul kalam and Prime Minister Vajpayee and requested to solve the issues of Rajolibanda project.
- Later from August 25<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>, 2003 KCR organized padayatra **from Kodad to Halia**

of Nalgonda district to solve the problems of farmers on left canal of Nagarjuna Sagar.

- Similarly, the following meetings were organized to strengthen TRS party in Southern Telangana.
  1. Kolhapur Kolahalam (24<sup>th</sup> August, 2003)
  2. Nagarkurnool Nagara (15<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2003)

### **Formation of National Front for Separate States:**

- On **9<sup>th</sup> September, 2003** KCR organized National Conference for new states in **Mavalankar hotel, Delhi**.
- Separatists leaders of different states attended this conference. The chief guest was **Sibu Shoren of Jharkhand**.
- The representatives of party's who fought for separate states in this conference have formed a "**National front for new states**".
- **KCR was elected as convenor** of the national front.
- Later, KCR decided to make students part of separate Telangana movement. And organized an open meeting near Arts College building, Osmania University on **17<sup>th</sup> September, 2003**.
- Students in large number from all Telangana districts attended this meeting. As a part of preparation of upcoming elections in 2004, TRS party organized meeting on **17<sup>th</sup> October, 2003** at Gunpark hotel, Hyderabad named as "**Dalit empowerment**".
- Dalit intellectuals such as **Katthi Padma Rao, Arjun Rao** and **Mallepalli Lakshmaiah** attended this meeting. SC and ST policy was prepared in this meeting.

### **Palle Bhata Program:**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2003** **KCR** started Palle Bhata program from Sammakka – Sarakka Pilgrimage centre **Medaram** to strengthen TRS party. This program continued till 2<sup>nd</sup>

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<p>November. Later, as a part of election preparations in 2003 TRS party organized open meetings in different areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2003 “<b>Simha Garjana” meeting in Singuru</b>, Sanga Reddy.</li><li>• On 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2003 “<b>Simha Garjana” meeting in Palamuru</b>, Mahbubnagar.</li><li>• On 3<sup>rd</sup> December, “<b>Induru Simha Garjana”</b> in Nizamabad.</li><li>• On 5<sup>th</sup> December, “<b>Orugallu Veera Garjana”</b> in Jangaon.</li><li>• On 16<sup>th</sup> December, <b>Karimnagar “Kadhanabheri”</b> Sabha in Siricilla.</li></ul> <p><b>Alliance for 2004 elections, Later stage of Telangana Movement:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Congress party observed that TRS party is becoming strong in Telangana region under the leadership of KCR and decided to make alliance with TRS party in 2004 elections.</li><li>• Congress party has given the responsibility of making alliance with TRS party for 2004 elections to the then Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee (APCC) President <b>D. Srinivas</b>. Similarly, Sonia Gandhi have sent A.P. Congress party in charge <b>Gulam Nabi Azad</b> to KCR’s house to discuss about the alliance of TRS party with congress for 2004 elections.</li><li>• Few days discussions took place between two parties and finally congress leaders declared that if Congress party forms Government in 2004 it will take measures for formation of Separate Telangana State. Due to this promise, KCR made alliance with the congress party.</li><li>• In election manifesto congress party stated that “<b>with regard to Telangana issue it will give respect to the report of State Re-organization Commission</b>”.</li><li>• As a part of alliance, treaty was made that <b>TRS party will contest for 42 assembly constituencies out of 119 and 6 Lok Sabha constituencies out of 17</b>.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• TRS party demanded Congress party to made a statement by completely accepting the suggestions made by the 1<sup>st</sup> States Re – organization Commission (S.R.C) which was constituted to re-organize the states in the country basing on the language. But congress party denied the demand and decided to form 2<sup>nd</sup> S.R.C.</li><li>• After the alliance with TRS, Congress party formed “<b>Telangana Regional Congress Committee</b>”.</li><li>• Later on, <b>12<sup>th</sup> March, 2004</b> Sonia Gandhi attended an open meeting in <b>Karimnagar</b> and said that “we know the emotions of Telangana people and we respect those emotions, and we will take all the measures for forming separate Telangana state when Congress party forms its government in State and Central.</li><li>• During 2004 elections, the then Central Minister <b>L.K. Advani</b> said that NDA government will include the proposal of forming separate Telangana State in its agenda, only if all the parties of Andhra Pradesh Assembly agree for it.</li><li>• In more instance, <b>L.K. Advani</b> said that Telugu Desam Party which was part of NDA, was opposing the formation of Telangana state.</li><li>• During 2004 elections, <b>Congress, TRS, CPI and CPM</b> parties formed an alliance.</li><li>• TDP and BJP formed another alliance and contested.</li></ul> <p><b>Election Results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2004 in Telangana Lok Sabha and State legislative assembly elections were held. After the completion of 1<sup>st</sup> phase of elections in Telangana region, during the campaigning in Andhra region Chandra Babu Naidu spoke as follows.</li><li>• “if Telangana state is formed, barriers will be constructed on Godavari in the form of dams</li></ul>
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<p>and prevent the delta region from getting water and eventually Coastal Andhra region will be dried up and become like a desert”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2004 elections, as a part of alliance <b>TRS won 26 state legislative seats out of 42 (percentage of votes – 6.88) and 5 Lok Sabha constituencies out of 6.</b></li><li>• TRS leaders who won 5 Lok Sabha seats are;<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Kalvakuntla Chandra Shekar Rao (Karimnagar)</li><li>2. Ale Narendra (Medak)</li><li>3. T. Madhusudhan (Adilabad)</li><li>4. B. Vinod Kumar (Hanumakonda)</li><li>5. D. Ravinder Nayak (Warangal)</li></ol></li><li>• In the 6<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha constituency i.e; for <b>Nagarkurnool K.S. Ratnam</b> contested from T.R.S party but he did not mention party symbol “Car” in the application form submitted to the election commission, so he contested with a different symbol and lost election by few votes.</li><li>• <b>For the 1<sup>st</sup> time, KCR was elected as “M.P” from Karimnagar Lok Sabha constituency</b> and also elected as legislative member from Siddipet constituency. Later, KCR resigned as legislative member from Siddipet.</li><li>• After few months, by-elections were conducted for Siddipet constituency and T. Harish Rao was elected as MLA.</li></ul>	<p><b>Program</b> then we will join. Sonia Gandhi accepted for this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Congress formed Government in the Central and State. In the Central, Manmohan Singh became the Prime Minister. In state, Raj Shekar Reddy was elected as chief Minister on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2004.</li><li>• In May, 2004 UPA government allocated <b>Ministry of Shipping to KCR and Minister of State for Rural development to Ale Narendra.</b></li><li>• But DMK party which was a part of UPA government insisted for Shipping Ministry. KCR understood the situation and gave back his Shipping ministry within 24 hours of taking charge before Sonia Gandhi asked him. KCR said that we want Telangana State but not Ministries.</li><li>• Due to this, KCR remained as Minister without any Portfolio about 6 months. Later <b>KCR was given the Ministry of Labour and employment</b> (Government of India).</li><li>• During that period, elections were held for Rajya Sabha. TRS party was given one Rajya Sabha seat as it has 26 MLA's. but CPM insisted for the Rajya Sabha seat which had 9 MLA's. in this situation, KCR does not want to keep Congress in difficulty and sacrificed Rajya Sabha seat as he left his Ministry.</li><li>• As per the promise made by Congress party president Sonia Gandhi, the issue of formation of Telangana state was included in Common Minimum Program UPA on <b>26<sup>th</sup> May, 2004</b>.</li><li>• In <b>common minimum program</b>, Telangana issue was included under <b>“Regional development &amp; Centre – State relations”</b> section.</li><li>• In this section, Telangana issue was explained as follows; <b>“UPA government will take the initiation of formation of Telangana State with extensive discussions and with the consensus of all”</b>.</li></ul>
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### **President's Speech:**

- On 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2004 the then President of India **Abdul Kalam** addressed both the houses of Parliament and said that “at correct time with the consensus government will fulfil the wish of forming separate Telangana state”.

### **TRS party in State Congress Government:**

- Once again with the request of Congress party President Sonia Gandhi, KCR accepted to join the State Cabinet under Y.S. Raja Shekar Reddy.
- By this, **6 MLA's were appointed** as Ministers in Y.S.R's Cabinet. They are;
  1. G Vijaya Rama Rao (Civil Supplies)
  2. A. Chandra Shekar (Minor Irrigation Minister)
  3. T. Harish Rao (Youth services, Printing & Stationery)
  4. Captain Lakshmi Kanth Rao (B.C. Welfare)
  5. Nayani Narasimha Reddy (Technical Education)
  6. S. Santosh Reddy (Transport Minister)
- By this, TRS party joined the State government and this is the **1<sup>st</sup> time that Congress is heading a coalition government in the state.**

### **Pranab Mukherjee Committee (2005):**

- KCR and Ale Narendra were repeatedly showing their protests in the UPA meetings to Sonia Gandhi & Man Mohan Singh as UPA government is delaying the formation of Telangana State.
- Due to the request of **TRS party, In January 2005** UPA government has appointed a sub – committee under **the then Defence Minister Pranab Mukherjee** for extensive discussions & consensus with other parties on Telangana issue.

- **Members in Pranab Mukherjee committee are:**
  1. Dayanidhi Maran – D.M.K party
  2. Raghuvamsha Prasad Singh – R.J.D Party
- These two members were also central ministers in the UPA government.
- Government gave **8 weeks of time to this committee**. This committee wrote letters to all political parties for their opinion on Telangana issue.
- During this period, TRS M.P's KCR, Narendra and Ravindra Nayak and also Prof. Jaya Shanker met all the parties and explained the necessity of formation of Telangana and requested to give their assent in support of Telangana.
- Due to their effort, **Former Prime Ministers Deva Gowda, Vajapayee, Chandra Sheker, I.K. Gujral and V. P. Singh** given letters in support of Telangana.
- In UPA coalition, 11 parties out of 13 and 6 parties which were supporting UPA outside coalition, 8 parties in opposition N.D.A coalition and few independent members gave letters in support of Telangana to the Pranab Mukherjee Committee.
- Congress party in the UPA coalition said that “as all the process was going under their leadership, they need not give their assent in writing”.
- D.M.K party in UPA coalition did not give their assent in writing but it declared its support to Telangana during UPA meetings in August, 2006.
- **Samajwadi party** with 35 members in the UPA coalition government remained neutral regarding Telangana issue. Similarly, **R.S.P** with 3 members in UPA coalition opposed the formation of Telangana State.
- **CPI (Marxists)** party said that the party philosophy opposes the division of states

based on language and told to give special packages & establish Regional Board for the justice of Telangana. If these does not work proper then examine the idea of forming separate state.

### **TRS quit from the YSR Government:**

- TRS ministers were discontent with the Congress government as the Government took measures regarding Pulichintala, Polavaram and Singur projects without discussing in the Cabinet and it was not good for interests of Telangana region.
- In Telangana region, YSR government killed Naxalites and innocent people by fake encounters and created violent environment in the Telangana villages.
- Due to this, TRS MP's & MLA's along with KCR meet the then Prime minister Man Mohan Singh on **1<sup>st</sup> September, 2005** and requested to order Y.S.R government to stop these fake encounters immediately.
- During this period, on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2005 the representative of Jana Shakthi party for discussions **Riyaz** was killed in fake encounter.
- TRS party and Civil rights organizations demanded to conduct judicial enquiry on the encounter of Riyaz. Journalists questioned YSR regarding this demand then YSR replied that "TRS ministers will speak one thing in my chamber, and then speak something else outside due to the fear of Naxalites.
- TRS ministers were upset by the words of YSR and they resigned to their minister posts (except Santhosh Reddy) on **8<sup>th</sup> July, 2005** with the advice of KCR.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> July, 2005** TRS party organized big open meeting in Warangal. This meeting was organized to explain the public why ministers resigned to their posts.
- The then Central Agricultural Minister **Shard Pawar** attended the meeting and declared his support to Telangana.

### **Telangana Jagarana Sena:**

- TRS party decided to form "**Telangana Jagarana Sena**" with one lakh activists and to give classes to them to spread the awareness regarding the ideology of Telangana among the students and youth of Telangana.
- The training classes were started on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2005 at **Noma Function hall, Mallapur in Hyderabad** to about 600 members who were selected in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase.
- These members (activists) were called as "**Prerak**" which means motivation. The training classes were conducted for 3 days.
- The members who attended the training classes were given uniform, stick and tie.
- As a part of Physical training, they were given classes of stick fight and Parade.
- **V. Prakash** supervised the program of Jagarana Sena held at Noma function hall. **Uma Kanth** was the chief commndner.
- Later due to different reasons this program was stopped.

### **YSR conspiracy for TRS division:**

- On 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2005 T.R.S MLA **Kasipeta Lingaiah** said before media that Y.S.R and his partner KVP Ramchandra Rao were conspiring to bring differences in T.R.S party.
- In December, 2005 YSR gave his support to the independent member **Kasani Gnaneshwar** who contested for legislative council.
- 9 TRS MLA's merged with YSR and supported Kasani Gnaneshwar. He was elected for legislative council.
- Due to this, KCR wrote a letter to speaker Suresh Reddy to disqualify 9 TRS MLA's who defied the party whip and supported Kasani Gnaneshwar. (Speaker took 2 years of time in the name of enquiry and finally disqualified them on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2008).

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### **Golden Jubilee Celebrations of State Legislature:**

- Government has decided to celebrate golden jubilee as it is 49 years since the formation of Andhra Pradesh state and it is going to enter its 50<sup>th</sup> year on **1<sup>st</sup> November, 2005**.
- The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of **A.P. Legislature** took place on **3<sup>rd</sup> December, 1956**. And it is going to enter its 50<sup>th</sup> year on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2005.
- TRS party opposed these celebrations as Telangana people were fighting for separate Telangana and these celebrations will damage their aspirations. In Telangana, November 1<sup>st</sup> is treated as misfortune day.

### **Golden Jubilee of Nagarjuna Sagar in 2005:**

- On **10<sup>th</sup> December, 1955** the 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid foundation stone to Nagarjuna Sagar project. The government decided to celebrate golden jubilee as the project is turning 50 years on **10<sup>th</sup> December, 2005**.
- Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) has boycotted the golden jubilee celebrations of Nagarjuna Sagar Project.
- TRS party questioned that why the government has ordered to spend the expenses of the left canal of the Sagar which supplies water to Telangana on the farmers and why the government will spend the expenses of the right canal which supplies water to Andhra Region and how far it is correct.
- TRS party questioned that why the government has installed the statues of K.L. Rao and Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy and why it did not install the statue of the Chief Minister of A.P Burgula Rama Krishna Rao (C.M in 1955).

### **Polavaram Garjana Sabha (12<sup>th</sup> February, 2006):**

- TRS party leaders organized an open meeting named as "**Polavaram Garjana**" in

**Bhadrachalam of Khammam district** on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2006.

- This meeting was organized to declare their support to tribals who were protesting against Polavaram Project.
- Central Minister **Sibu Shoren** who fought for the liberation of Jharkhand and for rights of tribals attended this open meeting.

### **Central Ministers KCR, Ale Narendra Resignation:**

- Since 1 year from the formation of Pranab Mukherjee Committee, it did not give any report and Congress party is not responding regarding Telangana state, so the **Central Ministers KCR and Ale Narendra resigned to their Ministries on 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2006**.
- Next day on **24<sup>th</sup> August, 2006** KCR went on indefinite hunger strike at **Jantar Mantar in Delhi**. On 25<sup>th</sup> August, **Shard Pawar** withdrawn the hunger strike of KCR.
- On **8<sup>th</sup> September, 2006** "**Samara Shankaravam**" meeting was held at Siddipet in this meeting, KCR & Narendra explained the reason behind their resignation as Union Ministers.
- In this meeting, Deshapati Srinivas inspired and encouraged the youth by "**Pata – Mata**" (Song – Speech).
- KCR came to Telangana after resigning as Central Minister. Then Congress leaders **M. Satyanarayana and K. Kesava Rao** commented that KCR became M.P. due to the support of Congress party and enjoyed the Minister post for 2 years. And challenged KCR to once again contest for M.P without the support of Congress party.
- KCR accepted the challenge and resigned to his parliament membership on 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2006.
- As soon as the resignation news of KCR spread out, YSR in the AICC meeting

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<p>commented with reporters that the “<b>upcoming by-elections in Karimnagar is as a referendum to Telangana</b>”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Making the words of YSR come true, KCR won the by-elections from the Karimnagar Lok Sabha constituency with a majority of 2,01,582 votes.</li><li>• The victory of KCR gave new energy to the TRS activists and the supporters of Telangana.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Athama Gourava Sabha (Telangana Self-Respect Sabha) Nalgonda:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2006</b> TRS party organized “Telangana Self – Respect Sabha” at Nalgonda.</li><li>• <b>Prof. Jaya Shankar</b> and <b>KCR</b> attended the meeting and addressed the youth with their inspirational speech.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Celebrations at Nizam College:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telangana celebrations were held at Nizam College grounds, Hyderabad from <b>23<sup>rd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2007</b>.</li><li>• During the celebrations which were conducted for 5 days, the events were organized from 4 pm till midnight such as exhibition of art forms, poet conference (Kavi Sammelanam), Telangana dhoom dham with songs and dance.</li><li>• During these celebrations, Jubilee hills TRS leader <b>Praveen Rao</b> have hosted 36 special Telangana recipes for the Telangana people who attended these celebrations.</li></ul> <p><b>Nalgonda Nagara:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From <b>6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2007</b> KCR travelled on foot for one week in the fluorinated villages of Nalgonda district under the name “Nalgonda Nagara”.</li><li>• <b>Dr. Raja Reddy</b> (Neurosurgeon) have studied extensively the fluoride problem in Nalgonda and gave many suggestions.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KCR said that this fluoride problem would not be there if Andhra rulers have given water for drinking &amp; irrigation from Nagarjuna Sagar reservoir.</li><li>• KCR also said that Krishna river flows beside our Telangana but the water is not used our crops for irrigation.</li></ul> <p><b>KCR strike for implementation of Sachar Committee Report:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sachar committee have studied the status of Muslim minority and gave some suggestions for their welfare.</li><li>• On <b>15<sup>th</sup> July, 2007</b> KCR held one – day fast at Indira Park to implement these recommendations of Sachar committee.</li></ul> <p><b>Resignation of TRS MLA's, M.P and MLC's:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• KCR have decided that MLA's, M.P's and MLC's who are elected from TRS party should resign to bring pressure on the Central government for formation of Separate Telangana State.</li><li>• In <b>March, 2008</b>, 15 MLA's, 4 MLC's and 4 MP's from TRS party have resigned from their posts.</li><li>• Y.S.R in the ruling party has spent huge sum of money and all the opposition parties of TRS have unitedly worked for the defeat of TRS party.</li><li>• Due to this, in the by – election held in <b>May, 2008</b>, the TRS party only won <b>2 MP's and 7 MLA seats</b>.</li><li>• <b>MP constituencies were won by TRS party are:</b><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Karimnagar – KCR</li><li>2. Hanumakonda – B. Vinod Kumar</li></ol></li><li>• With this defeat, the TRS party which was working for separate Telangana lost its excitement.</li></ul>
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# 2009 elections - Alliances - Telangana in election Manifestos

- Politician Chandra Babu had realized that as a single party cannot face Congress party in 2009 elections and was planning for the coalition (grand alliance).
- The grand alliance was formed with 4 parties against Congress to contest 2009 elections.
 

1. TDP	2. TRS
3. CPI	4. CPI (M)
- The parties in this coalition (grand alliance) had different political views. CPI was against the formation of separate Telangana state, TRS was formed for separate Telangana state, CPI (M) was against the globalization but TDP welcomed globalization. But, the only common agenda for these 4 parties is to defeat congress party. However, the Congress party has set up **Rosaiah Committee** before 2009 elections, to inform to public that they are not against separate Telangana State formation.

## Rosaiah Committee (2009):

- On 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 in assembly the then Chief Minister Y.S. Raja Shekar Reddy announced the formation of committee with the members from two houses chaired by the then Finance Minister Rosaiah.
  - In this committee, 4 members are from Telangana region and 3 members from Andhra region. Among these members, except Akbaruddin Owaisi all others are from Congress party.
  - Opposition parties T.R.S, C.P.I, C.P.M, B.J.P has written a letter to the Chief Secretary Ramakanth Reddy not to appoint their members to the committee.
  - Because of this, the members of these parties are not appointed in Rosaiah committee.
  - Committee Chairman : **Rosaiah**
- Members:**
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ J. Geetha Reddy</li> <li>◆ Sheik Hussain</li> <li>◆ Konathala Rama Krishna</li> <li>◆ Uttam Kumar Reddy</li> <li>◆ Akbaruddin Owaisi</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sridhar Babu</li> <li>◆ Padmaraju</li> </ul> |
|--|---|
- This committee took the opinion of public on the formation of Telangana State. The Congress government said that it will support the formation of Telangana in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.
  - On 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2009 the rules & regulations were announced for Rosaiah committee.
  - 1. To identify the factors that have contributed for strengthening of Telangana sentiment, to study the facts regarding employment and the misuse of resources.
  - 2. To examine the fear of settlers in the premises of Hyderabad metropolitan and also of the migrants in places other than Hyderabad.
  - 3. To examine the fear of minorities on the formation of Telangana.
  - 4. To examine the activities of Maoists and terrorist if Telangana is formed.
  - 5. To examine the demand of formation of separate state in other parts of the state.  
Ex: Rayalaseema, Jai Andhra, Kalinga Andhra.
  - 6. To examine the issues related to mines, coal mines, real estate and difficulties caused to these issues if Telangana State is formed.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>7. To form rules and regulation regarding river waters.</li><li>8. To consider the steps to be taken to promote harmonious relations between all regions in the event of formation of separate Telangana.</li><li>9. To prepare plans pertaining to the future of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh if separate Telangana is formed.</li><li>• However, due to different reasons the committee did not give its report.</li></ul> | <p>Telangana and announced in both houses that <b>a joint committee will be formed on Telangana</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 1<sup>st</sup> phase polling was conducted in Telangana. On the same day at 5 Pm i.e; when polling is concluded Y.S.R in his election campaign at Nandyal, Andhra region opposed Telangana sentiment saying that “ if Telangana is formed, we will be foreigners to Hyderabad. We need a passport to go there.</li></ul> |
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## **Parties Manifestos**

### **Congress party:**

- Prior to 2009 elections, the Congress party gave a slogan **“Telangana will be brought by us – given by us”** (Telangana techchedi meme – ichedi meme).
- During 2009 elections, PCC president D. Srinivas announced that Telangana state will be formed only if congress party forms the government.
- During election campaign, the then Chief Minister YSR said that the aspiration of the people of Telangana will be fulfilled only if Congress party wins. YSR also said that coalition and BJP cannot do anything regarding Telangana.
- On **28<sup>th</sup> February, 2009** as a part of election campaign **Sonia Gandhi** addressed a meeting at **Parade ground, Secunderabad** and announced that Congress does not have any objection regarding the formation of Telangana State.
- Congress Party stated in its manifesto that **“Telangana state will be formed with the right decision at the right time. Congress is not against the formation of Telangana State”**.
- In addition, YSR government has declared in the last assembly meeting that it is in favour of

Telangana and announced in both houses that **a joint committee will be formed on Telangana**.

- On 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 1<sup>st</sup> phase polling was conducted in Telangana. On the same day at 5 Pm i.e; when polling is concluded Y.S.R in his election campaign at Nandyal, Andhra region opposed Telangana sentiment saying that “ if Telangana is formed, we will be foreigners to Hyderabad. We need a passport to go there.

### **TDP party:**

- The pressure on Telangana TDP leaders has increased as TDP did not declare its stand on Telangana issue with the Pranab Mukherjee committee formed in 2005.
- As Chandra babu Naidu did not declare his stand on Telangana, the second important leader of TDP **Devendar Goud** resigned from the party and founded **“Nav Telangana Party”**.
- As the main leaders of TDP are resigning from the party, to get votes from Telangana people in 2009 elections TDP ( through Yanamala Rama Krishna) has written a letter to Pranab Mukherjee committee on **18<sup>th</sup> October, 2008** that it will support the formation of Telangana State.
- Later, Chandra Babu Naidu while addressing the media he said that Telugu Desham Politburo declared its support for separate Telangana.
  - ◆ **“The Telugu Desham party upholds the demands of a separate state while respecting the aspirations of people of Telangana”**.
- And he also said that formation of Telangana is historical need.
- TDP party in its manifesto stated that “their party will support the creation of a separate Telangana state”.

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### **BJP party:**

- Prior to 2009 elections, BJP party has organized a meeting named “**Sankalpa Yatra**” at Secunderabad on **13<sup>th</sup> November, 2008**.
- In this Sankalpa Yatra meeting, BJP party declared that if its government is formed at National level, “**Telangana state will be formed by them within 100 days**”.
- BJP prime ministerial candidate L.K. Advani said that they were prepared to give Telangana state in the year 2000 when Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand states were formed but TDP party opposed.

### **Praja Rajyam Party:**

- On 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2008, renowned movie star Chiranjeevi founded Praja Rajyam party in Tirupathi. This party contested all the seats in Telangana with the slogan of “Social Telanagana (Samajika Telangana)”.
- Former TDP leader Devender Goud merged his “Nava Telangana Party” with Praja Rajyam Party.

### **CPI Party:**

- CPI party declared its support for the formation of separate Telangana state.

### **CPI (M) party:**

- CPI (M) party declared its support for United Andhra Pradesh.

### **Lok Satta, M.I.M:**

- Supported United Andhra Pradesh.

### **Thalli Telangana Party merged with TRS:**

- On **16<sup>th</sup> January, 2009**, Vijayashanti, founder of Thalli Telangana Party merged her party with T.R.S.
- Due to this, KCR gave Medak Lok Sabha constituency to Vijayashanti, in which earlier

he wanted to contest and KCR contested from Mahbubnagar Lok Sabha constituency.

### **2009 Election Results:**

- The Congress party won a majority in 2009 elections with 157 assembly seats. YSR became the chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
- In 2009 elections, **TRS party contested for 45 assembly seats & 9 Lok Sabha seats**. Out of these, **TRS won only 10 assembly and 2 Lok Sabha seats**.
- Lok Sabha constituencies in which TRS party won are;
  1. KCR – Mahbubnagar
  2. Vijayashanti – Medak
- After 2009 elections, **Etela Rajender** became the legislative leader of TRS party in assembly.
- Newly formed **Praja Rajyam** party won just two assembly seats (**Nirmal, Balkonda**) in Telangana. In many places, the Praja Rajyam party hampered the Grand alliance (Maha Kutami) candidates' chances of winning. Telangana votes were split among many parties. The Congress has benefitted from this split.
- In 2009 elections, 119 assembly seats in Telangana are won by different parties:

◆ Congress	–	50
◆ TDP	–	38
◆ TRS	–	10
◆ MIM	–	7
◆ CPI	–	4
◆ BJP	–	2
◆ PRP	–	2
◆ Lok Satta	–	1
◆ CPI (M)	–	1
◆ Other's	–	4
<b>Total</b>	–	<b>119</b>
- Congress party which came into power for the second time did not make any attempt to

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<p>establish Telangana State. Apart from this, it started mocking the Telangana movement and was trying to suppress it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• After the elections, on one hand the wealthy sections of Seemandhra were happy that Telangana sentiment will be eclipsed and on the other hand, the civil society organizations were discussing the strategy to be implemented for strengthening the Telangana movement.</li><li>• On <b>2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2009</b> Chief Minister Y.S. Raj Shekar Reddy was died in helicopter crash when he was going to Chittoor district for inaugurating the Rachabanda program.</li><li>• On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> September</b>, the Congress party appointed Rosaiah as the Chief Minister.</li><li>• With this, the political consequences of the state have changed.</li></ul>	<p><b>371 (D), 371 (E)</b> were included in the constitution. Accordingly, the President was given special powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On this basis, the <b>President's order</b> was issued on <b>18<sup>th</sup> October, 1975</b>. The procedure for staff recruitment was described in these orders.</li></ul>
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### **Agitation against Hyderabad as Free Zone:**

- On 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1973 Indira Gandhi announced “6-point formula”.

#### **In this “6-point” formula:**

- **3<sup>rd</sup> point** – in direct recruitment of State government jobs, priority should be given to local candidates and the term “Local candidates” should be defined.
- **6<sup>th</sup> point** – out of these 6 points, if above 5 points were implemented, then the Telangana regional committee and Mulki regulations will be abolished.
- In these 6 points, the first 5 points were not implemented but 6<sup>th</sup> point was immediately implemented.
- In December, the act was passed for abolition of Mulki rules.
- The 3<sup>rd</sup> point which was in favour of Telangana people was violated.
- In May, 1974 **32<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment** was done to provide statutory status to this “6-point formula”. By this, **article**

#### **Summary of the 1975 Presidential Order:**

- In education and employment, priority should be given to local candidates. For this reason, the state was divided into zones and certain key posts were excluded from this. This was the crucial point in 1975 Presidential order.
- As a part of Presidential order, Andhra Pradesh was divided into **6 zones**.
- Telangana was divided into two zones. Because of this, candidates of some Telangana districts became non-locals in other districts of Telangana.
- This order made it clear that for L.D.C and fourth – class jobs “District” will be taken as standard for local area and for jobs above L.D.C and within gazetted level, “Zone” will be the standard for local area. From this, some exceptions were granted.
- Those exceptions are set forth in the paragraph 14 of Presidential order. **The posts mentioned in these 14 paras, will not be considered under local area or zones.**
- It was made clear that, based on the talent the candidates of any zone can get into these jobs.

#### **The jobs which were exempted from local area in 14 Paragraph are:**

- ◆ **14 (A)** posts in state Secretariat
- ◆ **14 (B)** posts in H.O.D offices
- ◆ **14 (C)** posts in Special offices
- ◆ **14 (D)** posts at state level offices or institutions

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- ◆ **14 (E)** all posts except non-gazetted posts in Ministries and Technical services related to major development schemes.
- ◆ **14 (F)** Presidential order will not apply to any police officer post mentioned in Section 3, Clause B of Hyderabad city Police Act (1348 Fasli) which means all the police officer jobs recruited under Hyderabad city police act.

### **14 (F) free zone Controversy:**

- According to the 14 (F) of Presidential order, the police system working in Hyderabad is considered as free-zone. This means that anyone in the state can work as police officer in Hyderabad. Once a person gets job in Hyderabad there is no chance of transferring him to other zones.
- Similarly, persons from other zones cannot be transferred to Hyderabad. But this rule was violated and many police officers from Andhra were transferred to Hyderabad.
- Due to this, local authorities consulted the tribunal saying that they suffered loss in seniority and promotions.
- The tribunal stated that those from other zones should be sent back. Then, the persons who were transferred to Hyderabad went to the High court.
- **The high court ruled that Hyderabad is not a free zone and is a part of sixth zone.** On this, appeals were filed in Supreme Court.
- On **9th October, 2009** the Supreme Court gave judgement that "**Hyderabad is considered as free – zone**".
- According to the Supreme Court ruling; 14 (F) Hyderabad city police jobs which were exempted from Presidential order will not come under local reservation. All local and non – local candidates are selected for these jobs based on merit.

- In Telangana, more than half of all police department jobs are mainly covered in Hyderabad city only. With this judgement, the employees and unemployed youth of Telangana were worried as there was no local reservation applicable to the Hyderabad city police jobs.
- Because of this, Students, employees, public organizations and political parties have demanded the removal of Article 14 (F) from the Presidential order.
- In these circumstances, the chief minister Rosaiah held an all-party meeting on this issue on **19th October, 2009**. KCR walked out from the meeting with a demand that State government should recommend an Constitutional amendment that Hyderabad is not a free zone but it is a part of sixth zone.

### **Siddipet Employees Garjana Sabha:**

- The government neglected the representations of students, public organizations and T.R.S party. Because of this, the employee's organizations (**TNGO**) on **21st October, 2009** gave a call for "**Siddipet Udyoga Garjana**" against declaring Hyderabad as free – zone.
- This meeting was held against the Supreme Court rule on 14 (F). Millions of employees from all parts of Telangana attended this meeting and made it successful. Leading social activist **Agnivesh** attended the meeting and declared his support.
- In this meeting only, KCR said that Central government should amend the constitution for the abolition of 14 (F), otherwise he warned the central government with a slogan "**KCR sachudo ...Telangana Vachudo**".
- KCR said that if necessary, he will do fast – unto – death for the abolition of 14 (F) article. In this meeting, KCR gave a slogan "Telangana Vale Jago, Andhra Vale Bago".

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>28<sup>th</sup> October, 2009</b> “<b>Jail Bharo</b>” program was organized in Hyderabad against Supreme court verdict on free-zone. On that day, big rally was held.</li><li>• But the government did not respond. Therefore, KCR gave a call to the public that we should not fight for these small demands instead we should directly aim at the formation of Separate Telangana State.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 27<sup>th</sup> November, as a part of hunger strike every one in Telangana were tied with “Kankanam (thread)” and were applied vermillion on forehead.</li><li>• On 28<sup>th</sup> November, rallies were held on bullock carts, bicycles and motor vehicles. Similarly, arrangements were going on for the hunger strike of KCR, <b>Telangana martyr’s stupa in Rangadhamppally</b> which is adjacent to Rajiv road in Siddipet.</li></ul> |
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### **Establishment of O.U JAC:**

- On **21<sup>st</sup> November, 2009** OU JAC was formed with **Pidamarthi Ravi** as its Chairman.
- All the student groups of Osmania University formed into **OU Student JAC**.
- The students under the leadership of T.R.S.V president Balka Suman, Pidamarthi Ravi and Balraju started their protest against 14 (F).

### **Kakatiya Vidyarthi Garjana:**

- On **22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2009** huge public meeting was held at **Kakatiya University** with thousands of students.
- KCR, who was the chief guest of this meeting, made a fiery speech about the participation of students in the Telangana movement and their role.
- Due to lack of response from the government despite various protests, KCR announced that he would start hunger strike on **29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 in Rangadhamppally, which is adjacent to Siddipet**.
- Later, TRS party organized various programmes to motivate the people of Telangana.
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2009 prayers were made by all the religions.
- On 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 announcement was made in all the villages. On that same night, candles were displayed at martyr’s stupas.
- On 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 rallies and human chain protest were held all over Telangana by boycotting the educational institutions.

### **Fast unto death by K. Chandra Shekar Rao with the demand of Separate State**

- Telangana people started to unite as 29<sup>th</sup> November was nearing.
- In the face of these developments, the government decided to disrupt the hunger strike of KCR at any cost. Three days prior to the hunger strike, KCR reached the Northern Telangana building in Karimnagar.
- When KCR started to the place of hunger strike from Karimnagar. On the morning (7:50AM) of **29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009**, KCR was arrested by the police at Karimnagar **Alugunoor centre** and was shifted to **Khammam**.
- As it was Sunday, KCR and other leaders were presented before the second-class special Magistrate Chadalawada Sri Ram Murthy. Magistrate imposed 14 days remand to KCR.
- The case has been registered on KCR at Khammam one town police station under **crime number 290/09**.
- KCR and other leaders were sent to **Khammam district jail at Danavaigudem**.
- On 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 **KCR launched hunger strike in Khammam Jail for separate Telangana State**.
- Police registered case under following sections on KCR.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ 153 (a) – provoking regionalism, acting in a way that disturbs harmony.</li><li>◆ 505 (2) – provoking hostility and hatred among communities.</li><li>◆ 143 – participating in non – permissive meetings.</li><li>◆ 114 – promoting crimes</li><li>◆ 117 – promoting public to commit crime</li><li>◆ 120 (b) – conspiracy to commit crime</li><li>◆ 118 – defying the orders of public servants</li><li>◆ 506 – Criminal intimidation</li><li>◆ Section 7 (Criminal law amendment Act, 1932) – threatening and harassing people who migrated from other regions for employment and business.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When news of KCR's arrest was announced, there were protests across Telangana. People started blocking the roads (Rastha Roko). The effigy of Chief Minister Rosaiah was set on fire.</li><li>• With the news of KCR arrest, the students from Osmania University and other universities in thousands of numbers have organized rallies. And started hunger strike.</li><li>• In Hyderabad also protests took place. On the same day (on 29<sup>th</sup> November), <b>Kasoju Srikanth Chary</b>, a student from Mothkur have poured petrol on his body and set himself ablaze at Ambedkar Statue in L.B. Nagar "X" road, Hyderabad.</li><li>• While on fire also, Srikanth made "Jai Telangana" slogans. He was immediately rushed to the <b>DRDO hospital, Kanchan Bagh</b>.</li><li>• In fact, the government assumed that the effect of Telangana movement will be low in Khammam and moved KCR to Khammam. But, unexpectedly making the assumptions of government and intelligence agency false, thousands of people under the leadership of public groups, employee &amp; student leaders</li></ul> | <p>took up to the streets of Khammam to protest and blocked the roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Particularly the activists of <b>New Democracy</b> party actively participated in Telangana movement. Khammam district was surrounded by the protest, rastharokos and rallies of New Democracy party.</li><li>• KCR continued his hunger strike in jail. As KCR's health was deteriorating, the government moved KCR from the Khammam district jail at Danavaigudem to the district government hospital on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2009.</li><li>• The same night doctors gave a tablet to KCR as his health was deteriorating. When that tablet was stuck in KCR's throat, doctors gave him a glass of fruit juice by falsely saying that it is water. It was video recorded by police who was in mufti.</li><li>• The government released those video clippings to the media. Andhra media has telecasted that clipping repeatedly. The students of Osmania University were outraged by this and burned the effigy of KCR.</li><li>• Due to this, KCR arranged press conference at the hospital and said that he did not give up hunger strike. He said that police forcibly tried to disturb his hunger strike. He said that he will continue his hunger strike till the formation of Separate Telangana State. And requested not to commit suicides and to be calm.</li><li>• Again, rallies and protests were started in Telangana as a support to KCR's hunger strike.</li><li>• For the first time, due to KCR's hunger strike, AICC responded on Telangana issue on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009. AICC official spokesperson Abhishek Singhvi, said that Telangana issue is very serious and it is connected to people emotionally and it's been a long-time demand and should be resolved with discussions. He also said that parties and the government should come to consensus.</li></ul> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>As KCR's health was deteriorating, the TRS leaders demanded the government to move KCR to Hyderabad for better treatment.</li><li>The pressure on Telangana Ministers was increased due to the concern of people on KCR's health.</li><li>On 2<sup>nd</sup> December, Telangana Ministers gathered in the chamber of <b>the then Home minister Sabitha Indra Reddy</b>. Later, on behalf of Telangana Ministers <b>Ram Reddy Venkat Reddy</b> went to Khammam to make KCR to end his hunger strike but KCR did not agree.</li><li>Finally, the Telangana Ministers met the then Chief Minister in Delhi and shifted KCR to NIMS hospital in Hyderabad at about <b>3 A.M on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009</b>.</li><li>The government announced <b>15 days of holidays for all educational institutions</b> on the day when KCR was moved to NIMS, to keep students away from Telangana Movement. The police pressurized the then <b>Vice – Chancellor of O.U Tirupathi Rao</b> to close the hostels and mess of the University so that students will vacate the University.</li><li>On the night of <b>3<sup>rd</sup> December, Srikanth Chary, who committed suicide at L.B. Nagar died at DRDO hospital</b>.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Telangana region showed their protest by innovative ways. Employees went on Pen-down strike. Entire Telangana was Standstill due to Bandh &amp; Protests.</li><li>Telangana Dhoom – Dham artists sang Telangana songs by sitting under the trees of NIMS hospital, where KCR was admitted.</li><li>Many politicians and intellectuals met KCR at NIMS hospital.</li><li>About 10 ministers of Telangana region from Congress Party assembled in the chamber of the then Home Minister Sabitha Indra Reddy and decided to write a letter to Sonia Gandhi.</li><li>In this letter, they mentioned the reasons for Telangana state formation and said that it is correct time for the formation of the state and requested to take appropriate decision.</li><li>As a part of the movement, people surrounded the houses of Telangana MP's, MLA and people's representatives. Kakatiya University Students have surrounded the house of Konda Surekha, Parakala MLA.</li><li>On the other hand, the Congress Rajya Sabha member K. Kesava Rao met Pranab Mukherjee in Kolkata. Later while addressing the media Kesava Rao said that "KCR's hunger strike has helped to bring Telangana Community together. KCR's mission is fulfilled".</li><li>The Chief Minister assessed the intensity of the movement and immediately held Cabinet meeting.</li><li><b>On 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2009, the State Cabinet made a resolution for the abolition of 14 (F) clause</b>, which was the main cause for the movement. And also declared that all the registered cases on KCR will be lifted.</li><li>But TRS party made it clear that the resolution for the abolition of 14 (F) is purely a part of conspiracy of the State cabinet. Because 14 (F) can only be abolished by the Central government through a constitutional</li></ul> |
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### KCR Health deterioration – Public Outcry:

- As KCR's health was deteriorating day by day, the Telangana Rashtra Samithi held a polit bureau meeting.
- As Congress ministers and central government were not responding to the movement, the TRS polit bureau has decided to hold a 48-hour bandh on 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> December to put pressure on them.
- BJP, New Democracy and CPI declared their support to bandh. First day of strike was successful. Students and public from all over

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| <p>amendment. Hence, the resolution of State cabinet and Assembly cannot be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is clear that there is conspiracy behind the dismissal of cases on KCR because the cases on students were not dismissed.</li><li><b>O.U students JAC</b> announced that it will hold “<b>Chalo Assembly</b>” program on <b>10<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b> as a part of protest against the reckless attitude of State and Central government towards the movement.</li><li>Government thought that if students undertake “Chalo Assembly” program, mass destruction will take place in Hyderabad and hence government tried to stop this program.</li><li>On the early hours of <b>7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>, the police tried to remove the hunger strike camps of the Osmania University students and attacked the students.</li><li>The students who were coming to the hunger strike camps at Arts College were brutally beaten up by the police under the leadership of <b>DCP Stephen Ravindra</b> (belongs to Andhra region).police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the students. Because of this, many students fell unconscious.</li><li>The male police have indiscriminately attacked the girls who were coming to the camps at Arts college from Ladies hostel.</li><li>Some students who could not tolerate the attack of police rushed to <b>Manikeshwar Nagar (Vaddera Basthi)</b>, which is adjacent to O.U campus. Students took refuge in Manikeshwar Nagar even when there is oppression in the campus.</li><li>The police who were aware of this, went to Manikeshwar Nagar and several times under took lathicharge and created ruckus. Police force used to perform march in this area. The police even arrested the politicians and intellectuals of various parties, who came to support the students and visit the injured.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In these circumstances, the central government responded and asked the then chief minister Rosaiah to take the opinion of all parties in the State on Telangana issue and KCR’s hunger strike.</li><li>KCR strategically have started his hunger strike few days before the assembly and parliament sessions. Assembly winter sessions were started on <b>7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>.</li></ul> |
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### Rosaiah – All party meeting:

- In the view of Telangana movement , the then Chief Minister Rosaiah held all party meeting on **7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009**. This meeting was attended by 9 parties (including Lok Satta).
- In this meeting, all parties except MIM and CPI (M) supported separate Telangana.
- Majilis (MIM) party said that it will declare its decision on separate Telangana with in two days after discussing with its party members.
- After the meeting, Chandra Babu Naidu said that the Congress party is only opposing the formation of Telangana State. Chandra Babu Naidu said that his party will support if Congress party passes resolution for the division of State in the assembly.
- Before starting the all-party meeting, the opposition insisted for the opinion of the Congress party, then the Chief Minister said “ In particular, there will not be any opinion of State Congress. This meeting is held at the request of AICC. The views of all parties will be conveyed to the centre. We will stick to the decision taken by the centre.
- On **8<sup>th</sup> December, 2009** **NIMS Superintendent Satyanarayana and NIMS director Dasari Prasad Rao** have jointly released the health bulletin of KCR.
- KCR’s health condition is very much deteriorating. The health bulletin stated that KCR will be at the risk of his life, if he does not break his fast.

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- The then Andhra Pradesh State human Rights Commission Chairman **B. Subhashan Reddy** ordered the State government to forcibly inject saline into KCR's body, if KCR does not break his fast – unto – death.

### Heated Discussions in Parliament on Telangana issue:

- On **9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009**, wide – range debate took place in parliament on KCR health condition. In parliament, various parties sought the intervention of central government as KCR's health was deteriorating.
- Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha **L.K. Advani** said that "**the life of T.R.S party chief is as important as the formation of Telangana State. The government should immediately intervene on his health condition**".
- **Sharad Yadav of J.D.U** said that "the situation of Andhra Pradesh is of concern. The government should intervene immediately. It is pathetic that government did not respond from ten days KCR started his hunger strike".
- **CPI senior leader Gurudas Gupta** said, "we declared our support to Telangana we should look into the matter immediately by setting up all – party meeting".
- Samajwadi party Chief Mulayam Singh said, "we need to find a solution to this problem through negotiations".

### Home Minister Chidambaram's announcement on the State formation process:

- **9<sup>th</sup> December** is Sonia Gandhi's birthday. Chief Minister Rosaiah was called to Delhi. On that day, discussions were held in Delhi.
- On one hand, as KCR's health was deteriorating there was a fear that Telangana region will be affected with protest if something happens to KCR. On the other hand, Students JAC declared surrounding of

Assembly program on 10<sup>th</sup> December and all were attacking Congress inside and outside assembly & parliament demanding the formation of Telangana state.

- As the pressure was increasing from all sides, central government decided to take decision on Telangana issue. And finally, to make a statement on it.
- Prior to the announcement made by Home Minister P. Chidambaram, discussions were held several times on telephone with **Prof. Jaya Shankar and former MPB Vinod Kumar**, who were with KCR and finally formulated the statement.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> December, the then Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh was in Russia and Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee was in foreign tour.
- On **9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009** at about 11:30 Pm the then union home minister Chidambaram made the following statement:
  - ♦ "**The process of forming the state of Telangana will be initiated, an appropriate resolution will be moved in the state assembly**".
- Following the announcement made by Chidambaram on Telangana State formation "**Prof. Jaya Shankar gave lemon juice to KCR and broke fast – unto – death of KCR**". By this, the fast – unto – death which lasted for 11 days came to an end.
- Protests began in Seemandhra with the above announcement made by Chidambaram.
- All the political parties, who gave in writing that there will not be any objection on the division of State, have immediately changed their opinion as the protests started in Seemandhra region.
- As a protest against the formation of Telangana State, about 140 MLA's, 20 MP's and 30 MLC's from Andhra region have resigned and warned State and central governments due to

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<p>this, the central government changed its decision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009</b>, Chidambaram made another statement.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ “<b>The process of formation of Telangana state will be initiated only after the resolution in State Assembly</b>”.</li></ul></li><li>• With the above statement, protests and agitations began in Telangana. Following the above announcement, the then Congress Minister Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy resigned to his post in support of Telangana.</li></ul> <p><b>Formation of Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With Chidambaram's second statement, rallies, dharnas and rastarokos were held in all the 10 districts of Telangana.</li><li>• In the face of these developments, T.R.S chief K.C.R along with Prof. Jaya Shankar went to the house of Congress party senior leader Jana Reddy to discuss regarding Telangana and UPA's attitude on it.</li><li>• Later, <b>KCR and Jana Reddy</b> held consultations with other political parties, employee groups and public organizations.</li><li>• On <b>24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 at Kalinga Bhavan in Road No. 12 of Banjara Hills</b>, Hyderabad a meeting was held under the <b>Chairmanship of Prof. Kodandaram</b> with various political parties, NGO organization, teachers, labour associations, writers, artists and intellectuals.</li><li>• In this meeting, <b>Telangana Joint Action Committee</b> was formed.</li><li>• Committee Convenor – <b>Prof. Kodandaram</b></li><li>• Co-Convenor – <b>Mallepalli Laxmaiah</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Parties in TJAC:</b></p> <table border="0"><tr><td>1. TRS</td><td>2. TDP</td></tr><tr><td>3. Congress</td><td>4. CPI</td></tr><tr><td>5. BJP</td><td>6. New Democracy</td></tr></table>	1. TRS	2. TDP	3. Congress	4. CPI	5. BJP	6. New Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>19<sup>th</sup> February, 2010</b> Congress Party declared that it was withdrawing from the TJAC. Later, Telangana TDP forum also withdrew from the TJAC.</li></ul> <p><b>TJAC Telangana Bandh:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>, Telangana political and public organizations Joint Action committee (TJAC) for the <b>first time called for “Telangana Bandh”</b> to increase pressure on the centre to declare Telangana as a separate state.</li><li>• All the parties, public unions, trade unions and people of Telangana voluntarily participated in the bandh and made it successful.</li><li>• Telangana Political Joint Action Committee have organized several protests.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Non co-operation movement (February, March 2011)</li><li>2. Palle Palle Pattala Paiki (Villages on railway tracks) (1<sup>st</sup> March 2011)</li><li>3. Million March (10<sup>th</sup> March 2011)</li><li>4. Vanta Varpu (cooking on roads) (19<sup>th</sup> June 2011 )</li><li>5. Sakala Janula Samme (13<sup>th</sup> September - 24<sup>th</sup> October 2011)</li><li>6. Telangana March (30<sup>th</sup> September 2012)</li><li>7. Sadak Bandh (21<sup>st</sup> March 2013)</li></ol></li></ul> <p><b>Organizations and their founders in Telangana Political Joint Action Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Doctors JAC – Bura Narsaiah Goud</li><li>◆ Advocates JAC – M. Rajender Reddy</li><li>◆ Political JAC – V. Prakash</li><li>◆ Forum for Hyderabad – Rama Melkote</li><li>◆ Telangana Gazetted officer's association – Srinivas Goud.</li><li>◆ Telangana Film Chamber of Commerce – Vijender Reddy</li></ul>
1. TRS	2. TDP						
3. Congress	4. CPI						
5. BJP	6. New Democracy						

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ TNGO Association – Devi Prasad</li><li>◆ Telangana Development Forum – D.P. Reddy</li><li>◆ Mala Mahanadu – Addanki Dayakar</li><li>◆ RTC JAC – D. Anandam</li><li>◆ Singareni JAC – Md. Muneer</li><li>◆ Telangana teacher's forum – Mallikarjun Reddy</li><li>◆ Telangana regional teacher's union – Manipal Reddy</li><li>◆ Osmania University forum for Telangana – Prof. Laxman</li><li>◆ Telangana Intellectuals forum (Telangana Vidyavanthula Vedhika) – Mallepally Laxmaiah, Pittala Ravindar</li><li>◆ Telangana University Association – Prof. Ramesh Reddy</li><li>◆ Telangana Lecturers forum – K. Venkata Swamy</li><li>◆ Telangana employee's union – C. Vittal, Padma Chary</li><li>◆ Lambadi Hakkula Porata Samithi – Seshuram Nayak</li><li>◆ P.O.W – P. Sandhya</li><li>◆ Indian union Muslim league – Abdul Sattar</li><li>◆ Muslim forum for Telangana – Latif Khan</li><li>◆ Muslim JAC – M.A. Basith</li><li>◆ B.J.P – Ch. Vidya Sagar Rao</li><li>◆ C.P.I (M.L) New Democracy – Goverdhan</li><li>◆ T.R.S – Nayini Narsimha Reddy</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Later, students from Kakatiya University and other Universities in Telangana have joined the hunger strike.</li><li>• On 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 the Osmania students attacked TDP leader <b>Nagam Janardhan Reddy</b>, who went to support the hunger strike carried out by the students. The attack took place because TDP party did not declare a clear opinion on Telangana.</li><li>• As the day to day conditions were deteriorating in the university, the police on <b>28<sup>th</sup> December</b>, midnight attacked the hunger strike camp and forcibly shifted 12 students to the Gandhi Hospital.</li><li>• As it was 7 days passed since the hunger strike of the students and as their health was deteriorating, on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 the students broke their fast as KCR persuaded them that we will fight and achieve our Telangana.</li><li>• OU JAC declared <b>2010 as “the year of Telangana movement”</b> and called on public and students to boycott the new year celebrations.</li><li>• Due to the call given by O U JAC and Political JAC, the people of Telangana boycotted the new year celebrations and spent the night of 31<sup>st</sup> December with the songs of Telangana and organized Dhoom – Dham.</li></ul> |
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### **Students Hunger Strike:**

- As a protest against the second statement made by Union Home Minister Chidambaram, **18 students started hunger strike on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 in O.U. Arts College ground.** And demanded to start the process of Telangana formation immediately.

### **Telangana Federation of University Teacher's association:**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> December, 2009**, Telangana Federation of University Teacher's association was formed to participate in Telangana movement.
  - ◆ Convenor – **Bhattu Satyanarayana** (O.U. Professor)
  - ◆ Co-Convenor – **Papi Reddy** (K.U. Professor)
- This association has mainly supported the students of their respective Universities who were participating on the movement.

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### **All-Party Meeting (5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010):**

- The Telangana bandh on 30<sup>th</sup> December, which was called by TJAC have shown serious impact on the Central and State Government.
- The people's representatives also played active role in bandh, like never before.
- Representatives of ruling and opposition parties, including ministers and all starting from Panchayat members till parliament members under the aegis of Telangana political JAC have decided to resign en masse and to create Constitutional crisis for the achievement of Telangana State.
- In the face of these development, the Central Government started to make moves.
- As the agitations were increasing in Telangana, the Union Home Ministry have sent invitation to the **8 recognized political parties** in Andhra Pradesh to attend an all-party meeting to be held on **5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010** for seeking the opinion of the parties on separate Telangana State. The union Home Ministry has asked to get two representatives from each political party.
- On 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010, an all- party meeting was held in the **North Block, Delhi** on Telangana issue, which was chaired by **Union Home Minister Chidambaram**.
- The following 8 political parties attended the all-party meeting:
  1. Congress Party –  
Uttam Kumar Reddy (Telangana)  
Kavuri Sambasiva Rao (Andhra)
  2. T.D.P –  
Revuri Prakash Reddy (Telangana)  
Yanamala Rama Krishna (Andhra)
  3. T.R.S –  
K.C.R (Telangana)  
Prof. Jaya Shankar (Telangana)
  4. B.J.P –  
Bandaru Dattatreya (Telangana)  
Hari Babu (Andhra)
  5. C.P.M –  
B.V. Raghavulu (Andhra)  
Julakanti Ranga Reddy (Telangana)

- 6. C.P.I –  
Narayana (Andhra)  
Gunda Mallesh (Telangana)
- 7. Praja Rajyam –  
Chiranjeevi (Andhra)  
Rama Chandraiah (Andhra)
- 8. M.I.M –  
Asaduddin Owaisi (Telangana)  
Akbaruddin Owaisi (Telangana)
- The then Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister **Rosaiah** was a special invitee to this meeting. At all- party meeting, the Central Government considered individual opinion rather than party-opinion.
- At this meeting, one member from T.D.P and congress party support United Andhra and the other member supported Telangana. T.R.S, B.J.P and C.P.I have demanded the formation of separate Telangana State.
- CPM and MIM demanded the opinion of Congress on Telangana issue.
- Praja Rajyam party urged to keep the state united.
- Finally, **Home Minister Chidambaram** explained that Central Government made a statement in favour of Telangana on 9<sup>th</sup> December because all political parties gave their assent on Telangana at the all – party meeting held by chief minister Rosaiah on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009.
- The all-party meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 did not satisfy anyone in Telangana. As a result, the movement was intensified in Telangana.
- Central government observed the situation and appointed Sri Krishna Committee on **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010** on the pretext of consultations.
- All the Telanganists have unequivocally rejected this committee. TJAC made it clear that Telangana state should be declared without the formation of committee.
- TJAC declared that Telangana public does not have confidence in the committees due to Pranab Mukherjee and Rosaiah Committees.

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### **Formation of Sri Krishna Committee:**

- On **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010**, the Central government declared the formation of Sri Krishna Committee.
- The Central government appointed the committee with 5 members headed by the former Supreme Court Judge **B.N. Sri Krishna (Belluru Narayana Swamy Sri Krishna)** for consultations on the issue of Telangana formation.
- Central government declared that this committee was appointed for extensive consultations with all the groups in Telangana and Seemandhra regions.

◆ Chairman –

**Justice B.N. Sri Krishna**  
(Former Supreme Court Judge,  
Native of Karnataka).

◆ Members:

1. **Vinod Kumar (VK) Duggal –**  
(Former Home Secretary)
  2. **Prof. Ranbir Singh –**  
(Founding Vice-Chancellor of  
Nalsar University of law, Hyderabad).
  3. **Ravinder Kaur –**  
(Professor in Department of  
Humanities & Social Sciences, IIT Delhi)
  4. **Abusaleh Shariff –** (Economist)
- After 10 days of constituting Sri Krishna Committee by the Central Government, on **12<sup>th</sup> February, 2010** the Union Home Ministry have declared the rules & regulations to the committee.
  - The government appealed to the committee to analyse the 7 issues mentioned and to submit the report by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010.
  - However, protests took place over all Telangana because **out of total 7 issues which are to be analysed by committee Telangana was mentioned in only one aspect**. On the rules and regulations of the committee protests were organised all over Telangana.
  - Sri Krishna Committee visited the State for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on **12<sup>th</sup> February, 2010**. Later,

visited several times. Sri Krishna committee submitted its report to Central Government on **30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010**.

### **All-Party Meeting:**

- On **6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011** Union Home Minister Chidambaram have once again organized all – party meeting on the report submitted by Sri Krishna Committee.
- But **TRS, BJP and Telugu Desam parties boycotted this meeting**.
- Only Congress, MIM, CPI, CPM and Praja Rajyam parties attended this meeting.
- The Central Government have published the report of Sri Krishna Committee on **6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011**.

### **Sri Krishna Committee report consisted of 9 chapters with 668 pages. Those 9 chapters are:**

1. The failure to fully implement the Gentlemen's agreement has brought back the demand for Separate State.
2. In the whole State, Rayalaseema region is under-developed. It is even lagging behind when compared with Telangana. Even in Telangana also, only Hyderabad region is focussed and developed. Telangana GDP is high compared to Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh & Uttarakhand.
3. After 1971, Telangana region has recorded high literacy rate compared to other regions. In case of educational institutions, the situation is much better.
4. In Irrigation sector, no region has been neglected.
5. The existing protective measures for Telangana employees should be implemented effectively. There is no need for new measures.
6. Telangana people have a feeling that their accent is being mocked in the movies. The people of Northern Andhra region also has same feeling. The government should intervene when one region dominates other region politically, culturally and in employment.
7. Explained the importance of Hyderabad.

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8. Committee made important suggestions on issues such as law and order (this chapter was placed in a sealed cover and was directly handed over to Union Home minister Chidambaram). So it is called as dark chapter.
9. Sri Krishna Committee has reviewed the above 8 chapters and made six suggestions for future.

**The six suggestions made by Sri Krishna Committee are as follows:**

**1) Continuation of Status Quo:**

- This implies that the movement should be treated basically as a law and order issue and to be handled by the State Government. But, at present it is not possible.

**2) Bifurcation of the State into Seemandhra and Telangana, with Hyderabad as a Union Territory:**

- Division of State into Seemandhra and Telangana; and two states should develop their own capitals in due course Hyderabad as Union Territory.
- But if Telangana is formed without Hyderabad, there will be serious protests in Telangana. People will not have the satisfaction of Telangana formation. Therefore, the committee stated that it is not possible.

**3) Bifurcation of State into Rayala – Telangana and Coastal Andhra Regions:**

- Rayala – Telangana should be formed with Hyderabad as its Capital. But Telangana people will not accept. The committee opined that it is not possible because it will influence the religious sentiments.

**4) Bifurcation into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a Separate Union Territory:**

- Some Mandals of Nalgonda, Guntur, Mahbubnagar and Kurnool districts will be merged with Hyderabad and will be made into a big union territory, and also as a common capital to the new states.

- The committee opined that this may not be acceptable for both the regions.

**5) Formation of Telangana with Hyderabad as Capital:**

- Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital.
- But due to this, protests may take place in Seemandhra regions. Therefore, the committee did not think the formation of separate Telangana as the most preferred option, but it is the “**Second Best Option**”.

**6) Keeping the State United-Formation of Telangana Regional Council:**

- Providing certain definite Constitutional / Statutory measures for socio – economic development and political empowerment of Telangana region, by keeping the State United.
- The Committee recommended the creation of a Statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council, by Keeping State United.
- The committee stated that “**in the National interest this (6<sup>th</sup> option) is the most preferred option of us**”. It means the committee indirectly supported United Andhra.
- The committee stated that if the 6<sup>th</sup> point is not possible to implement, then the second option should be given to the 5<sup>th</sup> point.
- **The centre did not reveal the 8<sup>th</sup> chapter out of the 9 chapters given in Sri Krishna committee report.**
- The Telanganists protested saying that keeping 8<sup>th</sup> chapter of the report as secret is unconstitutional. The former **Nizamabad M.P Pandit Narayana Reddy** filed a petition in High court to reveal the 8<sup>th</sup> chapter (Dark chapter) of the report.
- On 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2011 the High Court Judge **L. Narsimha Reddy** directed the Central government to reveal the 8<sup>th</sup> chapter.
- But, the division bench of High Court have imposed stay on this ruling.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

Organizations and Political parties formed with the aim of Telangana State		
Formation	Organization	President / Chairman
1983	Telangana Democratic front (TDF)	Satyanarayana (Convenor)
1984	Telangana Party	Devendra Swamy (Warangal)
27 <sup>th</sup> February, 1985	Telangana Jana Sabha	Dusharla Satyanarayana
1987	Vivekavardhini College Meeting	Ravada Satyanarayana, Mechineni Kishan Rao
1987	Telangana Praja Samithi	Bhupati Krishna Murthy
17 <sup>th</sup> September, 1987	O.U forum for Telangana	Prof. G. Laxman
14 <sup>th</sup> July, 1988	Telangana Information Trust	K. Prabhakar
1989	Telangana Sangharshana Samithi	Kohed Prabhakar
1989	Telangana Porata Samithi	K.R. Amos, Mechineni Kishan Rao
1990	Telangana Forum	K. Jana Reddy (Convenor)
February, 1990	Telangana Jala Sadhana Samithi	Dusharla Satyanarayana
22 <sup>nd</sup> , 23 <sup>rd</sup> February, 1992	Discussion on the formation of Small States in O.U	Surendra Mohan (Founder)
1992	Telangana Liberation Student Organization	Kothti Reddy Manohar Reddy
1993	Telangana Mukti Morcha	Mechineni Kishan Rao, J. Purushottam Reddy
1995	Delhi yatra of Khammam District leaders	Devabhaktuni Sangameshwar Rao
20 <sup>th</sup> November, 1996	Meeting of Manjeera Writers Association	Nandini Siddha Reddy
19 <sup>th</sup> January, 1997	Forum for freedom of expression meeting	Pasham Yadagiri, Guda Anjaiah
20 <sup>th</sup> March, 1997	Telangana Lawyer's Conference	Konda Madhav Reddy (Chief Guest)
8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> March, 1997	Bhuvanagiri Sabha	Jaini Mallaiah Gupta
18 <sup>th</sup> June, 1997	Telangana Udyama Committee	P. Indra Reddy
12 <sup>th</sup> July, 1997	Telangana Pragathi Vedika	Rapolu Ananda Bhaskar
11 <sup>th</sup> August, 1997	Telangana Mahasabha	V. Prakash, Cheruku Sudhakar
14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> August, 1997	Centre for Telangana Studies	Prof. Jaya Shankar, Kesava Rao Jadhav
16 <sup>th</sup> October, 1997	Telangana Joint Action Committee	Prof. Jaya Shankar, Kesava Rao Jadhav
28 <sup>th</sup> , 29 <sup>th</sup> December, 1997	Warangal Declaration	Prof. Sai Baba
1997	Jai Telangana Party Telangana	P. Indra Reddy
5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> July, 1998	Jana Sabha	Akula Bhumaiah
1998	Telangana Studies forum	Gade Innaiah
14 <sup>th</sup> October, 1998	Telangana Student front	Kashim
1998	Telangana Jana Sanghatana	Challa Shankar, Kurra Rajanna
1998	Telangana Kala Samithi	Belli Lalitha, Jahangir
1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1998	Telangana Samskruthika Vedika	Nandini Siddha Reddy, Sunki Reddy Narayana Reddy

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1999	Telangana Development Forum (USA)	Madhu. K. Reddy
1999	Centre for Dalit Studies	Mallepalli Laxmaiah
25 <sup>th</sup> May, 2000	Telangana Regional Teacher's Union	Kattangur Satyanarayana Reddy
2000	Forum for better Hyderabad	Manikonda Veda Kumar
2000	Telangana Congress Legislative Forum	G. Chinna Reddy
27 <sup>th</sup> April, 2001	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	K. Chandra Shekar Rao
31 <sup>st</sup> May, 2001	Telangana Journalists Forum	Allam Narayana
25 <sup>th</sup> July, 2001	Telangana Employees Association	C. Vittal
19 <sup>th</sup> September, 2001	Telangana Sadhana Samithi	Ale Narendra
14 <sup>th</sup> October, 2001	Telangana Writer's forum	Nandini Siddha Reddy
11 <sup>th</sup> October, 2002	Telangana Rashtra Party	Gade Innaiah
March, 2004	Telangana Intellectuals forum	Prof. Kodandaram
2005	Talli Telangana Party	Vijayashanti
March, 2006	Telangana Vidyavanhula Vedika	Kodandaram
6 <sup>th</sup> June, 2006	Telangana History Society	T. Vivek
September, 2006	Telangana Research Scholars association	P. Shankar
20 <sup>th</sup> September, 2006	Telangana teacher's federation / forum	G. Sridhar
28 <sup>th</sup> September, 2006	Telangana Sangharshana Samithi	Bellaiah Nayak
27 <sup>th</sup> October, 2006	Telangana Students forum	Janjarla Ramesh Babu
2007	Telangana Jana Parishad	Kesava Rao Jadhav
May, 2007	People's Telangana foundation	Prof. Simhadri, Bhangya Bhukya
7 <sup>th</sup> June, 2007	Telangana Samskruthika Samakya	Guda Anjaiah
29 <sup>th</sup> June, 2007	Telangana Rashtra Sadhana Samyukta Vedika	Kesava Rao Jadhav
7 <sup>th</sup> July, 2007	Telangana Lecturer's forum	Murali Manohar
11 <sup>th</sup> July, 2007	Nav Telangana Party	Devender Goud
January, 2008	Telangana Joint Students association	Veeragoni Chaitanya Goud
1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> March, 2008	Telangana History Congress	Prof. G. Venkata Rajam
21 <sup>st</sup> September, 2008	Telangana Singidi Writer's association	Nandini Siddha Reddy
18 <sup>th</sup> October, 2008	Telangana Settler's front	K. Srinivas Raju
26 <sup>th</sup> November, 2008	Telangana University Professor's forum	R. Ramesh Reddy
2009	Telangana Vimochana Samithi	Kapilavai Dileep Kumar
October, 2010	Telangana Praja front	Gaddar
2010	Forum for Sustainable Telangana	Manikonda Veda Kumar
2010	Telangana Resources Centre	Manikonda Veda Kumar
21 <sup>st</sup> February, 2011	Telangana United front	Kesava Rao Jadhav, Vimalakka
10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2011	Telangana Nagara Samithi	Nagam Janardhan Reddy
January, 2014	Mahajana Socialist Party	Manda Krishna Madiga

## **Role of Political Parties in Later Phase of Telangana Movement**

### **Indian National Congress Party:**

- Indian National Congress played a major role in the formation of Telangana State.
- Even the critics of Congress party agree that if Congress party did not take active role in the formation of Telangana State, Telangana would not have been achieved.
- Political disparity has increased among Congress leaders and activists as some cadres of the Party (Andhra Pradesh) have opposed the demand of separate Telangana while some leaders (Telangana region) supported the demand.
- After hearing the arguments from both the sides, the supreme authority of congress delayed the process as it could not decide on the issue. Finally, the Congress Working Committee headed by Sonia Gandhi have decided in favour of the formation of Telangana State.
- In 1956, Andhra Pradesh was formed during the Congress government.
- After Telangana movement in 1969, Jai Andhra movement in 1972, the Congress party have introduced “Six – Point formula” in 1973 for the abolition of decades old Mulki rules in Telangana.
- The Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi have merged Telangana Praja Samithi, which was formed for Separate Telangana with Congress party in 1971 and diluted the issue of Separate Telangana.
- Since 1990's, the Congress party became aware of the need for a separate Telangana and started actively participating in the movement.

- In 1992, “Telangana Forum” was formed with about 100 MLA's of various parties with **“Jana Reddy”** as convenor.
- This forum under the leadership of Jana Reddy has given memorandum to the then Chief Minister Nendurumallu Janardhan Reddy and Prime Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao regarding the injustice done to Telangana region.
- Later, Jana Reddy abandoned Telangana issue after Chief Minister Kotla Vijay Bhaskar Reddy gave minister post to Jana Reddy.
- On 11th August, 2000 **“Telangana Congress Legislative forum”** was formed with **Chinna Reddy** as its convenor. About 41 Telangana Congress party MLA's under the leadership of Chinna Reddy, gave a memorandum to Sonia Gandhi in favour of Telangana.
- The Congress Working Committee discussed this matter thoroughly and appointed a three-member subcommittee under the leadership of **Dr. Manmohan Singh** (Pranab Mukherjee, Dr. Manmohan Singh & Ghulam Nabi Azad).
- On the basis of the report of this sub-committee, Congress party President Sonia Gandhi has written a letter to National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government to set up 2nd S.R.C to look into the demand of Telangana and other smaller state.
- After 2004 elections, Chinna Reddy abandoned the issue of Telangana as he was appointed as Minister in YSR cabinet.
- In 2004 elections, Congress made alliance with TRS party and included “Telangana issue” in the election manifesto.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In March, 2004 <b>Sonia Gandhi</b> while speaking at a public meeting in <b>Karimnagar</b> have promised to form Separate Telangana State. In 2004, Congress government was formed at the centre and the state.</li><li>• Telangana issue is also included in the Common Minimum Program of UPA, which was formed under the leadership of Congress party.</li><li>• The Centre have included the issue of Telangana in the President's speech at parliament on 7th June, 2004.</li><li>• The Congress party led UPA government has set up a sub-committee headed by Pranab Mukherjee for broader acceptance on Telangana issue.</li><li>• By setting up this sub-committee, the Indian National Congress sought to gain all consensus on the formation of separate Telangana State. During that period, "Telangana Congress forum" is formed in the State.</li><li>• Telangana Congress forum have decided to raise the issue of separate Telangana in State Legislative Assembly apart from continuing separate State movement.</li><li>• In 2009, YSR government appointed "<b>Rosaiah Committee</b>" to report the views on the formation of Telangana.</li><li>• In 2009, elections were held to the Central and State legislatures. During the first phase of election campaign, Congress party promised to form separate Telangana state if Congress forms the government.</li><li>• Later, after the completion of first phase polling in Telangana, <b>Y.S. Raj Shekar Reddy</b> on 16th April, 2009 during election campaign in Nandyal opposed Telangana by saying that "<b>if Telangana is formed, we will be foreigners in Hyderabad and we need a passport to go there</b>".</li><li>• The Congress party won 2009 elections. Y.S.R became Chief Minister for the 2nd time.</li></ul> | <p>Later, Rosaiah became the chief minister after the death of Y.S.R in helicopter crash, which took place while going to Rachchabanda program in Chittoor district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>9<sup>th</sup> October, 2009</b> the Supreme Court gave a ruling that Hyderabad will be considered as a free zone in terms of Police recruitment. Telangana students and employee Unions started agitations against the Supreme Court ruling.</li><li>• On 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 KCR started fast unto death. Telangana agitations took serious shape with the fast unto death of KCR. Due to this, Rosaiah convened an all-party meeting on <b>7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b> at Secretariat to discuss about Telangana issue.</li><li>• All the political parties gave consent to separate Telangana State except CPI (M) and MIM in the all – party meeting. After the discussions of Congress Working Committee, Central Home Minister Chidambaram have announced the formation of Telangana on <b>9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>.</li><li>• The statement given by Chidambaram is "The process of forming the state of Telangana will be initiated, an appropriate resolution will be moved in the state assembly".</li><li>• Protests began in Seemandhra region against the statement given by Chidambaram.</li><li>• Due to this, Chidambaram made another statement on <b>23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009</b>.<br/>"The process of formation of Telangana State will be initiated only after the resolution in the Assembly, till the formation of state is postponed".</li><li>• With the above statement, protests and agitations began in Telangana.</li><li>• All the political parties and public organizations together formed "Telangana Political Joint action Committee (TJAC)" on <b>24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b> to take forward the Telangana movement. Congress party also joined this TJAC.</li></ul> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b> the Central Government have convened an all – party meeting at Delhi for seeking the opinion of parties on separate Telangana. Eight Political Parties from the State have attended the meeting. Congress party leaders who attended this meeting were;<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Uttam Kumar Reddy (Telangana)</li><li>2. Kavuri Sambasiva Rao (Andhra)</li></ol></li><li>In the face of disagreements between political parties, the UPA government appointed Sri Krishna Committee on <b>3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010</b> to look into the issue of Telangana.</li><li>On <b>19<sup>th</sup> February, 2010</b>, the Congress party came out of the Telangana Joint action Committee (TJAC).</li><li>Later, by observing the situation in the state, the Central government appointed <b>Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy</b> (the then Speaker of Legislative assembly) as Chief Minister in place of K. Rosaiah on <b>24<sup>th</sup> November, 2010</b>.</li><li>On <b>30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010</b>, the Sri Krishna Committee Submitted the report to the Union Home Ministry. This report was disclosed on <b>6<sup>th</sup> January, 2011</b>.</li><li>Protests started in Telangana against the report of Sri Krishna Committee, because the committee gave first priority to United Andhra Pradesh.</li><li>Telangana Congress Minister Jupalli Krishna Rao Resigned to his Minister post on <b>3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2011</b> as the process of Telangana formation is being delayed.</li><li>In June, 2011, Botsa Satyanarayana of Andhra region was appointed as P.C.C. President in place of D. Srinivas of Telangana region.</li><li>By this,<br/>Chief Minister – Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy<br/>Speaker – Nadendla Manohar<br/>P.C.C. President – Botsa Satyanarayana</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The three key posts were held by Andhra region leaders.</li><li>Although Sonia Gandhi wanted to form Separate Telangana, but she feared that if Congress MP's of Andhra region resigns the UPA government will be in the danger of losing power because of short fall in majority, hence she delayed the process of formation of Telangana.</li><li>Finally, on <b>30<sup>th</sup> July, 2013</b> the congress working committee (CWC) announced the formation of Telangana with 10 districts.</li><li>On <b>13<sup>th</sup> February, 2014</b>, the Congress led UPA government introduced the State Reorganization bill in Lok Sabha. On <b>18<sup>th</sup> February, 2014</b>, the Lok Sabha passed the Telangana bill.</li><li>On <b>20<sup>th</sup> February, 2014</b>, the UPA government introduced the Telangana bill in Rajya Sabha and was passed on the same day.</li><li>On <b>4<sup>th</sup> March, 2014</b>, the UPA government declared <b>2<sup>nd</sup> June</b> as the Telangana formation day.</li><li>The Congress party introduced Separate Telangana state bill in both the houses of parliament and gathered support from the opposition for the passage of bill. Finally, President gave assent to Telangana bill and the dream of separate Telangana has come true.</li></ul> |
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### **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP):**

- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) played active role in the formation of a separate Telangana State. As a national party, BJP recognised the need for the formation of separate Telangana state and Telangana BJP leaders have succeeded in convincing the Central leadership and BJP leaders of Andhra – Rayalaseema for Telangana.
- BJP made efforts in conducting referendum on separate Telangana and to mobilize and

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<p>strengthen the support of other parties at national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>During 1997 parliament election campaign, Vajpayee declared that BJP supports the formation of Separate Telangana State.</li></ul> <p><b>Kakinada Resolution (1997):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1997, BJP held a meeting in Kakinada. In this meeting, the BJP gave a slogan “<b>One Vote – Two states</b>” in support of the formation of small states. This is known as “<b>Kakinada Resolution</b>”.</li><li>After 1999 parliamentary elections, BJP led NDA came into power. Then, BJP was prepared to implement the Kakinada Resolution.</li><li>In this scenario, the Central government was prepared to form separate states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Telangana. But TDP (Chandra Babu Naidu) who supported NDA from outside have opposed the formation of Telangana.</li><li>With this, the BJP led NDA government formed the states of <b>Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal in the year 2000</b>.</li><li>As Telangana State was not formed, the BJP minister Ale Narendra came out of the party and formed a new party “<b>Telangana Sadhana Samiti</b>” in June – July , 2001.</li><li>On <b>11<sup>th</sup> August, 2002</b>, Ale Narendra have merged Telangana Sadhana Samithi with the TRS party.</li><li>During 1998 – 2000, the BJP and All India Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) under the leadership of <b>Mechineni Kishan Rao</b> and <b>Ale Narendra</b> have organized a campaign for achieving Godavari water to Telangana. During this period, <b>Mechineni Kishan Rao conducted Padayatra from Yellampally to Hyderabad</b>.</li><li>As a part of 2009 elections campaign, the BJP have organized a meeting named ‘BJP Sankalpa</li></ul>	<p>Yatra” on 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 at Secunderabad and L.K. Advani announced that “<b>if BJP forms Government, it will give Telangana within 100 days of coming to power</b>”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>BJP supported Telangana at an all – party meeting organized by the then chief minister Rosaiah on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009.</li><li>BJP also joined the Telangana Political Joint Action Committee (TJAC), which was formed on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 for achieving separate Telangana State.</li><li>BJP party actively participated in all the movements organized by the JAC and also played key role in pressurizing UPA government in Parliament till the formation of separate Telangana.</li><li>The leaders of BJP , who attended the all – party meeting convened by the Central Government on <b>5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b> are:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bandaru Dattatreya (Telangana)</li><li>Hari Babu (Andhra)</li></ol></li><li>In this all-party meeting also, BJP supported formation of Telangana state.</li><li>On 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2010, <b>Yendala Laxminarayana</b>, BJP MLA resigned as a protest against the injustice done to the formation of Telangana State.</li><li>Main leaders of BJP such as L.K.Advani, Sushma Swaraj, Rajnath Singh and others organized several meetings in Hyderabad and participated in spreading Telangana Movement.</li></ul> <p><b>Kishan Reddy “Poru Telangana Yatra” (19<sup>th</sup> January-9<sup>th</sup> February, 2012)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2012 , BJP State President G. Kishan Reddy launched “<b>BJP Poru Telangana Yatra</b>” in Mahbubnagar district for separate Telangana State.</li><li>Kishan Reddy conducted this yatra for 22 days in 88 constituencies and concluded on <b>9<sup>th</sup> February, 2012, at Bhadrachalam</b>.</li></ul>
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### Kishan Reddy “Telangana Poru Deeksha” (3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2012):

- Kishan Reddy organized a protest named “Telangana Poru Deeksha” from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.
- Prakash Javadekar and TJAC Chairman Prof. Kodandaram attended this protest.
- On the final day of protest, about 2000 BJP activists were heading towards Prime Minister’s house for Telangana, while on their way they were Lathicharged by the Police.
- Similarly, when Telangana bill was introduced in Lok Sabha in February, 2014, BJP state President **G. Kishan Reddy undertook hunger strike for 3 days at A.P. Bhavan in Delhi** as a support to Telangana bill, without succumbing to the pressure of Seemandhra leaders.

### Dattatreya “Alai-Balai”:

- BJP leaders undertook innovative programs to make the people aware of the necessity of Telangana State.
- As a part of this, BJP leader Bandaru Dattatreya organizes “ Alai-Balai” program on Dasara festival, which reflects Telangana culture.

### Merging of Telangana Nagar Samithi with BJP:

- In August, 2011, **Nagam Janardhan Reddy** came out of TDP and formed a new party “Telangana Nagar Samithi”. This “Telangana Nagar Samithi” merged with BJP on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2013 in the presence of Rajnath Singh.
- On 18<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 during voting on State Re-organization bill in Lok Sabha, the then BJP Lok Sabha leader **Sushma Swaraj** expressed full support on behalf of the party.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2014, when State Re-organization bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha, the then **BJP floor leader Arun**

**Jaitley** have fully supported the bill and thereby the bill was passed.

- When bill was passed in Lok Sabha, **Sushma Swaraj** said that Telangana people should remember her as Chinna Amma of Telangana (in the context Sonia Gandhi is named as Amma, who played a prominent role in the formation of Telangana)

### Telugu Desham Party:

- On 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1982, N.T.R founded Telugu Desam Party.
- Later, NTR went on state wide tour in the name of self – respect of Telugu people and by attacking the policies of Congress party.
- After winning 1983 elections with highest majority, N.T.R sworn in as Chief Minister on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1983.
- However, in August 1984, the then Prime Minister **Indira Gandhi** and **Nadendla Bhaskar Rao** in co-operation with the then **Governor Thakur Ramlal** removed NTR from power and Nadendla Bhaskar Rao became the Chief Minister.
- Nadendla Bhaskar Rao served as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh from 16<sup>th</sup> August to 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1984. During this period, NTR went on national wide tour to secure his Chief Minister post. Due to this, NTR became Chief Minister on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1984, when several national parties supported NTR against the centre.
- In December 1984, Telugu Desam Party won 30 Lok Sabha seats in the 8<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha elections and emerged as the main opposition party in Lok Sabha.
- NTR decided to go for elections and won 202 seats in State Legislative Assembly elections held in 1985 and once again NTR was elected as Chief Minister.
- In 1989, Telugu Desam Party lost the elections. Once again, the Congress party formed the Government.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telugu Desam Party once again won in the 1994 assembly elections. NTR became the chief minister.</li><li>• On 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1995, Chandra Babu Naidu turned majority of TDPMLA's towards him and proved his strength in the Assembly. Chandra Babu Naidu became the Chief Minister by ousting NTR from the post.</li><li>• Due to these circumstances, NTR's second wife Lakshmi Parvati founded "NTR TDP party".</li><li>• From the initial stages, Telugu Desam party founded by NTR is a big enemy to Telangana. NTR started a campaign in the name of Conservation of Self – Respect of Telugu people to side track the Telangana issue.</li><li>• During 1998 March Lok – Sabha elections, Telugu Desam Party supported Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and joined with NDA government.</li><li>• Based on the Kakinada resolution of the BJP, NDA government formed 3 new states in the year 2000. During this period, Chandra Babu led TDP did not allow the formation of Telangana saying that if Telangana is formed TDP will withdraw support from NDA government.</li><li>• In these situations, the then Deputy Speaker K. Chandra Shekhar Rao resigned from his post and founded TRS party in 2001, by which pressure was increased on Chandra Babu Naidu.</li><li>• During this period, the discontent among Telangana employees increased as the implementation of G.O. 610 released by NTR was delayed.</li><li>• <b>J.M. Girglani commission</b> was appointed to study the implementation of G.O.610. Girglani Commission submitted its first report on 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2001. Final report was submitted to the government on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2004.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2004, elections were held to State legislature in two phases.</li><li>• After the 1<sup>st</sup> phase elections in Telangana region, during the campaigning in Andhra region Chandra Babu Naidu said that "<b>if Telangana is formed, barriers will be constructed on Godavari in the form of Dams and Prevent delta region from getting water and eventually Coastal Andhra region will be dried up &amp; become like desert</b>".</li><li>• Congress party won 2004 elections.</li><li>• Telangana Telugu Desam party leaders and activists have put a lot of pressure on the party's leadership to take favourable decision regarding Telangana issue. But the party supremacy saw this as the sensitive issue and feared that leaders of other regions would oppose it.</li><li>• Hence, the leader of the party Chandra Babu Naidu adopted the <b>two-eye theory</b> saying that Telangana and Seemandhra regions of the state are like his two eyes, and that no one should get hurt.</li><li>• While 2009 elections were approaching, and after observing the devastating result of 2004 elections, Chandra Babu Naidu realized that to win seats in Telangana region he should support the formation of Telangana state.</li><li>• Prior to 2009 General elections, in 2008 <b>Devender Goud</b> the Second important leader of TDP came out from the party and founded "<b>Nava Telangana Party</b>".</li><li>• In these situations, Chandra babu Naidu felt that he should support Telangana formation to protect his party in Telangana region and to come to power again.</li><li>• With a faith that Congress party will not form Telangana even if TDP supports Telangana, TDP party wrote a letter to <b>Pranab Mukherjee Sub-committee</b> (formed in 2005 by UPA) on <b>18<sup>th</sup> October, 2008</b> saying that it supports formation of Telangana.</li></ul> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Subsequently, the leaders and activists of Telangana region actively participated in several protests and campaigns in support of separate Telangana State.</li><li>• In 2009 elections, TDP party contested as a part of Mahakutami (Grand Alliance). But Mahakutami lost the elections.</li><li>• Due to the fast unto death of KCR, the then Chief Minister Rosaiah convened all – party meeting on <b>7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>, where <b>Telugu Desam party declared its decision in favour of Separate Telangana</b>.</li><li>• On 9<sup>th</sup> December, when Chidambaram made a statement in favour of Telangana, Chandra Babu Naidu indirectly led United Andhra agitation.</li><li>• On <b>24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009</b>, students attacked TDP leader <b>Nagam Janardhan Reddy</b> when he visited O.U to support the hunger strike of Osmania University students.</li><li>• The leaders of TDP, who attended all – party meeting convened by Central government on <b>5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b> were:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Revuri Prakash Reddy (Telangana)</li><li>2. Yanamala Ramkrishnudu (Andhra)</li></ol></li><li>• In 2014, when Telangana bill was introduced in State Assembly and Parliament, the TDP leaders of Telangana region supported Telangana formation and Andhra leaders supported United Andhra Pradesh.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Even though CPI party supported United Andhra Pradesh initially, but after knowing the aspirations of Telangana people it supported formation of Telangana during later phase of struggle.</li><li>• CPI party declared its support for Telangana before Pranab Mukherjee Committee, Sri Krishna committee, all – party meetings convened by Rosaiah and the Union Home Minister on Telangana issue.</li></ul> |
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### **K. Narayana “Telangana Poru Yatra”:**

- CPI Secretary Narayana conducted “Telangana Poru Yatra” in Telangana region from **4<sup>th</sup> June to 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2011** starting from **Jodeghat in Adilabad district to Hyderabad** to bring awareness among people.
- The concluding meeting of this Telangana Poru Yatra is held at **Nizam College, Hyderabad**.
- On 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2013, CPI State Secretary Narayana organized massive protest in the name of collective dharna at Indira Park.
- RLD party leader **Jayanth Singh** attended this dharna as a chief guest and declared their support for separate Telangana.

### **Marxist Communist Party (CPM):**

- CPM party since its split from CPI and its formation in **1964** till later phase Telangana struggle in 2014, **CPM party supported only United Andhra Pradesh**.
- During 1969 Telangana struggle, CPM supported United Andhra Pradesh.
- During 2009 later phase Telangana struggle, CPM party faced fierce protests & displeasure from Telangana people in particular and also from its supporters.
- The CPM party said that although it opposed the separation of the linguistic states in terms of party ideology, it will not be treated as an obstacle to the separate Telangana State.
- During the later phase of Telangana movement, the CPM party expressed its policy and said

### **Leftist Parties:**

#### **Communist Party of India (CPI):**

- CPI took part in the struggle during 1946 -51 in Telangana region.
- Prior to Andhra Pradesh formation in 1956, the CPI wished for the formation of Vishalandhra by uniting Andhra & Telangana regions.
- The CPI party did not take part in the 1969 separate Telangana agitation. It supported united Andhra Pradesh.

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<p>that if UPA government wanted to give Telangana, they will not oppose it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>When Telangana bill was introduced in the Parliament houses, the CPM party MP's did not take part in voting.</li></ul> <p><b>CPI (ML) New Democracy party:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This party said that separate Telangana State movement has come up against economic exploitation and social oppression.</li><li>This party as part of political JAC has actively involved in various protests and movements.</li><li>CPI (ML) party by actively participating in the separate State movement stated that it is essential for the equitable distribution of resources, development opportunities and social justice for Telangana people.</li></ul> <p><b>All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM) party:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MIM party was founded in 1927 during Nizam period.</li><li>In 1957, MIM President <b>Qasim Rizvi</b> while leaving to Pakistan appointed <b>Abdul Wahid Owaisi</b> as the President of MIM party. Later, Owaisi changed MIM to AIMIM.</li><li>Between 1952-55, Muslims in Hyderabad participated in the Non-Mulki (Ghair Mulki) movement. And opposed Vishalandhra movement.</li><li>Since Abdul Wahid Owaisi was the President of the party. Till the later phase of movement, MIM opposed the formation of separate Telangana State.</li><li>However, between 1989-90 MIM party President <b>Salahuddin Owaisi</b> at only one point in his life joined "<b>Telangana Sangharshan Samithi</b>" and demanded separate Telangana State. Later, he changed his attitude.</li><li>Asaduddin Owaisi, who took over the responsibility of MIM party after the death of Salahuddin Owaisi, opposed Telangana.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MIM party leaders Asaduddin Owaisi and Akbaruddin Owaisi supported United Andhra Pradesh before Sri Krishna Committee in 2010.</li><li>They stated before Sri Krishna Committee that if the state is to be divided, Rayalaseema districts should be merged with Telangana and "<b>Rayala Telangana</b>" should be formed.</li></ul> <p><b>YSR Congress Party:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 2011, Y.S. Raja Shekhar Reddy's son Jagan Mohan Reddy founded Y.S.R Congress party. In the early days of its formation, the party declared its respect for Telangana Sentiment and urged the Central government to find a solution without doing injustice to the two regions.</li><li>On <b>28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012</b> at all – party meeting in Delhi, YSR congress party said that "<b>as per article 3 of the Constitution, the Central Government has the power to decide</b>".</li><li>The party said that the decisions of the regional parties need not be considered for the formation of small states and that the Central Government may take necessary action.</li><li>But in the later stages, the YSR CP party opposed the partition of the State, supported United Andhra Pradesh. When Telangana bill was introduced in Parliament, YSR CP's only M.P Y.S. Jagan opposed Telangana bill by holding a placard.</li></ul> <p><b>Lok Satta Party:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1996, a non-government organization was formed which was headed by Jaya Prakash Narayana and this changed into a Political party in 2006.</li><li><b>From the beginning, the party opposed the formation of Telangana state.</b> Party leader Jaya Prakash Narayana said that the formation of Telangana State is not the only solution to all the problems.</li></ul>
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## Dalit Bahujan Organizations, Grassroots movement organizations & other JAC's

### **Telangana Praja Front (TPF):**

- On 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2010 in a meeting held at Maruthi Gardens, Lakadikapul “Telangana Praja Front” was formed under the Presidentship of Gaddar.
- TPF Secretary General – Nalamasa Krishna.
- Vimalakka and others who attended the meeting opposed the policy of Praja front of not participating in the parliamentary elections and walked out of the meeting.
- Gaddar said that the Telangana Praja Front is formed with the aim of bringing all the Telangana movement unions under one umbrella as an alternative to parliamentary Politics.
- Telangana Praja Front claims that the only way to achieve economic, social and political development of marginalized, downtrodden and women in Telangana is to form “Democratic Telangana State”.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, Telanagna Praja Front organized an open meeting titled “Day of Martyrs Sacrifice” (Amaraveerulu Tyagaphalitha Dinam) at NTR Stadium, Hyderabad.
- On 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2012, Gaddar resigned as a President of Telangana Praja Front. Later, Akula Bhumaiah became the President.
- After Bhumaiah, Maddhileti became the President.

### **Telangana United Front (TUF):**

- On 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2011, Vimalakka along with her supporters formed “TUF” at Ambedkar Bhavan, Hanumakonda.
- Former Union Minister Ajith Singh was the Chief guest at the function.

- Executive members of Telangana United Front (TUF):
  - ◆ TUF Chairman – Keshava Rao Jadhav
  - ◆ Co-Chairman – Vimalakka
  - ◆ Secretary General – Kapilavai Dileep Kumar
  - ◆ Official Representatives – Riyaz, Seshagiri Rao
- On 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2012, Vimalakka was arrested in a case of trying to vandalize the statue of Kasu Brahmananda Reddy located in front of TDP office.
- Similarly, cases were filed against Vimalakka for allegedly vandalizing the toll gate on outer Ring Road (related to Andhra investors) and for attacking the office of “MR Properties” and damaging the records.
- Vimalakka inspired Telangana people through her songs and through the activities of Arunodaya Samskruthika Samakhya.

### **Telangana Vimochana Samithi:**

- On 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 2009, V. Prakash and Kapilavai Dileep Kumar together formed “Telangana Vimochana Samithi”.

### **Dalit Bahujan Mahasabha:**

- Maroju Veeranna founded “Dalit Bahujan Mahasabha” to co-ordinate all the Dalit organizations. Dalit Bahujan Mahasabha convenor – Erra Johnson.

### **Madiga Reservation Porata Samiti (MRPS):**

- In 1994, Manda Krishna Madiga, Prbhakar and Kripakar Madiga together established “Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi”.
- In 1996, Manda Krishna Madiga travelled from the home town of Chandra Babu Naidu “Naravari palli (Chittor district)” to Hyderabad to take forward the reservation movement from one village to another.

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- MRPS supported the demand of a separate Telangana State.

### **Public Protests - Suicides for the cause of Telangana**

#### **Financial Non Co-operation movement:**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> February, 2010**, financial non co-operation movement was started through the voluntary boycott of alcohol.
- Software engineer **Kesipeddi Narsimha Raj** launched financial non co-operation movement in a view to stop revenue to the government till the emergence of Telangana State.
- First village in Telangana State to call for ban on liquor as a part of financial non co-operation movement was **Khilashapur** (Warangal).
- Later people of Madharam, Muchupahad, Mandelagudem, Kadavendi villages voluntarily took part in the ban of liquor.

#### **TJAC Bus Yatra:**

- On **21<sup>st</sup> March, 2010**, TJAC started “**Telangana Movement Bus Yatra**” from **Gun Park, Hyderabad**. This yatra travelled through Nalgonda, Khammam and reached **Manuguru** and held huge open house meeting at Manuguru.

#### **Manukota Incident:**

- On **May 28<sup>th</sup> , 2010**, Telangana people in large number blocked the odarpu Yatra of YSR CP party Chief Jagan at Manukota.
- MLA Konda Surekha, MLC Konda Murali and some other leaders of YSR CP party reached Manukota railway station and sat in the waiting room.
- The Telanganists rushed towards the waiting room with slogans “Jagan Go Back”. At that moment, some one opened fire from the Jagan’s group.

- Almost 13 protestors were injured in the firing.
- Jagan was arrested at Vangapally due to lack of permission to travel.

#### **Public Organizations Joint Action Committee:**

- On **27<sup>th</sup> December, 2009**, all the public organizations convened a meeting at **LIC Bhavan Hall** near Paradise and formed into a Joint action committee.
  - ◆ Committee Chairman – **Prof. Tirumali**
- Prof. Nageshwar and Chukka Ramaiah were the chief guests to the meeting.
- **Executive members of Public Association JAC:**
  - ◆ Co-Chairman – Gajjala Kantham, Srinivas Raju (Settlers Forum President)
  - ◆ Vice - Chairman – Tejavath Bellaiah Naik
  - ◆ Media Convenor – Dileep Kumar

### **Suicides**

- From 1952 till 2014, many people lost their lives for the formation of Telangana State.
- Nearly 369 students and people died in the 1969 Telangana movement. In later phase of Telangana movement, students, youth and many people of Telangana committed suicides for separate Telangana State.
- In the book “**Telangana Movement Suicides, Sacrifices, Martyrs**” published on Telangana suicides have reported that 885 people died in the period from November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2009 to December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012.
- Since the attempted suicide of **Srikantha chary** on **29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009** till his death on **3<sup>rd</sup> December**, there were 9 deaths. On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 **Srikanth** of Medak district and **Bhukya Praveen** of Warangal district committed suicide.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009**, constable Kistaiah of Nizamabad district and Ashok of Karimnagar district committed suicide.

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<p><b>Kasoju Srikantha Chary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He belongs to <b>Podichedu Village, Mothkur Mandal of Yadadri district</b>. His parents were Shankaramma, Venkata Chary.</li><li>• In later phase of Telangana movement, Srikantha Chary was the first student to sacrifice his life.</li><li>• On <b>29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009</b> he committed suicide by pouring Kerosene on his body in front of Ambedkar Statue at L.B. Nagar X roads, Hyderabad. He died on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009.</li></ul> <p><b>Constable Kistaiah:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009, constable Kistaiah of <b>Nizamabad</b> committed suicide by shooting himself with his service gun seeking separate Telangana State.</li><li>• Kistaiah was a constable of 1992 batch. He is a native of Shivayi palli village, Biknur Mandal of Nizamabad district.</li></ul> <p><b>Venu Gopal Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>19<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b>, <b>Venu Gopal Reddy of Nalgonda</b> committed suicide in Osmania University.</li></ul> <p><b>Siripuram Yadaiah:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>20<sup>th</sup> February, 2010</b>, Siripuram Yadaiah set himself on fire by pouring Kerosene near NCC gate, Osmania University.</li></ul> <p><b>Ishan Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ishan Reddy of Medak district</b> wished before Maisamma (deity) that he will sacrifice his life if <b>D. Srinivas</b> of Nizamabad district is defeated in the by – elections.</li><li>• On 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2010, Ishan Reddy committed suicide as D. Srinivas was defeated in the by-elections.</li></ul> <p><b>Chiraboina Kanakaiah:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physically handicapped Chiraboina Kanakaiah of <b>Warangal district</b> committed suicide for</li></ul>	<p>the formation of separate Telangana State, died on <b>15<sup>th</sup> February, 2011</b>.</p> <p><b>Yadi Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yadi Reddy of Moinabad committed suicide on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 <b>in front of Shastri Bhavan near Parliament, Delhi</b>.</li></ul> <p><b>Bhojya Nayak:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>24<sup>th</sup> March, 2012</b>, Lunawat Bhojya Nayak of Warangal district died by pouring petrol &amp; setting himself on fire near Public Gardens, Hanumakonda by making slogans “ I want Telangana and Jai Telangana”.</li></ul> <p><b>Siripuram Srikanth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>28<sup>th</sup> March, 2012</b>, BJP activist Siripuram Srikanth committed suicide by setting himself on fire at Hyderabad.</li></ul> <p><b>Gudi Raji Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gudi Raji Reddy of Karimnagar district migrated to Hyderabad for livelihood.</li><li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012</b> Raji Reddy participated in the “Sagaraharam” program organized by JAC. On the same day, police opened tear gas due to which Raji Reddy suffered with serious illness and died on <b>25<sup>th</sup> October, 2012</b> while undergoing treatment.</li></ul> <p><b>Avinash:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avinash committed suicide by giving a testimony to <b>T-News channel</b> that he is sacrificing his life to fill inspiration among lakhs of Telangana supporters to achieve Telangana, and in that Telangana his brothers can come out of Slavery &amp; live freely.</li></ul> <p><b>Devender Reddy (2010):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Devender Reddy was the first lawyer to commit suicide for the State of Telangana.</li><li>• Not only these, but many more people sacrificed their lives for Telangana.</li></ul>
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## Cultural Revivalism in Telangana, other symbolic expressions in Telangana, Literary forms – performing arts and other cultural expressions

### Telangana Thalli Statue:

- Telangana Thalli Statue is the symbol of Telangana existence, culture and self-respect. In April 1975, Chief Minister Jalagam Venkateswara Rao organized World Telugu Convention and conducted intensive campaign to the concept of “Telugu Thalli”
- Sankarambadi Sundara Chary, an Andhra poet wrote the song “Ma Telugu Thalli Ki Mallepudanda”.
- Andhra rulers declared this song as the State anthem and ordered it to be sung in schools in the state. However, there is only mention of Rani Rudramadevi in this song and nothing else is mentioned regarding Telangana.
- During same period, Telangana poet **Dasarathi Krishnama Charya** was the first to bring the concept of “**Telangana Thalli**”.
- ◆ “Koti Velugula Bangaru Konda Kinda, Parachukonnatti sarassu lopala vikasinchi, Poddu podduna andala poolu puyu, Na Telangana Kanjatavalli”.
- “**Beneath the golden hill of a million light, lodged in the lake and in the blooming beautiful flowers is my Telangana Thalli Kanjatavalli**” - **Dasarathi Krishnama Charya**.
- Persons who played important role in the design of “Telangana Thalli”
  - ◆ **B.S. Ramulu**
  - ◆ **B.V.R. Chary** (B. Venkata Ramana Chary)
  - ◆ **Prof. Gangadhar**
  - ◆ **Narasimhulu**

- B.V.R. Chary, the architect of Nirmal gave a form to Telangana Thalli on the computer for the first time according to the thoughts and instructions of B.S. Ramulu.

- But the picture of Telangana Thalli designed on the computer was like a normal woman without crown on the head and ornaments.
- The picture of this Telangana Thalli is published as a cover page photo of Telangana’s weekly magazine “**Prajatantra**”, which was run by **Devulapalli Ajay**.

**Note:** before the launch of Namaste Telangana newspaper, “Prajatantra” was the only daily and weekly paper to publish the news regarding Telangana movement.

- But KCR after seeing the picture of “Telangana Thalli” said that why Telangana Thalli should be like a normal woman under poverty and suggested some changes.
- Later, KCR held meetings with B.S. Ramulu, Prof. Gangadhar, Ele Laxman, Ekka Yadagiri and others regarding the changes to be done in the Telangana Thalli Statue.
- In these meetings, based on the suggestions given by all, **Prof. Gangadhar** have designed the present form of Telangana Thalli.
- The first Statue of the present Telangana Thalli designed by Prof. Gangadhar was made by the **sculptor Narasimhulu**.
- Telangana Thalli Statue made by Narasimhulu was unveiled by Telangana Jagruthi **President Kavitha** in front of the Bus stand in

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- Godavarikhani (after KCR unveiled Telangana Thalli statue at Telangana Bhavan in 2007).
- On November 15<sup>th</sup>, 2007, for the first time the statue of Telangana Thalli was unveiled by KCR at Telangana Bhavan.
  - This statue was made by Pasunuri Dayakar.

### **Depiction of Telangana Thalli Statue:**

- Telangana Thalli is with Bathukamma in the left hand, Corn & Maize in the right hand with silk saree, gold ornaments and silver mettelu (toerings / silverware to the toe).
- Bathukamma in the hand of Telangana Thalli is the symbol of Telangana Culture, corn & Maize symbol of crops which are grown in Telangana, Silver mettelu (toerings) symbol of Muttaiduva (married woman whose husband is alive), silk saree worn by Telangana Thalli as symbol of **Gadwal and pochampalli sarees, Silver mettelu as a symbol of Karimnagar filigree ornaments.**
- Diamond in the crown of Telangana Thalli symbolises Telangana's world famous **"Kohinoor" diamond.** Diamond in the waist belt (Vaddanam) is the symbol of **"Jacob Diamond"** of Telangana.

### **Revivalism of Telangana Culture**

#### **Dattatreya Alai-Balai:**

- Every year the Union Minister **Dattatreya** organizes **"Alai-Balai"** on the following day of Dasara festival at **"Jalvihar"** on the banks of Hussain Sagar, Hyderabad.
- In this event, everyone will hug and greet each other.
- Alai-Balai is a symbol of **Hindu-Muslim unity** in Telangana.
- First Alai-Balai was held at **Nizam College.**
- Dattatreya have introduced this tradition during Telangana movement and made it as a symbol of Telangana's existence.

#### **Telangana Dhoom-Dham:**

- **Rasamai Balakishan** started the cultural form "Telangana Dhoom – Dham".
  - Rasamai Balakishan was inspired by the cultural show "**Janapada Jatara**" conducted by **Anthadupula Nagaraju** and created the program "Telangana Dhoom – Dham".
  - The performance of songs and dance is called Dhoom-Dham. Large number of artists, singers and various folk forms come together to perform.
  - This Dhoom-Dham event includes Oggu katha, Chirutalu, Kolatam, Bathukamma, Golla Suddulu, Ekanadham and other local dance forms.
  - On 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2002, 1<sup>st</sup> Telangana Dhoom-Dham show was held at **Kamareddy**. Second show at Sangareddy and third show at Siddipet.
  - Fourth show was held in 2006 at **Telugu Lalitha Kalathoranam** open auditorium.
  - Dhoom-Dham one-decade celebrations were held on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2012 at Indira Priyadarshini auditorium, Hyderabad.
  - These celebrations were inaugurated by Guda Anjaiah, Gaddar and others.
  - This Dhoom-Dham program as part of Telangana's culture has helped to further strengthen the aspirations of people towards Telangana.
- #### **Telangana Jagruthi:**
- In 2008, **Kalvakuntla Kavitha** have started **"Telangana Jagruthi"**.
  - Telangana Jagruthi works to bring awareness among people regarding Telangana culture and to bring back splendour of Bathukamma in cities and towns, which is the symbol of Telangana existence.
  - Bathukamma is held in all the districts of Telangana and it is concluded with cultural

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- march with millions of people at Tank bund, Hyderabad.
- Telangana Jagruthi was set up to protect the folk arts, culture, art forms, literature, language, accent and other Telangana specialities.

### **Role of Various groups and cultural organizations in changing the struggle into a public movement**

- Literature and Culture contribute to the success of any movement or any revolution.
- Telangana poets, writers, artists and singers who have recognized the need for a cultural revolution and were engaged in literary propaganda and inspired the public.
- Telangana literary and cultural organizations played active role in strengthening Telangana movement.

### **Telangana Samskruthika Vedika (Cultural forum):**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> November, 1998**, Telangana literary and cultural scholars together formed **“Telangana Samskruthika Vedika”** at **Basheer Bagh Press Club**.
- This organization worked to strengthen the Telangana movement by reviving Telangana literature and culture.
- Persons who made efforts for the formation of Telangana Samskruthika Vedika are; Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy, Nandini Sidda Reddy, Ambati Surendra Raju, K. Srinivas, Kasula Pratap Reddy.
- Telangana Samskruthika Vedika has released a collection of poems titled **“Mattadi”** under the editorship of Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy and Ambati Surendra Raju.
- This organization released a book **“Telangana Thovalu”** written by Kaula Pratap Reddy. Kasula Pratap Reddy also wrote a book titled **“Bhaugolika Sandarbham”** (Geographical context).

### **Telangana Writers Forum (2001):**

- After separating from Telangana Samskruthika Vedika, Nandini Sidda Reddy, Gouri Shankar, K. Srinivas, Jukanti Jagannadham together formed **“Telangana Writers forum”** on 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2001 in **Siddipet**.
- In 2002, Telangana Writers Forum held meeting at Karimnagar and elected its executive members.
  - ◆ President – **Nandini Siddha Reddy**
  - ◆ Secretary – **Venu Sankoju**

### **Telangana Writers forum aims and objectives:**

1. To restore the splendour of Telangana Culture.
  2. To ensure that Telangana culture is not discriminated in Andhra Pradesh.
  3. To promote the aspirations of Telangana State and Telanganism.
- **Telangana writer’s forum** established **“Soyi”** newspaper for reviving Telangana’s literature. This forum has brought out the importance of many festivals and occasions of Telangana into limelight. As part of this, the forum **organized Holi celebrations** since 2005.
  - On **27<sup>th</sup> February, 2011**, **Telangana writer’s forum** and **Telangana Singidi writer’s association** together organized **“Telanagana Kavula Garjana Sabha”** at Suravaram Pratap Reddy auditorium in Basheer Bagh Press club.
  - President for this meeting was **Juluri Gouri Shankar**.
  - On **13<sup>th</sup> April, 2011**, Telangana Writer’s forum has inaugurated a book titled **“Virugudu”**, a collection of essays at Pothana Statue on Tank Band.
  - Book **“Virugudu”**, which is a collection of essays describes the protests of Telangana activists during Million March and demolition of statues due to outrage and the supremacy of Andhra rulers.
  - A large number of poets and writers attended this meeting and demanded that Telangana bill to be introduced in the Parliament immediately.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In January, 2013, “Telangana Sahitya Yuddabheri Sabha” is organized at A.V. College, Hyderabad.</li><li>• Poet C. Narayana Reddy attended this meeting and gave a slogan <b>“Jai Telangana means Sye Telangana”</b>. In this way, Telangana writer’s forum strived to achieve separate Telangana state while preserving the culture and literature of Telangana.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This federation was established with the main objective of uniting the public organizations and artists of Telangana and also for bringing out the damages and injustice done to Telangana and also Telangana artifacts.</li></ul> |
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### **Telangana History Society – 2006:**

- On 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2006, Telangana celebrities and artists gathered at **Fatehmaidan club in Hyderabad** and formed Telangana History Society.
- Telangana History Society convenor – **Tadakamalla Vivek.**
- The History Society was formed with the main aim of investigating, transcribing and preserving the history and culture of Telangana.
- Important books published by Telangana History society are;
  1. Reconstruction of Telangana History.
  2. Different Perspectives of 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948.
  3. History of Andhra Pradesh formation, history of Sabotage (Andhra Pradesh Charitra Yerpatu Vidroha Charitra).
  4. Revolt of 1857.
- Telangana History Society has played significant role in recovering the history and culture of Telangana and in the achievement of Telangana State.

### **Telangana Cultural Federation (2007):**

- In June, 2007 Telangana Cultural federation was formed under the leadership of Guda Anjaiah, Ande Sri, Goreti Venkanna, V. S. Rao, Gaddar and others.
- Telangana Cultural federation State Executive:
  - ◆ President – **Guda Anjaiah**
  - ◆ Honorary President – Gaddar
  - ◆ Advisors – B.S. Ramulu, Pasam Yadagiri



### **Telangana History Congress – 2008:**

- In March, 2008, Telangana History Congress was formed at Osmania University.
  - ◆ President – **Prof. G. Venakt Rajam**
  - ◆ Vice-President – Prof. Syed Ayub Ali, Prof. Sudha Rani
  - ◆ General Secretary – V. Sadhanandam.
- This History Congress was formed with the intention of Publishing Telangana’s festivals, occasions and to bring out the issues related to Telangana.

### **Telangana Singidi Writer’s Association (2008):**

- On 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2008, “Telangana Singidi Writer’s Association” was formed by poets and writers from Telangana districts with an aim of Telangana Literary development.
- Singidi means “Rainbow”.

#### **Aims and Objectives of this association:**

1. Strengthening of Telangana movement while preserving the literature of Telangana.
2. Reviving the literature of Telangana which was discriminated in the hands of Seemandhra people.
3. All the poets in Telangana districts should write Telangana literature with their own dialect.
- Telangana Singidi writer’s association held various seminars and meetings to bring to lime light the Telangana literature.
- Singidi Telangana Writer’s association has published a poem **“Dimmisa”** (author - **Sunkara Ramesh**) in the wake of destruction of Statues on Million March.
- The role played by poets, writers, artists and singers during Telangana movement was commendable. Their works and songs have led the people towards the movement.

## **Writers, Poets & Singers in Telangana movement**

- Writers & poets played important role in Telangana movement.
- Different literary forms such as stories, poems, novels, essays and songs played important role in moulding the people's wish as a movement and to spread the ideology among people.
- Let us know some important poets, singers and artists who played an important role in Telangana movement.
- Andhukora Gathupandhuko...e dongala tharemetandhuku (To chase these burglars).
- Rajyahimsa Peruguthunnado... Pedhola netturu.
- Veerulara Vidyardhulara....
- Jillelamma Jitta...
- Pusina Punnami mena... Telangana veena.
- Nee pata Yemayaro... Nee Mata Yemayaro (What happened to your song, your work on the problems of Farmers).
- Nannu ganna na thalli Rayalaseema.
- Bathukamma Bathukamma ma thalli Bathukamma.
- Mandenta potundu Elamanda Vadu yevari Kodukamma Elamanda.
- Nilichi Kurise Vana leka... Nindi pare Cheruvulende.
- Sudaalira Senu....Oranna Sudaalira.
- Paruguparuguna Vachinaru... Patnamulo Valinaru.
- He wrote "Maanaviyula Marvabhoman" in the memory of people's poets Basaveshwara, Kabir and Vemana.

### **Goreti Venkanna:**

- He has the title of "**Praja Kavi**" (People's poet)
- He was born in **Gowraram village, Telkapally mandal of Nagarkurnool district.**
- **His works are:**
  - ◆ **Alasandra Vanka**
  - ◆ **Rela Puthalu**
- Goreti Venkanna got a job in "Co-operative department" while he was in degree. He worked there for few days.
- Later he was inspired by the speeches of Jakka Venkataiah & Puchalapally Sundaraiah and got attracted to Communists ideology and literature. He was mainly influenced by "Mitra Shashi" and "Adavi Bidda" Oggu stories.

### **Songs written by Goreti Venkanna:**

- ◆ Relaadhu laa thalellade Nelaa Na Telangana.
- ◆ Palle Kanneru Peduthundo - Kanipinchani Kutrala
- ◆ Jai Bholo Amaraveerulaku Jai Bholo.
- ◆ Eddaram Vidipothe Bhumi Baddhalavu-thundha (will the earth break, if we both separate).

### **Nandini Sidda Reddy:**

- He belongs to **Siddipet district**. He did M.Phil and Ph.D. in Telugu literature.
- He is a lecturer by profession.
- M. Phil – "**Adunika Telugu Kavithvam lo Sooryudu**" topic.
- Ph.D. – "Adunika Telugu Kavithvam Vasthavikatha – Aadhivasthavikatha" topic.
- His father Narra Bala Sidha Reddy played important role in Telangana Armed Struggle.

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### **Songs written by Sidda Reddy are:**

- ◆ Nageti Sallalo – Na Telangana (this song was awarded with Nandi award in the year 2010). Joharulu Joharulu .... Amarulaku Joharulu, Veerulaku Joharulu.
- ◆ Pudamiki Panduga Puvvula Jatara.....
- ◆ Oka Puvvu Oka Navvu....
- ◆ Telangana Matti.... Thyagalaku Patti.

### **His literary works are:**

- ◆ Diviti – 1974
- ◆ Pranahitha – 1996
- ◆ Bhoomi Swapnam-1987
- ◆ Sambhashana – 1991
- ◆ Iguram (Essay on Telangana language & culture) - 2007
- ◆ Avarthanam (Essay on Telangana literature) - 2011.
- ◆ Nadi Puttuvali – 2007 (Poem).
- ◆ Ikkadi Chetla Gaali – 2014.
- ◆ Kula Vruthulu (Telangana literature)-2008.

### **The Magazines published under his editorship:**

- ◆ Manjeera ◆ Soyi
- ◆ Edupayalu ◆ Jumbi

### **Organizations established by him:**

- ◆ Manjeera Rachayitala Sangham (MARASAM) – 1986.
- ◆ Telangana Rachayitala Vedika – 2001.
- ◆ Telangana Rachayitala Sangham – 2014.
- ◆ Osmania writers circle – 1980.
- ◆ Telangana Samskrutika Vedika – 1998.
- He is known as the 1<sup>st</sup> poet of Telangana movement.
- He did research on Surrialism in Telugu literature.

### **Gaddar:**

- He is given a title “**Praja Yuddanauka**”.
- His original name is **Gummadi Vital Rao**.

- As a tribute to the Pre-independence Gadar party which opposed British colonial rule he named his book “**Gadar**”, which eventually changed as his name.

- He was born in **Toopran of Medak district**.

### **The Songs written by him are:**

- ◆ Amma Telanganama - Akali Kekala Ganama.
- ◆ Podustunna Poddumeeda - Nadustunna Kalama, Poru Telanganama.
- ◆ Apara Rikshoda (1<sup>st</sup> song written by Gadar).
- ◆ Ne Padam Meeda Puttumachchanai Chellamma (Orey Riksha Movie).
- ◆ Lal Salam...Lal Salam.
- ◆ Na Thalli Telangana ...Thiraga badda Veena.
- ◆ Podduthirugudu Puvvu Poddunu Muddade Tholi Poddunu Muddade...
- ◆ Vandanalu Vandanalamma Na Biddalara.
- ◆ Sirimalle Chettu Kinda Lachuvamma Lachuvamma...
- ◆ Voli Volila rangavoli Semmakelila Holi...
- ◆ Nannu Kanna Nakanna Thalliro Telangana!
- Naku Janmanichchina Janma Bhumira Telangana...
- Arey Satavahanulu Chalukyulu.
- Mughal Rajulu Nizam Shahilu.
- Akari Vadu Nizam Raju Ra...
- ◆ Khammam Mettu Adavilona...
- Kattu Kundhi Pattu Chira...
- During 1969 Telangana movement, Gaddar played important role by bringing among by “Burra Kathalu (Stories)”.
- He gave shows on family planning and cleanliness through Central information department.
- Gaddar gave shows on behalf of “Kala Premikula Sangam” formed by B. Narsing Rao. In 1972, Gaddar changed “Kala

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<p>Premikula Sangam” as “<b>Jana Natya Mandali</b>”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In 1975, he joined as a <b>clerk in Canara Bank</b> and resigned to the job in 1984 and he sang songs through “jana Natya Mandali”.</li><li>In 1985, Gaddar fought against the murder of Dalits in Karamchedu. Due to Karamchedu incident, Gaddar led secret life for some days.</li><li>Later in February, 1990 during the government of Marri Chenna Reddy, Gaddar came to lime light.</li><li>Kancha Ilaiah has described Gaddar as an <b>“Intellectual who is a link between literates – illiterates of Telangana through his songs”</b>.</li><li>Producer B. Narsingh Rao gave the role of “Bandi Yadagiri” in <b>“Maa Bhumi”</b> movie who was a warrior during armed struggle.</li><li><b>Devi Priya</b> produced a documentary on Gaddar as <b>“Yuddha Nauka Gaddar (worriorship)”</b>. From then, Gaddar is known as “Praja yuddha Nauka”.</li></ul> <p><b>Ande Sri:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>He was born in Rebarthi Village of Warangal district.</li><li>His original name is Ande Yellaiah.</li><li>Telangana State song <b>“Jaya Jaya he Telangana Janani Jaya Ketanam”</b> is written by Ande Sri.</li></ul> <p><b>Ande Sri titles:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ <b>Sahaja Kavi Kokila</b> (Given by Bhagyanagaram Cultural Arts Academy).</li><li>◆ <b>Praja Kavi</b> ◆ <b>Prakruthi Kavi</b></li><li>He was an Orphan &amp; illiterate.</li><li>Ande Sri worked as a Shepherd and during this time he sang songs which gave him applause by people and he is a Natural poet.</li><li>Swami Shankar mahraj of Sringeri Matam picked up and helped Ande Sri after hearing his song.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ande Sri was inspired by the following songs:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Dhukki dhunni Dhukki dhunni Bokkalarigena by Gaddar.</li><li>◆ Palletoori Pillagaada Pasula gase monagada by Suddala.</li></ul></li><li>Ande Sri said that nature is his school and village is his teacher.</li><li>He is expert in Extempore composition.</li><li><b>Kakatiya University</b> felicitated Ande Sri by giving <b>Honorary Doctorate</b>.</li><li>He was honoured with a <b>“Swarna Kankana” (golden bracelet) of Datta Petam</b>.</li><li>Paadite Kantanalam Tegi padali, Pallavito Antukune Agni Kavali. Anthima Charanam Shrotallo Badabagni Puttinchali..... this is only Ande Sri Song.</li></ul> <p><b>Ande Sri Songs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Mayamai Pothunnadamma Manishannavaadu.</li><li>◆ Chudu Telangana Chukka neelu Lenidana...</li><li>◆ Uru Telangana Na Peru Telangana.</li><li>◆ Palle neeku vandanalamma.</li><li>◆ Parigethu na pata Prajala nota....</li><li>◆ Komma Chekkite Bommara... Kolichi Mokkithe Ammara...</li><li>◆ Jana Jataralo mana geetham Jaya kethanamai yegarali...</li><li>◆ Gallu gallu gallu Anna lara! Ma Akka Lara...</li><li>◆ Gala gala gala gajjela Bnadi...</li><li>◆ Yelli pothunnava thalli.</li></ul> <p><b>His Literary works:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Patala Pudhota (Songs)</li><li>◆ Andela Sandadi (Textual poetry)</li><li>◆ Vakkulamma (Poetry)</li></ul>
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### Kaloji Narayana Rao (1914-2002):

- Kaloji Narayana Rao was born on 9<sup>th</sup> September, 1914 at **Rattahalli village, bijapur district of Karnataka state**. Later Kaloji family migrated and settled in Madikonda of Warangal district.
- Kaloji original name – **Raghuveer Narayana Laxmikantha Srinivas rao**.
- Telangana government has declared **September**, birth anniversary of Kaloji as “**Telangana Language day**”.
- Kaloji Narayana Rao was the person who emphasized the necessity of Telangana dialect.
- In 1953, he worked as a President to “**Telangana Rachayithala Sangam**”.

### Quotes given by Kaloji:

- ◆ Akshara Rupam Dhalchina Sira Chukka Laksha medhallaku Kadalika (An ink dot in the form of an alphabet is motivation to lakhs of minds).
- ◆ Anyabhashalu nerchi andrambu radhantu Sakilinchu andruda Chava vendukura ( Andhra person who learns other languages & smiles and tells that you don't know Andhra, that person why don't you die).
- ◆ Puttuka needhi Chavu needhi... Bathukantha Deshanidhi (Birth is yours; death is yours... whole life is for country) – this quote was given when Jaya Prakash Narayana died.
- ◆ He protested against the atrocities of Razakars and said “**Navayugambhuna Najeela Nagna Nrutyam ennalu**” (Till when are these naked dances of Nazi's in modern era).
- ◆ “**Telanganaku Anyayam chese Andhra Palakulanu polimera Varaku tarimeyandi Telanganaku Telangana vade droham chesthe Pathareyandi**” (To chase the Andhra rulers who does injustice to Telangana and to kill Telangana person who does injustice to Telangana).

- ◆ In 1948, after Bairanpally incident, Kaloji gave a quotation saying that “**to kill the person at correct time who tried to kill us**”.

### Literary works of Kaloji:

- ◆ Naa Godava - 1953
- ◆ Parthiva Nyayam
- ◆ Anakathalu
- ◆ Jeevana Geethi
- ◆ Maname Nayam (Regarding the attack on animals)
- ◆ Vibhuthi (Regarding critiscising the modernization).
- ◆ theliyaka prema thelisi dhvesham (Regarding caste conflicts)
- ◆ Telangana Udyama Kavithalu – 1969
- ◆ Idi Naa Godava – 1995 (Auto biography).
- ◆ Lanka Punaruddharana (In 1948, regarding the atrocities of military government)
- ◆ August 15 (a story which tells to ban congress after the Independence)
- ◆ Andera Pradesh (As a protest against the domination of Andhra people).
- ◆ Na Bharatha Desha Yatra – 1941.
- ◆ Thudhi Vijayam manadi nijam – 1962.
- ◆ Bapu! Bapu! Bapu!!! – 1995.
- Dasaradhi named the works of Kaloji as the “**running commentary of contemporary history**”.
- Kaloji is expert in writing sarcastic poems on Politics.
- Kaloji was influenced by the Gandhi quote i.e; “Non – violence is great but I support violence than Cowardiee”.
- During 1930's Kaloji took active in library movement, Arya Samaj, Vande Mataram and Andhra Mahasabha.
- He organized “**Ganapathi Uthsavalu**” in Orugallu. In 1946, he tried to hoist national

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flag on Warangal fort and was banished from the City.

### Kaloji Political Sphere:

- During 1958 – 60 he worked as independent member for different Parishads.
- In 1997, Kaloji contested as independent member from Sattupally constituency (Khammam) against the then Chief Minister Jalagam Vengala Rao and Kaloji was defeated (he did not even get deposit).

### Awards:

- In 1992, Indian Government awarded **Padma Vibhushan**.
- Kakatiya University awarded with a Doctorate.
- Kaloji has donated his body after death to Kakatiya medical college.
- Telangana government has declared Health University in the premises of Kakatiya medical college with Kaloji name.
- In 2014, Centenary celebrations of Kaloji were held.

### Kaloji Narayana Rao Memorial Award:

- From 2015, Telangana government started giving Kaloji Narayana Rao Memorial award.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Kaloji award was given to **Ammangi Venu Gopal** (in 2015).

### P. Yashoda Reddy:

- She was born in **Bijinepalli village** of Nagarkurnool.
- She is well known as “Telangana Adapaduchu”.
- Pakala Yashoda Reddy worked as Telugu professor in Osmania University.
- She worked as a President of “**Telugu Adhikara Basha Sangam**”. But still she used to talk in Telangana dialect.
- She did research on the topic “**Telugu lo Hari Amashalu**” and got doctorate from Osmania University.

- She received **D-Lit.** degree from Aligarh University.
- She became the 1<sup>st</sup> author to deliver a speech in the Telangana dialect in Akashavani radio Program.
- Name of her radio Program – Mahalakshmi muchatlu, Uribavi muchatlu.
- She was appreciated by many for using Telangana live language in her works.

### Her works are:

- ◆ **Maa Uri Muchatalu** (1973) – explains about Telangana rural culture during 1930 / 1940.
- ◆ **Edurkolu** – explains the tradition of edurkolu in marriage.
- ◆ **Echamma Kathalu** – 2000 (this explains the culture of Telangana during 1950 – 70)
- ◆ **Dharmashala** – (Explains the changes in Telangana society during 1970 to 80).

### Poems written by Yashoda Reddy are:

- ◆ Ugadi Uyala
- ◆ Bhavika

### Her research books are:

- ◆ Andhra Sahithya Vikasam
- ◆ Parijatapaharana Paryalochana

### Juloori Gouri Shankar:

- He was born in **Kodad** of Suryapet district in 1963.
- In 2001, he wrote a book “Pokkili”, which was a collection of poetry.
- **Pokkili is a modern collection of poets.** It is the second collection of poets after “**Golconda Kavula Sanchika**” (Collection of poets) published by Suravaram Pratap Reddy.
- Pokkili means “Navel” or Umbilicus. Pokkili was published with the collection of poems of 129 poets.
- Pokkili is also known as “**Pagilina Telangana Kavi Kantam**” & “**Telangana Jeevana Chittaruvu**”.

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- In 2002, he published a compilation of poems named as “**Ventade kalalu – Venukabadina Kulalu** (Chasing dreams – backward castes)”.
- He founded 3 literary organizations and published different books.
  - 1) Ramaiah Vidyapitam
  - 2) Spruha Sahithi Samastha
  - 3) Adugu Jadalu
- In 2012, “**Julus Kavitha Sankalanam**” by the editorship of Juloori Gouri Shankar is the 1<sup>st</sup> compilation of poems in Telangana poets movement.
- He questioned Andhra poets regarding their Stand (**Andhra kavulara Meeru etuvipu**).
- He is expert in writing long poetry.

### His Poems:

- ◆ Mundlakarra ◆ Na Telangana
- ◆ Elliyas ◆ Pada Yatra
- ◆ Mogili Charla ◆ Mudava Gunapatam
- ◆ Chekumukirai ◆ Malakaki
- ◆ Nalugo Kannu ◆ Syllabus Leni Patam
- ◆ Yuddham Sheranam Gachchami
- Somasundaram of Andhra region has written “**Vajrayudham**” on Telangana. Gouri Shankar was the inspiration to him to arrange reporters meet in Pitapuram and to declare to form Telangana state.
- Gouri Shankar worked as Telugu lecturer for 10 years in different colleges of Kodad.
- In 1995, he organized “**Dalit Sahitya Sadhasu**” in Kodad. All the SC, ST & BC poets attended this conference from all over the state.
- He played a role of Professor in Jai Bholo Telangana movie, directed by Nimmala Shankar.

### Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy:

- He was born in “Pigidimarri” village of Nalgonda district in 1954.

- He is the author of research book “**Mungili**”. In this, he explained about Telangana ancient & literary history.

### His literary works:

- ◆ **Thova Yekkada** ◆ **Dhaali**
- ◆ Nallavalasa (Telangana long poem along with others)
- ◆ Samudralatho Sangarshana latho (Compilation of poems with others)
- He criticized Andhra people saying that “**Valasa Kochina Konga Cheruvu Nadantunda**” (the heron migrated to lake, says it as its own lake).
- “**Esunata Rammante Ellu Nadantivi**” and “**the statues on Hussain Sagar are yours (Andhra) & the dead bodies are ours (Telangana)**”.

### Research books of sunkireddy are:

- ◆ **Mungili**
- ◆ “**Abyudhaya Kavithvamlo Madyatharagathi Jeevitha Charithra**”. He did research on this topic in osmania University and got “M. Phil” Degree.
- ◆ **Telangana Sahitya Charitra**
- ◆ **Ganuma** (essays on asthitva sahityam / existence literature).
- He did research on a topic “**Telugu Kavithvam – Tathvika Nepadyam**” and got Ph. D from Osmania University.
- He wrote a book “**Chi Krishna Committee**” along with Sangishetty Srinivas while analysing the report of Sri Krishna Committee.

### Literary institutions organized by Narayana Reddy:

- ◆ He organized many programs when he was a convenor of “**Osmania Writers circle**” while he was pursuing M.A in O.U.
- ◆ In 1992, he founded “**Nilgiri Sahithi**” in Nalgonda.

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- ♦ In 1998, he played important role in establishing “**Telangana Samskruthika Vedika**”. As a part of Telangana Samskruthika Vedika, he wrote two books “Mungili” and “Telangana Charithra”.

### He worked as a editor for:

- ♦ **Matthadi** – Telangana Adhunika Kavithvam (along with Surendra Raju)
- ♦ Telangana Udyama Kavithvam during 1969-73 (along with Sangishetty)
- ♦ 1971-80 “E taram Yuddha Kavitha (along with 2 others)”.
- ♦ Bahuvachanam (Dalit bahuvachana kavithvam)
- ♦ Mana Telangana – Sahitya Sanchika of Nalgonda (Along with baireddy Krishna Reddy).

### Guda Anjaiah (1955 – 2016):

- Guda Anjaiah was born in **Lingampally village of Dandepalli Mandal, Adilabad district** in the year 1955.
- He worked as a **Pharmacist**.
- From 1969 Telangana movement till later phase of the movement, he conveyed the injustice done to Telangana to the public in the form Songs.

### His literary works:

- ♦ **Dalitha Kadhalu** (Compilation of stories)
- ♦ **Polimera** (Novel)

**Note:** during the period of 1975 emergency, the novel ‘Polimera’ was written with the main role of Gopi, who is the revolutionary student leader.

- Guda Anjaiah has written a drama “**Girijan Mahila Meluko**”, which was enacted by himself.

### Prominent songs of Anjaiah:

- ♦ **Ooru – Idichi ney podduna Ayyo, Uri pettukoni Sathunna**  
(Film : Veguchukkalu)

- ☞ This was the 1<sup>st</sup> song written by Guda Anjaiah. The song explains the tragic condition of formers.
- ♦ **Ooru manadira...E vaada manadira... E palle manadira** (Film: Erra Sainyam):
  - ☞ This song was written against the domination of Landlords.
  - ☞ In 1980, “Asia – African countries writers conference” was held in Hyderabad. In this conference, Guda Anjaiah sang the song “Ooru manadira”, then the representatives who attended this conference have immediately translated this song into their languages.
  - ☞ This song was translated into 16 languages.
- ♦ **Nenu raanu biddo Sarkaru Dhawakanaku...**
- ♦ **Ayyoniva neevu avvoniva Telangana ki thoti palodiva...**
- ♦ Pudithe okati ....sathe rendu...rajigo vore rajigo....
- ♦ Yeththara Telangana Janda .....rajigo vore rajigo....
- ♦ Asaleti vanallo musaledla katukoni mokati buradalo.....
- ♦ Rekka bhokka noyakunda (Film: Cheekati Suryulu)
- ♦ Lachchulo lachchanna (Film: Osey Ramulamma)
- ♦ Telangana Gattumeedha Sandamamayya (Film: Chimaladandu)
- ♦ Walekum Salamalekum
- ♦ Yendhaka Judhamro – Yellannore, Mallannore
- ♦ Thella kakula Rajyam ...Kanarani duram.
- ♦ Banchen Kal Mokkutha (Film : Adavilo Anna)
- ♦ Dunnetonidhe Bhoomiraa (Film: Adavilo Anna)
- ♦ O dora ....O ma dora (Film: Swarnakka)

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- Compilation of songs written by Guda Anjaiah is “**Udhyamam (1982)**”.
- The CD’s inaugurated by Guda Anjaiah are:
  - ◆ Voice of Telangana, Telangana Burra.

### **Awards received by Guda Anjaiah:**

- ◆ Dalitha Kala Ratna
- ◆ Gandepindera title (2000)
- ◆ Suddala Hanumanthu – Janakamma Jatiya award – 2015
- ◆ Komaram Bheem National award – 2015
- ◆ Telangana Sahitya Puraskaram – 2015

### **Boya Jangaiah (Boja):**

- He is a well known dalitist poet.
- He was born in Pantangi village of Bhuvanagiri district.

### **Novels written by him are:**

- ◆ **Jatara**
- ◆ **Jagadam**
- ◆ **Alochinchandi**

### **He also wrote:**

- ◆ **Kasta Sukhalu** – 1963  
(Drama – 1<sup>st</sup> book written by him).
- ◆ **Jeevitha malupulu** – ( 1<sup>st</sup> story by him).

### **Other literary works (compilation of poems):**

- ◆ **Echcharika**
- ◆ **Rangulu**
- ◆ **Bhoja Kathalu** (2001)
- ◆ **Telangana Vethalu** (1998)
- ◆ **Ame**
- ◆ **Gorrelu**
- ◆ **Dunna**
- ◆ **Lokam**
- ◆ **Chimalu**
- ◆ **Bommalu**
- ◆ **Ippa Puvulu**

### **Jajula Gouri:**

- She is a prominent Dalitist writer.

### **Her literary works:**

- ◆ **Mannubuvva** (compilation of stories)

- ☞ This explains the hardship meted out by a Dalit woman during agricultural activities.
- ◆ **Voinam** (Novel)
- ☞ This novel portraits the life and traditions of Dalits.

### **Sangishetty Srinivas:**

- He published a book with Telangana stories named as “**Dastram**”.
- “Dastram” had the collection of stories since 1900.

### **His literary works are:**

- ◆ **Shabnavisu** (Shabnavisu means a writer who can even write in the dark).
- ◆ **Sirf Hyderabad Hamara**

### **Ampasayya Naveen:**

- His original name is Dongari Mallaiah.
- He pursued M.A economics in O.U and worked as Economics lecturer.
- He founded an organization named “**Srujan Lokam**” in Hanumakonda.
- He earned popularity through a novel “**Ampasayya**”.
- The name of novel “Ampasayya”, later became his Surname.
- He has written a novel “**Kalarekhalu**”, depicting the political and social situations of Telangana from 1944 to 1956.
- In 2004, he won Kendra Sahitya Academy award for the Novel “Kalarekhalu”.
- One more novel by him on emergency was “**Cheekati Rojulu**”.

### **Few more novels are:**

- ◆ **Mullapodalu**
- ◆ **Anthah Sravanthi**
- ◆ **Bhandavyalu** (explains the social conditions during Telangana Armed Struggle).
- ◆ **Chedirina Swapnam**.

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- ◆ Ye velugulakee ee prasthanam
- ◆ Raktha Saaram (depicts Telangana armed struggle).

### **Some other prominent writings**

- ◆ **Paravastu Lokeshwar –**  
Salam Hyderabad, Musaffir.
- ◆ **Jayadheer Tirumala Rao –**  
Aruna Netram, Tovva muchatlu.
- ◆ **Sahu, Allam Rajaiah –**  
Komaram Bheem Novel
- ◆ **Samala Sadasiva –**  
Yadi, Sangeeta Shikaralu, Mirza Ghalib
- ◆ **Dr. Koyi Koteshwar Rao –**Kavadi Kundalu
- ◆ **Mudiganti Sujatha Reddy –**  
Muddhera (Collection of essays)
- ◆ **Annavaram Devender –**Tovva, Nadaka
- ◆ **Kompalli Venkat Goud –**  
Sardar Sarvai Papanna
- ◆ **Ambati Surendar Raju –**Matthadi
- ◆ **Samidi Jagan Reddy –**  
Ooregimpu, Ithihasam ma chetilo Kukkapilla
- ◆ **Pasunuri Ravinder –**  
Out of coverage area, Ladai
- ◆ **Pendyala Varavara Rao –**  
Chali Negallu, Jeevanadi
- ◆ **Gangula Sai Reddy –**Kapu Biddu.

### **Poetic Compilations:**

- ◆ Mattadi – Ambati Surender Raju,  
Dr. Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy
- ◆ Ladai – Pasunuri Ravinder
- ◆ Jang – Danakka Udayabhanu
- ◆ Nadi Puttuvadi, Ikkadi Chetla gali –  
Nandini Siddha Reddy
- ◆ Chettunu Dhatukuntu – Jukanti Jagannadham
- ◆ Erramatti Bandi – Thaidala Anjaiah
- ◆ Mulki – Vemula Yellaiah
- ◆ Jakum Awab – Sky Baba

- ◆ Quit Telangana - Telangana Thirugubhattu –  
Sky Baba
- ◆ Yallaindhi – Udari Narayana
- ◆ Pidikili – Billa Mahendar
- ◆ Mashal (Long Poetry) – Vanapatla Subbaiah
- ◆ Jaya Shikaram – Vemuganti Murali Krishna
- ◆ Mundla Karra – Juluri Gouri Shankar
- ◆ Negadu – Chintala Praveen
- ◆ Danded – Ponnala Balaiah
- ◆ Jago Jagavo – Sky Baba
- Pokkili Valla Pulakintha –  
Annavaram Devender
- ◆ Vallubanda – Annavaram Devender.

### **Compilation of essays:**

- ◆ Muddhera – Mudhiganti Sujatha Reddy
- ◆ Ganuma – Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy
- ◆ Avartanam – Nandini Siddha Reddy
- ◆ Sambashana – K. Srinivas
- ◆ Pranahita – Allam Narayana

### **Stories:**

- ◆ P. Yashoda Reddy – Ma Panthulu
- ◆ Peddhinti Ashok Kumar – Yuddha Nadam,  
Repu mapu
- ◆ Veldandi Sridhar – Nalugu Kotla Pidikillu
- ◆ Bejjarapu Ravindar –  
Kottha Ranguladdukunna kala,  
Nithya gayalayinadhi
- ◆ Odhel Venkateshwarlu – Telanganam
- ◆ Telangana Chouk (stories) –  
Karra Yella Reddy, B.V.N. Swamy.

### **“Jigar” Kavitha Sankalanam (poetic compilation):**

- Featured poetic compilation of Telangana – Jigar
- Main editor of Jigar – Anishetty Rajitha.

### **Main poems in this Compilation:**

- ◆ Nalimella Bhaskar – Telangana Bhasha

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**Some Songs – lyricist,  
which inspired people during  
Telangana movement**

**Abhinaya Srinivas:**

- Osmania Campus lo Udayinchina Kiranama Song.

**Daruvu Yellanna:**

- Veerulara Vandnam Vidyarthi amarulara vandnam song.

**Mittapalli Surender:**

- Rathi bommalona koluvaina Shivuda.
- Entha Chakkani Pallero Na Palle.

**Mitra (Kura Devender):**

- Adudam Dappula Druveyaga ....
- Enduku Ralipothavura nuvvu enduka kalipothavura....
- Palle Pallena Pallerlu Molise Palamurulona...
- Chalo Dhoom Dhaam Telangana Jatarochara
- Alai Balai thesuko ...agakunda Sagipo....
- Padara Padara mana pata ....Jana Telanganamani Prati Chota...
- Dhana Dhana Dhanamani Dappulu Kotti....
- Jammukula Dharuvuku dhunkipaduthu....
- Ammo Military Malli Vachche Telangana Pallela ku...
- Tagabathe nelli leka ...thummedhalo Tadigonthu laripoye ....thummedhalo.
- Karuvu Badha valla ... Karuvu Badha lalo Kanneru migaledhu – Na raithanna.
- Cinuku cinuku Kurisina nelana Chitramaina Vasana.

**Warangal Shankaranna:**

- Ne Aaru Gurralu ... Na Aaru Gurralu...

**Jayaraju:**

- Vandanalamma...Amma...Vandanalamma
- Vanamma Vanamma Vanamma Okka saranna Vachipove Vanamma.

- Inkemi Migilindira Telangana Jilledu Molichindira...
- Ammamma singareni ...Amma Singagareni
- Annanna Rajanna Anna Rajanna Singareni Bathuku Cikataindhi.
- Neelu leni pallelaku neelu kavali ...Telangana ravaali
- Na china thammuda...na china chellela
- Snehamera Jeevithaniki Velugunichche Vennela...
- Bathuku meedha ashavunte thammuda...

**Warangal Srinu:**

- Oyamma na pallesseema enadu endhuku cinapoye...
- Thayamdhayam...
- Telangana netthuti matti vasanalo ...Origina amarula veera gadha...
- Rajakiya rangulatalo ...Ori Rajanna... Dappu Kottadharuvaiyaro...Ori Rajanna.
- Telangana thalli neeku nindu deepalu ... Maku andhivu Amma dandi devenalu.

**Allam Veeraiah:**

- Errajanda Errajanda enniyallo... Errarrani Jandenniyallo.

**Nernala Kishore:**

- Podiseti poddule ellamanda
- Ninnu vidichi nenu poyi sanendlu dhatuthundamma.
- Etlunnave naa palle, nuvvu etlunnave naa thalli...

**Yadagiri:**

- Thalli nee void thyagala muta...
- Chedhiripothunnadanna na Telangana... Adiripodunnadanna ... na Telangana...
- Alalameedha Saghutunna naval...

**Vaddeboina Srinivas:**

- Savoddu Savoddu na muddu bidda...

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<p><b>Gopal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Akashana Mabbulara Palamuru Vachipora...</li> </ul> <p><b>Pailam Santhosh:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kadilindhi Telangana Kadhanna Kaaludhuvvi...</li> <li>Ika Rashtra Mochchedhaka Kadhanana Kaaludhuvvi...</li> <li>• Praja Telangana Ki randanna... Meeru randanno...</li> </ul> <p><b>Gundamalla Srinivas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goodunidisinem ma Gudisenidisinam...</li> </ul> <p><b>Suddala Ashok Teja:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edi Telangana Koti Ratanala Veena...</li> <li>Gunde ragile Kadhanaragam alapinch...</li> <li>• Kadhilirandi Telangana Bhumi Putrulara...</li> <li>• Nelamma Nelamma Nelamma ... Neeku Vela vela Vandanalamma</li> <li>• Ningiki yegasinara nela taralara...vegu chukkalai daari chuputara...</li> <li>• Avva neeku dandame... akkavva neeku dandame...</li> <li>• Nenu Saitam Prapanchagniki...(Film: Tagore)</li> <li>• Okate Jananam...okate maranam.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kodari Srinu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sudu sudu Nalgonda gunde ninda fluoride banda.</li> <li>Muddha gatuka buvva murusuka thinnadhi Telangana.</li> <li>Muddula rajulo koduka ...Uttharamesthunna bidda.</li> <li>Amarulu meeraiah amarulu meeraiah Telangana biddalara.</li> <li>Bathuku dheruvu koraku... Amma Mayamma...Bombai pothunna... thalli mayamma.</li> <li>Asaidulla Harathi...Kalla Gajjela Gammathi.</li> <li>Telangana Porukkala Poru Mallesham...</li> <li>Jaya gudi Jatarvelli podham...Telangana</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entha Sundaramainadhi...Telangana...Entha andhamainadhi ...Telangana.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ambati Venkanna:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vandanalu Vandanalalu Vandanalammo... Telangana Thalli neeku dhandalammo.</li> <li>Ganagana gana Telangana Garjanale Jheddhama...Janajana jana Telangana Jangu Sirenuvudhudhama...</li> <li>Kadhlindhi ragilindhi poru Telangana... Kannerra jhesindhi poru Telangana...</li> <li>Telangana Aata Pata Pallelu Dharuve-nanta...Vattikoti Gattimata Suddala Dhandubata...</li> <li>Kadhlira Telangana Bhumi putruda...</li> <li>Enthamaya Saraku ... Srikrishna leelalu... Sarkaru enthamaya Sarkaru...</li> <li>Mayannadhammulara Bahujana bandhvulara...</li> </ul> <p><b>Yashpal Songs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jai Bholo Telangana...Jai jai Bholo Telangana.</li> <li>Telangana echchetandhuku enni committeelu vestharo...</li> <li>Ashannahushanna thammulara...</li> <li>Godavari Godavari Oho pareti Godavari...</li> </ul> <p><b>Cherabanda Raju:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edhenandi edhenandi Erraerrani Telangana...</li> <li>Ye Kulamabbi madhe matamabbi...</li> <li>Viplavala yugam manadi...Viplavisthe Jayam manadhi...</li> </ul> <p><b>Bhupal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palle Telangana...na ellu Telangana</li> <li>Poru Telangana Patnamadivi Telangana.</li> <li>Telangana yuvakuda theguva chupara...</li> </ul> <p><b>Mande Satyam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Telangana Gattumeeda Sandhamamayya...</li> <li>Bathukulemo endipoye... mondimanu bathukulaye...</li> </ul>
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

### **Gudipalli Ravi:**

- Telangana muddu biddalara... therukorendhira Thalli Telangana Bangapaduthunna ... Badhaledhendhira...
- Bholo bhai bholore Hyderabad Kahani...

### **Komire Venkanna:**

- Palle judu prathi palle jude... E palle jhusina...na Telangana lona.
- Veerulara O Biddalaar ... Udyamala ma dhruvataralara.
- Amma chudamma Bailellinado ... Godavaramma.

### **Bhima Sena:**

- Telangana kosamu Telangana prajalamu yem jeyale inkem jeyale...

### **Janasagar song:**

- Telangana Veeruda Raguluthunna Suryuda...

### **Anishetty Rajitha:**

- Kasoju Srikanth Kannathalli neevu Kanneeru pettakamma...
- Thalli Telangana...

### **Rasamai Balakishan:**

- Evimana pallelona...

### **Medak Srinu:**

- Kadupuninda Buvva neevu thinnadi eppudo Chandraiah...
- Koti ashalatho Kottha ashalatho America veluthunna...

### **Radam Srinu:**

- Esthamanna Congressu... Aanadu Telangana eyaledu thesthamanna Chenna Reddy ...Telangana theneledu.

### **V. Praveen:**

- Veerulara Vandnam ...Surulara Vandnam.

### **Thota Mallesham:**

- Dagapadda Telangaan Kanneti Gadhalani Rasichesi Gonthuletthinam...

### **Y. Venkanna:**

- Adapillanamma nenu Adapillanani ... Badhapadakamma... nevu digulu chendakamma.
- Tapatapa tapa chemata bottulu thalai paduthunte.

### **Varavara Rao:**

- Rela rela rela relarelare..,rela relare Telangana thevale.

### **Rachcha Bharati:**

- Neelamma...

### **Mallu Swarajyam:**

- Bharati Uyalo.

### **Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao:**

- Garadi Jethundro...(Jai Bholo Telangana film).

### **Shanigaram Babji:**

- Amaraveerulara meeku vandanam... Ma Porata yodhulara vandanam.

### **Pasunuri Rainder:**

- Urruwada Okkatai Udyaminchiranno ... Jaikotti Telangana.

### **Uppena:**

- Dhila antu Dhunnukaro ...thammuda Dhoom...dhaam Cheyave ... Chellela na Chellela.
- Jajiri...Jajiri...Jajiri...Jajiri Kabaddi...Kabaddi...Kabaddi...Kabaddi. Chalo...veera Telangana koraku poru cheddham...

### **Dasaraju Rama Rao:**

- Angadilo agamaina avvathirugunnave Thalli na Telangana.

### **Deshapathi Srinivas:**

- Vandanalu Prajala manishi Vattikota Alvaru !...

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p><b>Devendra:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana malilala poru Judare...</li> <li>• Theguvatho poraduthunna horu judare...</li> </ul> <p><b>Juluri Gowri Shankar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Padandi Jaitrayatra... kadilindhi Jaitra yatra...Jaikotti Telangana.</li> </ul> <p><b>Venu Gopala chary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patanamlo Shalibanda...Peraina Golconda.</li> </ul> <p><b>Linganna:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singuru Nirvacithuda... Chithikina Brathukoda.</li> </ul> <p><b>G. Ashok:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana Telangana lolli pettura manalolli pettura...</li> <li>• Na china thammulara Vidyarthi Veerulara...</li> </ul> <p><b>Nisar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nannare...nannare...nannare...nannare... Pandu vennelalona padeti patalemaye...</li> </ul> <p><b>Anveshi:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangaru Bhumulunna ...Na Telanganalo Jillelu moliseroranna.</li> </ul> <p><b>Manthati Krishna Varma:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arey arey arey dhagapadda na biddalara!</li> </ul> <p><b>Yepuri Somanna:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poru Saghutundi Kodaka ...telangana horu saghutundi bidda...</li> </ul> <p><b>P. Jagan Mohan Rao:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thalli Telangana ra! Thalladilluchundera...</li> </ul> <p><b>Naliganti Sharath:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Na Thalli Telangana Uyalo uyalo... Thalladilli potundamma uyalo.</li> </ul> <p><b>Cheruku Sudhakar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malla modhalaindhi lolli...Telangana lolli.</li> </ul> <p><b>Lokender:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana Telangana jai jai he Telanagna.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Boda Chandra Prakash:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana palle Gollumantundo Thalli gosa padutundo.</li> </ul> <p><b>Surepalli Sujatha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prajaswamyam evalla enupa sankellu.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dhanakka Uday Bhanu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orramghattu pai raithu Shavanni mosthunna...</li> <li>• Pagilina orimadini dhati...</li> </ul> <p><b>Raj Narsimha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telangana Lalitha pata edhammo.</li> <li>• Naga mallelo theega mallelo...</li> </ul> <p><b>Viyapuram Srinivas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kotilingala Samskruthi madi...Veyi Sthambala balam madi...</li> </ul> <p><b>Kandikonda:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madi Telangana jathi...maanaranaramuna vunnadi neethi...</li> </ul> <p><b>Neelam Ganesh:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amma bayalellinaado...thalli bayalellinaado</li> </ul> <p><b>Vadlakonda Basha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telanganamma tandalaku rupama yeduruchudadame shapama...</li> </ul> <p><b>Rajaram Devaruppala:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rangu rangula nevuraiah, ne rangu bahiranga maye nevurayya...</li> </ul> <p><b>Makala Shyam Sunder Reddy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ma vadham Telangana... ma ganam Telangana.</li> </ul> <p><b>C. Khasim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gayapadda na Telangana pata Vintara...</li> </ul> <p><b>Bhimipalli Srishanth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mattilo putti mattilo perigu mattilo brathukutnunnollam...</li> </ul>
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## **Role of Intellectuals in Telangana movement**

### **Prof. Kothapalli Jaya Shankar:**

- Telangana's intellectual Prof. Jaya Shankar fought for Telangana since 1952 non – Mulki movement till the last phase of Telangana movement.
- He was born on **6<sup>th</sup> August, 1934**.
- He was born in **Akkampet Village, Atmakur Mandal of Warangal District**.
- Father : Lakshmi Kantha Rao  
Mother: Mahalakshmi.
- During Nizam rule, it was mandatory in all schools to sing a song praising the Nizam. But Prof. Jaya Shankar in his 6<sup>th</sup> standard at **Markaji High School** (Hanumakonda) sang **Vandemataram song**.
- In **1952**, he participated in **Non-Mulki agitation** while he was pursuing intermediate.
- During 1952 protest, he gave slogan “Non – Mulki go back” and “Idli – Sambar go back”. And gave slogan that he wants **“Puri – Muttor”**, to popularize Telangana Culture.
- Later, he published many articles & research papers on Telangana problems in telugu & English languages.
- He did M.A Economics from Banaras Hindu University and Ph.D in economics from Osmania University.
- He worked as a **Principal of CKM college in Warangal** and was Vice-chancellor for Warangal Kakatiya university.

### **Books written by Jaya Shankar are:**

1. Telangana Rashtram – Oka demand.
2. Thalladilluthunna Telangana
3. Telangana lo em jaruguthundi (what's happening in Telangana)

- 4. Telangana Rashtra yerpatu pai Visrutha Angikaram – Nijanijalu (Extended acceptance of Tealngana state – it's truth).
- Prof. Jaya Shankar played an important role in founding the following organizations.
  1. Telangana information trust.
  2. Telangana Vidyavanhala Vedika (Telangana Intellectuals forum)
  3. Telangana United front
  4. Centre for Telangana Studies
  5. Telangana development association.
- He worked as chairman to **“Centre for Telangana Studies”**.
- Also worked as Registrar for CIEFL.
- The biography of Jaya Shankar **“Oduvani Muchchatalu”** was written by **Kompalli Srinivas Goud**.
- Prof. Jaya Shankar died on **21<sup>st</sup> June, 2011**.
- In 2014, Telangana government changed the name of Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University as **“Acharya Jaya Shankar Agricultural University”**.

### **Prof. Kodandaram:**

- His full name is Muddasani Kodandaram Reddy.
- He was born on 5<sup>th</sup> September, 1955. He belongs to **Mancherial district**.
- As a protest against casteism in the society, he removed “Reddy” from his name.
- He was a professor of **Political Science**.
- The prominent educationist Prof. Kodandaram played important role in the later phase of Telangana movement.
- In 2004, he founded **“Telangana Intellectuals Forum”**.
- On **24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009** Telangana Joint action committee was formed. Prof. Kodandaram was its convenor.
- He wrote a book **“Telangana Rashtrodayam”** (2015).

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In 2015, he was the 1<sup>st</sup> recipient of Acharya devobhava award.</li><li>• The important programs organized by TJAC, to which <b>Kodandaram was convenor</b>. They are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Palle palle Pattala payiki (all the villages on to Railway track)</li><li>◆ Million March</li><li>◆ Telangana March</li><li>◆ Sadak Bandh (Road closure)</li><li>◆ Vanta Varpu</li></ul></li><li>• In August, 2012 while speaking in the meeting of Employee's forum, Prof. Kodandaram gave slogan "<b>Congress Katham Karo, Telangana Hasil Karo</b>" (to close congress and to achieve Telangana).</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He founded "<b>Sampurna Telangana Praja Samithi</b>".</li><li>• He worked as a chairman to <b>Telangana united front</b>, which was founded in 2009.</li><li>• He wrote many books. He wrote a book "<b>Dvesham Pratipadika Kadu</b>" (Hatred is not the basis) along with G.S. Ram Mohan Rao as a protest for abolition of caste.</li><li>• Jadhav is known as a teacher for Kura Rajanna and Gaddar.</li><li>• Jadhav died on 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.</li></ul> |
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### **Prof. Keshav Rao Jadhav:**

- He is also known as "**Mr. Telangana**".
- He was born in 1933 at **Hussaini Alam, old city of Hyderabad**.
- While he was in higher school, he founded "**Tehzeeb**" organization.
- He worked as **English Professor** in Osmania University.
- He started a monthly magazine – **Olympus (Ovimpus)**. He worked as a member for "Mankind" magazine.
- In 1952, he participated in Non-Mulki movement while he was a student. During 1969 Telangana movement, he was arrested for 17 times.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1969 a rally was organized from Charminar to Raj Bhavan, during this rally a 16-year-old girl "Aruna" made a slogan "Jai Telangana", immediately police shot her and she died. Jadhav says this incident moved him a lot.
- Keshav Rao Jadhav participated in Human Rights movement as a follower of socialist movement leader **Ram Manohar Lohiya**.

### **Konda Laxman Bapuji:**

- He was born on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 1915 at **Wankidi Village of Asifabad district**.
- In Hyderabad, his house is on the shores of Hussain Sagar which was named as "**Jala Dhrushyam**". He took active part in freedom struggle of India and also fought against Nizam.
- He took part in all the stages of Telangana movement starting from 1952 Non – Mulki movement till later phase of Telangana movement.
- In 1952, for the 1<sup>st</sup> time he won as "MLA" from **Asifabad constituency**. In 1957, he won from Chinna Konduru (Bhuvanagiri) and worked as Deputy speaker during 1957-60.
- During 1969 movement, he was the 1<sup>st</sup> person to resign for the Minister post in support of Telangana.
- In 2012, he breathed his last in his house "Jala Dhrushyam".

### **R. Vidya Sagar Rao:**

- He belongs to Jaji Reddy village of **Nalgonda district**.
- He worked as a junior Engineer in the state government. Later, he joined as Engineer in the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Water Commission.
- In 1997 he retired as Chief Engineer from Central Water Commission.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- He published a book named “**Neellu-Nijalu**”, which explains the injustice done to Telangana region in irrigation. He has written many essays in different newspapers regarding the irrigation in Telangana.

### **CH. Hanumanth Rao:**

- He is well – known **economist from Telangana**. He belongs to Karimnagar.
- He worked as a member of 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and also as a member of planning commission.
- Prof. Hanumanth Rao supported the formation of small states on the basis of Better Governance and growth inclusion. Prof. Hanumanth Rao during his student life was a member of “**Hyderabad Student Union**” for almost 12 years.
- He wrote many books on **Telangana development and for the status of statehood to Telangana**.
- From 1982 – 86, he was a member of Planning Commission and from 1982 – 84 he was also a member of Economic Advisory council for Reserve Bank of India. Apart from this, he was also member in many committees and councils.
- In 2004, Indian Government awarded him “**Padma Bhushan**” for his services in economic sector. He was awarded honourary doctorate by Kakatiya University and Sri Krishna Devaraya University.
- He gave speeches along with Prof. Jaya Shankar to enlighten the people regarding developmental inequalities in Andhra Pradesh and regional inequalities.

### **Biyyala Janardhan Rao:**

- He was very dear for Adivasis and Girijans (Tribals).
- During 1993-95, he did extensive research on the Tribals protest in Andhra Pradesh.

- In 1985, he did research on the topic “Land Alienation in Tribal Areas” and was awarded Ph.D.
- Along with Prof. Jaya Shankar he gave speech on developmental inequalities and regional inequalities in Andhra Pradesh and thereby sown seeds for the later stage of Telangana Movement.
- He took active part in establishing TRS party in 2001 and for preparing Manifesto of Telangana Rashtra Samithi.

### **Manikonda Veda Kumar:**

- He took part in early stage and also later stage of Telangana movement.
- In 2000, along with other friends he founded “**Forum for a Better Hyderabad**” organization. He founded “**Forum for sustainable Telangana**” and was chairman for it.
- He did efforts to bring awareness among public regarding clean and green, conservation of lakes & water bodies and to prevent the use of plastic.

### **Other organizations founded by him are:**

- ◆ Telangana Resource Centre
- ◆ Deccan Community Academy

### **Mallepally Laxmaiah:**

- He was born in Jangaon village, Ramagundam Mandal of Peddapalli district in the year 1961. He is a Journalist.
- His book – **Dalita Paksham** (Compilation of essays).
- He founded “**Centre for Dalit Studies**” and fought for Dalit rights. He played an important role in Telangana Intellectual forum, which was formed for Separate Telangana.

### **Burra Ramulu:**

- He belongs to Warangal.
- From child hood, he had revolutionary ideology. During student stage, he participated in 1969 Telangana movement.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• While pursuing M.A Economics in Kakatiya University, he joined in Students organization PDSU and became Student leader.</li><li>• Later he went towards revolutionary movement and joined in “<b>Jana Shakti</b>” party.</li><li>• From student life, he had awareness regarding rights and later he played important role in Civil rights organization. And was its member.</li><li>• After 1990 consequences, he totally left politics and continued to be Civil rights activists.</li><li>• In 1996, due to differences with Civil rights organization, he came out and founded “<b>Human Rights forum</b>” along with a follower <b>Bala Gopal</b>.</li><li>• He fought for the rights of Dalits, Tribals and women.</li><li>• He worked as Economics professor in Kakatiya University.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He is familiar to all as Human rights activist.</li><li>• For some period, he was a member in APCLC and he played important role in discussions 7 negotiations between Government and Maoists.</li><li>• After the formation of Telangana state, the Government Constituted “<b>Hara Gopal Committee</b>” with 25 members, who were educationists in different subjects and experts. The main purpose of this <b>Hara Gopal committee</b> is to prepare the syllabus for Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 and other exams which are to be conducted by TSPSC in future.</li></ul> |
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### **Books written by Ramulu are:**

- ◆ Sara Katha (1985)
- ◆ Gibathukendhuku ( why this life)
- ◆ Tovva Kosam
- ◆ Abivruddhi Rupantharam.

### **Prof. Hara Gopal:**

- He is a well-known political analyst and human rights activist.
- He worked as **Political Science** professor in Hyderabad central University.
- During later phase of Telangana movement, he took part in the media discussions on the topic “**Telangana Oka Prathyeka Rashtram**” (Telangana, a separate state) and he explained the necessity of forming separate state.
- In June, 1993 prof. Hara Gopal represented India in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Human Rights Convention held at Vietnam, on the invitation of united Nations council.

### **V. Prakash:**

- He is a well-known political analyst. During Telangana movement, he did analysis of political, social and economic conditions in different television channels.
- During 1990's, he made efforts along with Jaya Prakash to spread the ideology of Telangana.
- He played important role in **Telangana United front and Telangana Mahasabha**.
- In 2001 when T.R.S party was established, he worked as party founding member and General Secretary and also as party Spokesperson.
- He is managing Jaya Shankar's “**Telangana Research and development Centre**”.
- After the formation of Telangana state, he wrote a book “**Telangana Udyamala Charithra – Rashtra Avirbhavam** (Telangana movement's history – formation of state)” to take forward the history of Telangana movement to future generations.
- He played an important role in the formation of “**Melbourne Telangana forum**” and “**Telangana Association of South Africa**” by Telangana people in foreign countries.

## Students in Telangana movement

- Hugh Grey, a western researcher in his book “**Andhra Pradesh Political system – Telangana politics**” has stated as follows:
- “Regionalism is a strong point in Andhra Pradesh politics, it is ready to burn always. The interesting thing is that it starts burning not by Political leaders but due to Students”.
- By the statement made by Hugh Grey, it is clear that there is a strong link between Telangana movement and the students.
- Students played immense role during all the stages of Telangana movement. During 1969 movement, students, Student unions left the schools & colleges for 9 months and participated in the movement.
- During the movement, about 369 students sacrificed their lives and thousands were injured for separate Telangana.
- Later many students organized formed student’s associations and fought for separate Telangana.

### **Telangana Students Front:**

- “Telangana Students front” was founded on **14<sup>th</sup> October, 1998 as a subsidiary organization of Telangana Jana Sabha.**

#### **Its aims and objectives are:**

1. Conservation of Telangana history and culture.
2. To implement G.O. 610 (Government order)
3. To include Telangana language in school text books.
- Telangana Students front fought for the above objectives from 1998 to 2003.
- It organized many meetings to explain and bring awareness regarding the injustice done to Telangana students in studies and employment.

- Telangana students front not only participated in the movement but it also organized many awareness programs in rural areas to spread the movement.

### **Telangana Students Association:**

- Telangana Students Association was formed on **8<sup>th</sup> August, 2006** by the partnership of SC, ST and BC student’s associations.

### **Resolutions of**

#### **Telangana Student’s Association:**

1. to work for Socialist Telangana with the ideologies of Ambedkar and Phule.
2. to fight for achieving Telangana not under the leadership of landlord but under socialist leadership.
- Telangana student’s association organized big open meeting in August, 2006 with 10,000 students. The important guests for this meeting were George Fernandez, Gaddar, Rasamayi Balakishan, Simhadri and other student leaders and they addressed the meeting.
- This association took part in the “**Maha Sanskruthika Shanti Yatra**” organized by **Gaddar in 2007**.
- This rally took place for **24 days** from **Manuguru of Khammam district to Bellampalli of Adilabad district**.
- In this way, this association with the Partnership of BC, SC & ST students associations played its role in taking forward Telangana movement.

### **Telangana Research Scholars**

#### **Association:**

- In September, 2006 Telangana Research Scholars association was formed under the leadership of P. Shankar.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> September, 2007** as a part of Telangana liberation day a big open meeting was organized by Telangana Research Scholars association and Telangana student’s organization near Arts college.

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### **Telangana Vidyarthi Vedika (TVV):**

- It was established on **27<sup>th</sup> October, 2006**.
- President – **Janjarla Ramesh Babu**.
- General Secretary – Shiva Kumar.

### **The main objectives of TVV:**

1. To fight for the formation of separate Telangana State.
  2. To strive for the implementation of 610 G.O.
  3. To strive for the implementation of Scientific education system in Telangana.
  4. Primary education should be given in Mother tongue.
- TVV organized many programs for achieving above objectives.
  - TVV also participated in the "**Maha Shanti Yatra**" organized by Gaddar for 24 days. The main slogan of Maha Shanti Yatra was that "**We want our water, we want our land and our jobs, we want our Telangana**".
  - **The concluding meeting of MahaShanti yatra was organized at Arts College on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2007.**

### **Telangana United Students Association:**

- Telangana United student's association was formed under the leadership of **Veeragoni Chaitanya Goud in January, 2008**.
- Telangana united student's association was formed by the partnership of all the 32 student's organizations to fight together for the formation of Separate Telangana state and to strengthen Telangana movement.
- This association has organized Telangana conference at Tagore auditorium on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2008 and demanded to declare separate Telangana immediately.
- All the political parties, Telangana public associations, student's organizations attended this meeting and declared its support for separate Telangana.

### **Osmania University Students JAC:**

- Osmania University Students JAC was formed on **21<sup>st</sup> November, 2009**.
- The chairman for this committee was **Pidamarthi Ravi**.
- This Joint action committee was formed by **26 Students associations**.
- During Telangana movement, the credit of forming and giving effect to joint action committee goes to Student's associations.
- The historic Osmania University Arts College became a stage for the formation of Student's JAC and for spreading the movement.

### **Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Garjana Sabha:**

- On **3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2010** "**Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Garjana**" Sabha was organized at Arts college.
- On **5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010** Central government called for all party meeting. Two days before this all-party meeting in Delhi, O.U JAC has organized this meeting (Maha Garjana) to show its strength and the necessity of forming separate Telangana State.
- Police did not give permission to this meeting, students got permission from High Court.
- **Vangapalli Srinivas** was the President for this historical meeting. Lakhs of students attended this meeting from all over Telangana.
- In this meeting, Pidamarthi Ravi said that "**if the decision is not given in the favour of separate Telangana during All party meeting, the people going to Andhra for Sankranti festival will not be allowed to enter Telangana**".
- **Balka Suman** (TRSV chairman) said that the student's movement will not be stopped till the formation of self – governing Telangana State.
- **Prof. Kodandaram** said in his speech that "The India – Pakistan" border is not a Wagah but it seems to be here surrounding the

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| <p>Osmania Campus due to the presence of camps”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MRPS president Manda Krishna Madiga said in his speech that the movement should be well planned and should be non – violent but not like 1969 movement. He said that Telangana will not be formed by political leaders, it is believed by the people that it is only possible by students.</li></ul> <p><b>Commemoration day of the Martyrs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>8<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b> students organized Commemoration day of Martyrs at <b>Telugu University</b>. Student’s started as a rally from arts college but police stopped them at NCC gate. By this student’s protested and police opened tear gas and beat the students.</li><li>• On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010</b> Central government constituted Justice Sri Krishna committee. Students agitated because the word “Telangana” is not mentioned in the declaration of this committee.</li><li>• Sri Krishna committee has to analyse 7 issues but it included only 1 issue related to the possibility of formation of Telangana. Due to this, once again Osmania University became a battle field.</li><li>• Students conducted “Pada Yatra (rally)” to bring awareness among people.</li></ul> <p><b>OU JAC Maha Padayatra:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From <b>18<sup>th</sup> January to 7<sup>th</sup> February 2010</b> organized padayatra all over Telangana under the leadership of OU JAC. <b>This Padayatra was started at OU campus on 18<sup>th</sup> January and concluded at KU campus on 7<sup>th</sup> February.</b></li><li>• This Maha Padayatra was initiated to take Telangana movement into the villages. The students from all the Universities of Telangana participated in this padayatra.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The students were divided into 2 groups (north, south) and took part in padayatra for 21 days. Later on, 7<sup>th</sup> February all the student’s met at Kakatiya University.</li><li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> February, the students organized an open meeting at KU named as “<b>Polikeka</b>” and concluding the padayatra.</li><li>• The important guests who attended this meeting were Swamy Agnivesh, Deshapati Srinivas and Manda Krishna Madiga.</li><li>• This Padayatra which was conducted for 21 days in Telangana Villages has pressurized the people’s representatives and centre, state governments.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Ranabheri Sabha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2010</b> “<b>Telangana Vidyarthi Ranabheri</b>” Sabha was organized in the premises of Nizam College with the permission of High court for the formation of separate Telangana state.</li><li>• This meeting was organized by ABVP, which is subsidiary organization of BJP.</li><li>• BJP leader and opposition leader in Lok Sabha “<b>Sushma Swaraj</b>” attended this meeting and gave her support for separate Telangana.</li></ul> <p><b>Na Raktham – Na Telangana (My blood – My Telangana):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> January, 2010</b> by the inspiration of Subash Chandra Bose all the students in Telangana have organized blood donation program by name “Na Raktham–Na Telangana”.</li><li>• ABVP students played important role in this program.</li></ul> <p><b>Vidyarthula Polikeka:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>7<sup>th</sup> February, 2010</b> students organized big open meeting by name “Poli Keka” at Kakatiya University (Warangal) and concluded the pada yatra.</li></ul> |
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<p><b>Assembly Muttadi (Assembly encirclement):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>20<sup>th</sup> February, 2010</b> student's JAC gave a call for "Assembly Muttadi" as Telangana Ministers and MLA's were not resigning for separate Telangana. During this, "<b>Siripuram Yadaiah</b>" committed suicide at NCC gate and later died.</li></ul> <p><b>Manukota Incident:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>28<sup>th</sup> May, 2010</b> the students of Osmania, Kakatiya University have protested &amp; stopped the "Odarpu Yatra" of Y.S. Jagan at Manukota (Mahbubabad railway station)</li></ul> <p><b>Chalo Osmania:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Student's gave a call for "Chalo Osmania" on <b>11<sup>th</sup> January, 2011</b>.</li><li>Student's protested in various ways demanding to recall para military forces from Osmania campus.</li></ul> <p><b>Chalo Assembly (2011):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>21<sup>st</sup> February, 2011</b> because of "Students Chalo Assembly" Violence took place in Osmania. Police opened fire with rubber bullets, lathi charged and caused arrests which appeared like a battle field.</li><li>But also, some students crossed the police barriers and reached assembly with the slogans "Jai Telangana".</li></ul> <p><b>Dharna (Protest) at Jantar Mantar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>25<sup>th</sup> February, 2011</b> Osmania Law students staged dharna for Telangana bill in Parliament at Jantar Mantar, Delhi.</li></ul> <p><b>Students Mass Hunger Strike:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Osmania Students went on mass hunger strike from <b>11<sup>th</sup> July to 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2011</b> for separate Telangana state.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Garjana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>15<sup>th</sup> February, 2012</b> students organized open meeting "Telangana Vidyarthi Garjana" at Osmania University campus.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>17<sup>th</sup> September, 2012</b> the way to the arts college terrace was closed as it was liberation day. So, students <b>Ashanna, Sampath Nayak</b> around 11 pm climbed to the terrace of arts college with the help of wire and hoisted black flags.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Padayatra:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>"Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Padayatra" was conducted by students from Telangana cities to Osmania University from <b>26<sup>th</sup> November to 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2012</b>. It was concluded on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2012.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Bahiranga Sabha (open meeting):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>24<sup>th</sup> January, 2013</b> Kakatiya University students JAC organized "Telangana students open meeting" in Warangal for the implementation of Telangana declaration.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Pradarshana:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>28<sup>th</sup> January, 2013</b> Telangana students JAC organized "Telangana Vidyarthi Maha Pradarshana".</li><li>On <b>17<sup>th</sup> April, 2013</b> Parakala Prabhakar's book "<b>101 lies (Abaddhalu)</b>" on Telangana inauguration program was going on at press club in Basheer Bagh. So, students tried to stop the program, there by police arrested them.</li><li>On <b>7<sup>th</sup> September, 2013</b> AP NGO's have organized "Save Andhra Pradesh" meeting at <b>L.B. Stadium, Hyderabad</b>. Police arrested the students who tried to obstruct the program. In this meeting, Bala Raju Yadav and Constable Srinivas made "Jai Telangana" slogan.</li></ul> <p><b>Telangana Vidyarthi Yuddhabheri Sabha:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>21<sup>st</sup> September, 2013</b> "<b>Telangana Vidyarthi Yuddhabheri</b>" open meeting was organized at arts college by O.U JAC for "Telangana with 10 districts".</li></ul>
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- On **16<sup>th</sup> December, 2013** students encircled Raj Bhavan demanding Telangana without any conditions.
- On **7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014** students encircled assembly as a protest because the discussions were going on against Telangana when Telangana bill was introduced in Assembly.
- ABVP played active role in achieving Telangana state and for its formation.

### **Role of Journalists**

- On 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2001 “**Telangana Journalists Forum**” was formed at Press club, Basheer Bagh.

#### **The founding members of TJF are:**

- ◆ Allam Narayana, Kranthi, Palle Ravi Kumar, Shashikanth, A. Ramana Kumar, N. Venu Gopal.
- During Telangana movement, **Allam Narayana was worked as a President of Telangana Journalist forum.**
- Journalists took part in all the protests activities organized by TJAC and gave the information of all the programs to the public with reality.
- On **9<sup>th</sup> March, 2010** a journalist **Sunil Kumar** from Warangal district committed suicide for separate Telangana.
- First journalist Martyr during Telangana movement was **Sunil Kumar**.
- On **28<sup>th</sup> April, 2010** Journalists from all over Telangana went on “One day Relay hunger strike” with a slogan “**Telangana Kosam – Telangana Journalists**” under the aegis of Telangana Journalist forum.
- On **4<sup>th</sup> October, 2010** Journalist forum organized “**Hyderabad Media March**” for Telangana.
- On **5<sup>th</sup> December, 2010** Telangana Journalist forum organized “**Telangana Patrikeyula Mahasabha**” in R.T.C Kala Bhavan and demanded to introduce Telangana bill in Parliament.

- Telangana Journalist forum President Allam Narayana was the President for this meeting also.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 TJF organized Mock assembly at Khairtabad on Telangana issue.
- This was organized as a protest against the media management and on the restrictions of Telangana Journalists mentioned in the 8<sup>th</sup> chapter of Sri Krishna committee report.
- From 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 Journalists under TJF organized Dharna (protest) at Jantar Mantar, Delhi with the name “**Kalam – Kavathu (Pen–March)**” for Separate Telangana.
- The Slogan for this protest was “**Pen in one hand – movement with other hand**” Political leaders from different parties, journalists and leaders of public associations attended this meeting.

#### **Journalists Self -respect Rally:**

- On 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 Telangana journalists under TJF organized Self – respect rally from **Sundarayya Park to Indira Park** as a protest against the discrimination done to Telangana journalists by Seemandhra government.

#### **Allam Narayana:**

- Allam Narayana belongs to **Jagityal**. After Telangana state formation, he became the 1<sup>st</sup> **Chairperson of the Press academy**.
- He worked as a editor of the newspaper “**Jeevan Gadda**” and wrote articles in Telangana dialect such as:
  - ◆ Allam - Karam ◆ Life line ◆ Pranahita
- **Poems written by him are:**
  - ◆ **Ee Kalapu Dukhamu** (2004) – in this he depicted the destruction of Telangana language.
  - ◆ **Yadi – Manadi**
  - ◆ Jagityala Palle.

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### **Mudiganti Sujatha Reddy:**

- The story books written under her editorship are:
  - ◆ **Telangana Tholi Tharam Kathalu** (Early generation stories)
  - ◆ **Telangana Mali Tharam kathalu** (later generation stories)

### **Ghanta Chakrapani:**

- He worked as sub – editor to Udayam and Andhra Jyothi newspaper.
- He used to write columns every week in Namaste Telangana with the name “Ghanta Padham”.

### **Nellutla Venu Gopal:**

- In 1972 during his childhood, he participated in Telangana movement.
- He worked actively in Radical Student Union.
- From 1984 – 96, he worked as a editor for “**Radical March**” magazine.
- From 1996 he wrote hundreds of essays on Telangana history and on the wish of separate Telangana. These essays were published in different newspapers.
- In 2005, he established a monthly magazine named “**Veekshanam**” and is continuing as its editor.
- **His literary works:**
  - ◆ **Telangana Tandlata**
  - ◆ **Lechi Nilichina Telangana** (Compilation of essays)
  - ◆ Udyamala Nepadhyam
  - ◆ Telangana Rashtra Samasyalu (Editor)
  - ◆ 50 years of Andhra Pradesh (Editor)
- 72 essays written in “Lechi Nilichina Telangana” which is a compilation of essays did research & gave information on various topics such as Telangana’s historical heritage, police action on Hyderabad Samsathanam, Telangana movement, decisions of government

on Telangana and the migrations of Coastal Andhra people etc.

### **Pittala Ravinder:**

- He worked as a working journalist in different newspapers. He belongs to Karimnagar.  
**Ex.:** Rachchabanda, Jeevana Gadda, Udayam and Vartha newspaper.
- He worked as State Vice – President and State General Secretary of **Telangana intellectual forum** which was formed during later phase of Telangana movement.
- **Books written by Pittala Ravinder are:**
  - ◆ Telangana March
  - ◆ Singareni Parinamalu - Paryavasanalu.
  - ◆ Singareni Samskaranalu-Oka Parisheelana
  - ◆ Boggu Porallo
  - ◆ Bhumi Pundu (on open cast mining).

### **Uma Maheshwari:**

- She worked as a editor for woman’s magazine “**Bhumika**”.
- Bhumika magazine has published a compilation with 200 papers on Telangana problems and history.

### **HMTV Dasha-Disha program:**

- During the movement, “Andhra Pradesh Dasha – Disha” was organized by HMTV under **K. Ram Chandra Murthy**.
- The discussions and arguments which took place in this program gave awareness among Andhra & Telangana people and they started thinking. It also minimized the difference of opinions among the activists of both the regions.

### **T- News:**

- During Telangana movement, Telangana channel “Raj News” was established to bring the true conditions before the people.
- Later, Raj News channel was changed as “T- News”.

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- During Telangana movement, different analysis programs were organized by journalists and analysts on political, social and economic conditions in support of Telangana. The Journalists are:
  - ◆ Jwala Narsingh Rao ◆ V. Prakash
  - ◆ Prof. K. Nageshwar ◆ Bandaru Srinivas Rao
  - ◆ Ghanta Chakrapani

### **Role of Employees in Movement**

#### **Telangana NGO Union:**

- Telangana NGO union had the lead role in the history of Telangana movement.
- In 1946, during Nizam rule (Hyderabad state) Telangana NGO union was formed with the name "**Mulajim Union**".
- **Abdul Gaffar Hussain** was the 1<sup>st</sup> President elected for Mulajim Union.
- This Union was given identification through a farman issued by 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam "**Mir Osman Ali Khan**".
- "Mulajim Union opposed the jobs given to Non-Mulkis" against Mulki rules during the Military rule after Hyderabad state merged with Indian Union.
- In 1967, **Mulajim Union** changed as "**Telangana Non – Gazetted officer's Union**".
- During 1969 Telangana movement, TNGO union active role under the leadership of **K.R. Amose and Swaminathan**.
- TNGO Union protested when non – locals were appointed in thousands for Telangana jobs against the 1975 Presidential order.
- TNGO union fought for the implementation of 610 G.O which was passed by N.T.R government.
- In 2005, **D. Sudhakar** became the President of TNGO Union.

#### **Telangana Employees Forum:**

- **Telangana employee's forum was formed on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2001.**
- Telangana employee's forum
  - ◆ President – **C. Vittal**
  - ◆ General Secretary – **Gopal Reddy**
- Before this forum was formed, Telangana employees gave memorandum for the implementation of 610 G.O under the leadership to C. Vittal to the then Chief Minister Chandra Babu Naidu.
- Because of this, Government has appointed a commission with IAS officer **Girglani** as its head for the implementation of 610 G.O.
- In 2002, Telangana employee's forum has organized Sabhas (meetings) & protests all over Telangana for the implementation of the primary report given by the Girglani commission.
- In January, 2004 **Telangana Employees forum have inaugurated “2004 Diary”** in Ashoka Hotel, Hyderabad in the presence of Prof. Jaya Shankar.
- This diary contained detail information regarding the injustice done to Telangana region. During movement, this diary helped a lot for spreading the ideology of separate Telangana.
- In 2006, Telangana employee's forum have organized "**Quit Telangana**" movement as government did not resolve the issues pointed out by employee's forum.

#### **Telangana Employees Joint Action Committee:**

- In July, 2006 all the Telangana Employee's forums together formed as Telangana Employee's Joint action Committee under the leadership of **C. Vittal** for the implementation of suggestions given by the Girglani commission in its report.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All 26 forums except <b>TNGO</b> (Telangana non-gazetted officers) joined this Joint action committee. Among these TRTU (Telangana Regional Teachers Union) played important role.</li><li>• The then TRTU leaders were <b>Katamguri Satyanarayana Reddy</b> and <b>T. Prabhakar</b>.</li><li>• In <b>2007</b>, the T.N.G.O union under the presidentship of <b>Sudhakar</b> joined into Telangana employees joint action committee.</li><li>• After the union of T.N.G.O with Telangana employees Joint action committee, the action committee members were:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Chairman – <b>Sudhakar</b></li><li>◆ Secretary General – <b>C. Vittal</b></li></ul></li><li>• After the retirement of Sudhakar, Swamy Goud was appointed as the Chairman of Telangana employees Joint action committee.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Chairman – Swami Goud</li><li>◆ Co-Chairman – Tadakamalla Vivek</li></ul></li><li>• On <b>9th October, 2009</b> when Supreme Court gave Judgement that Hyderabad is a free-zone, then employee's forum have conducted rallies and protested. From then till 2014 February when Telangana Bill was passed in Parliament the employee's forums played important role in the movement.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In this, Prof. Jaya Shankar, M.T. Khan (Civil rights forum leader), TRS leader Harish Rao addressed the meeting.</li><li>• As part of this yatra, in meetings all over Telangana TNGO leaders &amp; others demanded the government for the implementation of Girglani commission report, G.O. 610.</li><li>• Commercial Tax department Joint action committee was formed by <b>Tadakamalla Vivek</b>.</li><li>• On <b>21st October, 2009</b> Telangana employees Joint action committee along with KCR conducted “<b>Siddipet Udyoga Garjana</b>” meeting.</li></ul> |
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### **Role of Advocates in Telangana Movement**

- Advocates played important role in the later phase of Telangana movement.

#### **Telangana Advocates JAC:**

- In December, 2009 Telangana Advocates JAC was formed.
  - ◆ State Convenor – **M. Rajender Reddy**
  - ◆ Co-convenor –  
**Puligari Govardhan Reddy**
- Advocates responded to every call given by Telangana JAC. Thousands of lawyers from the districts played active role during the movement.
- On 29th November, 2009 government tried to disturb the fast unto death of KCR. On the same day, the lawyers started hunger strikes in the **Ranga Reddy District Court**.
- On **5th January, 2010** Lawyers protested differently by granting Visas to the Non-Telangana drivers. (Making the words of the then Chief Minister late. YSR true that if Telangana arrives, you must bring visas to come to Hyderabad).

#### **TNGO's Telangana Yatra for implementation of 610 G.O:**

- On **20th December, 2006** TNGO union conducted Telangana Yatra to bring pressure on the government for the implementation of 610 G.O.
- This Yatra was started from the head office of TNGO at Nampally by **Prof. Hara Gopal**. In this Yatra, around 600 vehicles (cars, jeeps) went as a rally to all the districts of Telangana and finally reached Hyderabad.
- The concluding meeting of this Yatra was conducted in **Indira Priyadarshini Auditorium at public Gardens**.

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- On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 under the auspices of lawyers “one crore signature collection” program was conducted for Telangana.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2010 lawyers gave a call for “Chalo Raj Bhavan” and tried to invade Raj Bhavan.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2010 two thousand lawyers held Dharna at Jantar Mantar, Delhi demanding for the introduction of Telangana bill in Parliament. Later police obstructed when lawyers tried to invade parliament. TJAC chairman Kodandaram, BJP spokesman Javadekar attended & supported the dharna of lawyers.
- On 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 a CD of movement songs named “Telangana Nyaya Sangramam” written by Gopi Reddy Chandra Shekar Reddy (advocate) was inaugurated.
- On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 lawyers obstructed the Group 1 Mains exam conducted by APPSC as Telangana quota was not decided (Previously they obstructed Prelims also).

### Praja Court lo Chalo Assembly:

- On 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 Lawyers JAC organized “Praja Court lo Chalo Assembly” Program at Veterinary Bhavan in Masab Tank.
- This Praja Court was conducted as a protest against the government, police action when TJAC conducted Chalo Assembly on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2013.

### Participation of Doctors in Telangana movement

- Doctors formed into different associations as a part of Telangana movement.
- Dr. A. Gopala Kishan, one of the founding members of 1969 separate Telangana movement have formed Telangana Doctors forum as its President.

### Telangana Medical joint action Committee:

- Telangana Government Doctors forum was formed under the aegis of Dr. Ramesh.
- Doctors of Telangana was formed by Dr.Narasiah Goud, Dr. Suresh Chandra and others.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2010 “Medical Students Garjana” was held in Osmania Medical college, which was attended by all the medical students and doctors of Telangana and demanded to introduce separate Telangana bill in the parliament.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 as a part of “Palle palle pattala paiki” program the doctors under the leadership of Bura Narasaiah Goud have conducted “Polyclinics on railway tracks” on the tracks near Bibinagar and gave free medical services to Telangana activists.
- On 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 doctors participated in the “Million March” organized by Telangana political JAC with white dresses.
- As a part of “Vanta-varpu” program conducted by JAC in Hyderabad, the doctors JAC under the leadership of Bura Narasaiah Goud conducted “Vanta – Varpu” at Clock tower, Secunderabad.

### “Doctors Sankaravam” meeting in Vikarabad:

- On 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 the “Doctors Sankaravam” meeting was held at Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy district under the aegis of Telangana Doctors Joint Action Committee.
- TJAC chairman Prof. Kodandaram was the Chief Guest to this meeting.

### Women in Telangana Movement

- Telangana women took the lead in the struggle of the Telangana Society from the beginning without any compromise when compared with male. The women have once again shown their

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| <p>fighting spirit in the later phase Telangana movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Belli Lalitha, Vimalakka, Sandhya, Jagruti Kavita, Surepalli Sujatha, Allam Padma, Jyoti Kiran, Vijayashanti, Padma Devender Reddy, Vanam Jhansi, Ratnamala and many others played active role in the separate Telangana movement.</li><li><b>Telangana Women's Joint Action Committee (TWJAC)</b> was formed in the year <b>2009</b>. This JAC has played active role in bringing together all the women and coordinating programs during Telangana movement.</li><li>On <b>31<sup>st</sup> January, 2010</b> “<b>State level Women's conference</b>” was organized under the aegis of Women's JAC. In this conference, they demanded to implement the separate state formation which was declared by Union Minister Chidambaram on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009.</li><li>On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2013</b> Telangana Women's JAC have organized “<b>Dhoom–Dham</b>” program at Dharna Chowk (Chindu Yellamma Vedika), Hyderabad.</li><li>This program was jointly conducted by Arunodaya Cultural Federation, POW, Telangana Women's JAC and Women emancipation organization.</li><li>Telangana Women have participated in the movement with the symbols of Telangana Culture such as “Bonalu and Bathukamma”.</li></ul> | <p>book “<b>Dimensions of Telangana development</b>” at a meeting held in Osmania University under the aegis of Centre for Telangana Studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>N.R.I. Madhu K. Reddy</b> attended this meeting, he studied the book “Dimensions of Telangana Under development” and analysed the information, then he types the information himself (about 60 pages) and launches a website named “<b>Telangana.org</b>” (Telangana.org) and in this website he kept that book.</li><li>By this, many Telangana people in US were able to understand how and what Telangana lost under the Andhra colonial rule.</li><li>During <b>1999</b> elections, Telangana Development forum gave advertisements regarding the injustice done to Telangana by Andhra people in different newspapers such as Deccan Chronical and Varta.</li><li>During 2004 and 2009 elections, TDF gave advertisements named “<b>Telangana Kanniti Gadha</b>” and printed lakhs of pocket size booklets named “<b>Andhra Valasa Palanalo Telangana</b>” (Telangana in Andhra migration rule) and distributed to Telangana Voters.</li><li>In <b>2010</b>, the TDF held a conference on Telangana issues in US titled as “<b>Telangana Banquet Night</b>” and invited Prof. Madhusudhan Reddy, prof. Jaya Shankar, R. Vidya Sagar Rao, Prof. Harinath and V. Prakash.</li><li>On <b>18<sup>th</sup> December, 2011</b> Telangana Development forum India have organized <b>4<sup>th</sup> “Pravasa Telangana Diwas”</b> at Revenue Gardens, Karimnagar.</li></ul> |
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### NRI's in Telangana movement

#### Telangana Development Forum (TDF) – 1999:

- This was the 1<sup>st</sup> Telangana Association formed in America.
- Forum formed due to the efforts of **Madhu K. Reddy and Sudheer Kodhati**. Before the formation of TDF, on 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> August, 1997 **Prof. Jaya Shankar** have released a

#### Telangana NRI Association (TENA):

- Some people separated from TDF and formed TENA in the year **2006**.
  - Chairman – **Narayana Swamy Venkata Yogi**
  - President – **Venkat Maroju**
  - Vice President – **Amar Karimella**

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Telangana NRI association</b> every year announces awards for the artists, poets and persons in social research organizations.</li><li>1. Kaloji Award –<br/>for efforts in Telangana Literature</li><li>2. Chindu Yellamma Award –<br/>Telangana art and architecture</li><li>3. Prof. Jaya Shankar Award –<br/>Telangana Sociology – Outstanding research</li><li>4. Komaram Bheem Award – for those who worked for a change in Telangana society.</li><li>5. Suravaram Pratap Reddy award – Publishing assistance for encouraging new authors and writers.</li><li>6. Paidi Jayaraj award – for those who produces short films for upgrading the lives of Telangana downtrodden people.</li><li>7. Shoibullah Khan ward – for journalists who played active role in Telangana movement and for upgrading of Telangana society.</li><li>• On <b>15<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b> as a support to “<b>Sakala Janula Samme</b>” program Telangana NRI’s organized big exhibition named “<b>Telangana Kavathu</b>” at America’s capital city Washington.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>uniting all the IT employees in the software company.</li><li>• As there were increase of suicides from 2009, TNF have organized Anti – suicide rallies. They tried to increase the confidence in the youth with the slogan “<b>Suicides Vaddura – Telangana Muddura</b>”.</li><li>• TNF have shoot a short film named “<b>Tiragabadda Telangana</b>” with a intention to present the history of Telangana movement to future generations.</li><li>• In support of Sakala Janula Samme, TNF conducted rally from <b>Sundarayya Vignana Kendram to Indira park</b>.</li><li>• Blood donation camp was organized in Osmania university on the occasion of the death anniversary of Siripuram Yadaiah.</li><li>• Telangana Netizens forum inaugurated the book “<b>Jala Sadhana Samaram</b>” written by Duscharla Satyanarayana in the presence of KCR.</li><li>• A conference was organized in Warangal NIT with a name “<b>Reconstruction of Telangana with the inspiration of Jaya Shankar Sir</b>”.</li></ul> |
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### **Melbourne Telangana Forum (2013):**

- Founding president –  
**Nukala Venkateshwar Reddy**.
- Residents of London, South Africa have formed Telangana forums and supported Telangana movement.
- **Kastala Subba Rao**, owner of IT company from Khammam played important role in the formation “**Telangana association of south Africa**”.

### **Spreading of Telangana ideology in social media:**

### **Telangana Netizens Forum (TNF):**

- **Telangana Netizens forum (TNF)** was formed to strengthen Telangana movement by

### **Telangana Information Technology Association (TITA):**

- Telangana Information Technology Association (TITA) was formed with a intention to make IT experts part of Telangana movement. **Sandeep Kumar Makthala** was the President of TITA.
- TITA along with Telangana government have conducted a program “**Digithan**” to increase digital literacy in Telangana region.

### **Mission Telangana Website – Konatham Dileep:**

- Google company employee **Konatham Dileep** have launched a website named “Mission Telangana” to give information regarding the incidents happening in Telangana.

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- Konatham Dileep have published a book titled “**A Rebuttal to Vishalandra Goebbels Propaganda**” with 101 explanations’ as a reply to “**Telangana 101 lies**” book written by Parakala Prabhakar.
- **Sangameshwar Rao** updated all the incidents taking place in Telangana in the facebook.
- **Dongari Nishant** of Suryapet have uploaded all the protests happening in Telangana and all the T.V discussions in the You tube.
- **Sujai** of Medak district was handling an I.T company in Bengaluru. During later phase of Telangana movement, he started “Sujaiblog. Blogspot. In” in social media and gave information regarding the movement to all the Telangana people in different countries.

### Other Programs

#### Meetings were held every Saturday in the name of charcha (discussions):

- Telangana Praja Front leader **Manikonda Veda Kumar** organised meetings every Saturday at 5 pm in his Oxford School, Himayat Nagar and used to call the experts to discuss any one issue of Telangana. Later these discussions were published in the newspaper.
- Veda Kumar conducted a Telangana Cultural Monthly Magazine named “**Deccan**”.

#### Charcha Newspaper:

- In 2001, **Pittala Ravinder** have started “Charcha” newspaper in Godavari Khani.
- Charcha newspaper published analytical essays on different issues of Telangana such as Godavari river waters, Singareni coal mines, formation of Telangana state and regarding movement.
- This newspaper was published as a daily paper for 4 years in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts. Later it was published as weekly magazine.

#### Telangana Times Newspaper:

- In January, 2006 1<sup>st</sup> edition of **Telangana Times monthly magazine** was published.
  - ◆ Telangana Times Working Editor – **Nagoba**
  - ◆ Honorary Editor – **Mallepalli Lakshmaiah**
- Telangana times published the analytical essays written by intellectuals on Telangana movement. Along with regular newspaper publications, Telangana times published three editions such as:
  1. Special women’s edition in 2006.
  2. 1969 Separate Telangana movement edition in June, 2006.
  3. Palamuru Special edition in October, November 2007.

#### Sahachara Book house:

- In 1997, **P. Shankar** re-started Sahachara Book house which was similar to Vishalandhra Book house. Sahachara Book house presented the books related to integrated history and culture of Telangana region.
- In 2001, at the time of formation of TRS party, Sahachara book house gave consolidated information regarding Telangana region to TRS party.

#### Telangana Gup-shup:

- Telangana supporter **Tirupati Rao** used to give small messages regarding Telangana movement to his friends from the year 1996.
- In 2007, Tirupati Rao started “**Telangana Gup-shup.com**”
- The members who want to receive S.M.S through Telangana Gup-Shup should join into “T-state” group.
- Telangana Gup-Shup gave information regarding Telangana movement continuously for some period of time.

## **Role of Civil Society groups, organised & unorganised sectors, castes and communities in Telangana movement**

### **Telangana Intellectuals forum:**

- In March, 2004 “**Telangana Intellectuals forum**” was formed to make Telangana educationists and intellectuals part of the movement.
  - ◆ The forum convenor – **Prof. Kodandaram**
- The important persons who took part in the formation of the forum were Prof. Jaya Shankar, Prof. Kodandaram, Nandini Siddha Reddy, Sridhar Rao Deshpande, C. Vittal, Deshapathi Srinivas, Pittala Ravinder, Prof. Revathi, Sridhar Swamy, Prof. Venkatanarayana and others.
- During 2004 General elections, this forum campaigned against the rules and policies of Telugu Desam Party. The intellectual’s forum widely campaigned to win Pro Telangana candidates in these elections.
- In 2005, the working group of the forum was formed.
  - ◆ President – **Prof. Kodandaram**
  - ◆ Vice-President – **Nandini Siddha Reddy**
  - ◆ General Secretary – **C. Vittal**
- Telangana intellectual’s forum conducted many awareness programs to bring awareness among public. They were:
- The forum organized various programs **to explain about Potireddy Padu Project which diverts Srisailam water to Rayalaseema and regarding Pulichintala Project which diverts water to Coastal Andhra** and how these projects are causing loss to Telangana.
- The forum filed cases to stop the Polavaram Project as Telangana tribal areas were under threat because of the project. The court gave stay on the project.
- Forum fought for the implementation of G.O. 610 and Girglani recommendations.
- Explained to the public about the need of Palamuru waterfall project.
- Forum pressurized the government to solve the problems of fluorosis.
- On 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2007 Telangana intellectual’s forum and Telangana Lecturers forum organized an open meeting against the corporate education at **Tandoor of Ranga Reddy district**.
- Forum studied and analysed the problems caused by the open cast mining and Singareni Privatization and brought these issues into lime light by conducting round table conference with the trade unions.
- Published a book “**Parinamalu-Paryavasanalu**” related to Singareni workers.
- Political parties and government responded to the essays written by the forum in the newspapers related to Sugar cane farmer problems.
- In Medak district, many farmers died due to the defects in the electricity line. This forum brought this into lime light.
- The intellectual forum explored the problems faced by the weavers of Dubbaka village of Medak district and submitted a memorandum to the collector.
- The Beedi industry was thrown into turmoil when the Central government wanted to print the skull symbol on the Beedi bundles. The forum held a round table meeting in Karimnagar on this issue and released a pamphlet.

### **Telangana women's Conference under the aegis of T.V.V**

- ❖ Telangana intellectual's forum fought for the problems faced by the women in Telangana region.
- ❖ On 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2005 Telangana intellectual's forum organised Telangana Women's conference at RTC Kala Bhavan in the Sammakka – Sarakka premises, Rani Rudrama hall on "Yellamma Vedika", Baghlingampally.

- On 4<sup>th</sup> March 2008, the intellectual's forum hosted a seminar on the topic "**Telangana Development under Y.S.R government**".
- The forum protested and organized many programs against the attitude of the Congress party towards the formation of Telangana state.
- The Central Government have allocated the **Department of Mining University Branch** in Ranchi to Andhra Pradesh State. Seemandhra leaders pressurized and shifted the Department of Mining University Branch to Seemandhra region.
- Intellectual's forum protested and demanded to set up the Branch of Mining University department in Kothagudem. The government came down and promised to set up a branch of mining university **in the premises of Satavahana University**.
- **Telangana Intellectuals forum published the following books:**
  - ◆ "Education in Telangana" against the Corporate education.
  - ◆ "Chedhirina Cheruvu" book for spreading the ideology on Telangana issue.
  - ◆ "Bhoomi Pundu" book on the open cast vandalism.
  - ◆ "5 years of congress rule" book during 2009 elections.

- ◆ Rajolibanda
- ◆ Telangana Development Myth
- ◆ Study in Telangana
- ◆ Articles on Telangana Political, Economic and Social conditions (Author – Sridhar Rao Deshpande); **Fluorosis (Author – Raji Reddy)** and other books.
- Telangana Intellectual's forum became the part of TJAC, which was formed on 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 and played active role in Separate Telangana movement.

### **Telangana Joint Action Committee (2006):**

- In 2004 general elections, the coalition won the elections which was formed for the formation of Separate Telangana. But the coalition did not make proper efforts for the achievement of Telangana. After the elections.
- Due to this, Akula Bhumaiah, Pasham Yadagiri, Chikkudu Prabhakar, Hanumanth and other social organization leaders decided to form a non-political forum for uniting all the Telangana powers.
- **In August, 2006** all the 32 Telangana Public organizations and movement organizations together formed as "Telangana Joint action Committee". Political parties did not join this committee.
- This JAC made efforts to spread the ideology of Telangana and pressurized the political parties for formation of Telangana state.

### **Telangana Sangharshana Samithi (TSS) 2006:**

- On **28<sup>th</sup> September, 2006** Telangana Sangharshana Samithi was formed by Tejavath Bellaiah Naik, Erra Johnson Madiga, P.Narsingh Rao, Addanki Dayakar, Yoganandam.
- TSS formed with a slogan that "**We want social Telangana but not Geographical Telangana**".

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The working group of TSS:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ President – <b>Tejavath Bellaiah Naik</b></li><li>◆ Vice-President – Mohammad Iqbal</li><li>◆ General Secretary – Yoganandam Goud</li></ul></li><li>• In support of this TSS, “<b>Telangana Students Association</b>” was formed in Osmania University. Convenor was <b>Raja Ram Yadav</b>.</li><li>• In 2006, at Press Club, Somajiguda in a protest <b>Tejavath Bellaiah Naik</b> slapped on the face of Lagadapati, when he insulted Telangana people by his words.</li><li>• On <b>17<sup>th</sup> September, 2006</b> TSS along with Telangana Students forum organized a meeting at Osmania Arts College on the occasion of Telangana merger day with thousands of students and public.</li><li>• The chief guest to this meeting was former Central Minister Gorge Fernandes, Gaddar, Pasam Yadagiri, Keshavaraj Jadhav attended the meeting demanding the Central Government to introduce Telangana bill in Parliament.</li></ul> | <p>Secretary of TSS. On this platform, an ultimatum was issued to central government to establish Telangana State by <b>30<sup>th</sup> September, 2007</b> otherwise, Satyagraha will be held from 2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2007.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>27<sup>th</sup> September, 2007</b> an open meeting was held by TSS with 30 thousand people at the Nizam College ground on Telangana bill.</li><li>• On <b>2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2007</b> Gandhi Jayanthi day “<b>Planeroco</b>” (Stop the plane) program was conducted at Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad.</li><li>• On <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 2007</b> on the occasion of Telangana Sabotage day, TSS conducted <b>Dharna at Jantar Mantar, Delhi</b> on Telangana bill with 2000 people.</li></ul> |
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### **TSS Maha Padayatra:**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Telangana Sangharshana Samithi, led by Tejavath Bellaiah Naik has conducted a thousand Kilometers (1016 Km) march in Telangana districts from <b>14<sup>th</sup> November, 2007</b> demanding to introduce Telangana State Bill in the parliament.</li><li>• This march began at a memorial constructed at Udalamarri, Nirmal in Adilabad district where the Gond warrior Ranji Gond was hanged and March concluded at Gunpark, Martyrs Stupa in front of Assembly, Hyderabad.</li><li>• On <b>28<sup>th</sup> December, 2007</b> under the aegis of Telangana Sangharshana Samithi a meeting was held named as “<b>Yuddha Bheri Sabha</b>” on Telangana bill at Government Degree College ground, Hanumkonda.</li><li>• A massive rally was conducted from Azamjahi mills to the meeting place with a slogan “let us establish Dalit Bahujan people’s kingdom and to ban articles and services of Andhra investors” and “immediately introduce Telangana bill in parliament”.</li></ul> |
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

### **People's Telangana Foundation:**

- Public organizations have recognised that Telangana movement is led by the dominant castes and spokes person groups (teacher, employers, lawyers, journalists) and there is no proper participation of SC, ST, OBC and minorities.
- Some leaders of public organizations opined that Telangana State is possible only by large – scale mobilization of SC, ST, OBC and minority groups.
- In **May, 2007** “People’s Telangana Foundation” was established with the participation of various social groups.
  - ◆ Convenor – **Prof. Simhadri**
  - ◆ Co-Convenor – Bhangya Bukya

### **Telangana History Congress:**

- In **March, 2008** “Telangana History Congress” was formed in Osmania University.
  - ◆ President – **Prof. G. Venkat Rajam**
  - ◆ Vice-President – Prof. Syed Ayab Ali  
Prof. Sudha Rani.
  - ◆ General Secretary – V. Sadanandham.
- Telangana History Congress was formed with the intention to bring Telangana festivals into lime light and to publish them.

### **Telangana Settlers Front:**

- In **October, 2008** “Telangana Settlers Front” was formed under the auspices of **K. Srinivas Raju** at Sundarayya Vignana Kendram. Since its formation, the front openly supported Telangana movement.
- On **1<sup>st</sup> February, 2009** Settlers Front have organized open meeting at Nizam College grounds. Prof. Jaya Shankar, Prof. Kodandaram and others addressed the meeting.

### **Telangana Lecturers Forum:**

- On **7<sup>th</sup> July, 2007**, “Telangana Lecturers Forum” was formed with the faculty of Government, Private and aided colleges of Telangana.
- Telangana Lectureres Forum (TLF):
  - ◆ President – **Murali Manohar**
  - ◆ General Secretary –  
**Dr. Kathi Venkat Swamy**
- In 2009, after Kathi Venkat Swamy became the President of TLF, he made the lectures to led the protest against the free zone.
- On **2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2012** TLF organized an open meeting named “**Adhyapaka Garjana**” in Warangal.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2013 TLF published a book named “**111 lies of supporters of United Andhra Pradesh, Myths – Real Truths**”.

### **Telangana Teachers forum:**

- On 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2006 “**Telangana Teachers Forum**” was formed by uniting all the Teachers organizations of Telangana.
- Telangana Teachers forum
  - ◆ Convenor – **G. Sridhar**
- This forum fought to include Telangana language, History and Culture in Text books.
- Since its formation, Telangana Teachers forum protested against the injustice done to Telangana Teachers.

### **Telangana University Professors Forum:**

- On 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2008 “Telangana University professors Forum” was formed with the Professors of Osmania, Kakatiya University at ICSSR conference hall of Osmania University.
  - ◆ President – **R. Ramesh Reddy**
- This forum organized many programs for the formation of separate state since its inception.

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### **Telangana Matti Manushula Vedika:**

- Telangana Matti Manushula Vedika was founded by **Venepalli Pandu Ranga Rao**.
- Pandu Ranga Rao of Alagadapa, Nalgonda district have founded this vedika to conduct programs in Telangana movement.
- In January, 2012 when Seemandhra people were returning after Sankranthi festival Pandu Ranga Rao went on hunger strike for 24 hours at Nallabanda Gudem, a village at Andhra – Telangana border on National highway 9 To bring awareness among people.

### **Telangana movement organizations in Film industry:**

- In 1999, **Mandadi Uday Kumar** started “**Telangana Hakkula Parirakshana Samithi**” to fight against discrimination in film industry.
- In 2013, Telangana Film Directors forum was formed. President – **Allani Sridhar**
- The president of Telangana Film Chamber of Commerce – **Vijayendar Reddy**.
- President of Telangana production & mini theatres owners Co-operative society – **Sana Yadi Reddy**.

### **Cricket Association of Telangana:**

- Hyderabad Cricket Association was established in the year 1931.
- **Nawab Moinudullah** was the Nawab of Saroornagar during Nizam period.
- Moinudullah because of his interest towards Cricket have founded Hyderabad Cricket Association (HCA) along with his friends.
- Later HCA went into the hands of Andhra Pradesh leaders. Due to this, Cricketers of Telangana were discriminated, one among them was **Kolanupaka Sunil Babu** faced this discrimination.

- During Telangana movement, Sunil started “Cricket Association of Telangana” to fight against discrimination meted out by Telangana people in Cricket.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 Cricket Association of Telangana (CAT) was founded in Taj Krishan Hotel.
  - ◆ CAT Managing Secretary – **Kolanupaka Sunil Babu**
  - ◆ Chairman – **Duddilla Sridhar Babu**
  - ◆ President– **Yendyala Lakshmi Narayana**
- CAT was founded with a slogan “**Mana Telangana – Mana Cricket**”.

### **Caste Associations in Telangana Movement:**

- During 1969 & later phase of Telangana movement, Caste Associations played an important role.
- During 1969 Telangana movement, Munnuru Kapu leader **Bhojja Narsimhulu** (Kachiguda, Hyderabad) brought all the backward classes onto one platform and fought for Separate Telangana State.
- Maroju Veeranna with Caste & Varna ideology broke with the Janashakthi Revolutionary party and formed the **communist party of the United States of India**.
- In 1996, during the movement he formed Telangana Mahasabha and also several caste associations. They are;
- Lambadi Hakkula Porata Samithi – **Nagarabheri**
  - ◆ Founding President – **Tejavath Bellaiah Nayak**
- Adivasi Hakkula Porata Samithi – **Tudum Dhebba**
  - ◆ Convenor – **Dubbagatla Narsing Rao**
- Erukala Hakkula Porata Samithi – **Kurru**
  - ◆ Convenor – **Waligi Prabhakar**

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- Vaddera Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
**Gannu Dhebba**
  - ◆ Convenor – Tanneru Dharma Raju
- Mala Samara Bheri – **Malaghuthpa Dhebba**
  - ◆ Convenor – Shankar
- Gollakuruma Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
**Dhol Dhebba**
  - ◆ Convenor – Belli Krishna
- Chakali Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
Chaki Revu Dhebba
  - ◆ Convenor – Pusapelli Saidulu
- Munnuru Kapu Hakkula Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Bathula Siddeshwar
- Goudjana Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
Moku Dhebba
  - ◆ Convenor – Elikatte Vijaykumar Goud
- Padmashali Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
Neta mota
  - ◆ Convenor – Bhongiri Srinu
- Kummarri Hakkula Porata Samithi –  
Salpa Dhebba
  - ◆ Convenor – Seliveru Parusharamulu
- Pusali Hakkula Porata Samithi – Pusalikeka
  - ◆ Convenor – P. Vedhantham
- Koyalidasari Welfare Association
  - ◆ Convenor – Chennamshetty Dasaradham
- Pichchakuntla Hakkula Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Ashaiah Vamsharaj
- Budabhukkala Hakkula Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Ramulu
- Telangana Madiga Self-respect Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Ch. Yadagiri Madiga
- Boya Hakkula Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Managa Gopi
- Valmiki Boya YuvaJana Welfare association
  - ◆ Convenor – Kavali Sathya Raj
- Adajana Hakkula Porata Samithi
  - ◆ Convenor – Padma

## **Other important associations took part in Telangana movement**

- **Dalita Mahila Vedika:**
  - ◆ Convenor – Surepalli Sujatha
  - ◆ Co-Convenor – Merykumari
- **Telangana State Artists, Writers and intellectual's Joint committee:**
  - ◆ Convenor – B.S. Ramulu
- **Telangana Lyricista Joint Committee:**
  - ◆ Convenor – Guda Anjaiah
- **B.C welfare association:**
  - ◆ President – V.G.R. Naraghoni
- **Telangana Yuvajana Vidyarthi Sanghatana:**
  - ◆ President – S. Prudhvi Raj

## **Telangana Private Sector Employees JAC:**

- On **23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2010**, Private Sector employees JAC organized a conference for achieving Telangana State at Sundarayya Vignyana Kendram.
- Similarly, on **19<sup>th</sup> July, 2012** a rally was organized named as "**Bhoomi Putrulu pada yatra**" for the formation of Telangana State.

## Intensification of Movement, Forms of Protest and Major events

- The Central government have officially announced on **9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009** that Telangana State formation process is going to be commenced, after a six – decade long struggle for Separate Telangana.
- With this announcement, the entire Telangana community was involved in celebrations. In this content, Seemandhra political leaders unanimously resigned to their posts without connection with their parties and created political and constitutional turmoil.
- Due to the political pressure of Seemandhra leaders, the Central government made another statement on **23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009** that “**the State formation will be commenced only after consultations and consensus**”.
- Under these circumstances, various public unions and political parties to transform Telangana aspiration into mass movement and to unite the Telangana Community have formed “**Telangana Political Joint Action Committee (TJAC)**” on **24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009**.
- TJAC has successfully organized various agitation programs and various forms of movement to speed up the Telangana State formation process announced by the Centre on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 and to fulfil the long – term aspirations of the people.
- TJAC has organized various protest programs such as non – cooperation movement, million march, Sakala Janula Samme, Sagaraharam, Samsad Yatra and Chalo Assebly to attract the attention of centre towards Telangana and to keep alive the aspirations of Telangana people.
- In addition, the legacy of Telangana culture, the lives of Telangana and the aspiration of separate were manifested peacefully through different forms of movement. They are rastha – roko (blockade of roads), hunger strike, vanta – varpu, dhood – dham, Manavharam (Human chain), Bathukamma, Bonalu procession, funeral procession, candle rallies, burning of effigies.

### Non-cooperation Movement (17<sup>th</sup> February - 4<sup>th</sup> March 2011)

- The Non-cooperation movement is an attempt to make the government helpless by not providing any assistance to the central and state government especially the employees by not performing their duties.
- Inspired by Gandhiji’s Non-cooperation movement against British during Indian National movement, **TJAC** undertook this movement to convey the aspiration of Telangana to the central government.
- **Telangana political JAC gave a call for non-cooperation movement** with a demand that Telangana bill should be introduced immediately in the parliament.
- Non-cooperation movement is the first agitation program organized by TJAC since its formation.
- Non-cooperation movement lasted for **16 days, started from 17<sup>th</sup> February till 4<sup>th</sup> March, 2011**.
- Before non-cooperation movement, TJAC has organized many other protest programs.
- 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2011– the programs such as Dappu Chatimpu and tying of Kankanalu (Yellow threads) were conducted.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 – conducted rallies in the constituencies.</li><li>• 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 – conducted “Jail Bharo” program.</li><li>• 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 – conducted dharna in front of the houses of M.P’s, M.L.A’s of Congress and T.D.P to take decision on Telangana.</li></ul>	<p>action against employees involved in Non – Cooperation movement and Pendown activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On <b>1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011</b>, TJAC has called for “Rail Roko” with the name of <b>“Palle palle pattala paiki”</b> (Villages on to Railway tracks).</li><li>• The intensity of Telangana movement is known across the country as train passages were blocked between North and South India due to “Rail Roko”</li><li>• On <b>4<sup>th</sup> March, 2011</b>, TJAC leaders, trade union leaders held discussions with State Ministers, came to an agreement and terminated the Non-cooperation.</li></ul>
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### **Launch of Non-cooperation movement:**

- On **17<sup>th</sup> February, 2011**, in view of budget inauguration session in assembly, approximately 3 lakh employees from different departments of Telangana region launched non – cooperation movement peacefully.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> February, Telangana MLA’s have obstructed the Governor’s speech during the State Assembly budget session.
- TJAC has continued this Non – Cooperation movement in various forms. Such as;
  - ◆ Employees boycotted their duties.
  - ◆ Did not pay tax to the government.
  - ◆ Travelled in the transport system without tickets.
  - ◆ Blockage of National highways.
  - ◆ Conducted Rallies.
- On **18<sup>th</sup> February, 2011**, picketing was held in front of Central Government offices.
- On **19<sup>th</sup> February, 2011**, protests were organized such as **“Walk for Telangana” in cities and “Prabathabheri” in villages**. Conducted Rastha Roko (blockade of roads) National highway 9 was blocked.
- On **22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2011**, Telangana political JAC has called for **48 - hour bandh**. Due to the support of Student unions and public unions, this bandh was followed on 22<sup>nd</sup> February in ten districts of Telangana.
- On 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, a petition was filed in the High Court demanding disciplinary

### **Important Points of the Agreement:**

1. A commission to be formed, headed by a retired Judge to look into the implementation of Presidential orders.
2. The State government will take the JAC leaders to Delhi to convey to the Union Government the demand of the removal of paragraph 14 (F) from the Presidential orders.
3. Establishment of Monitoring committee for the implementation of the Presidential orders, chaired by council of ministers, a council of Legislative members and the Secretary General of the Government.
4. Local candidates should be appointed in the outstanding recruitments.

### **Million March (10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011)**

- On **10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011**, million march event was **held at Tank Bund, Hyderabad**.
- This million-march program was inspired by **“Tahrik Square” blockade in Cairo, Egypt**.
- Egyptian protestors blocked the Tahrik square for several days, while million march was limited to one day only.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, employees mass hunger strike was held under the aegis of <b>Telangana inter educational JAC</b> near Inter educational directorate at Nampally, where <b>KCR</b> was the chief guest and announced that million march program will be held with 10 lakh people on 10<sup>th</sup> March and to invade Hyderabad.</li><li>KCR made announcement of million march without consulting TJAC.</li><li>Inspite of this, all the public unions and political JAC supported the million march for the aspirations of Telangana people.</li><li>Parents of students appealed for the postponement of million march due to intermediate exam on 10<sup>th</sup> March.</li><li>Political JAC announced that million march will continue from 1 pm to 4 pm as intermediate exam will be in the morning.</li><li>Police did not give permission for the million-march program. Section 144 was imposed in Hyderabad.</li><li>More than thousand activists and leaders along with JAC convenor Kodandaram were arrested in advance to disrupt the million-march program.</li><li>Despite the barricades and iron fences throughout the Hyderabad city and deployment of large number of police, large number of activists reached tank bund.</li><li>At around 2'O clock in the afternoon, the activists of "<b>people's new democracy party</b>" first reached on to the tank bund.</li><li>Later activists of various JAC, public organizations, political parties and students reached tank bund.</li><li>Osmania University students were blocked by the police from participating in the million march, but also some students participated.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>People attacked congress <b>M.P. Madhu Yashki Goud</b> and Congress senior leader <b>K. Keshava Rao</b>, who came to participate in Telangana million march as they did not resign to their posts.</li></ul> |
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- Destruction of Statues on Tank Bund:**
- In 1986, the then Chief Minister **N.T. Rama Rao** installed 33 statues on Tank bund in the name of great personalities of Telugu.
  - Out of these 33 statues, only 7 belong to Telangana region. They are;
    1. Rudrama Devi
    2. Pothana
    3. Abul Hasan Tanisha
    4. Ramadasu (Kancharla Gopanna)
    5. Mahbub Ali Khan
    6. Makhdoom Mohiuddin
    7. Suravaaram Pratap Reddy
    8. Komaram Bheem (Statue was unveiled on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2012 at tank bund).  - The activists have demanded the release of leaders and protestors who were arrested for participating in million march. As the police did not respond, the outraged protestors have destroyed the statues on tank bund with a view that the statues are mostly of Andhra and with a feeling that Telangana's great personalities and history were kept aside.
  - 16 statues were destroyed** in the protestor's attack. Among them are Siddhendra Yogi, Sir Arthur Cotton, Kandukuri Veereshalingam, Mutnuri Rama Krishna Rao, Annamacharya, Errapragada, ballari Raghav Rao, Sri Krishna Deva Rayalu, Brahma Naidu, Gurajada Appa Rao, Raghupathi Venkata Ratnam Naidu, Tripuraneni Rama Swamy of Andhra were destroyed. Some statues were thrown into Hussain Sagar.

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- The protestors even attacked the media persons who were shooting these pictures. The cameras were grabbed and thrown into Hussain Sagar.
- Fifteen media representatives were injured in the attack. Police have released Kodandaram at 5 pm.
- **Prof. Kodandaram** upon reaching to tank bund, the activists picked him up on their arms and took as a procession to the **Pothana Statue, where KCR was delivering speech.**
- The government has seriously considered the events which took place during million march.
- KCR, Prof. Kodandaram, Harish Rao, KTR, New Democracy activists and many others have been booked under serious sections including murder attempt.
- Amidst Lathi charges, tear gases and other restrictions, the people from ten districts of Telangana participated in million march and made it successful.
- The government has formed a cabinet sub – committee headed by **Vatti Vasanth Kumar** to decide on the guidelines for the re-installation of the 16 statues that were destroyed by the protestors on Tank bund.
- However, on **14<sup>th</sup> March, 2011**, Telangana Jagruthi, Telangana Writers forum, Singidi Telangana writer's association have organized "**Telangana Swabhiman Sabha**" on tank bund and warned the government not to install any statue on tank bund till Telangana State is formed.

### Sakala Janula Samme (13<sup>th</sup> September - 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2011)

- Sakala Janula Samme is the key event in the history of Telangana movement in which whole Telangana community participated.
- The entire Telangana community such as Telangana teachers, Student's, Public & Private trade unions, caste associations participated in "Sakala Janula Samme" **for 42 days** to achieve Separate Telangana state.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, the trade unions under the leadership of Telangana Political JAC issued a strike notice to the then Chief Minister Kiran Kumar Reddy.
- In this notice, an ultimatum was given that if Telangana State is not formed before 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2011, the strike will be initiated. But there was no response from the government.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> September, 2011**, i.e; one day before the initiation of strike, the **T.R.S party organized "Janagarjana Sabha" in S.R.R college at Karimnagar.**
- Nearly 10 lakh people including various political parties, trade unions and TJAC attended this meeting. In this meeting, KCR and TJAC have announced that strike will start from 13<sup>th</sup> September.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 midnight after 12 am i.e; **on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 Singareni coal workers have started the strike.**
- However, **the then Chief Minister Kiran Kumar Reddy** has instructed all the officers of government departments to take strict action against government employees participating in the strike.
- Also instructed to implement **G.O.No.177**, which provides for the deduction of salaries of employees who are absent for the duty.
- Telangana bandh and Rasta Roko were organized in support of Sakala Janula Samme which was started on 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2011.

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| <p>Employees and Advocates boycotted their duties and went on strike.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The government has threatened that it will not pay the workers if they do not work (No Work - No Pay). The then <b>TNGO General Secretary Devi Prasad</b> said that we are on strike today and we will clear all the pending files later, for which extra pay will not be given to us.</li><li>On 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2011, the fourth day of Sakala Janula Samme, the police arrested <b>TNGO President Swamy Goud</b>.</li><li>Due to the agitation of Telangana protestors, Swami Goud was released.</li><li>Government teachers and private school owners also went on strike.</li><li><b>P. Venkat Narayana, advocate from Vishakapatnam have filed a Public interest litigation in High court</b> to give orders to stop the strike as the people are suffering due to Sakala Janula Samme and there is huge loss to the government treasure. <b>KCR, Kodandaram and Swamy Goud were included as respondents.</b></li><li>Since the midnight of <b>18<sup>th</sup> September, 2011</b>, RTC workers also entered into the strike, thereby the intensity of strike increased.</li><li>About 67,000 RTC workers from Telangana have blocked the National highways.</li><li>On <b>19<sup>th</sup> September, 2011</b>, the employees of secretariat went on strike.</li><li>State Electricity board employees and greater Hyderabad employees also went on strike on the same day.</li><li>On that day, blockade of National highways was successful. A small wall was built on the border of Nalgonda and Guntur road after crossing Nagarjuna Sagar.</li><li>On <b>21<sup>st</sup> September, 2011</b>, Telangana Medical Health JAC went on strike. On that day, employees from all over Telangana went on "Mass Strike with the family members".</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2011</b>, as it was 10<sup>th</sup> day of Sakala Janula Samme, the <b>CPI (M.L) New Democracy</b> have organized "<b>Poru Garjana Sabha</b>" at Khammam in support of Strike.</li><li>On 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2011, Telangana political JAC has called for 48 hour "Rail Roko (Blockage of train)" program.</li><li>On the same day, Metro Water Board Joint action committee was formed, which maintains water supply and sewerage system in the city of Greater Hyderabad. <b>Rajeshwar Rao</b> was elected as chairman of this water board.</li><li>On 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2011, all-party meeting was held under the aegis of TJAC in Delhi. On the same day, Telangana activists obstructed the Group 1 mains exam, which was conducted under the supervision of police.</li><li>On 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2011, Congress core committee called about 40 leaders of Telangana to Delhi for negotiations on the formation of Separate Telangana State.</li><li>Important persons among them are ; KCR, Harish Rao, Kodandaram, Etela Rajender, leaders of employee's union, Swami Goud, Srinivas Goud and others.</li></ul> |
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### Resignation of Komati Reddy Venakt Reddy

- On **1<sup>st</sup> October, 2011** Congress party **MLA Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy** resigned to his post in protest of the negligence of centre on the statement made regarding the formation of separate Telangana state.
- On **2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011** Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy organized an open meeting in Nalgonda titled as "**Udyama Garjana**". Sakala janula Samme was strengthened due to the resignation of Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy.
- On **2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2011**, Telangana political JAC along with coalition parties staged

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<p><b>“Silent protest” at Rajghat, Delhi</b> as a protest towards the delaying attitude of the centre towards Telangana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• On the same day, a program <b>“State fasting (Urantha Upavasam)”</b> was organized for separate Telangana State.</li><li>• On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2011</b>, KCR and Prof. Kodandaram met the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and appealed for the formation of Telangana State.</li><li>• On <b>10<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, <b>Minister of transport Botsa Satyanarayana</b> has made N.M.U leaders of R.T.C Mohammed Ali and Nageshwar Rao (Andhra leaders) to make an announcement that they are withdrawing from strike by making a deal with them.</li><li>• Due to this, N.M.U workers of Telangana formed J.A.C under the leadership of <b>Ashwattama Reddy</b> and declared that they will continue the strike.</li><li>• On <b>11<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, Telangana employees J.A.C organized “Maha – Dharna”.</li><li>• Seemandhra rulers have formed a new conspiracy to suppress the movement. They made the Intelligence department to make false statements that maoists are involved in the movement and there is a risk of movement becoming violent.</li><li>• On <b>15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, TJAC organized “Rail Roko” (blockage of trains) for three days. With this “Rail Roko” program, people came on to the railway tracks. Various social groups have participated by performing their caste rituals.</li><li>• On <b>16<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, <b>RTC workers participating in the strike for 27 days have called off the strike.</b></li><li>• On <b>17<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, Telangana Teachers action committee have called off the strike.</li><li>• On <b>18<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, <b>Singareni workers who were in strike for 35 days have called off the strike.</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Next Polytechnic lecturer’s association, other associations have called off strike one after the other.</li><li>• On <b>24<sup>th</sup> October, 2011</b>, finally <b>TNGO called off the strike</b> due to which Sakala Janula Samme which continued for <b>42 days</b> came to an end.</li><li>• JAC chairman Kodandaram said that Sakala Janula Samme was successful in making the centre to think regarding separate Telangana State and declared that other protest programs will continue till the formation of separate State.</li><li>• An agreement was made between JAC and government while calling off Sakala Janula Samme.</li></ul> <p><b>Important points of this deal include:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. On <b>4<sup>th</sup> March, 2011</b>, during Non-Cooperation movement a treaty was made, according to which government will set up a commission headed by a Retired Judge to look after the execution of President’s order.</li><li>2. The government has agreed to withdraw the criminal cases against the employee’s where they do not have direct involvement.</li><li>3. In the Case of cancellation of G.O. No. 177, the government will consult the Advocate General and take further action.</li><li>4. The Government will sympathetically look into the deputations, transfers occurred during the strike period.</li><li>5. In certain departments, the revocation of notification issued under “E.S.M.A” during strike will be taken into consideration according to the relevant regulations and present situations.</li><li>6. The government is considering the directions of Advocate General and the High Court to treat the period of absenteeism during Sakala Janula Samme as paid leave i.e; at least half payment or any other leave.</li><li>7. The Government asked the relevant agencies to re-hire the outstanding contract employees.</li></ol>
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8. No Work – No Pay is required to be implemented as per rules. But the Government pays special advance in view of the difficulties faced by the employee's due to loss of salaries during festivals and strikes.

**Sagaraharam (Telangana March)  
(30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012)**

- On 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2012, Telangana political JAC chairman Prof. Kodandaram said that it is organizing “**Chalo Hyderabad**” on **30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012** in the name of “**Telangana March**” for achieving Telangana State by bending the necks of Central and State governments.
- In this context, JAC announced that it will go on tour all over Telangana to inspire the people regarding Telangana march with a slogan “**Intiko manishi, Chethilo Janda – Chalo Hyderabad** (one person per house, with a flag in hand – Chalo Hyderabad)’’.
- As per Constitution, the centre has to introduce the bill in the parliament for the formation of Telangana State, with this demand “Telangana march” was organized.
- On **24<sup>th</sup> September, 2012**, Telangana political JAC has decided to name **Telangana march as “Sagaraharam”**.
- However, the government has refused to grant permission for “march” as it may cause damage to Andhra Pradesh’s assets and as there was Ganesh immersion on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2012 and also United Nations International Conference on Biodiversity on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2012.
- The government gave permission for Telangana March on **30<sup>th</sup> September from 3 pm to 7 pm**, after JAC leaders gave a written promise that they will conduct Telangana march in Gandhian path, peacefully.
- Government has proposed to change the platform of Telangana march from Tank Bund

to Necklace road. Gave permission from **Sanjeevaiah park to necklace road**.

- On **30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012**, on the day of Telangana march, all express trains, passenger trains and local trains were cancelled. Police have closed the gates of Osmania University to prevent the students from participating in Telangana march.
- Nearly 2 lakh activists, including leaders of various political parties reached necklace road at around 4 pm, inspite of police closing all the ways leading to necklace road except the **Buddha Bhavan route**.
- All the parties in Telangana, **except Congress and Telugu Desam parties** reached to sagarharam program.
- Even after the government’s deadline of 7 pm, the activists remained there without going back.
- The protestors declared that they will not leave the place till a clear statement is made on Telangana, due to these police opened tear gas on the protestors. Finally, at 11 : 30 pm due to rain, JAC leaders announced that Telangana march came to an end.

**Vanta Varpu**

- “Vanta Varpu” is an innovative, peaceful form of protest in the Telangana movement.
- During Vanta Varpu protest, people collectively cooked on the roads, all classes of people gathered to eat on the roads, thereby blocking the roads and disrupting the transport system. People showed their protest by spending the whole day with singing – dancing and dhoom-dhaam on the road.
- On **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010**, **Vanta-Varpu protest was held for the first time**. The Vanta-Varpu program was started on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, on the day when central government appointed “**Sri Krishna Commission**” for consultation and consensus.

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- The same day, people undertook Vanta – Varpu program on the road from Hyderabad to Karimnagar and from Hyderabad to Warangal.
- **On 19<sup>th</sup> June, 2011**, Telangana Political JAC organized a program called “**Putting stoves on the roads of city**”.

### **Manavaharam (Human Chain)**

- Another innovative program in the Telangana movement is Human chain. “Haram” means garland or chain.
- People from different sectors of Telangana came on to the roads and formed human chain for hundreds of Kilometres by holding each other’s hands to convey the aspiration of separate Telangana State to the Central and State government.
- **On 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2010** due to the call given by the Telangana political JAC a human chain was formed for 500 kilometres covering 6 districts **from Adilabad to Alampur of Mahbubnagar**, Nizamabad, Medak, Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad districts. This event was historical.
- Millions of people participated in this event, by creating a record as the longest human chain formed in the history of country.
- **On 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2010**, another human chain was formed successfully on the **National Highway No.9** between Hyderabad and Kodad.

### **TJAC Bus Yatra**

- TJAC has organized bus yatra in two phases demanding the Central Government to immediately start the process of formation of Telangana.
- **From 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2010**, TJAC have organized first phase of bus yatra from **Gun park, Hyderabad to Hanumakonda**.

- From **9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2010**, TJAC have organized second phase of bus yatra **from Komuraveli to Mancherial** to increase pressure on Central government.

### **Palle palle patala paiki (All the villages on to railway tracks)**

- On **1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011**, Telangana Political JAC have organized Rail Roko program titled “Palle palle Pattala Paiki”. The Telangana aspiration was conveyed to the central government by stopping all the trains which pass through Telangana region.

### **TJAC Singareni Yatra**

- On **9<sup>th</sup> November, 2011**, Telangana political JAC have decided to organize Singareni yatra.
- TJAC was split into 3 groups to undertake this yatra.
  1. A team under the leadership of Prof. Kodandaram, to visit the coal belt area of Khammam district.
  2. Another group under the leadership of TJAC co-chairman Mallepalle Lakshmaiah, to visit Godavari area in Karimnagar district.
  3. Third team led by TJAC coordinator Pittala Ravinder visited the coal belt areas of Adilabad district.
- But the government arrested the leaders to stop this yatra.
- Police arrested Prof. Kodandaram team near Aleru which was proceeding for Singareni yatra and Mallepalle Lakshmaiah team at Siricilla on the way to Godavarikhani .
- Pittala Ravinder team have escaped from the conspiracy of police and reached Kothagudem. A conference was organized under the leadership of Pittala Ravinder at Seshagiri Bhavan in Kothagudem.
- At that time, police had come to arrest Pittala Ravinder, the JAC leaders & activists under

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the leadership of local **MLA, Kunamneni Samba Siva Rao** have obstructed the police.

### Samara Deeksha

- On **27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2013**, Telangana Political JAC have organized “**Samara Deeksha**” for **36 hours** with different protest programs at **Indira Park** for Separate Telangana State.

### Sadak Bandh

- On **21<sup>st</sup> March, 2013**, on the occasion of Assembly Sessions, Telangana Political JAC gave a call for blockade of roads titled as “**Sadak Bandh**”.
- As a part of Sadak Bandh, a massive protest program took place on the National Highway 44 from Shamshabad to Alampur, due to which traffic was blocked.

### Samsad Yatra – Chalo Delhi

- Telangana Political JAC has decided to launch a Satyagraha in Delhi during Parliamentary sessions to convey the aspirations of separate Telangana State to over all the country.
- The South-Central Railway have provided Special train for activists to travel to Delhi for this “**Samsad Yatra – Chalo Delhi**”. The train was named as “**Telangana Express**” and the trip as “**Samsad Yatra**”.
- On **27<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**, nearly two thousand activists from all political parties who were part of the TJAC have left to Delhi from Telangana.
- On **29<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**, under the aegis of TJAC “**Telangana Satyagraha Diksha**” was initiated at Jantar Mantar, Delhi.
- This Satyagraha Deeksha was initiated by **Main stream editor “Sumit Chakravarthi”**.
- Various National leaders and intellectuals attended this Satyagraha Diksha and expressed their support.

**Ex:** Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy (National Secretary General of C.P.I), Prakash Javadekar (BJP leader).

- On **30<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**, the second day of Satyagraha Deeksha, some Telangana activists rushed towards parliament, while others tried to invade Sonia Gandhi’s residence. Police obstructed them.
- On the second day, national BJP leaders Sushma Swaraj, Uma Bharati and Smriti Irani attended and expressed their support.
- On the occasion of Samsad yatra, Telangana Congress MP’s sat in front of mahatma Gandhi’s Statue in Parliament for 48 hours demanding to introduce Separate Telangana bill.
- Due to the success of Samsad yatra and Satyagraha Deeksha organized by TJAC, the Telangana issue became hot topic in Delhi and parliament.

### Chalo Assembly

- On **14<sup>th</sup> June, 2013**, Telangana Political JAC gave a call for “**Chalo Assembly**” program during the Assembly sessions. But Government did not give permission for Chalo Assembly.
- Since a week before Chalo Assembly. Arrests, bind overs, threats and false cases were started across Telangana. The hostels of Osmania, Kakatiya and other Universities were invaded, students were arrested and tortured.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> June, the day of “Chalo Assembly” program, the Assembly session was cancelled.
- However, on 14<sup>th</sup> June, Telangana activists reached in thousands to participate in Chalo Assembly.
- The police used gas spheres. Arrested MLA’s and MLC’s who participated in this program. T.R.S MLA **Dasyam Vinay Bhasker, Vidya Sagar Rao** climbed on to assembly and protested with black flags.

## Date-wise Important events during later phase Telangana movement

- **9<sup>th</sup> October, 2009 :** Supreme Court given verdict “Hyderabad” as free – zone.
- **21<sup>st</sup> October, 2009 :** “**Telangana Udyoga Garjana**” in Siddipet.
- **29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009 :** KCR was prepared for fast – unto – death in **Rangadhampally near Siddipet**. But he was arrested and taken to Khammam jail.
- **7<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 :** All-party meeting by Rosaiah.
- **9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 :** Chidambaram’s statement in favour of Telangana.
- **23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009 :** Chidambaram’s statement against Telangana.
- **24<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 :** Formation of TJAC.
- **5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 :** All party meeting on **Telangana issue in Delhi** under the leadership of **Central Home Minister Chidambaram. KCR and Prof. Jaya Shankar** from TRS attended this meeting.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010 :** Appointment of B.N. Sri Krishna Committee.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010 :** “Vanta-Varpu” program was organized for the 1<sup>st</sup> time on all National highways under the aegis of TJAC.
- **7<sup>th</sup> February, 2010 :** a big open meeting was organized under the aegis of “**Jamaate Islam Hind**” with millions of Muslims at **Nizam College grounds** protesting the claim of Seemandhras that Muslims are against the formation of Telangana State.
  - ◆ **KCR** attended this meeting.
  - ◆ On the same day, students of Kakatiya University organized “**Polikeka Sabha**” in KU campus.
- **12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2010:** Exhibition was organized at Nizam college grounds under the aegis of Yuva Telangana with a title “**Telangana Jatara**” to display the artefacts and art work.
- **14<sup>th</sup> February, 2010:** based on the decision taken in TJAC office, **10 MLA’s of TRS party** and BJP’s Nizamabad MLA **Yendyala Lakshmi Narayana** resigned to their posts.
- **15<sup>th</sup> February, 2010:** speaker Kiran Kumar Reddy approved the resignations of MLA’s of TRS, BJP and also TDP MLA Chennamaneni Ramesh, who resigned earlier.
- **7<sup>th</sup> March, 2010:** The book was launched at press club, Basheer Bagh written by **Cartoonist Shekhar** named as “**Gidi Telangana!** (sub-titled **Telangana Sangathi, Samskruthi**)”.
- **26<sup>th</sup> March, 2010:** KCR launched “Raj News” television channel to broadcasts the ideology of Telangana movement. The Channel **CEO is Narayana Reddy** and editor Koheda Suresh.
- **17<sup>th</sup> May, 2010:** Prof. Jaya Shankar and B. Vinod Kumar met Sri Krishna committee at Lake view Guest house in Hyderabad.
- **30<sup>th</sup> July, 2010:** Assembly by – election results were announced. The 12 legislators who resigned for Telangana were won by huge majority.
- However, **Chennamaneni Ramesh**, who resigned from TDP, also contested from TRS protesting the dual stand of TDP.
- In this election, PCC president D. Srinivas lost the contest from Nizamabad.
- **2<sup>nd</sup> October, 2010:** A book “**Kavadi Kundalu**” (subtitled **Seemandhra Kavula**

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<p><b>Telanganam</b>) written by <b>Koi Koteswar Rao</b> of Andhra, was launched at Gun Park martyr's Stupa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “Kavadi Kundalu” book is a collection of poems towards Telangana solidarity written by Seemandhra poets to support the aspiration of Telangana State.</li> <li>• <b>15<sup>th</sup> October, 2010:</b> “<b>Koti Bathukamma Jatara</b>” was conducted on Tank bund under the aegis of Jagruthi.</li> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2010:</b> The Statue of Srikantha Chary was unveiled by KCR at <b>Podichedu village in Mothkur Mandal</b> (Native Village of Srikantha Chary).</li> <li>• <b>16<sup>th</sup> December, 2010:</b> TRS party held the largest public meeting in the country’s history in <b>Warangal</b>. About 20 lakh people attended this meeting.</li> <li>• <b>Swami Agnivesh</b> was the chief guest to the meeting.</li> <li>• <b>20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010:</b> Telangana Protagonists and Separate Andhra Protagonists have formed a committee headed by <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji</b> to solve the problems that arise during division of State. The committee was formed with a slogan “<b>Let’s break – up together – be united after division</b>”.</li> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 :</b> the film “Jai Bholo Telangana” on Telangana movement produced by N. Shankar was released.</li> <li>• KCR watched the film along with Prof. Jaya Shankar and other Telangana activists in Sudarshan Theatre, RTC X roads.</li> <li>• <b>17<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 :</b> Commencement of Non – Cooperation movement.</li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 :</b> “<b>Rail Roko</b>” program was organized with a title “<b>Palle palle pattala Paiki</b>” (All villages on to railway tracks).</li> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 :</b> “<b>Million march</b>” program was organized on tank bund.</li> <li>• <b>14<sup>th</sup> March, 2011:</b> “<b>Telangana Swabhiman Yatra</b>” was organized jointly by Telangana</li> </ul>	<p>Jagruthi, Telangana writer’s forum, Singidi Telangana writer’s forum and Telangana Self-respect forum at Tank bund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011 : Jupalli Krishna Rao started “<b>Telangana Prajabhiman Yatra</b>”.</li> <li>• 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 : K.C.R attended “ Manjeera Pushkaras” in Medak district.</li> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 :</b> a book entitled “Dimmisa” with collection of poems written in the background of Million march was launched at <b>Maqdhoom Moinuddin</b> statue on tank bund.</li> <li>• <b>6<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 :</b> KCR launched “<b>Namaste Telangana</b>” newspaper at Ravindra Bharati. Here <b>Prof. Jaya Shankar</b> made the last speech of his life.</li> <li>• <b>21<sup>st</sup> June, 2011 :</b> Prof. Jaya Shankar died.</li> <li>• KCR and leaders of all parties’ paid tributes to Prof. Jaya Shankar.</li> <li>• 22<sup>nd</sup> June: Prof. Jaya Shankar funeral took place at <b>Padmakshi gutta cemetery</b>, Hanumakonda.</li> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> July, 2011:</b> Telangana leaders en masse resigned. 81 M.L.A’s including 11 ministers, 12 M.P’s and 15 M.L.C’s resigned.</li> <li>• <b>12<sup>th</sup> August, 2011:</b> the centre has announced the abolition of 14 (f).</li> <li>• <b>13<sup>th</sup> September, 2011:</b> “<b>Sakala Janula Samme</b>” started.</li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> November, 2011:</b> Congress party leader <b>Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy</b> started fast – unto – death for Telangana. The same day <b>Konda Laxman Bapuji</b> started the Satyagraha Deeksha at Jantar Mantar in Delhi.</li> <li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> November, Bapuji retired from Deeksha. On 9<sup>th</sup> November, police disturbed the hunger strike of Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy.</li> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2011:</b> T.R.S leader <b>Dr. Cheruku Sudhakar</b> was arrested under P.D. Act at Nagarkurnool and was sent to Warangal Jail.</li> </ul>
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>16<sup>th</sup> December, 2011:</b> Former DSP Nalini, who was on hunger strike for Telangana since 9<sup>th</sup> December, has withdrawn her strike. Previously, Nalini (in 2009) has resigned her DSP job for Telangana.</li> <li>• <b>3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2012:</b> The film “<b>Yama Lokamlo Jai Telangana</b>” under the direction of Rasamai Bala Kishan was released.</li> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> March, 2012:</b> On the occasion of one year of million march, a book named “<b>Telangana million march</b>” was released at <b>Suravaram Pratap Reddy</b> statue on Tank bund.</li> <li>• <b>30<sup>th</sup> July, 2012:</b> “<b>Quit Telangana</b>” program was organized by <b>Telangana Praja Front</b>.</li> <li>• <b>21<sup>st</sup> September, 2012:</b> Freedom fighter and prominent Telangana protagonist Konda Laxman Bapuji died.</li> <li>• <b>30<sup>th</sup> September, 2012:</b> millions of Telangana people organized big program titled “<b>Sagaraharam</b>” at Necklace road, Hyderabad.</li> <li>• <b>5<sup>th</sup> October, 2012:</b> Komaram Bheem statue was unveiled on Tank bund.</li> <li>• <b>13<sup>th</sup> October, 2012:</b> the films won Nandi awards in different categories which came on the concept of Telangana in “<b>2011 cinema Nandi awards</b>” announced by State government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Best film on National Integration – <b>Jai Bholo Telangana</b></li> <li>◆ Best Director – N. Shankar.</li> <li>◆ Best Singer – Gaddar (Podustunna Poddumeeda – Jai Bholo Telangana movie)</li> <li>◆ The film “Rajanna”, which came on the theme of Telangana Peasant’s armed struggle won 7 Nandi awards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>7<sup>th</sup> January, 2013:</b> the book “<b>Why Telangana is delayed</b>” written by <b>Tankashala Ashok</b> was released.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2013:</b> A 36-hour “<b>Samara Deeksha</b>” program for Telangana was held at Indira Park under the aegis of TJAC.</li> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> March, 2013:</b> a book “<b>Telangana march</b>” (Sagaraharam) written by Pittala Ravinder was released.</li> <li>• <b>29<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2013:</b> TJAC leaders under the name of “<b>Samsad Yatra</b>” went to Delhi and conducted Satyagraha for 2 days at <b>Jantar Mantar</b>.</li> <li>• <b>14<sup>th</sup> June, 2013:</b> By the call given by Telangana JAC, “<b>Chalo Assembly</b>” program was organized.</li> <li>• <b>19<sup>th</sup> August, 2013:</b> TJAC held a six - day (Shanthi Deeksha) peace rally for the separation of State at Indira Park with a slogan “<b>Cooperate for Partition – Maintain Peace</b>”.</li> <li>• <b>29<sup>th</sup> September, 2013:</b> Lakhs of people attended a massive public meeting “<b>Sakala Jana Bheri</b>” organized by TJAC at Nizam college.</li> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> October, 2013:</b> A “<b>Deeksha</b>” was organized to solve the problems of fluoride victims at Indira park under the aegis of “<b>Telangana Development forum</b>”.</li> <li>• <b>27<sup>th</sup> October, 2013:</b> “<b>Telangana Vishwa Brahmana Poru Garjana Sabha</b>” was held at Nizam college grounds.</li> <li>• <b>29<sup>th</sup> October, 2013:</b> “<b>Complete Telangana Sadhana Sadassu/ convention</b>” was organized by Telangana Intellectual’s forum at Press club, Basheer Bagh.</li> <li>• <b>7<sup>th</sup> January, 2014:</b> TJAC have organized “<b>Complete Telangana Sadhana Deeksha</b>” for the formation of Telangana with 10 districts, at Indira Park.</li> <li>• <b>23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2014:</b> Telangana Sadhana relay hunger strike at Bodhan were withdrawn on 1519<sup>th</sup> day.</li> </ul> |
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## Parliamentary Process for the formation of Telangana State

### Parliamentary Process:

- Article 3 of the Indian Constitution states the formation of new states and altering the names of states.
- As per the provisions of article 3, the Parliament has absolute power over the formation of new states and their modifications. States have merely an advisory role.

### Article 3 says regarding:

- Formation of new States,
  - Increasing/decreasing the area of any State
  - Alter the boundaries of any State
  - Alter the name of any State.
- According to article 3, the Union Cabinet will forward the bill on partition of State to the President. **The bill should be introduced in the Lok Sabha only with the prior permission of President.**
  - The President will send the bill to the respective State Legislature for their opinion within certain time period. If required, the legislature may request to extend the time period (in case of Andhra Pradesh partition, the time period was extended).
  - The State Assembly may approve or disapprove the bill sent by the President and **the Parliament may or may not take into account the views expressed by the State Assembly** (during Andhra Pradesh Partition, the State legislature rejected the bill).
  - As per Article 3, simple majority is sufficient to pass the State Partition bill in Parliament. Special majority of two-thirds is not required.
  - Even for the debate on bill quorum (10% of Parliament members) is sufficient.

### UPA government Stand on Telangana:

- Due to KCR fast-unto-death on **29<sup>th</sup> November, 2009** and as the Telangana movement aggravated, the UPA government made an announcement on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 in favour of Telangana State formation by Union Home Minister Chidambaram.
- However, due to the resignation of Seemandhra representatives, the Central government made another announcement on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009 postponing the formation of Telangana State.
- As the agitations in Telangana escalated, the Union home Ministry held an all – party meeting on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2010 to seek the opinion of political parties on Separate State.
- This all – party meeting could not even satisfy one section of Telangana. As a result, Telangana movement became more intense.
- In view of these situations, the Central government appointed sri Krishna Committee on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010 citing the need for detailed consultation before the formation of Separate Telangana State.
- This committee submitted its report on 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2010.
- Even after the report of Sri Krishna Committee, the Centre did not make any announcement and showed delayed tendency.
- As a result, TJAC have intensified the Telangana movement by organizing protest programs such as non – cooperation, million march, Sakala Janula Samme.
- Meanwhile, Chidambaram became the Finance minister and **Sushil Kumar Shinde** became the Union Home Minister.

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### **All-Party meeting**

#### **(28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012):**

- On 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, **Union Home Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde** held an all – party meeting in Delhi.
- **Representatives from the States who attended this all-party meeting:**
  - ◆ Congress –  
Suresh Reddy, Gadde Venkat Reddy
  - ◆ TRS – KCR, Naini Narsimha Reddy
  - ◆ TDP – Yanamala Rama Krishnudu, Kadiyam Srihari
  - ◆ BJP – Kishan Reddy, Hari babu
  - ◆ YCP – Mysura Reddy,  
K. Mahendra Reddy
  - ◆ CPI – Narayana, Gunda Mallesh
  - ◆ CPM – Raghavulu, Julakanti Ranga Reddy
  - ◆ MIM – Akbaruddin, Asaduddin
- The then Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy was the special invitee to the meeting. Political parties who attended the meeting again expressed their previous views.
- After the meeting, Home Minister Shinde announced that solution to Telangana issue will be given within month. But it was delayed with postponement.
- The all – party meeting on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 is more important than all the all – party meeting held on Telangana issue. On 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, the CWC announced the formation of Telangana based on this all – party meeting.

### **Resolution of Congress Working Committee on Partition:**

- On 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2013, the CWC decided to establish Telangana State with 10 districts including Hyderabad. The unanimous decision of the congress working committee was the key to the achievement of Telangana State.

- After this decision, agitations started against the partition in Seemandhra region. In Seemandhra, worker's unions were on strike for over a month.
- Due to this, the government has set up a committee headed by union minister A.K. Antony, to share the doubts and fears of Seemandhra people.

### **Antony Committee**

#### **(6<sup>th</sup> August, 2013):**

- On 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2013, Union Finance Minister Chidambaram announced in the parliament that the process of Telangana formation has been initiated.
- On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2013, **A. K. Antony committee** was constituted.
  - ◆ President – **A. K. Antony**
  - ◆ Members – **Digvijay Singh**  
**Veerappa Moily**  
**Ahmed Patel**
- The congress constituted this committee for co-ordinating the process of Telangana formation and to discuss the situations that arise during the process. Digvijay Singh said, “the committee was set up for the implementation of Partition”.
- Antony Committee is also known as the **“Partition Committee”**.
- On 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2013, Union ministers and Parliament members of Andhra Pradesh held discussions with Antony committee.
- On 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2013, State Ministers and legislative members of Telangana region met Antony committee.
- Later, Antony committee presented its report to a group of ministers, who were discussing the formation of Telangana State.
- **The main points of the report:**
  1. The committee suggested that **Hyderabad should be joint capital for ten years**, considering the myths and fears of Andhra

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<p>settlers in the city of Hyderabad. The areas with in the Hyderabad and Cyberabad Commissionerate's of GHMC should be the boundary for the capital.</p> <p>2. The Andhra Pradesh State partition bill should address many issues related to income resources, water distribution and education.</p> <p>3. Seemandhra Student's should be given equal opportunities in all the educational institutions in Hyderabad for the next 10 years.</p> <p>4. The Antony committee suggested that the Polavaram project should be declared as National project and environmental and rehabilitation issues should be addressed.</p>	<p>MIM parties have submitted reports with their opinions. But <b>TDP, CPM and YSR Congress did not submit any report.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>At the same time, Rayalaseema leaders, <b>J.C. Divakar Reddy</b> and <b>T.G. Venkatesh</b> have demanded for "<b>Rayala Telangana</b>". The centre has also leaned towards this demand.</li><li>KCR and Telangana activists have strongly condemned the demand of "Rayala Telangana". On <b>4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b> bandh was organized with other protests. Due to this, the centre abandoned the idea of Rayala Telangana.</li><li>On <b>5<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b> the winter session of Parliament were commenced. The same day union Cabinet approved the <b>Telangana Draft bill 2013</b> and sent it to President Pranab Mukherjee.</li><li>On <b>11<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b>: President Pranab Mukherjee approved the Telangana draft bill 2013 and sent it to State Assembly for its opinion. The State Assembly was given <b>6 weeks</b> of time to discuss on the bill.</li></ul>
<p><b>Group of Ministers – GOM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2013</b>, the <b>Union Cabinet approved</b> the formation of Telangana State comprising of 10 districts including Hyderabad, as decided by the Congress Working committee.</li><li>On <b>8<sup>th</sup> October, 2013</b>, the group of ministers committee – GOM was formed with the <b>Defence Minister A.K. Antony</b> as its chairman. The centre has given <b>6 weeks of time period</b> to this group.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GOM Chairman – <b>A. K. Antony</b></li><li>Members –<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sushil Kumar Shinde (Home Minister)</li><li>Chidambaram (Finance Minister)</li><li>Veerappa Moily (Minister of Petroleum)</li><li>Jai Ram Ramesh (Minister of Rural development)</li><li>Ghluam Nabi Azad (Minister of Health)</li></ol></li><li>Special invitee – <b>V. Narayana Swamy</b></li></ul></li><li>A group of Ministers Committee was formed to look into the issues which arise after the Partition. This committee has asked the State political parties to give suggestions and advices.</li><li>On <b>12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> November</b>, the parties were asked to meet the committee in Delhi to give suggestions. Congress, BJP, TRS, CPI, and</li></ul>	<p><b>Telangana bill in State Assembly:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>On <b>12<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b>, the bill was sent by the President in a special flight from Delhi and was handed over to the then Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh <b>P.K. Mohanthi</b> by the authorities of Central Home Affairs.</li><li>On <b>13<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b>, the bill reached the State Assembly. On <b>15<sup>th</sup></b>, the papers of bill were given to M.L.A's. Seemandhra M.L.A's have torn the bill papers and created ruckus in the legislative house.</li><li><b>16<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b>: The then Minister for Legislative Affairs Duddila Sreedhar Babu announced that the debate on the bill has begun in the State Assembly. The then Deputy Speaker Bhatti Vikramarka started the debate.</li><li><b>19<sup>th</sup> December, 2013</b>: with President Pranab Mukherjee's arrival in Hyderabad for winter holiday, leaders of all parties presented their views and appealed to the president.</li></ul>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>31<sup>st</sup> December, 2013:</b> Kiran Kumar Reddy deliberately transferred the Ministry of Legislative affairs to Shailajanath of Seemandhra from Sreedhar Babu (Congress).</li><li>• In Protest, Sridhar Babu resigned to his portfolio on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2014.</li><li>• On 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014, second assembly sessions were begun.</li><li>• On <b>6<sup>th</sup> January, 2014</b>, M.I.M leader <b>Akbaruddin Owaisi</b> asked whether the debate on the bill begun in assembly session or not ? then speaker <b>Nadendla Manohar</b> replied that the debate had begun.</li><li>• <b>8<sup>th</sup> January, 2014:</b> Minister <b>Vatti Vasanth Kumar</b> opened the first debate on the bill.</li><li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> January, 2014:</b> TRS party Speaker <b>Etela Rajender</b> addressed on Telangana bill.</li><li>• <b>22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2014 :</b> the then chief minister Kiran Kumar addressed on the bill and stated that he opposes the bill.</li><li>• <b>23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2014:</b> Legislative members expressed their opinion on the bill. The members voted in favour of the then Chief Minister Kiran Kumar Reddy's resolution under Rule 77 to send back the State Reorganization bill.</li><li>• <b>25<sup>th</sup> January, 2014 :</b> Chandrababu Naidu said that the State Reorganization bill is full of mistakes and asked to send the original bill.</li><li>• The bill was sent back to the centre as rejected by the Assembly.</li><li>• On <b>30<sup>th</sup> January, 2014</b>, 87 legislative members addressed on the bill. The rest gave their opinions in writing. Thus, the views of all members were recorded. It was later declared that the debate on the bill was concluded</li><li>• The speaker stated that <b>9072 amendments</b> were proposed on Telangana bill.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Although the Andhra Pradesh legislative houses rejected the bill, the Central Home Ministry said that as per the constitution, the Parliament need not comply with that.</li><li>• On 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 the Union Cabinet approved the Telangana bill.</li><li>• On 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 the bill reached the President.</li><li>• On 12<sup>th</sup> February, the Union Cabinet made another amendment to reduce the number of villages Under Polavaram project to 134.</li></ul> |
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### Telangana Bill in Parliament:

- **13<sup>th</sup> February, 2014:** “Andhra Pradesh Reorganization bill, 2013” **was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Union Home minister Sushil Kumar Shinde.**
- On the same day, the Lok Sabha was adjourned amidst turmoil when Vijayawada M.P Lagadapati Raj Gopal opened pepper spray during the introduction of bill. M.P. Ponnam Prabhakar fell ill due to Pepper spray. 14 Seemandhra M.P's who were responsible for this turmoil were suspended for 5 days.
- Two M.P's from Telangana, Gutta Sukhender Reddy and Komati Reddy Raj Gopal Reddy were Suspended ( $14 + 2 = 16$ , total 16 were suspended).
- **18<sup>th</sup> February, 2014:** after the discussion on Telangana bill, **Lok Sabha approved the bill through voice votes.**
- **19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014:** A.P. Chief Minister Kiran Kumar Reddy resigned. On the same day Telangana bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
- **20<sup>th</sup> February, 2014:** the debate on the bill begun. Rajya Sabha deputy Chairman Kurien asked the members to express opinion on the bill.
- BJP floor leader Arun Jaitley declared the support to the bill. C.P.M leader Yechuri declared that they support Vishalandhra and opposed the bill.

### Bill at the Centre:

- On 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2014, a group of ministers discussed on the report sent by the Assembly and council and sent to the cabinet.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Venkaiah Naidu made a long speech proposing 38 amendments to the bill. In Rajya Sabha, the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was involved in debate on the bill and gave 6 guarantees to Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>• <b>The most important of them are:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Andhra Pradesh, comprising of 13 districts, will be given special category status to provide Central assistance. The status will last for 5 years.</li> <li>2. The centre will complete the Polavaram project.</li> <li>3. Incentives will be given for achieving industrialization and economic development of the State.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• <b>20<sup>th</sup> February, 2014:</b> After the debate in the Rajya Sabha, the Andhra Re-organization bill was passed by voice vote. Then, <b>Kurien declared that “the Bill is passed”.</b></li> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> March, 2014:</b> the president gave his assent on the Telangana bill and on the same day imposed President’s rule in United Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>• Due to President’s assent, <b>Andhra Pradesh Re-Organization bill - 2013</b> was turned into Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act – 2014.</li> <li>• On 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2014, the <b>Ministry of Law and Justice</b> published “<b>the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act 2014</b>” in the <b>Gazette of India</b> and gave legal status to it.</li> <li>• <b>2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2014:</b> Centre released Gazette notification for the formation of Telangana State without the origin date.</li> <li>• <b>4<sup>th</sup> March, 2014:</b> Centre declared “2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014” as Telangana formation day.</li> <li>• <b>2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014:</b> Telangana emerged as 29<sup>th</sup> State in India.</li> </ul> | <p>dissemination of resources and other things for the two new States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Planning department has constituted a high – level committee with Special General Secretary <b>Satya Prakash Tucker</b> as its convenor and seven other IAS officers to oversee the complete partition process. It is headed by the <b>Governor of the State</b>.</li> </ul> |
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### **Hunger strikes held for Separate Telangana:**

1. Ravindranath – 8<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1969
2. Potu Krishnamurthy – 10<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1969
3. Konda Laxman – 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> April 1969
4. Ravindra Babu – 20<sup>th</sup> July to 1<sup>st</sup> August 1969
5. Mallikharjun – 10<sup>th</sup> October to 3<sup>rd</sup> November 1969
6. Ramadevi – 18<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> October 1969
7. Vishnuvardhan, Jaleel – 21<sup>st</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1969
8. Konda Laxman – 1<sup>st</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> November, 1969
9. KCR - 29<sup>th</sup> November to 9<sup>th</sup> December 2009
10. Konda Laxman – 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> November 2011
11. Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy – 1<sup>st</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> November 2011
12. Nalini (Former D.S.P) – 9<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> December 2011

Dalit Bahujan organizations	Founders
Dalit Bahujan Mahasabha	Maroju Veeranna
Mahajan Front	Maroju Veeranna
Bahujan Prajatantra Students Federation	Maroju Veeranna
Democratic Action forum for Dalit and Minorities	Maroju Veeranna
Madiga Reservation Porata Samithi	Manda Krishna Madiga

### **Appointment of 14 Committees for partition:**

- On 1<sup>st</sup> March, the government has set up 14 committees department wise to look into the works related to the State partition and for

## **2014 Elections, First Government of Telangana State**

- On **30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014**, elections were held for Telangana State Legislative assembly and Lok Sabha seats. State wide 78% polling was recorded.
- Highest polling was recorded in Nizamabad district, while lowest in Hyderabad.
- In these elections, Telangana people made TRS win with overwhelming majority.

### **2014 Election Results:**

<b>Party's</b>	<b>MLA Seats</b>	<b>MP Seats</b>
TRS	63	11
Congress	21	02
TDP	15	01
MIM	07	01
BJP	05	01
YSR Congress	03	01
Others	05	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>17</b>

- On 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2014, KCR was elected as the TRS legislative leader.
- On **2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014**, first Government was formed. On 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014, morning the High Court Chief Justice **Kalyan Jyothisen Gupta** made **E.S.L. Narsimhan** to sworn as the first Governor to Telangana State.
- Later E.S.L. Narsimhan made K. Chandra Shekar Rao to sworn as the first Chief Minister of Telangana including **11 other ministers**.

### **Telangana State First Council of Ministers:**

- Kalvakuntla Chandra Shekar Rao** – Chief Minister, General administration, Electricity, Municipal administration, Urban development etc.
- Thatikonda Rajaiah** – Deputy C.M and Health Minister.
- Mahmood Ali** – Deputy C.M, Revenue Stamps and Registrations.

- Etel Rajender** – Finance Minister, Civil Supplies.
- Naini Narsimha Reddy** – Home Minister, Labour, Employment generation, Jails and fire department.
- K. Taraka Rama Rao** – I.T, Panchayati Raj.
- T. Harish Rao** – Irrigation, Legislative affairs, Marketing, Mines and Underground resources.
- Jogu Ramamma** – Forest, Environment, Backward classes.
- P. Srinivas Reddy** – Agriculture department.
- T. Padma Rao** – Excise, Sports.
- Patnam Mahender Reddy** – Transport Minister.
- G. Jagdish Reddy** – Education Minister.

### **First in Telangana**

- First Chief Minister** – Kalvakuntla Chandra Shekar Rao
- First Governor** – E.S.L. Narsimham
- First speaker of Legislative Assembly** – E. Madhusudhana Chary
- First Deputy Speaker** – Padma Devender Reddy
- First Chairman of Legislative Council** – K. Swamy Goud
- First Opposition leader in Assembly** – K. Jana Reddy (Congress)
- First Protem speaker of Assembly** – K. Jana Reddy (Congress)
- First election commissioner** – V. Nagi Reddy
- First Advocate General** – K. Rama Krishna Reddy
- First Chief Secretary** – Rajeev Sharma
- First D.G.P** – Anurag Sharma
- First Chief Commissioner of Right to information Act** – Prabhakar Reddy

# Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014

- Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act consists of 12 parts, 13 schedules and **108 sections**. 12 parts in this act are:
  1. Preliminary / Preamble
  2. Reorganisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh
  3. Representation in the legislatures
  4. High Court
  5. Authorisation of Expenditure and distribution of Revenues
  6. Apportionment of Assets and Liabilities
  7. Provisions as to certain Corporations
  8. Provisions as to All India Services
  9. Management and Development of Water Resources
  10. Infrastructure and Special Economic Measures
  11. Access to higher Education
  12. Legal and Miscellaneous Provisions

## **Important Sections in the Act**

### **Part-I**

#### **Preliminary:**

- **Section-1:** Title: in Preliminary of the Act, it is mentioned that Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act – 2014 is also called Andhra Pradesh Partition Act – 2014.
- **Section -2 :** Definitions: the act gave the definitions of some words.
  - A. Appointed Day      B. Articles
  - C. Assembly Constituency
  - D. Election Commission
  - E. Existing State of A.P

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| F. Law   | G. Notified order        |
| H. Population Ratio  | I. Sitting Member        |
| J. Successor State   | K. Transferred Territory |
| L. Treasury  |                          |
| M. Any reference to a district, Mandal, tehsil, taluk or other territorial division of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh. |                          |

### **Part-II**

#### **Reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh:**

- **Section 3: Formation of Telangana state:** There shall be formed a new State to be known as the State of Telangana comprising the following territories of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh namely: Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad, Khammam, Mahbubnagar.

**Note:** Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act was altered in June 2014 due to Polavaram Project and ordinance was passed by which **7 Mandals** (total 5 Mandals & some areas of Bhadrachalam, Burgampadu Mandals), **136 villages and 211 hamlets** were merged with Andhra Pradesh State.

**Territorial areas of Andhra Pradesh:** State of Andhra Pradesh shall comprise the territories of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh other than those specified in Section 3.

- **Section 5: Hyderabad, common capital for two states:** As per Hyderabad Municipal Corporation act, 1955, the existing area notified as the Greater Hyderabad shall be the common capital of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for such period not exceeding ten years.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Section 6 : Expert committee for the new capital:</b> To appoint expert committee to study various alternatives regarding the new capital for the successor state of Andhra Pradesh and make appropriate recommendations in a period not exceeding six months.</li><li>• <b>Section 7:</b> on and from the appointed day, the Governor of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh shall be the Governor for both the successor states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.</li><li>• <b>Section 8: Responsibility of Governor to protect residents of common capital area.</b><br/>Governor shall have the responsibility for the security of life, liberty and property of all those who reside in the area of common capital. The Governor shall be assisted by two advisors to be appointed by the central government.</li><li>• <b>Section 9:</b> Assistance of Police forces from Central Government to successor states. The Central Government shall assist the successor states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana to raise additional police forces.</li><li>• <b>Section 10: Amendment of First Schedule to Constitution:</b> First Schedule of Constitution shall be amended and to insert the territories specified in Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.</li><li>• <b>Section 11:</b> After the appointed day, the name, area or boundaries of any district or other territorial division in both the states can be altered by their respective governments.</li></ul> | <p>Telangana state should be inserted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Schedule and <b>7 Rajya Sabha seats for Telangana and 11 Rajya Sabha seats for Andhra Pradesh shall be allocated.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Section 13: Allocation of Present members:</b> From the appointed day, 18 sitting members of the Rajya Sabha representing the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be deemed to have been elected to fill the seats allotted to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, as specified in the 1<sup>st</sup> schedule to this act. And there is no change in the tenure of these members.</li></ul> |
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### **Lok Sabha:**

- **Section 14: Representatives in Lok Sabha:** After the appointed day, 17 Lok Sabha seats shall be allocated to Telangana.
- **Section 15: Delimitation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies:** After the appointed day, Delimitation order – 2008 shall be amended. According to this act, election commission may conduct the elections to Lok Sabha constituencies in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana as per delimitation order – 2008.
- **Section 16: Provision as to sitting members:** Every sitting member of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha representing a constituency shall be deemed to have been elected to that constituency as so allotted, and there is no change in the time period of these members.

### **Legislative Assemblies:**

- **Section 17: Provisions as to Legislative Assemblies:** From the appointed day, **the number of seats in the Legislative assemblies of the State of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana shall be 175 and 119 respectively.** Telangana state shall be inserted at entry 25 in the Representation of the People's Act , 1950.
- **Section 18: Representation of Anglo – Indians:** The Governor of the State may

### **Part - III**

#### **Representation in the legislatures:**

- **Section 12: Amendment of the Fourth schedule of Constitution:** After the appointed day, the fourth Schedule of Constitution shall be amended. The fourth Schedule of constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p>nominate one member each to the Legislative Assemblies of the successor states to give representation to the Anglo – Indian community in accordance with article 333 of the constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Section 19 : Allocation of Sitting members:</b> From the appointed day, as per Section 17 the members of the Legislative Assembly of the United Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be considered as the members of the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.</li><li>• <b>Section 20 : Tenure of Legislatures:</b> There shall be no change in the 5 - year term as specified in Article 172 (1) of the constitution.</li><li>• <b>Section 21: Speaker, Deputy Speaker and rules of Procedure:</b> Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the Speaker of that Assembly. Members of that Assembly shall choose the Deputy speaker of that Assembly from amongst its members. Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall become the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the successor state of Telangana and until the Speaker is chosen by that Assembly the duties of speaker shall be performed by Deputy Speaker.</li><li>• <b>Section 22: Legislative Council for Successor States:</b> In accordance with the provisions contained in article 169 of the constitution. There shall be constituted a Legislative Council for each of the successor states consisting of not more than 50 members in the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh and <b>40 members in the Legislative council of Telangana.</b> The present members of the Legislative Council of United Andhra Pradesh shall be allotted to the two successor states.</li><li>• <b>Section 23: Provision as to Legislative Council's:</b> To implement AP Reorganisation</li></ul>	<p>act, 2014 Representation of the People's Act, 1950 and 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule shall be amended. In the Fourth Schedule, "Telangana" shall be inserted after the heading "Tamil Nadu".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Section 24: Amendment of Delimitation of Council Constituencies order:</b> From the appointed day, the Delimitation of council Constituencies (Andhra Pradesh) order, 2006 shall stand amended as directed in the third schedule of AP Reorganization Act, 2014. From the appointed day, the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Telangana) order, 2014, as specified in Part II of the third schedule shall apply to the successor state of Telangana.</li><li>• <b>Section 25: Chairman, Deputy Chairman and rules of Procedure:</b> The person who immediately before the appointed day is the chairman of the Legislative council of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to be the chairman of that council and from that day the members of that council shall choose Deputy chairman from amongst its members. After the appointed day, the Deputy chairman of the Legislative council of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh shall become the Deputy chairman of the Legislative Council of the successor state of Telangana and until the chairman is chosen by that council, the duties of chairman shall be performed by the Deputy chairman.</li></ul>
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### Delimitation of Constituencies:

- **Section 26:** Subject to the provisions contained in article 170 of the constitution and without prejudice to Section 15 of this Act, the number of seats in Assembly of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall be increased from 175 & 119 to 225 and 153 respectively.
- **Section 27:** the election Commission shall have the powers to amend Delimitation order.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:**

- **Section 28:** from the appointed day, Scheduled Castes Order – 1950, shall stand amended as directed in the Fifth Schedule to this Act.
- **Section 29:** from the appointed day, Scheduled Tribes Order – 1950 shall stand amended as directed in the Sixth Schedule to this Act.

**Part -IV**

**High Court:**

- **Section 30 : High Court:** On and from the appointed day:  
The High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad shall be the common High Court for the State of Telangana and the State of Andhra Pradesh till a separate High Court for State of Andhra Pradesh is constituted Under Article 214 of the constitution.  
The Judges of the High Court at Hyderabad for the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, shall become the Judges of the common High court.  
The expenditure in respect of salaries and allowances of the Judges of the common High Court shall be allocated amongst the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on the basis of population ratio.
- **Section 31: High Court of Andhra Pradesh:** The High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad shall become the High Court for the State of Telangana (herein after referred to as the High Court of Hyderabad). There shall be a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh (herein after referred to as the High Court of Andhra Pradesh).
- **Section 32: Judges of Andhra Pradesh High Court:** The President of India will determine how many Judges of High Court of Hyderabad shall be appointed to the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

- **Section 33: Jurisdiction of Andhra Pradesh High Court:** The High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall have Jurisdiction in respect of any part of the territories included in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Section 34:** Provisions related to Bar Councils and Advocates.
- **Section 35:** Practice and Procedure in High Court of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Section 36:** custody of seal of Andhra Pradesh High Court.
- **Section 37:** form of Writs and other processes.
- **Section 38:** power of Judges.
- **Section 39:** Procedures as to appeals to Supreme Court.
- **Section 40:** Transfer of Proceedings from Hyderabad High Court to Andhra Pradesh High Court.
- **Section 41:** Right to appear or to act in proceedings transferred to Andhra Pradesh High Court.

**Part-V**

**Authorisation of Expenditure and Distribution of Revenues:**

- **Section 44: Authorisation of Expenditure of Telangana State:** The Governor of existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall authorise such expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State of Telangana till it is authorised by the Legislative Assembly of Telangana.
- **Section 45:** Reports relating to accounts of Andhra Pradesh State.
- **Section 46: Distribution of Revenue:** The award made by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall be apportioned between the successor states by the central government on the basis of population ratio and another parameter.

<b>Part – VI</b>	
<p><b>Apportionment of Assets &amp; Liabilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Section 47:</b> The successor states shall be entitled to receive benefits and bear the financial liabilities arising out of the decisions taken by the existing State of Andhra Pradesh. The apportionment of assets and liabilities shall be just, reasonable &amp; equitable amongst the successor states.</li> </ul> <p>Any dispute regarding the amount of assets &amp; liabilities shall be settled by order by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Section 48: Land and Goods:</b> All Land and all stores, articles and other goods belonging to the existing State of Andhra Pradesh Shall,-           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) If within the transferred territory, pass to the State of Telangana; or</li> <li>2) In any other case, remain the property of the State of Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>In case of properties situated outside the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, such properties shall be shared between the successor states on the basis of population ratio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Section 49:</b> The Treasuries and bank balances shall be distributed between two successor States based on the population ratio.</li> <li>• <b>Section 50: Arrears of Taxes:</b> The right to recover arrears of the tax or duty on property shall belong to the successor State in which the property is situated.</li> <li>• <b>Section 51: Right to recover loans and advances:</b> The right of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh to recover any loans or advances made before the appointed day to any person or institution outside that State shall belong to the State of Andhra Pradesh and such sum shall be divided between the Successor States based on population ratio.</li> <li>• <b>Section 52: Investments &amp; debts:</b> The investments and debts of the existing State of</li> </ul>	<p>Andhra Pradesh shall be divided between Successor States based on population ratio.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Section 53:</b> The assets and liabilities relating to any commercial or industrial undertaking of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh, where such undertaking is located, shall pass to the State in which State that area is included on the appointed day, irrespective of the location of its headquarters.</li> <li>• <b>Section 54: Public Debt:</b> All liabilities on account of Public Debt and Public Account of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh outstanding before the appointed day shall be apportioned on the basis of population ratio of the successor states.</li> <li>• <b>Section 55: Floating Debt:</b></li> <li>• <b>Section 56:</b> Refund of taxes collected in excess.</li> <li>• <b>Section 57: Deposits:</b> The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of any civil deposit or local fund deposit, shall from appointed day , be the liability of the Successor State in whose area the deposit has been made.</li> <li>• <b>Section 58: Provident Fund:</b> The liability of the Provident Fund of a Government Servant in service, on the appointed day, shall be the liability of the successor State to which that Government servant is permanently allotted.</li> <li>• <b>Section 59: Pension:</b> The liability of the existing State of Andhra Pradesh in respect of pensions, shall pass to the successor State of Andhra and Telangana in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of this act.</li> <li>• <b>Section 60: Contracts:</b> Before the appointed day, if the existing State of Andhra Pradesh has made any Contract, after the appointed day the liability of the contract will be upon that state which has exclusive power of making that contract. And shall be discharged by that State.</li> <li>• <b>Section 61: Liability in respect of actionable wrong:</b> If the cause of action arose</li> </ul>

wholly within the territories which, as from that day, are the territories of either of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh or Telangana, be the liability of that State.

- **Section 62:** Liability as Guarantor.
- **Section 63:** Items in suspense.
- **Section 64:** Residuary Provision.
- **Section 65:** Apportionment of assets or liabilities by agreement.
- **Section 66:** Power of Central government to order allocation or adjustment in certain cases.
- **Section 67:** certain expenditure to be charged on consolidated fund.

### **Part – VII**

#### **Provisions as to certain corporations:**

- **Section 68:** the companies and corporations present in the existing State of Andhra Pradesh shall continue to function in the same area even after the appointed day, but the assets and liabilities shall be apportioned between the successor States.
- **Section 69:** if any power station for production & distribution of electricity or any reservoir or any project for supply of water is outside the boundaries of that State, then Central Government shall pass orders after the consultation of two successor States.
- **Section 70:** Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation
- **Section 71:** Certain Provisions for companies.
- **Section 72:** Temporary Provisions as to continuance of certain existing road transport permits: Central government after consultation with State governments shall give permission to collect toll, entrance fees or other charges.
- **Section 73:** Special provision relating to retrenchment compensation in certain cases.
- **Section 74:** Special Provision as to income-tax.
- **Section 75:** Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions.

### **Part – VIII**

#### **Provisions as to All India Services:**

- **Section 76:** After the appointed day, IAS, IPS cadres shall be called as Andhra Pradesh cadre and Telangana cadres and central government shall decide how many officers should be appointed to the successor states.
- **Section 77:** Provisions relating to other Services.
- **Section 78 :** other provisions relating to Services.
- **Section 79:** Provisions as to continuance of officers in same post.
- **Section 80:** Advisory Committees.
- **Section 81:** Powers of Central Government.
- **Section 82:** Provision for employees of Public Sector undertakings etc.
- **Section 83: Provisions as to State Public Service Commission:** After the appointed day, the existing Public Service Commission shall be the public commission for the State of Andhra Pradesh. New Public service Commission shall be constituted for Telangana till that time UPSC will perform duties.

### **Part – IX**

#### **Management and development of Water Resources:**

- **Section 84: Water Resources:** To resolve the conflicts arising out of water distribution, **Godavari River Management Board in Telangana and Krishna River Management Board in Andhra Pradesh** shall be constituted (with in 60 days from the appointed day).

The Central government shall constitute an Apex Council for the supervision of the functioning of the management boards. **Central water Resources Minister shall be the chairperson** of the Apex council. Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana shall be the members of the council.

- **Section 85:** Functions of River management Board.
- **Section 86:** Staff of the River management Board.
- **Section 87:** Jurisdiction of Board.
- **Section 88:** Power of Board to make regulations.
- **Section 89:** Allocation of Water resources.
- The Project specific awards already made by the Tribunal on or before the appointed day shall be binding on the successor states.
- **Section 90: Polavaram Project:** Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a national project. The responsibility of the construction of the project lies with Central Government.
- **Section 91: Arrangements of establishing Tungabhadra Board:** Two successor State Governments shall replace the existing State of Andhra Pradesh on the Tungabhadra Board.

### **Part – X**

#### **Infrastructure and Special Economic Measures:**

- **Section 92: Successor States to follow principles, guidelines etc issued by Central Government:** The principles, guidelines, directions issued by the Central Government, from the appointed day, on matters relating to coal, oil & natural gas and power generation, transmission & distributed shall be implemented by the Successor States.
- **Section 93:** the central government shall take all necessary measures for the development of the successor states.
- **Section 94: Fiscal measures including tax incentives:** The central government shall take appropriate fiscal measures to promote industrialisation and economic development in both the States. The central government shall the programmes for the development of backward areas in the successor states.

### **Part – XI**

#### **Access to Higher Education:**

- **Section 95 : equal opportunities for quality higher education to all students:** In order to ensure equal opportunities to all students in the successor states, the existing admission quotas as provided under article 371D of the constitution, shall continue as such for a period of 10 years.

### **Part – XII**

#### **Legal and Miscellaneous Provisions:**

- **Section 96:** in article 168 (1) (a) of the constitution, for the word “Tamil Nadu”, the words “Tamil Nadu”, “Telangana” shall be substituted.
- **Section 97: Amendment of article 371D of the constitution:** On & from the appointed day, in article 371 D of the constitution.
  - (a) the words “State of Andhra Pradesh” shall be substituted with the words “State of Andhra Pradesh or State of Telangana”.
  - (b) for clause (1) of 371 D, the following clause shall be included,
    - (1) the President may by order made with respect to State of Andhra Pradesh or State of Telangana, provide equal opportunities & facilities for people belonging to different parts of State in the matter of public employment & education.
    - (2) in the matter of Public employment & education, different provisions may be made with respect to two states.
  - (c) in article 371 D (3), for the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh”, the words “the State of Andhra Pradesh and for the State of Telangana” shall be substituted.
- **Section 98: Amendment of Section 15A of the Representation of the people Act, 1951:** In section 15A, after the words and figures “under the Tamil Nadu Legislative council act, 2010”, after the words and figures “under the Tamil Nadu legislative council Act,

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <p>2010”, the words &amp; figures “and constituting the legislative council of the State of Telangana under the A.P. Reorganisation Act, 2014” shall be inserted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Section 99: Amendment of Section 15 of States Reorganisation Act, 1956:</b> On &amp; from the appointed day, in section 15 of States Reorganisation Act, 1956 in clause (b), for the words “Andhra Pradesh”, the words “Andhra Pradesh &amp; Telangana” shall be substituted.</li><li><b>Section 100: Territorial extent of laws:</b> The provisions of part II shall not be deemed to have affected any change in the territories to which the Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 and any other law in force immediately before the appointed day.</li><li><b>Section 101: Power to adapt previous laws:</b> For application of any law, made before the appointed day, the appropriate Government may, before the expiration of two years from that day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law.</li><li><b>Section 102: Power to construe laws:</b> Notwithstanding that no provision has been made under Section 101 for adaptation of law made before the appointed day, any court, tribunal or authority empowered to enforce such law without affecting the substance of law.</li><li><b>Section 103: Power to name authorities etc:</b> The government of Telangana, as respects the transferred territory, by notification in the official Gazette, shall specify the authority or officer competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force.</li><li><b>Section 104: Legal Proceedings:</b> Where the existing State of Andhra Pradesh is a party to any legal Proceedings with respect to any property, rights or liabilities subject to apportionment between the successor States.</li><li><b>Section 105: Transfer of Pending Cases:</b> Every proceeding pending immediately before the appointed day before a court (other than</li></ul> | <p>high court), tribunal, authority in any area which on that day falls within the State of Andhra Pradesh shall, if it is a proceeding relating exclusively to the territory stand transferred to the corresponding court, tribunal of that state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Section 106: Right of Pleaders to Practise in certain cases:</b> Any person who, immediately before the appointed day, is enrolled as a pleader entitled to practise in any subordinate court in the existing state for a period of one year from that day.</li><li><b>Section 107:</b> The Provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent there in contained in any other law.</li><li><b>Section 108: Power to remove difficulties:</b> If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may by order, which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing difficulty.</li></ul> |
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### Important Schedules

- Schedule 5 (Section 28):** Specifies Scheduled castes in state of Telangana.
- Schedule 6 (Section 29):** Specifies Scheduled Tribes in the state of Telangana.
- Schedule 13 (Section 93):** this schedule specifies the measures which should be taken by the Central Government for a period of 10 years for the development of successor states.

### They are:

- Establishing a tribal University each in the States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.
- Establishing a Horticultural University in the State of Telangana.
- Measures to establish iron factory in the Khammam district of Telangana.
- National Thermal Power corporation shall establish a 4000 megawatts power facility in Telangana State.
- Establishment of Rail Coach factory in Telangana & to improve rail connectivity.

## Committees formed in Telangana Region during different occasions

### 1. Bahadur Aravamudam Aiyangar Committee - 1937:

- 7<sup>th</sup> Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan appointed this committee in 1937, for Constitutional and Political Reforms in Nizam State. This Committee in its report mentioned that local jobs should be given to locals only.
- And also instructed that a special machinery is to be formed for employment recruitment.

### 2. M.S. Bharucha Committee - 1939:

- To examine the situations of Tenants this committee was appointed.
- On the recommendations of this committee “Asami Shakmi Act -1944” has been framed.

### 3. S.K. Dhar Committee - 1948:

- This committee was formed in June, 1948 under the Presidentship of S.K. Dhar by Indian Constitutional House to look into the possibilities of formation of linguistic states on Nation wide.

**Report:** This Committee rejected the formation of New States on the basis of language and indicated that based on Administration Only New States should be established.

### 4. J.V.P Committee - 1948:

- This Committee was appointed to examine the Dhar Committee Report on formation of Linguistic States.
- **Members of this Committee:**
  - ◆ Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister)

- ◆ Vallabhbhai Patel (Home Minister)

- ◆ Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya

**Report:** Formation of states based on language should be postponed for some time.

### 5. Pandit Sunderlal Committee - 1949:

- Pandit Sunderlal Committee was appointed by Prime Minister Nehru to study the situations aroused after the attack on Muslims and Communists during J.N. Chaudhary Military regime.

### 6. A.D.Gorwala Committee -1950:

- This Committee was appointed in the year 1950 by Hyderabad State Cabinet under the leadership of A.D.Gorwala to give suggestions for improving Administration and Economic conditions of Hyderabad State.

### 7. Pingali Jagan Mohan Reddy Committee - 1952:

- This Judicial Enquiry Commission was formed by Home ministry of Government on September 9<sup>th</sup>,1952, led by Pinagali Jagan Mohan Reddy, to investigate into the police firings which were held on 1<sup>st</sup> week of September in City College and its surrounding areas.

### 8. Justice Kailasnath Wanchoo Committee - 1953:

- This committee was appointed by Central Government to give report on economic and administrative problems aroused after the formation of New Andhra State.

<p><b>Report:</b> Madras should be kept as Joint Capital for 4 years.</p> <p><b>9. Fazal Ali Commission - 1953:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1953 Central Government appointed States Re-organization commission under the leadership of Fazal Ali for Re-organization of States on Permanent basis.</li> <li>States Re-organization commission is also known as Fazal Ali commission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President : Fazal Ali</li> <li>Members: 1. Hrudaynath Kunzru, 2. K.M.Panikkar</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>10.U.N. Debar Committee:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To examine the formation of Vishalandhra and State Re-organization issue Congress Hicommand established a committee under the leadership of U.N. Debar the then Congress National President. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members: Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, Govind Ballabh Pant.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>11. Telangana Regional Committee - 1958:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a part of Gentleman agreement in 1958 Telangana Regional Committee was established. This Telangana Regional Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> President – Achyutha Reddy</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> Vice President – Masuma Begam.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>12. Kumar Lalith Committee - 1969:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To examine the details of Andhra Employees who are working against Mulki rules and Telangana Surplus funds Kasu Brahmananda Reddy government appointed Kumar Lalith Committee on 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 1969.</li> </ul> <p><b>Report:</b> According to this committee report Telangana Surplus funds were 34.10 crores.</p>	<p><b>13. Justice Vasishta Bhargava Committee - 1969:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the announcement made in 8 Point formula for calculating Telangana Surplus funds this committee was set up on 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1969.</li> </ul> <p><b>14. Wanchoo Committee - 1969:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Government appointed the Judicial Experts Committee under the leadership of Wanchoo to give suggestions by studying the problems of Telangana employees and regarding Constitutional amendment for continuing Mulki rules. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee President: K.N. Wanchoo</li> <li>Members: M.C. Setalvad, Neeran Day.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Report:</b> This committee mentioned in its report that there is no chance for continuing Mulki rules and there is no opportunity for Constitutional Ammendment.</p> <p><b>15. Tarkunde Committee - 1977:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This Committee was appointed in April, 1977 for conducting enquiry on Fake encounters in Andhra Pradesh during Emergency period in 1975.</li> <li>Bhargava Commission was also appointed in July, 1977 for conducting enquiry on Fake encounters.</li> </ul> <p><b>16. Jai Bharath Reddy Committee - 1984:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After releasing of Presidential orders N.T. Rama Rao was formed this committee for calculating Non-local employees appointed in Telangana. under the leadership of an IAS officer Jai Bharath Reddy along with two another IAS officers this committee was formed.</li> </ul>
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- This committee President: Jai Bharath Reddy
  - ◆ Members: Kamalnathan, Umaphati Rao.

**Report:** this committee reported that 58,962 members of Non-locals got employment in Telangana Region against Presidential orders.

### **17. Sundaresan Committee - 1984:**

- N.T. Rama Rao government appointed V. Sundaresan (IAS officer) Committee to examine the report of Jai Bharath Reddy Committee.

### **18. T.L.N. Reddy Commission - 1989:**

- Marri Chenna Reddy Government appointed T.L.N. Reddy Commission in 1989, to conduct Judicial enquiry on Fake encounters which were held during the reign of N.T.R.

### **19. Hiten Bhayya Committee:**

- Chandra Babu Naidu appointed Hiten Bhayya Committee for reforms in electricity sector.

### **20. Subramanian Committee:**

- To give suggestions and indications regarding industries and public sector undertakings Chandra Babu Naidu appointed this committee.

### **21. Gangopadhyay Committee:**

- To give certain suggestions regarding reducing government expenditure, salaries and State Administration Chandra Babu Naidu appointed this committee.

### **22. Koneru Ramakrishna Rao Committee:**

- Chandra Babu Naidu government appointed this committee to study government role on higher education.

### **23. J.M. Girglani Committee - 2001:**

- To examine the implementation of 610 G.O, which was released during N.T.R government in 1985 Nara Chandra Babu Naidu appointed single member committee under the leadership of Jethro Mangaldas Girglani on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2001.

### **24. Pranab Mukherjee Committee - 2005:**

- Central Government appointed Pranab Mukherjee Committee in March, 2005 for “extensive discussions & consensus with other parties on Telangana issue”.
  - ◆ President: Pranab Mukherjee
  - ◆ Members: Raghuvamsha Prasad Singh, Dayanidhi Maran

### **25. Roshaiyah Committee - 2009:**

- The then Chief Minister Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy appointed this committee in February, 2009 for collecting opinion of public on the formation of Telangana State.

### **26. Justice Sri Krishna Committee - 2010:**

- On 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 2010 the central government appointed this committee with 5 members headed by the former Supreme Court Judge B.N. Sri Krishna for consultations on the issue of Telangana formation.
  - ◆ **Chairman:** Justice B.N. Sri Krishna  
(Former Supreme Court Judge)
  - ◆ **Members:**
    - V.K. Duggal (Former Home Secretary)
    - Prof. Ranbir Singh  
(Founding Vice-chancellor of Nalsar University of law)
    - Ravinder Kaur (Delhi IIT, Professor)
    - Abusaleh Shariff (Economist)

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### **27. Antony Committee - 2013:**

- On 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2013 National Congress party constituted this committee for coordinating the process of Telangana formation and to discuss the situations that arise during the process.
  - ◆ **President:** A.K. Antony
  - ◆ Members: Digvijay Singh  
Veerappa Moily  
Ahmed Patel.

### **28. Group of Ministers (GOM) - 2013:**

- To collect suggestions and advices from state political parties on the partition of Andhra Pradesh State central government formed Group of Ministers, with the Defence Minister A.K. Antony as its chairman.
  - ◆ G.O.M Chairman: A.K. Antony
  - ◆ Members: 1. Sushil Kumar Shinde  
2. Chidambaram  
3. Veerappa Moily  
4. Jai Ram Ramesh  
5. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

### **29. Kamalnathan Committee:**

- To give indications for the division of government employees between both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States Central government appointed Kamalnathan committee.

### **30. Poonam Malakondaiah Committee:**

- Telangana Government appointed this committee for women safety and security.

### **31. Haragopal Committee:**

- On 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2015 Prof. Haragopal Committee was appointed with 30 members,

to frame syllabus for exams conducted by TSPSC in Telangana State.

### **32. S. Chellappa Committee:**

- To study social and economic conditions of S.T's in Telangana State, this committee was appointed by Telangana State Government.

### **33. G. Sudhir Committee:**

- To study the conditions of Muslims in Telangana State, this committee was appointed by Telangana State Government.

# Telangana Additional Information

## Telangana State Official Symbols

- Telangana State government announces its official State symbols on **17<sup>th</sup> November, 2014**.
- 1. Telangana State Animal – **Spotted deer**. Scientific name of Spotted deer – **Axis axis**. It symbolizes tenderness and innocence.
- 2. Telangana State bird – **Indian Roller or Blue Jay** Its Scientific name – **Coracias Benghalensis**.
- 3. Telangana State tree – **Jammi Chettu (Shami tree)** its scientific name – **Prosopis cineraria**
- This tree leaves are used in a festival known as “Dasara” and on the day of the festival it is known as “Bangaram”. The leaves are given to each other as a part of tradition.
- 4. Telangana State flower – **Thangedu**;
  - ◆ Its scientific name – **Senna auriculata**.
- 5. Telangana State fish – **Murrel** (widely known in Telugu as **Korramatta** or **Korramenu**). ◆ Its scientific name – **Channa Striata**.
- 6. Telangana State Sport – **Kabaddi**.
- 7. Telangana State River – **Godavari**
- 8. Telangana State Official Emblem – **Kakatiya Kala Thoranam & Charminar**.
  - ◆ Official emblem was designed by **Aelay Laxman**

**Note:** Aelay Laxman belongs to Kadirenigudem village of Yadadri district. Emblem consists of the Kakatiya Kala Thoranam and Charminar with Saranath Lion Capital.

- ◆ It has “Government of Telangana” in English, “Telangana Sarkar” in Urdu and “Telangana Prabhutvam” in Telugu Satyameva Jayate is written in Sanskrit.

- 9. Telangana State anthem – **Jaya Jaya he Telangana Janani Jayaketanam**.
  - ◆ This anthem is composed by **Ande Sri**.
- 10. Telangana State official monthly magazine – **Telangana**
  - ◆ Editor – **Ashtakala Ram Mohan**.
- 11. Telangana official channel – **Yadagiri**.
- 12. Telangana State Crop – **Maize**.
- 13. Telangana State Warrior – **Komaram Bheem**.
- 14. Telangana State Veera Vanitha – **Chakali Ilamma**.

## Popular films on Telangana backdrop

### Maa Bhumi (1980):

- Maabhummi is a Telugu film released in the year 1980. It is a film about peasant workers who have risen up against the Hyderabad Nizam during 1930 – 1948.
- **This is the first film directed by the popular director Gautam Ghose**.
- This film is based on Hindi novel “**Jab Khet Jage**” (when farm fields are wake up). Written by Kishan Chendar. Major portion of this film was shot at **Mangalparti village of Medak district**.
- Note:** the story of this film takes place in the background of **Siripuram Village** of Nalgonda district.
- In 1980, this film for the first time was premiered at the international film festival “Karlovy Vary International Film Festival”.

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- This film was selected for “**Indian Panorama**”
  - **Maa Bhumi Film:**
    - ◆ Director – Gautam Ghose
    - ◆ Producer – B. Narsing Rao, G. Ravindranath
    - ◆ Music – Vinjamuri Seetha Devi
    - ◆ Screen Play – B. Narsing Rao
    - ◆ Story – Kishan Chendar (Source Story)
    - ◆ Cinematography – Kamal Nayak
    - ◆ Production house – Chaitanya Chitra International
    - ◆ Cast – Sai Chand (Ramayya, The role of the poor farmer in Siripuram Village of Nalgonda district), Rami Reddy, Hamsa and Karakala.
  - **Songs in this movie – Lyricists:**
    1. Palleturi Pillagada Pasula gase monagada – **Suddala Hanumanthu**  
This song was sang by the singer – **Sandhya**
    2. Bandenka Bandi Katti – **Bandi Yadagiri**  
The singer who sang this song – **Gaddar**
    3. Podala Podala Gattla Meeda Podisindi Chandamama – **Bandi Yadagiri**
- Daasi – 1988:**
- This film picturises the story of a bonded women and how she is harassed inside the Gadis of Telangana landlords.
  - Story, director, Producer – **B. Narsing Rao**
  - This is the story of a Daasi (bonded woman) named Kamalakshi, inside the gadi of Jayasimha Rao landlord.
  - The one who enacted the role of Kamalakshi was **Archana**.
  - This film won National Award and various other awards also.
  - Film “Daasi” was included as a lesson in film technicians’ course in America.

### Rangula kala – 1984:

- Director, Producer – **B. Narsing Rao**
- Dialogues, Music – B. Narsing Rao.
- This is the story of a painter, who turned towards the ideology of Progressive ideology.

### Komaram Bheem:

- This film is based on the Gondu warrior “Komaram Bheem”.
- Director – **Allani Sridhar**
- Role of Komaram Bheem played by **Bhupal Reddy**.
- This film is based on the novel “Komaram Bheem” written by Allam Rajiah and Sahu. It won two nandi awards in the following categories:
  1. Best feature film on national integration.
  2. Best director of a debut film to director Allani Sridhar.

### Jai Bholo Telangana:

- Director & Producer – N. Shankar.
- Story & Screen Play – N. Shankar.
- Music – Chakri
- Dialogues – Udugula Venu
- Production House – Mahalakshmi Arts.
- Cast – Jagapathi Babu, Smrithi Irani.
- Released on – 4<sup>th</sup> February, 2011.
- **Songs – Lyricists:**
  - ◆ Podustunna Poddumeeda – **Gaddar**
  - ◆ Jai Bolo Telangana – Ande Sri; Singer – Vandemataram Srinivas
  - ◆ Gaaradi Chestundru – **K.C.R**
  - ◆ Oka Puvvu oka Navvu – **Nandini Siddha Reddy**
- **Awards:** This film got 5 Nandi Awards for following categories.
  - ◆ Best Director – N. Shankar
  - ◆ Best Lyricist – Ande Sri (Jai Bolo Telangana)

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- ◆ Best Male Playback Singer – Gaddar (Podustunna Poddummeda)
- ◆ Best Male Dubbing artist – R.C.M. Raju
- ◆ Sarojini Devi Award for a film on National Integration.

### **Bathukamma:**

- Direction – **T. Prabhakar**
- Cast – Sindhu Tulani, Goreti Venkanna.
- Banner – Kakatiya Films
- Producer – Chandra Shekar
- **Songs – Lyricists:**
  - ◆ Bathukamma bathukamma Ma Thalli –  
**Goreti Venkanna**
  - ◆ Singer – **S.P. Balasubrahmanyam**
  - ◆ Chinukamma Vana Chinukamma –  
**Ande Sri**

### **Rudramadevi:**

- ◆ Director – Gunashekhar
- ◆ Producer – Gunashekhar family
- ◆ Music – Ilaiyraja

#### **Cast:**

- ◆ Anushka Shetty (Rudraama Devi), Allu Arjun (Gona Ganna Reddy), Rana Daggupati (Chalukya Veerabhadra), Krishnam Raju (Ganapati Devudu) and Prakash Raj (Minister Shiva Devaiah).
- It is the first 3D Telugu film based on Telangana history.

### **Veera Telangana:**

- Director, Producer, Story –  
**R. Narayana Murthy**
- The film portraits the protest of the farmers against vetti and exploitation by landlords which are prevalent in Telangana.
- R. Narayana Murthy played the role of Yadagiri and Vijay Ranga Raju played the role of Landlord. In this film, the song “Nageti Sallallo Na Telangana” won Nandi award.
- Banner – Sneha Chitra Pictures.

### **Poru Telangana:**

- Director, Producer, story –  
**R. Narayana Murthy**
- Banner – Sneha Chitra Pictures.

### **Rajyadhikaramu:**

- Director, Producer, story –  
**R. Narayana Murthy**
- Banner – Sneha Chitra Pictures

### **Uru Manadira:**

- Director, Producer – **R. Narayana Murthy**
- Production house – Sneha Chitra Pictures
- Music – Koti
- Songs – Chooda Chakkani Thalli ...  
Chukkallo Jabilli (Singer : Ramana)

### **Lal Salam:**

- Director, Producer – **R. Narayana Murthy**
- Production House – Sneha Chitra Pictures.

### **Ankur (Hindi flim) – 1974:**

- This film portraits the economic and sexual exploitation by landlords in Telangana.
- Director – **Shyam Benegal**
- Screen play – Shyam Benegal
- Cast : Shabana Azmi, Anant Nag.

### **Nishant (Hindi Film) – 1975:**

- Director – **Shyam Benegal**
- Nishant means “Night’s end” in English. This film shows that how the dark nights of landlord ended.

### **Susman:**

- Director – **Shyam Benegal**
- This film portrays the living conditions of weavers in the pochampally of Yadadri District.

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<p><b>Mandi (Hindi film) – 1983:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director &amp; Screen play – <b>Shyam Benegal</b></li> <li>• Story – <b>Gulam Abbas</b></li> <li>• The film portrays the conditions of Prostitutes in Hyderabad. Shooting took place in Bhuvanagiri.</li> </ul> <p><b>Ok Uri Katha (1978):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director, Producer – <b>Mrinal Sen ( Bengal)</b></li> <li>• The film is based on the story “Kafan” written by Munshi Prem Chand.</li> <li>• The film portrays the effects of feudal system in Telangana.</li> <li>• The shooting of this film took place in the surrounding areas of Ranga Reddy district.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vimukthi Kosam – 1983:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director – <b>M. Uday Kumar</b></li> <li>• Producer – Naradasu Lakshman Rao</li> <li>• Lyricist – Vangapandu Prasada Rao</li> <li>• This film portrays about the people’s protest against the landlordism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nimajjanam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director – <b>B.S. Narayana</b></li> <li>• Producer – K. Kesava Rao.</li> <li>• The film story is about a event’s took place during the journey of Brahmin housewife, who immerses the ashes of her father – in – law in holy rivers according to the Hindu customs and traditions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Inkennallu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director &amp; Producer – <b>Rafi Sayid</b></li> <li>• Cinema Caption – Voice of Telangana</li> <li>• Cast – Kodandaram, Rafi, Sujatha Reddy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kubusam (2002):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director – <b>L. Srinath</b></li> <li>• Music – Vandemataram Srinivas</li> <li>• Production house – Sri Vishwavani pictures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cast – Srihari, Swapna, Tanikella Bharani, Suddala Ashok Teja.</li> <li>• <b>Songs:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Palle Kanneru Pedutundo Kanipinchani Kutrala</li> <li>2. Dostaradin Andama Dosthi Kattukundama.</li> <li>3. Ningikegisinara nela taralara.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>Chillara Devullu:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This film is based on the novel “ Chillara Devullu” written by Dasaradhi Ranga Charyulu.</li> <li>• Director – <b>T. Madhav Rao</b></li> <li>• Production house – <b>Kakatiya Pictures</b></li> <li>• Cast – Savitri, Murali Mohan</li> </ul> <p><b>Rajanna:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director – <b>V. Vijayendra Prasad.</b></li> <li>• Producer – Akkineni Nagarjuna</li> <li>• Story – Vijayendra Prasad</li> <li>• Screenplay – S.S. Rajamouli</li> <li>• Music – M.M. Keeravaani</li> <li>• Cast – Nagarjuna, Baby Annie.</li> <li>• This film is about the story of the Telangana people against the exploitation of landlords, aristocrats during 1940’s.</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Songs – Lyricists:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amma Avanee – Shiva Shakti Dattu; Singer – Malavika.</li> <li>• Gijigadu Negudu – K. Shiva Datta; Singer – Kala Bhairava, Sanjeev.</li> <li>• The role of Rajanna daughter Mallamma was played by Baby Annie.</li> </ul> <p><b>Yamalokamlo Jai Telangana (2012):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caption : “Warriors don’t die”</li> <li>• Director, Producer – Rasamayi Balakishan.</li> </ul>
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## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

### **Bandook (2015):**

- Story, Screenplay, Direction – **Lakshman Murari**
- Producer – Gujjam Yugendar.
- Film is based on 1969 Special Telangana movement
- **Songs – Lyricists:**
- Pusina punnami vennela veena – Goreti Venkanna; Singer – Saketh Komanduri.

### **Matti Manushulu:**

- Direction, Music – **B. Narsing Rao**
- Production house – Little India.
- The film deals with the lives of laborers and construction workers, who migrated from Palamuru village of Telangana.

### **Chivaraku Migiledi:**

- Story – Deep Jwele Jaam (Bengal Story)
- Director – Guttha Ramineedu
- Producer – Vuppunuthala Purushotham Reddy
- Production house – Manjira films

### **Bala Nagamma (1942):**

- In Telangana, it is the popular folk story film.
- “Gemini Group” have produced the film.
- Role of Bala Nagamma – **Kanchanamala.**

### **Bhakta Potana (1942):**

- Film is produced on the story of Telangana farmer cum poet “Potana”.
- Production house – **Vahini Group**
- Direction – **K.V. Reddy**
- Role of Potana – Nagaiah

### **Other movies and directors:**

- Ankusham – Uma Maheshwar Rao
- Pratyusha – Jatla Venkata Swamy
- Tiragabadda Telangana – Pulipati Vijay
- Telangana Vijayam – Bipin

- Orey Rickshaw – Dasari Narayan Rao
- Osey Ramulamma – Dasari Narayan Rao
- Sarvai Papanna – Pratani Ram Krishna Goud
- Sammakka Sarakka – Dasari Narayan Rao
- Oorumadi Brathukulu – B.S. Narayana

### **Documentaries and Short films on Telangana issue:**

#### **Still Seeking for Justice:**

- This documentary was prepared by **Kalvakuntla Chandrashekhar Rao** and presented to Sonia Gandhi on 28<sup>th</sup> July, 2011.
- In this documentary, the injustice done to Telangana and the need for the formation of Telangana state were explained.

#### **Nyayam Kosam – Telangana Nireekshana:**

- This documentary was prepared by **Prem Kumar Aman.**
- In this, the need for the formation of Telangana State was explained.

#### **Nisidhi:**

- This short film was produced on the early Telangana movement.
- Director – K.V.R. Mahendra.

#### **Life at Charminar:**

- This documentary explains about the life style of people in old city.
- Director – **Ainnapudi Sri Lakshmi.**

#### **Art at Heart:**

- This documentary was produced on the lives of tribals (Koyas) and their food habits, their songs and dances.
- Direction – **Mennagey motion pictures.**

# Important persons of Telangana

## In Film Industry

### Paidi Jairaj (1909-2000):

- Paidi Jairaj was a famous film actor, director, producer in the Indian film industry, he was born in **Karimnagar district** of Telangana.
- Nightingale of India Sarojini Naidu is the maternal aunt of Jairaj.
- He made his acting debut in 1930 with the silent film “**Star Kling Youth**”.
- In the same year, he acted in the film “**Triumph of Love**” as hero.
- His first talkie film was – **Shikari (Urdu film)**.
- Later, he acted in many Hindi, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarathi films.
- He became famous due to his acting in the characters of historical importance such Tippu Sultan, Rana Pratap, Allauddin, Shah Jahan.
- In 1980 Central Government had given **Dada Saheb Phalke award** to Jairaj for his services in Indian film industry.
- **First Telangana person** to be awarded the highest award in cinema i.e; **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** is “Paidi Jairaj”.
- Other films in his direction are: Pratima, Saagar, Mohar.

### Katthi Kantha Rao (1923 – 2009):

- His full name – **Tadepalli Lakshmi Kantha Rao**
- He was born at **Gudibanda Village, Kodada** of Nalgonda district (Present Kodada in Suryapet district).
- He acted in many Telugu films and became known as the incomparable hero in sword fights and became known as Katthi Kantha Rao.

- In 1951, Kantha Rao made his acting debut with the film “**Nirdoshi**” in the direction of **H.M.Reddy**. Kantha Rao’s first film as hero was **Pratigna** (H.M. Reddy direction).
- Las film of Kantha Rao was “**Pandurangadu**” (2008).
- Films produced by Kantha Rao are;

  1. **Sapta Swaralu** (this film was made during 1969 Telangana movement).
  2. Gandara Gandadu      3. Prema Jeevulu.

### Awards received by Kantha Rao are:

- In 1963, he was awarded Rashtrapati Award (President Award) for the role of **Lakshmana** in **Lava Kusha movie**.

### B. Narsing Rao:

- The cinema director **B. Narsing Rao** was the one to bring recognition for Telangana cinemas among world film industry.
- Bongu Narsing Rao was born in the year 1946 at **Pragnapur, Medak district**.
- He produced films on the issues such as Telangana movement, atrocities of Razakars and Landlords, on the conditions of construction labours. Hence, he was called as “**The Killer of Kitsch**”.
- B. Narsing Rao was the public artist, his films mainly on the lives of the Telangana people. Films directed by B. Narsing Rao are;
  - ◆ **Rangula Kala (1983)**
  - ◆ **Daasi (1988)**
  - ◆ **Matti Manushulu (1990)**
- All the above three films won Best feature film in Telugu at **National film awards**.
- Maa Ooru (Documentary 1987): this film won National film award for Best Anthropological /Ethnographic film.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- **Harivillu** (2003 – children’s film): for this movie, B. Narsing Rao won Nandi award in Best director category.
- Films produced by B. Narsing Rao:
  - ◆ **Maa Bhoomi (1979)** – this movie won Nandi award in Best feature film category.
  - ◆ **Daasi (1988)**.

### R. Nageshwar Rao:

- He was a well-known Telugu film actor. He mainly played Villain characters.
- R. Nageshwar Rao full name was **Rajanala Nageshwar Rao**.
- He was born in 1925 at **Secunderabad**.
- He was a versatile actor who gave new meaning to the role of Villain.
- R. Nageshwar Rao’s famous dialogues are;
  1. “**Babulu gadi debba ante Golkonda abba anali**” – (Film: Donga Ramudu).
  2. “**Bhale mama ....ade mana takshana kartavyam**” - (Film: Mayabazar).

**Note:** R. Nageshwar Rao played the role of “Dushasana” in the film Mayabazar (1957).

### N. Shankar:

- N. Shankar directed the movies in the commercial main stream format with his commitments to bring about awareness among the public. His surname is Nimmala.
- He was born in **Chirumathy village of Nalgonda district**.
- First film directed by N. Shankar was **“Encounter (1997)”**.
- In 2011, he directed a film on the issues of Telangana movement i.e; Jai Bolo Telangana.
- Other movies in the direction of Shankar are:
  - ◆ Sri Ramulayya      ◆ Bhadrachalam
  - ◆ Yamajathakudu      ◆ Aayudham
  - ◆ Jayam Manade Raa      ◆ Ram

- Shankar directed a Kannada film – **“Nammanna”**.

### Shyam Benegal:

- He is a popular Indian film director and screenwriter.
- He was born in the year 1934 at **Trimulgherry, Secunderabad**.
- He pursued M.A. Economics from Osmania University.
- First movie in the direction of Shyam Benegal was **“Ankur” (Hindi movie) – 1974**.
- Due to his four films, **Ankur** (1974), **Nishant** (1975), **Manthan** (1976) and **Bhumika** (1977), he created a new genre known as the “Middle cinema” in India.

### Manthan (1976):

- This film is about rural awareness. Directed by Shyam Benegal. This movie is produced by the money donated by the 5 lakh Gujarat famers at Rs. 2 each.
- Shyam Benegal made a serial **“Bharat Ek Khoj”** with 53 episodes, based on **“Discovery of India”** book written by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- He made numerous documentaries:
  - ◆ 1<sup>st</sup> Documentary – Close to Nature (1967)
  - ◆ Another Documentary – A child of the Street (1967)
- He directed many Doordharshan serials. Such as
  - ◆ Yatra (Hindi)
  - ◆ Amaravathi Kadhalu (Telugu).
- Awards received by Shyam Benegal:
  - ◆ 2005 – Dada Saheb Phalke Award.
  - ◆ 1976 – Padma Shri
  - ◆ 1991 – Padma Bhushan.

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### **M. Prabhakar Reddy:**

- He belongs to **Tungathurthi** of Suryapet district.
- He made his debut in “**Chivaraku Migiledi**” movie and there by acted in 472 movies.
- Prabhakar Reddy was a doctor by profession. But because of his interest he entered into cinema industry and played many roles as villain and story writer.
- The only movie which he directed was – **Comrade**.
- Prabhakar Reddy won **Nandi award** for Best Actor in films.
  1. Yuvatharam Kadhilindhi – 1980
  2. Palle Pilichindi 1981.

### **Shabana Azmi:**

- Shabana Azmi was born in **Hyderabad**.
- She made her acting debut in the year 1974 in “**Ankur**” film directed by Shyam Bengal.
- In Ankur film, Shabana Azmi played the role of “Lakshmi”. **She won National award** for her performance.
- In 1996, she acted as a lesbian in the movie “**Fire**”, directed by Deepa Mehta. Later, she acted in several Hindi films and received numerous awards.
- In 1997, she was nominated to Rajya Sabha on behalf of congress party.

### **Aditi Rao Hydari:**

- She was born in an aristocratic family in **Hyderabad**.
- She was the grand daughter of Wanaparthi Raja Rameshwara Rao and Akbar Hydari.
- In 2007, she made her acting debut in Tamil film “**Sringaram**”.
- She earned good recognition by her performance in the movie “**Yeh Saari Zindagi**” in 2012.

### **Pratyusha:**

- She was born in **Bhuvanagiri**, Telangana.
- She made her acting debut with the movie “**Rayudu**”. She appeared in Telugu and Tamil movies.

### **Chandala Kesavadasu:**

- **He is the first Telugu lyricist.**
- He was born in 1876 at **Jakkepalli village** of Kusumanchi Mandal, **Khammam district**.
- He has written a song “**Parithaapabarambu Pariyimpa thaguna...**” in the movie “**Bhakta Prahlada**”, which was the 1<sup>st</sup> talkie movie in Telugu.
- “**Parabrahma Parameshwara**”, an invocation song for most of the Telugu Street dramas, is also written by him.
- The popular song “**Bhale manchi chowka Beramu...**” in the movie “**Sri Krishna Tulaabaram**” is also written by him.

### **Other works:**

- ◆ Kanakatara (Drama)
- ◆ Kesava Shatakam
- ◆ Satyabhama Parinayam.

### **Suddala Ashok Teja:**

- He belongs to **Suddala village in Jangaon** district. He worked as a Government teacher before coming into film industry.
- **He won the National Film award for Best Lyrics** in the year 2003 for song “**Nenu Saitham**” written by him in the movie “**Tagore**”.

### **Chandra Bose:**

- His native place is **Challagariga village in Warangal district**.
- He wrote thousands of songs in Telugu movies.
- **Awards:**
  1. He received Nandi Award for best Lyricist for the song “Nee Navvula Thelladanaanni” in the movie “Aadi”.

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2. He won Filmfare award for Best Lyricist Telugu for “Kanipenchina Maa Amma” song in the movie “Manam”.

### Chakri:

- He belonged to **Mahabubabad**. He started his career as music director with the movie “**Bachi**”. His last movie was “**Erra bus**”.
- He won Nandi award in the best music director category for the movie “**Simha**”.

### Tabu (Tabassum Hashmi):

- She was born in Hyderabad in the year 1971. She played a role as a child artist in the film “**Bazaar**”, her first film as an actress was “Roop Ki Rani Choron Ki Raja”.
- Tabu 1<sup>st</sup> film in Telugu – **Coolie. No.1**.
- She was awarded “**Padma Shri**” in 2011.

### Dia Mirza (Dia Handrich):

- She was born in **Hyderabad** in the year 1981.
- She won “**Miss Asia Pacific – 2000**” title. Her production house is “**Born free entertainment**”.
- Her first film as “**Love Breakups Zindagi**”.

### Dhiren Ganguly

#### (Dhirendra Nath Ganguly):

- He belongs to **West Bengal**. In 1922, he started a film production house by name “**Lotus film company**” at Hyderabad
- In a short span of time, he produced “7 silent movies” with the help of Nizam.

### Shankar, Jai Kishan:

- The popular and successful Indian composer duo Shankar was born in **Hyderabad** and Jai Kishan in Gujarat.
- Shankar is expert in playing “**Tabla**”, while Jai Kishan is popular for playing “**Harmonium**”
- Shankar & Jai Kishan worked as music director for the film “**Barsaat**”.

- They played major role in the development of sad music in India.
- In 1968, Central government awarded “**Padma Shri**” to Shankar & Jai Kishan.

### Vijayshanti:

- She belongs to **Ramannagudem** in Warangal district.
- She began her acting career with the Tamil film “**Kallukkul Eeram**”.
- Her first Telugu film – **Kilaadi Krishnudu**.
- She won the National film award for Best actress for “**Kartavyam**” film.

### Rampyari:

- In 1927, Rampyari of Hyderabad was introduced to the film industry by playing a supporting role in “Guna Sundari” film directed by Chandu Lal.
- In 1930’s, she acted as a full – fledged heroine in many films.

### Few more Telangana film artists:

- Nithin, Rosham Balu, Narsingh, Venu Madhav (Kodad), Dil Raju, Vamshi Paidipally (Adilabad), Sampath Nandi, Prem Raj, Surender Reddy (Warangal).

## Popular Painters of Telangana

### Kapu Rajaiah:

- Kapu Rajaiah is a famous painter of Telangana. His native place is **Siddipet**.
- His early paintings were in the traditional old style. Later, he adopted “**Nakashi**” technique. In this, he started using **Tempara colors**.
- He painted notable images, such as: Bonalu, Bathukamma, Vasantha Keli, Krishna Gopika, Telangana festivals, Yellamma Jogi, Kolatam and Veedhi Bhagavatam.

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- Kapu Rajaiah's "Bonalu" picture was published as a cover photo of Studio Magazine of London in 1956.
- He painted pictures by receiving "Tirumala Venkteshwara Swamy" as an object.
- JNTU University honoured Kapu Rajaiah with honorary doctorate.

### **Kondapalli Seshagiri Rao (Warangal):**

- His native place –  
Penugonda, Mahabubabad district.
- He painted the pictures from the classics of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- He became popular due to his "Pothana" and "Abhigyan Shakuntalam" pictures.
- During Telugu Mahasabha, he painted the picture of "Telugu Thalli".
- Some pictures painted by him:
  - ◆ Harijanodyamam (Mural oil paintings)
  - ◆ Dhamayanthi (oil painting)
  - ◆ Shakuntala
  - ◆ Varudhini Pravarakya and
  - ◆ Ramagiri Rallu

### **Pakhal Tirumal Reddy (Karimnagar):**

- He analysed trends in National & international paintings and drawn thousands of paintings and made many sculptures.
- In India, he was the first artist to exhibit the artwork. He established a museum named "**Sudharma Art Gallery**" in his house at Narayanaguda.
- His notable paintings are:
  - ◆ Palleturi Badipanthulu
  - ◆ Chandramukhi
  - ◆ Modern Harbour
  - ◆ Gul Mahal tree

### **Aelay Laxman:**

- Aelay Laxman is the native of **Kadirengudem** (Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district).
- The main objects in his pictures are men fetching toddy from the trees, men & women in the streets, women fetching water near the wells.
- **He designed the official logo of Telangana State.**
- He also designed the **official logo for Telangana State Police** and for many government institutions and government schemes.
- In his "**Yaadi and Malli**" painting, he depicted the lives of Telangana region. In 1995, he was awarded by "**Hyderabad Art Society**".

### **Ramakrishna Vaman Devaskar:**

- He is known as the veteran of modern art in Hyderabad.
- He is popular in **portrait painting** and **portraiture**. His artwork depicts life and beauty.
- He was close associate of Salarjung -III and **first curator of the world famous Salarjung Museum.**

### **Sukumar Devaskar:**

- Sukumar Devaskar is the son of Ramakrishna Vaman Devaskar. Sukumar worked as the principal of Hyderabad School of arts and crafts and produced many young artists.
- Sukumar painted the famous "**Golconda Nawabs**" painting.

### **Kumara Swamy:**

- Kumara Swamy belongs to **Karimnagar**. On the advice of prominent politician Raavi Narayana Reddy, he went to Delhi to join the ashram of Thakkar Baba and practised the art.

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

- Gandhiji used to attend this ashram to find out the welfare of the people in ashram. Once Gandhiji burst out into tears when he saw **the picture of a labourer carrying weights**, which was painted by Kumara Swamy.
- Kumara Swamy after being praised by Gandhiji went to Shanti Niketan for further training. There he studied painting from a famous painter Nandalal Bose.

### **Badri Narayana:**

- He is noted painter, who belongs to **Secunderabad**.
- He paints pictures based on Indian mythology and folklore.

### **Lakshma Goud:**

- His native place – **Nizampur (Medak)**
- His paintings depicts the innocence and the weak bodies of the rural people. He painted in “**Surrializam**” manner.
- In 2016, the Central Government honoured him with “**Padma Shri**” award.

### **Surya Prakash:**

- His native place is **Khammam**.
- He was specialized in making untitled oil paintings and used rusty objects as a medium for painting.

### **Syed – Bin – Mohammed:**

- His native place – **Mahbubnagar**.
- At present, his painting of “**Gautami Putra Shathakarni**” is there on the walls of Parliament.

### **Munjampally Vidyadhar:**

- He is a **micro artist**, belongs to Hyderabad.
- He has written “APJ Abdul Kalam, President of India” on a hair – strand and presented to Kalam, when he visited Nalgonda district.
- He created a Telangana map with 10 districts on a Sesame seed.

- He was congratulated by KCR by writing “KCR name, Jai KCR and Jai Telangana” on hair – strand. He turned fingertip nail into Taj Mahal and painted Mumtaz image on it.

### **Vigneshwara Chary:**

- Native place – Nalgonda. His Brush name – **Chitra**.
- He painted more than 100 paintings on child labour.

### **Jagan Mohana Chary:**

- He belongs to **Vemulawada**.
- He is specialist in **Thumnail art** (Naka Chitra Kala)
- Shishtha Rama Krishna, who did thumbnail art for the dolls of Sundarakanda in Ramayana is the mentor of Jagan Mohana Chary.
- He is specialist in drawing pictures of various Gods and different beautiful landscapes with his nail on the empty cigarette boxes.

### **Preethi Samyuktha:**

- Native place – Hyderabad.
- She exhibited all the paintings drawn by women painters from 1940 to till 2010 with a title “View Point”.
- In 2010, she organized 11 large exhibitions in 5 cities with a name “Visual Conversation”.

### **Gouri Shankar:**

- Native place – **Ghatkesar**.
- He draws pictures by taking ordinary people and lifestyle of Proletariat as objects.

### **Thota Vaikuntam:**

- Thota Vaikuntam and his contemporary painter Chintala Jagadish are nationally acclaimed painters.
- Vaikuntam is popular in drawing pictures of Telangana women.

## **Celebrities in Sports**

### **Cricket**

#### **Mohammad Azharuddin:**

- He was born in 1963 in **Hyderabad**.
- In Indian Cricket, he was named as “**Wizard**” (Manikattu Mantrikudu).
- He grew up as a good cricketer when he was at All Saints High School in Hyderabad. Popular Hyderabad Cricketers in this school **Venkatapathi Raju** and **Noel David** were contemporaries of Azharuddin.
- He completed graduation in Commerce at **Nizam College**, Hyderabad.
- Azharuddin is a right-handed batsman.
- In 1984, Azharuddin started his International cricket career with a test match between India and England at Eden Gardens (Kolkata).
- He scored three centuries in his first 3 Test matches.
- In 1985, he made his ODI debut in ODI match between India and England. Later, he was Captain for Indian team for 47 Test matches. With his batting and bowling talent, he made India win many matches.
- **He was captain for Indian team during 1999 world cup match.**
- He scored 22 centuries in Test matches and 7 centuries in one – day matches.
- But in the year 2000, he faced allegations of match – fixing and ended his cricket career. Later, he entered into politics.
- In 2009, he was elected to parliament from the **Muradabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh** on behalf of Congress party.
- In 2013, Azharuddin was elected as the **President of Delhi Badminton Association**
- A Bollywood film “**Azhar**”, directed by **Tony D’Souza** was based on the life of Azharuddin, in which Emraan Hashmi was featured as Azharuddin.

- **Azharuddin was awarded:**

- Arjuna Award (1986)
- Padma Shri (1988) and
- Wisden Cricketer of the year (1991).

#### **Ghulam Ahmed:**

- His native place – Hyderabad.
- During 1948-49, he played 22 test matches for India.
- In 1952, India won its first test match against England team. Ghulam Ahmed was a member of this Indian team, who played a key role for India’s success.
- During 1955-56, he captained India in Test Series against New Zealand. This series was won by India.

#### **Abbas Ali Baig:**

- Native place – Hyderabad.
- During 1959-62, he played in Oxford University Cricket matches and won the “Country Cap”. in 1959, he played his first International match for Indian team in a Test match against England.
- In this match, he scored century and became the youngest Indian cricketer to score a century a debut.

#### **M. L. Jaisimha:**

- Native place – **Secunderabad**.
- He was a right – handed batsman. In Indian cricket, he was popularly known as “**Cultivated stylist**” and “**Brilliant Cricketer**”.
- In 1959, he made his international debut by playing for India against England in a test match.

#### **Mithali Raj:**

- She was born in the year 1982, in a Tamil family in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. But she pursued her education and cricket training at Hyderabad. She resides in Hyderabad.

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- She made her one-day International debut in 1999 against Ireland.
- She scored 114 runs in this match and not out.
- Mithali Raj led the Indian team to the finals in 2005- and 2017-women's cricket world cup.
- She became the first women player to score, 6000 runs in the international cricket.
- **Viacom 18 Motion pictures** is producing a film on the life of Mithali Raj.
- **Awards won by Mithali Raj:**
  - ◆ Arjuna Award (2003)
  - ◆ Padma Shri (2015)

### Syed Mohammed Hadi (S. M.Hadi):

- Native place : Hyderabad.
- He not only represented India in cricket, but also in tennis, hockey, soccer, table tennis, chess and polo.
- He was nicknamed "**Rainbow Hadi**", because of his expertise in these seven sports.
- In 1934, when Ranji Trophy was instituted, Hadi played on behalf of Hyderabad and scored 132 runs & was not out.
- Hadi became **the first batsman to score a century in Ranji Trophy**.
- Along with cricket, he was a world-class player in Tennis.
- He represented India in the 1924-25 Davis Cup Tennis tournament.

### Other notable Hyderabad Cricketers:

- Syed Abid Ali, Shivalal Yadav and V.V.S. Laxman.
- V.V.S. Laxman is popularly known as "very very special Laxman".
- In 2011, V.V.S. Laxman was awarded "Padma Shri".

### Foot Ball

#### Syed Abdul Rahim:

- During 1949-50, S.A. Rahim played a key role in securing second place for Hyderabad team in National Foot Ball Championship.
- Later, he became coach and trained Hyderabad youngsters in Foot Ball. Yusuf Khan and Balaram who received training near S.A. Rahim won arjuna Award.
- Team known as city Afghan team is **Hyderabad City police team**.

#### Yusuf Khan:

- Native place – **Hyderabad**.
- He was a member in Indian team, when India won gold medal in 1962 Asian Games.
- In 1965, he was selected to Asian Foot Ball team, which was formed with the best football players from Asian countries.
- In 1966, Indian government awarded him **Arjun Award** for his excellence in football.

#### T. Balram:

- Native place – **Bollaram, Hyderabad**.
- In 1962, Indian football team won Gold medal in Asian sports held at Jakarta. T. Balram played a key role for this success.
- In 1962, Indian government awarded **"Arjuna Award"**.

#### Nayeemuddin:

- He was born in Hyderabad.
- He was a captain for Indian team in some football matches. In 1970, he was awarded **Arjuna award**.

#### Peter Thangaraj:

- Native place – **Hyderabad**.
- Thangaraj played for the Indian team as a **goalkeeper** in 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

### **Telangana Celebrities in other games**

#### **Mulini Reddy (Volley Ball):**

- Her Native place – Warangal.
- She is a member of the Indian Volleyball team, which took part in Olympics.
- In 1993, Indian Government awarded “Arjuna Award” to Mulini Reddy.

#### **Pichaiah (Ball-Badminton):**

- Jammala madaka Pichaiah was born in Krishna district, but he pursued his education in Warangal and worked in Azam Jahi mills.
- Pichaiah was responsible for the popularity of Ball – Badminton in India in the early 1950’s. he was a member in the Hyderabad Ball – Badminton team and also a captain, who gave many successes to the team.
- In 1970, Indian Government awarded “Arjuna Award” to Pichaiah.

#### **K. Satyanarayana (Hockey):**

- Satyanarayana of Hyderabad was a popular Hockey player. He participated in many international matches on behalf of India.

#### **Mukesh Kumar (Hockey):**

- He was born in 1970 in Hyderabad. He participated in three consecutive Olympics, since 1992 Olympics.
  - ◆ Barcelona (1992)
  - ◆ Atlanta (1996)
  - ◆ Sydney (2000)
- Awards:
  - ◆ Arjuna Award (1993)
  - ◆ Padma Shri (2003)

#### **Ghouse Mohammed (Tennis):**

- He worked as a physical education teacher in Osmania University.

- In 1939, he was qualified for the **finals of Wimbledon**.

- Ghouse Mohammed was the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian player to reach to the finals of Wimbledon.

#### **Sania Mirza (Tennis):**

- She was born in 1986 in Mumbai. Shortly after the birth of Sania, her family came and settled in Hyderabad. In 2003, Sania Mirza won Wimbledon Championships Girl’s Doubles title. She won six grand slam titles in women’s doubles and mixed doubles.
- She was ranked 27<sup>th</sup> in W.T.F singles and **ranked no. 1 in doubles**.
- **Sania Mirza** is the first Indian female player to stand at number. 1 place in World double’s tennis.
- In July 2014, Telangana Government appointed Sania Mirza as Telangana Brand Ambassador.
- **Awards:**
  1. Arjuna Award (2004)
  2. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (2015)
  3. Padma Bhushan (2016)
- Sania Mirza biography was published in book form titled as “Ace against Odds”.

#### **Mir Qasim Ali (Table Tennis):**

- Mir Qasim Ali of Hyderabad is a popular table tennis player, who represented India in many international matches.
- In 1969, he was awarded **Arjuna Award**.

#### **Sayeed Sultana (Table Tennis):**

- She won National Championship of table tennis in 1949 at a young age of 13 years.

#### **Naina Jaiswal (Table Tennis):**

- Naina Jaiswal was born in the year 2000 in Hyderabad is an international table tennis

player and a child prodigy. She completed her 10<sup>th</sup> standard at the age of 8 years, and completed graduation at 13 years and doing Ph. D at 17 years age.

- She won many National and international titles in table tennis.
- She is the first girl from India to be selected for **ITTF World Hopes team – 2011**.

### **Gagan Narang (Shooting):**

- He was born in 1983 in Chennai. His family settled in Hyderabad.
- Narang won Bronze medal in the 10m air rifle event at 2012 London Olympics.

### **Dennis Swamy (Boxing):**

- Hyderabad's famous Boxer Dennis Swamy won Arjuna Award in 1968.
- He was known as the “**King of the Ring**”.

### **Mohammad Moinuddin (Boxing):**

- In 1974, Mohammad Moinuddin founded “**Hyderabad Boxing Association**”.

### **Malavath Purna (Adventure Sport):**

- She is a mountaineer from **Nizamabad district**. She climbed Mount Everest in 2014 at the age of 13 years and became the youngest girl ever to climb Mt. Everest.
- A movie “**Poorna**” was released based on her life story. This movie was directed by **Rahul Bose**.

## **Notable Personalities in Drama**

### **Adrak Ke Punjey (Drama):**

- It is an Indian satirical play written by **Babban Khan**.
- “**Adrak**” means a piece of ginger in Telugu.
- The drama is about the family – planning.
- The play depicts the struggle of a poor man with several children and high debts and who tries to respond hilariously to these situations.
- This show was first performed in 1965 and within a span of 50 years it has completed 10,000 shows all over the world.

### **Nerella Venu Madhav:**

- Nerella Venu Madhav of Warangal was an Indian impressionist (a mimicry artist).
- He is known as the “**Father of Indian Mimicry**”.
- **He was the first mimicry artist to perform at the United nations organization.**
- JNTU and Kakatiya Universities conferred Honorary Doctorates to him.
- He was awarded “Padma Shri” in 2001.
- An auditorium in Public gardens, Hanumakonda is named in his honour as “Dr. Nerella Venu Madhav Kalaa Pranganam”.
- In honour of his service to this field, his birthday December 28<sup>th</sup> is celebrated as “**World Mimicry day**”.
- **Titles:** Phonetic Samrat and Mimicry Ratna.

### **Harindranath Chattopadhyay:**

- Native place: Hyderabad.
- In 1940, he formed a team named as “**Sunitha Art Center**”.
- The Government of India awarded him the civilian honour of **Padma Bhushan** in 1973.

## Noted Personalities in other fields

### **Zakir Hussain:**

- Born in 1897 in **Hyderabad**.
- In 1926, he received his doctorate in economics from the University of Berlin.
- **He served as the Third President of India** from May, 1967 until his death on May, 1969.
- He was the first Muslim President of India and first President to die in office.
- He also held other Positions:  
1962-67 as Vice-President of India.  
1957-62 as Governor of Bihar.
- He was the Co-founder of **Jamia Millia University**, which is present in New Delhi. Later, he served as its Vice-Chancellor.
- In 1969, after his death he was buried in the campus of Jamia Millia University.
- In 1963, he was awarded "**Bharat Ratna**", India's highest civilian honour.

### **Fali Homi Major:**

- His native place is Secunderabad. **He served as 21<sup>st</sup> Indian Air Chief Marshal** from 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2007 to 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2009.
- Rank: Air Chief Marshal.
- Awards: Param Vishist Seva Medal, Shaurya Chakra.

### **Idris Hasan Latif:**

- Native place : **Hyderabad**.
- He served as the **10<sup>th</sup> Indian Air Chief Marshal** from 1978 till 1981.
- Idris was the 1<sup>st</sup> Muslim to hold the position of Indian Air force chief.
- Later he was appointed as Governor of Maharashtra and as Ambassador of India to

France. He was awarded "Param Vishist Seva Medal".

### **Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao:**

- Subba Rao was a native of Anneparthi village in the Nalgonda district.
- He was an author and a polyglot. In 1962, he composed the **National Pledge of India**.
- His notable works are; Compilation of stories named "Ushasu", Naukari story, Kalabhiravudu and Shtri Dharmam.

### **Gajam Anjaiah:**

- Native place – **Puttapaka village of Yadadri Bhongir district**.
- He is widely recognised in the handloom industry for his innovations and developments of **Tie and Dye** handloom products and for **Telia Rumal technique**.
- He received **Padma Shri** from Government of India under Art category in **2013**.
- The recent innovation of Anjaiah is the production of cotton saree with "**16 auspicious symbols**" depicted in the **Literature of Jainism**.
- He introduced a new saree named as "**Padmanjali**", which is a fusion of Ikat and Kanchi.

### **Bholekar Srihari:**

- Native place – **Bollakpalli of Kamareddy district**.
- He is an expert in the field of **painting**.
- He obtained his diploma in drawing and painting from Sir J.J. School of Art, Mumbai and worked as a Chief artist at Indian air force, Begumpet.

### **Radha Reddy and Raja Reddy:**

- Radha Reddy and Raja Reddy (wife & Husband) of Telangana are notable **Kuchipudi** dancers.

- They were the 1<sup>st</sup> Indians to perform in an International dance festival held in Europe.
- Awards : Padma Bhushan (2000).
- Hyderabad Central University conferred doctorates to the couple.

### **Bandi Rajan Babu:**

- Native place – **Korutla of Karimnagar district.**
- Rajan of Telangana is a prominent Indian photographer.
- He was the 1<sup>st</sup> Telugu photographer to be honoured with the status of fellowship of Britain's **Royal Photographic society**.
- Initially, he worked as a lecturer at JNTU. Later worked as scientific photographer for ICRISAT.

### **Darshanam Mogilaiah:**

- He is an expert in Playing **12-step Kinnera** (a string instrument).
- Native place – Mahabubnagar.

### **P. Shiva Shankar:**

- Native place – Hyderabad.
- He fought for backward classes and made efforts for the division of BC category into A, B, C, D sub-classes.
- He served as:
  - ◆ 1974–75 was Andhra Pradesh High Court Judge.
  - ◆ 1979 – elected as M.P from Secunderabad constituency.
  - ◆ 1980 – Law Minister in Indira Gandhi's cabinet.

### **Kailasa Venkata Ramaiah:**

- Native place – Pengalapaadu Village of Khammam district.
- He was the first **Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University** from 1976 – 1979.
- He is the first person from Telangana to be the member of **Union Public Service Commission** during the period of 1981-87.

### **Literary Genres born in Telangana**

- First Story – Bruhat Katha
  - ◆ Author – Gunadhya
- First Purana – Vikramarjuna Vijayam
  - ◆ Author – Pampanna
- First Symbolic book –
  - ◆ Kavijanasrayam (Lakshanika Grandham)
  - ◆ Author – Malliya Rechana
- First Kanda Padyam –
  - ◆ Inscription of Jinavallabha
- First symbolic Poetry
  - ◆ (Lakshanika Kavyabasha) – Gudur inscription
  - ◆ Author – Viriyala Kamasani
- First Ramayana Translation –
  - ◆ Ranganatha Ramayanam
  - ◆ Author – Gona Buddha Reddy
- First Purana Translation –
  - ◆ Markandeya Purana
  - ◆ Author – Ganna Senani (Kakatiya Senani)
- First Yakshaganam (Ballad) – Sugriva Vijayam
  - ◆ Author – Kandukuri Rudra Kavi
- First Shathakam – Vrushadhipa Sathakam
  - ◆ Author – Palkuriki Somanatha
- First Couplet – Basava Puranam
  - ◆ Author – Palkuriki Somanatha
- First example of poetry – Basavodhaharana
  - ◆ Author – Palkuriki Somanatha
- First Pure Telugu Poetry – Yayati Charitra
  - ◆ Author – Ponnaganti Telangana Charya
- First Thirunamamullu –
  - ◆ Mariganti Lakshmana desikulu
- First Prahari – Ashta Prahari
  - ◆ Author – Tamyala Laxmi Narsimha Charyulu
- First text on Indian dance – Nritya Ratnavali
  - ◆ Author – Jayappa Senani (Kakatiya Senani)

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Story Compilation poetry<br/>(Katha Sankalana Kavyam) –<br/>Simhasana Dvatrimsika           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Koravi Gopa Raju</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Compilation –<br/>Sakala Neeti Sammatamu           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Madiki Singana</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Niroshtya Rachana –<br/>Dasharadh Rajanandhana Charitra           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author –<br/>Asuri Maringanti Singana Charyulu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Encyclopaedia –<br/>Panditaradhyha Charitra</li> <li>• First Verse Text – Prataparudra Charitra           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Ekamranadhudu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First grammar book in Telugu (Vyakaranam)<br/>– Andhra Basha Bhushanam           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Ketana</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Novel in Telangana –<br/>Kambukandara Charitra           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Tadakamalla Krishna Rao</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Dalit Poet in Telangana – Dhuna Iddasu</li> <li>• First Twin Poets – Kach Bhupathi, Vittal Raju</li> <li>• First Urdu Poetess – Mah Laqa Bhai Chanda</li> <li>• First Modern Poetess in Telangana –<br/>Ratnamamba Desai</li> <li>• First Telugu Dhandakam –<br/>Bhogini Bhandakam           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Bammerra Pothana</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Verses (Vachanalu) –<br/>Simhagiri Narahari Vachanamulu           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Krishnama Charyulu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Tyarthi Kavyam –<br/>Yadava Raghava Pandaviyam           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Yalakuchi Bala Saraswathi</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Dvarthi Kavyam –<br/>Raghava Pandaviyam           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Vemulawada Bhima Kavi</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Inscription in Telugu<br/>Kalimella Inscription (B.C. 575) –<br/>Dhanunjaya</li> <li>• Telugu language attained the status of classical language in the year – <b>2008</b>.</li> <li>• First collection of Telugu minority poetry –<br/><b>Jal jala</b></li> <li>• Pioneer of Telangana Telugu stories –<br/><b>Bandaru Achchamamba</b></li> <li>• First story written in Telugu with entire Telangana dialect – <b>Garibonni</b></li> <li>• First Dalit story in Telugu literature –<br/><b>Vetti Madiga</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Bhagya Reddy Varma</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Poetess – <b>Kuppambika</b></li> <li>• First Telugu lyricist –<br/><b>Chandala Keshava Dasu</b></li> <li>• First Novel written in Telangana dialect –<br/><b>Chillara Devullu</b></li> <li>• First Telangana word – <b>Gobada</b></li> <li>• First Telugu literary magazine –<br/><b>Sujana Ranjani</b></li> <li>• First newspaper in Hyderabad State –<br/><b>Risala Tabbi (1859)</b></li> <li>• First English newspaper in Hyderabad State –<br/><b>Deccan Times (1864)</b></li> <li>• First Telangana Newspaper –<br/><b>Telangana Patrika (1942)</b></li> <li>• First Dalit Newspaper in print media –<br/><b>Bhagya Nagar</b></li> <li>• First Telugu Ghazals – <b>Ghalib Geethalu</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Dasarathi Krishnama Charyulu</li> </ul> </li> <li>• First Telugu Sisapadya Shatakam –<br/><b>Chennamallu Sisamu</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Author – Palkuriki Somanatha</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
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## Prominent Persons of Telangana – their Awards

### Bharat Ratna:

- ◆ Zakir Hussain – 1963.

### Padma Vibhushan:

- ◆ Mehdi Nawaz Jung
- ◆ Ali Yavar Jung (1977)
- ◆ Padmaja Naidu (1962)
- ◆ Kaloji Narayana Rao (1992)
- ◆ C. Narayana Reddy (2000)
- ◆ Ravi Narayana Reddy (1972)

### Padma Bhushan:

- ◆ Shyam Benegal ◆ H. K. Sherwani
- ◆ Harindranath Chattopadhyay
- ◆ Raja & Radha Reddy
- ◆ D. Nageshwar Reddy
- ◆ Saina Nehwal ◆ Sania Mirza

### Padma Shri:

- ◆ Nerella Venu Madhav
- ◆ Mohammad Zaki
- ◆ Mukesh Kumar
- ◆ P.V. Sindhu
- ◆ Gajam Anjaiah
- ◆ Lakshman Goud
- ◆ Syed Ahmed Quadri
- ◆ Chintakindi Mallesham (2017)
- ◆ Aekka Yadagiri Rao (2017)
- ◆ Daripalli Ramaiah (2017)
- ◆ A.A. Waheed (2017)
- ◆ Chandrakant Pithawa (2017)

### Arjuna Award:

- ◆ Mulini Reddy – Volley Ball
- ◆ Mohammad Azharuddin – Cricket
- ◆ Pichaiyah – Ball Badminton

- ◆ Mukesh Kumar – Hockey
- ◆ Mithali Raj – Cricket
- ◆ Sania – Tennis
- ◆ Yousuf Khan – Foot Ball
- ◆ Nayeemuddin – Foot Ball
- ◆ T. Balram – Foot Ball
- ◆ Mir Khasim Ali – Table Tennis
- ◆ Dennis Swamy – Boxing

### Shanti Bhatnagar Prize (Science & Technology):

- ◆ Suresh Veenavalli  
(Mathematical Science)

### Dadasaheb Phalke Award:

- It is the highest award in the film industry.
  - ◆ Paidi Jairaj – 1980

### Jnanpith Award:

- It is the highest award in the field of literature in the country.
- C. Narayana Reddy – 1988,  
Book – **Visvambhara**.

### Telangana Sahitya Academy:

- In 2017, Telangana Government launched Telangana Sahitya Academy.
- The first President of Sahitya Academy –  
**Nandini Sidda Reddy**.

### Telangana Sahitya Academy Logo:

- Telangana Sahitya Academy Logo was designed by a famous painter of Siddipet –  
**M. V. Ramana Reddy**.
- In the centre of the logo is the Swan in filigree style. In the place of Swan's beak, a pen's nib is drawn. Down the book pages were painted as water waves.
- In the middle of the logo, a line from poet Palkuriki Somana's poem, "Sarasamai Barigina Jannu Telugu" is inscribed.

## **First Award Recipients among Telangana Celebrities**

Dasarathi Krishnamacharya 1 <sup>st</sup> award	- Tirumala Srinivasa Charya (2015)
Kaloji Narayana Rao's 1 <sup>st</sup> award	- Ammangi Venu Gopal (2015)
Dasaradhi Rangacharya award	- Ampasayya Naveen (2015)
Acharya Devobhava (Prof. Jaya Shankar) 1 <sup>st</sup> award	- Prof. Kodandaram
Suravaram Pratap Reddy 1 <sup>st</sup> award	- G. S. Varadacharya
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao 1 <sup>st</sup> award	- Kaloji Narayana Rao

## **Telangana writers who won Kendra Sahitya academy award**

<b>Author Name</b>	<b>Name of the Book / Novel</b>
Suravaram Pratap Reddy	- Andhrula Sangika Charitra (1955)
C. Narayana Reddy	- Mantalu – Manavudu (1973)
Dasarathi Krishnamacharya	- Timiramto Samaram (1974)
Saraswati Devi	- Swarnakamalalu (1982)
N. Gopi	- Kalanni Nidra Ponivvanu (2000)
Chekuri Rama Rao	- Smrithi Kinankam (2002)
Utpala Satyanarayana	- Sri Krishna Chandrodhayam (2003)
Ampasayya Naveen	- Kalarekhalu (2004)

### **Kendra Yuva Sahitya Award:**

Pasunuri Ravindar	- Out of coverage area (2015)
Mercy Margaret	- Maatala Madugu (2017)

## **Telangana Poets – their Pen name**

<b>Pen Name</b>	<b>Poet Name</b>
Shakir	- Nizam-Ul-Mulk
Maanill	- Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah
Shad	- Kishen Pershad
Taqqalus	- Mahlaqa Chanda Bai
Chera	- Chekuri Rama Rao
Kara	- Kashipatnam Rama Rao
Papa	- Palagummi Padmaraju
Dharma Raju	- Vattikota Alwar Swamy
Sitara	- Maringanti Sitha Rama Charya
Gaddar	- G. Vittal Rao
Chitra Gupta	- Suravaram Pratap Reddy
Jangam Basavaiah	- Suravaram Pratap Reddy
Aarudhra	- Siva Shankar Sastry

## **Telangana Prominent Persons – Original Names**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Original Name</b>
1. Kaloji Narayana Rao	– Raghuveer Narayan Laxmikanth Srinivasa Ram Raja Kaloji
2. Gaddar	– Gummadi Vittal Rao
3. Ande Sri	– Ande Yellaiah
4. Sahu	– Shanigaram Venkateshwari
5. Sky Baba	– S.K. Yusuf Baba
6. Jwala Mukhi	– Veera Raghava Charya
7. Nikhileshwar	– Yadava Reddy
8. Cherabanda Raju	– Baddam Bhaskar Reddy
9. Ampasayya Naveen	– Dongari Mallaiah
10. Jayadheer Tirumala Rao	– Repalle Tirumala Rao
11. Yellakuchi Bala Saraswathi	– Venkata Krishnaiah
12. Nagnamuni	– M.H. Keshava Rao
13. B. N. Shastri	– Bhinnuri Narasimha Sastri
14. Arutla Kamala Devi	– Rukmini
15. Swami Ramananda Tirtha	– Venkatesh Bhagvan Rao Khedgikar
16. B. S. Venkat Rao	– Battula Ashaiah
17. Chukka Sattaiah	– Chaudharapalli Sattaiah
18. Chindu Yellamma	– Saraswati
19. Kishanji	– Mallojula Koteswara Rao
20. Ganapati	– Muppalla Lakshman Rao
21. White Man	– Ekkaladevi Sambasiva Rao
22. Porakala Dora	– Dasari Lakshmi Kantham
23. Bhagya Reddy Varma	– Madari Bhagaiah
24. Kavi Raja Murthy	– Sarvadeva Bhatla Narasimha Murthy
25. Kshetrayya	– Movva Varadaiah
26. Chera	– Chekuri Rama Rao
27. Ven Reddy	– Vennamuddala Narsimha Reddy
28. Mahaswapna	– Kammishetty Venkateshwara Rao

## **Titles**

- ◆ Father of Telangana Nation (Jathipitha) – Prof. Jaya Shankar
- ◆ Father of Telangana (Pithamaha) – Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy
- ◆ Father of Telangana armed Struggle – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ◆ Telangana Patel – Bommakanti Satyanarayana
- ◆ Telangana Tiger – Nalla Narasimhulu
- ◆ Telangana Gandhi – Bhupathi Krishna Murthy
- ◆ Telangana Frontier Gandhi – Sardar Jamalapuram Kesava Rao
- ◆ Telangana Bobbilli – Ravi Narayana Reddy
- ◆ Telangana Arthur Cotton – Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur
- ◆ Telangana Bhishma – Adiraju Veerabhadhra Rao
- ◆ Hyderabad Lion – Pandit Narendraji
- ◆ Hyderabad Bhagat Singh – Narayana Pawar
- ◆ Hyderabad Ambedkar – B. S. Venkat Rao
- ◆ Hyderabad Prakasham – Swami Ramananda Tirtha
- ◆ Telangana Gorki – Vattikota Alwar Swamy
- ◆ Mr. Telangana – Keshava Rao Jadhav
- ◆ Telangana Shivaji – Sarvai Papanna
- ◆ Telangana Babai – Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy
- ◆ Telangana Adikavi – Palkuriki Somanatha
- ◆ Telangana Dialect Poet – Kaloji
- ◆ Abhinava Potana – Vanamalai Varadacharya
- ◆ Dalit Tiger – Bhagya Reddy Varma
- ◆ Dalit Rudramadevi – Eshwari Bai
- ◆ Telangana Avadhana Yuva Kesari – Ande Venkataramjam
- ◆ Kalaprapurna – Dasarathi Krishnamacharya
- ◆ Patrika Dheera – Suravaram Pratap Reddy
- ◆ Founder of Hyderabad City – Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah
- ◆ Hyderabad Modern City founder – Mir Osman Ali Khan
- ◆ Creator of Hyderabad Civil Services – 1<sup>st</sup> Salarjung
- ◆ Hyderabad's first Hindu Graduate – Rai Balmukund

# **Telangana Dialect**

## **Words used in the Kitchen:**

- ◆ Buvva – Food / Rice
- ◆ Ganji – Porridge
- ◆ Yesaru – Water used to cook rice & pulses
- ◆ Gatka – Food made with maize
- ◆ Puntikura – Gongura  
(Hibiscus Cannabinus)
- ◆ Taidalu – Ragi
- ◆ Makkalu – Maize
- ◆ Piram – Costly
- ◆ Agguva – Less Price (Cheaper)
- ◆ Gilasa, Sembu – Used to drink water
- ◆ Gangalam – Big Vessel used to store water
- ◆ Golem – used to store water
- ◆ Dhupa – Thirsty
- ◆ Anda – Big cooking Vessel
- ◆ Kopu – a cup used to drink tea
- ◆ Lota – a jug used to take water
- ◆ Posittulu - used for Tadaka
- ◆ Gudalu – Recipe made by boiling horse gram, chick pea, pigeon pea and seasoning it.
- ◆ Kudumulu – made with the rice flour
- ◆ Pasipovadam – To get spoiled
- ◆ Kallemaku – Curry leaves
- ◆ Salla – Butter milk
- ◆ Nastha – Breakfast
- ◆ Varugullu – Raw Vegetables are cut into small pieces and dried.
- ◆ Garjalu – Kajjikayalu
- ◆ Ambali – Ambali is made by boiling grinded jowar with salt and water
- ◆ Kanchudu – Vessel made up of mud  
(For Curry)

- ◆ Sarva – used to drink water and to take water to the fields
- ◆ Jalligante – Spoon with holes (Skimmer)
- ◆ Elapita – used for cutting vegetables
- ◆ Muntha/ Kadava –  
Small mud vessels used to take water
- ◆ Mukkudu – used to make appalu (pies)
- ◆ Saddi – Lunch box
- ◆ Mashkanta Bhatta –  
cloth used to hold vessels
- ◆ Bhagara – Biryani
- ◆ Pulusu – soup
- ◆ Situpa – Pieces of meat

## **Parts of House:**

- ◆ Chettu Houses – Slab Houses
- ◆ Dhulam –  
Beam which gives support to house
- ◆ Arra – Room
- ◆ Katka – Switch
- ◆ Pankha – Fan
- ◆ Bugga – Bulb
- ◆ Akilli – Place in front of the House
- ◆ Garishe – Used to store Paddy
- ◆ Tenellu/Arugulu –  
Area used to sit in front of the house
- ◆ Gollem / Bedam –  
Used to lock the door from inside/outside
- ◆ Tantelu – Stairs
- ◆ Ganaram – Clock
- ◆ Tanabi – A kind of shelf
- ◆ Moguram – Structure made up of sticks to support the house
- ◆ Ganuma – Near the door
- ◆ Darwaza – Door

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Surru (Roof) –<br/>the part that is bent forward in huts</li> <li>◆ Gummi –<br/>Stick structure used to store grains</li> <li>◆ Kotte – Structure made up of mud to<br/>store grains</li> <li>◆ Nuluka/ Namaru – used to weave the bed<br/>(camp bed)</li> <li>◆ Jaga – Place</li> <li>◆ Paikana – Toilet</li> <li>◆ Bungwai – wooden cradle</li> <li>◆ Sata – used for winnowing rice and pulses</li> <li>◆ Gumal – used to carry sand and clay</li> <li>◆ Guthpa Katte – Thin and long stick</li> <li>◆ Gaikatte – Thin and long stick<br/>(Guthpa Katte) with strings.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Akurai – used to sharpen the sickle</li> <li>◆ Dabbudam – used to stitch gunny bags</li> <li>◆ Suthili – thin rope made up of hemp</li> <li>◆ Paggam – Rope</li> <li>◆ Olapata – Right Side</li> <li>◆ Dapata – Left Side</li> <li>◆ Madugu – Water pit</li> <li>◆ Modha – Heap (pile)</li> <li>◆ Moppu – Collection of some heaps (pile)</li> <li>◆ Nuthi – well</li> <li>◆ Kallam – a place used to separate grass<br/>from grains</li> <li>◆ Thallu – Poor quality crop (Paddy)</li> <li>◆ Thavudu – Fine powder obtained by<br/>grinding the paddy</li> <li>◆ Kottam – A place where cattle are tied</li> <li>◆ Gadi – Arrangement made to lay fodder<br/>in front of cattle</li> <li>◆ Thatta – Basket</li> <li>◆ Chata – used for winnowing the grains</li> <li>◆ Achukattu – the place constructed to store<br/>water to change metta land (high lying land)<br/>into magani land (wet land).</li> <li>◆ Muddera – Marking with ashes around the<br/>pile of grains</li> <li>◆ Mota (Lift) – Providing water to the crop<br/>from well</li> <li>◆ Kacchuram – Bullock cart</li> <li>◆ Munja – Thati Kayalu<br/>(Palmyra Palm fruits)</li> <li>◆ Saalu – Row (Line)</li> <li>◆ Mandekattadam – the process of<br/>germinating the grains</li> <li>◆ Vorupu – when it calms down after the rain<br/>stops</li> <li>◆ Mota (lift) – Providing water for crop by<br/>digging from a place</li> <li>◆ Kacchudam – Bullock cart</li> <li>◆ Danthe Kottadam – To remove weeds<br/>from chilli and cotton crops</li> </ul> |
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### Agriculture related words:

- ◆ Evusam – Agriculture
- ◆ Mogulu – Cloudy
- ◆ Vana musuru – Drizzling
- ◆ Madi – Area of paddy crop
- ◆ Chelka –  
Fields where rainfed crops are grown
- ◆ Kunta – place of water retention, which is  
smaller than pond
- ◆ Thumu – Made to flow water from ponds  
/ kunta when required
- ◆ Alugu – Made to drain out the water when  
tank is full
- ◆ Gettu – Boundary arranged in the farms
- ◆ Vaddiselu – throwing a stone by tying to a  
rope to avoid birds in paddy field
- ◆ Guleru – hitting the birds with a stone or  
marbles using “Y” shaped structure
- ◆ Araka – Plough
- ◆ Para (shovel) – used to pick up the soil  
from fields and canals
- ◆ Kodavali (Sickle) – used to harvest crops

## **Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture**

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- ◆ Dhepati Vana – Heavy rain
- ◆ Karigeta – Ploughing the field, ready for Paddy sowing
- ◆ Lagodi – investment for agriculture
- ◆ Rainu – Kowlu (Lease)

### **Other words:**

- ◆ Jada, Patha – Address
- ◆ Ambattalla – Afternoon
- ◆ Poddumiki – Night
- ◆ Korkasu – Burning firewood
- ◆ Uddhera – Credit
- ◆ Surma – Pen refill
- ◆ Muliki – Pen nib
- ◆ Thathillu – Holidays
- ◆ Aitaram – Sunday
- ◆ Adhvanam – Injustice
- ◆ Apati – Danger
- ◆ Sopati – Friendship
- ◆ Payilam – Beware / Careful
- ◆ Nakaralu – Drama
- ◆ Ikamatu – Idea
- ◆ Yeruka – Awareness
- ◆ Ijjathi – Respect
- ◆ Eguram – Skill
- ◆ Yethulu – Greatness
- ◆ Sokkampusa – Honesty
- ◆ Pikaru – Sad
- ◆ Nakkalu – Dramas
- ◆ Ravuthu – stone
- ◆ Payya – Wheel
- ◆ Settiri – Umbrella
- ◆ Ruvvidi – Evidence
- ◆ Arigosa – Big risk / loss
- ◆ Takke – Pillow
- ◆ Baraf gadda – Ice pieces
- ◆ Urku – Run
- ◆ Gunjadam – To pull

- ◆ Kurusa – short
- ◆ Saakuta – To nourish
- ◆ Batuvu – Finger ring
- ◆ Dommarigadda – Flipping
- ◆ Lolli – Noisy
- ◆ Tathaparam – Slow
- ◆ Kuthi – Strong desire
- ◆ Kalebaduta – Quarrelling
- ◆ Shatranji – Corpet
- ◆ Mabbula – Early morning
- ◆ Tovva – Way
- ◆ Gondu – Gum / Glue
- ◆ Barkath – Profit
- ◆ Nukuta – To Push
- ◆ Voyyilu – Books
- ◆ Lottapitta – Camel
- ◆ Gurigi – Clay Vessel / Mud Vessel
- ◆ Chebadulu – Transfer
- ◆ Arusukonu – to know the well – being
- ◆ Tasveerulu – Photographs
- ◆ Takkeda – Weighing Scale
- ◆ Kuthi – Interest, Desire
- ◆ Gasam – Grains
- ◆ Gottu – Tough
- ◆ Tokku – Pickle
- ◆ Rumalu – Cloth used as turban
- ◆ Dasti – Handkerchief
- ◆ Laggam – Marriage
- ◆ Pendlam – Wife
- ◆ Penimiti – Husband
- ◆ Poddulu – Days nearing to delivery of a baby
- ◆ Nilladu – to give birth
- ◆ Ayirendlu – Mud pots used during marriage
- ◆ Mailapolu, Edhurukolu, Odi Biyyam, Ambadi Kondalu – Ceremonies conducted during marriage.

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pullu pandlu – Engagement</li> <li>◆ Dadi – Tadaka</li> <li>◆ Pathara – Reputation</li> <li>◆ Alkaga – Light weight</li> <li>◆ Tarkari – Vegetables</li> <li>◆ Kathima – Remaining</li> <li>◆ Gammathi – Strange</li> <li>◆ Angadam – area in front of the house</li> <li>◆ Kapillu – Note books</li> <li>◆ Randhi – Sadness</li> <li>◆ Dabbuna – Immediately</li> <li>◆ Peyyi – Body</li> <li>◆ Gattara – Cholera</li> <li>◆ Toluchuri – First Delivery</li> <li>◆ Kuthike – Throat / Neck</li> <li>◆ Umu – Saliva</li> <li>◆ Gad huma – Lower Jaw</li> <li>◆ Susthu – Illness</li> <li>◆ Bingill – Sit – Ups</li> <li>◆ Mori – Drainage</li> <li>◆ Ningalam / Ingalam – Fire</li> <li>◆ Avvujju – Water trough</li> <li>◆ Sadaku – Road</li> <li>◆ Faidha – Profit</li> <li>◆ Thodak – Peel of a fruit</li> <li>◆ Pokka – Hole</li> <li>◆ Baskillu – Sit-Ups</li> <li>◆ Kiri Kiri – Conflicts</li> <li>◆ Motebari – Elder person / Gentle man</li> <li>◆ Budubunga – A kind of bird</li> <li>◆ Pidukalu –<br/>Cow dung which are dried on the wall</li> <li>◆ Maila – Impure</li> <li>◆ Galla Gurigi – Box for hiding money</li> <li>◆ Yadi – Remember</li> <li>◆ Soyi – Concern</li> <li>◆ Gampa, Gulla – used to transport grains<br/>from one place to another</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Guddelugu – Bear</li> <li>◆ Sayamanu –<br/>Front part of the house built with pillars</li> <li>◆ Bana – Big Pot</li> <li>◆ Malguzari – Collection of Land tax</li> <li>◆ Poramboku –<br/>Non-Cultivable government land</li> <li>◆ Daibandi – Second crop</li> <li>◆ Pouthi – Details of the dead</li> <li>◆ Naksha – Map</li> <li>◆ Juvvadi – A spice</li> <li>◆ Mohalla – Street</li> <li>◆ Barakasu –<br/>Military camps in Hyderabad area</li> <li>◆ Janana – A place reserved for women in<br/>the house</li> <li>◆ Koppera – A long bras vessel with handles</li> <li>◆ Bedhakal –<br/>taking away the rights of land and house</li> <li>◆ Jamabandi – Calculation of revenue –<br/>expenditure of land tax, which is done once<br/>in a year</li> <li>◆ Congar – worker</li> <li>◆ Kanumullu – Blouse pieces</li> <li>◆ Sheda – Pest</li> <li>◆ Deepantha – Small mud pottery, in which<br/>oil is poured to lit a lamp</li> <li>◆ Atike – Mud Vessel used for cooking curry</li> <li>◆ Chippa – Lid for Atike (Mud Vessel)</li> <li>◆ Sidde – A pottery that is round with a<br/>small opening. Used in transportation of<br/>toddy</li> <li>◆ Lotti – Cylindrical Pottery</li> <li>◆ Ottu Kunda – It is placed on the wood<br/>stove (matti poyyi) to heat water.</li> <li>◆ Kaissu – Likeliness</li> <li>◆ Patuwa / Patva – Clay pot</li> <li>◆ Silkoyya – Nail (Small Metal Spike).</li> </ul> |
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# **Previous Papers**

**This is the only book which covered 32 questions out of 34 in Sub Inspector mains exam which is held on 21-04-2019 and covered 20 questions out of 22 in Constable Mains exam which is held on 28-04-2019 conducted by TSLPRB.**

## **Sub Inspector Mains Paper (21-04-2019)**

1. who among the following tribes in Telangana celebrates the festival of Theej?  
**(Page No.185)**  
1) Banjaras      2) Koyas  
3) Gonds      4) Kolams
2. During the period of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao as Chief Minister, a judicial inquiry was instituted by the government to examine the implementation of Mulki rules. Who among the following conducted the enquiry?  
**(Page No.245)**  
1) O. Chinnappa Reddy  
2) Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy  
3) O. Pulla Reddy  
4) K.V. Ranga Reddy
3. **Assertion (A) :** The people of Andhra region started “Jai Andhra Movement” as they thought Mulki rules were against them.  
**Reason (R):** in 1972 the Supreme Court upheld the Mulki rules as constitutional.  
**(Page No.331)**  
The correct answer is:  
1) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
2) (A) is false but (R) is true  
3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

4. The Parakala massacre that occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1947 is often said to be another Jallianwala bagh incident. What was the aim of the protestors at Parakala? **(Page No.113)**  
1) To hoist the National Flag  
2) To boycott the foreign cloth  
3) To protest against the Nizam  
4) To protest against the British dominance
5. Who among the following gave the features of the Telangana Thalli Statue?  
**(Page No.438)**  
1) B. Venkataramana Chari  
2) Yekka Yadagiri Rao  
3) Goreti Venkanna  
4) K.V. Ramana Chari
6. Match the following folk songs with those who sang them.  
**List – I (Songs)**    **List – II (Singer)**  
a. Amma Telangana, i. Abhinaya Srinivas Podusthunna  
Poddu meeda  
b. Nageti Sallalla      ii. Nandini Sidda Na Telangana  
Reddy  
c. Jai Kottu      iii. Gaddar Telangana  
d. Osmania Campus lo iv. Pasunuri Ravinder Udainchina Kiranama  
**(Page No.442,443,452,454)**

The correct answer is:

- |    |     |    |    |
|----|-----|----|----|
| a  | b   | c  | d  |
| 1) | iii | ii | iv |
|    |     |    | i  |

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p>2) iii iv i ii 3) iii iv ii i 4) iv ii iii i</p> <p>7. During the Telangana peasants armed struggle, the communists, in order to motivate the people and to improve the political understanding, started recruiting willing youth. What was the name of youth force? <b>(Page No.159)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Guerilla Armed Squads</li> <li>2) Free Will Contingents</li> <li>3) Destruction Contingents</li> <li>4) Self Protection Squads</li> </ul> <p>8. Match the following places in Telangana with the traditional products in those places:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>List – I (Place)</b></th><th style="text-align: left;"><b>List – II (Products)</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Siddipet</td><td>i. Khaddar</td></tr> <tr> <td>b. Korutla</td><td>ii. Pearls Boring</td></tr> <tr> <td>c. Chandampeta</td><td>iii. Gollabhamma Sarees</td></tr> <tr> <td>d. Metpalli</td><td>iv. Paper Making</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.196, 197)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>a      b      c      d</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1) iii iv i ii</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2) ii iv iii i</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3) iii iv ii i</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4) iv iii i ii</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>9. Which of the following was the main aim of Sansad Yatra Agitation? <b>(Page No.486)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To do Satyagraha protest when the Parliament session was taking place.</li> <li>2) To march to the house of the Chief Minister in Hyderabad.</li> <li>3) To march to Jantar Mantar in Delhi.</li> <li>4) To attack Assembly Hall in Public gardens.</li> </ul>	<b>List – I (Place)</b>	<b>List – II (Products)</b>	a. Siddipet	i. Khaddar	b. Korutla	ii. Pearls Boring	c. Chandampeta	iii. Gollabhamma Sarees	d. Metpalli	iv. Paper Making	<b>a      b      c      d</b>	1) iii iv i ii	2) ii iv iii i	3) iii iv ii i	4) iv iii i ii	<p><b>10. Assertion:</b> The Mulki regulations were openly violated after the accession of Hyderabad state into Indian Union in 1948.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Many employees belonging to civil and police administration were brought to Hyderabad State from other states in the name of improving the law and order situation. The correct answer is: <b>(Page No.231, 232)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) (A) is true but (R) is false.</li> <li>2) (A) is false but (R) is true</li> <li>3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</li> <li>4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</li> </ul> <p><b>11. Arrange the following agitations in the sequence of their occurrence.</b> <b>(Page No.478 to 486)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Million March</li> <li>b. Sansad Yatra</li> <li>c. Palle Palle Pattala Paiki</li> <li>d. Sadak Bandh</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) c, a, d, b      2) b, c, d, a</li> <li>3) a, d, c, b      4) d, c, b, a</li> </ul> <p><b>12. S. Jaipal Reddy</b> as a student leader in 1968 led an agitation of Osmania University. Students against the Chief Minister on the issue of the Vice-Chancellor's (V.C). Appointment who at that time was the V.C. of Osmania University? <b>(Page No.274)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) D.S. Reddy      2) P.M. Reddy</li> <li>3) Ravada Satyanarayana</li> <li>4) Pinnamaneni Narasimha Rao</li> </ul> <p><b>13. The Government of India formed the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) in December 1953.</b> Who among the following was not connected with the commission? <b>(Page No. 247, 248)</b></p>
<b>List – I (Place)</b>	<b>List – II (Products)</b>															
a. Siddipet	i. Khaddar															
b. Korutla	ii. Pearls Boring															
c. Chandampeta	iii. Gollabhamma Sarees															
d. Metpalli	iv. Paper Making															
<b>a      b      c      d</b>																
1) iii iv i ii																
2) ii iv iii i																
3) iii iv ii i																
4) iv iii i ii																

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1) Justice Bhargava<br/>2) Saiyid Fazal Ali<br/>3) H.N. Kunzru<br/>4) K.M. Panikkar</p> <p><b>14.</b> In 1971 election, the Telangana Praja Samithi (T.P.S) contested and on 11 out of 14 seats for Parliament. Under whose leadership T.P.S. was formed? <b>(Page No.288)</b></p> <p>1) K.V. Ranga Reddy<br/>2) Madan Mohan<br/>3) P.V. Narasimha Rao<br/>4) Marri Chenna Reddy</p> <p><b>15.</b> In 1950 Hyderabad State Cabinet appointed a committee to make suggestions for reorganization of administrative and economic system in the state. Name the Chairman of that committee. <b>(Page No.236)</b></p> <p>1) Digambar Rao Bindu<br/>2) J.P.L. Gwinn<br/>3) V.P. Menon<br/>4) A.D. Gorwala</p> <p><b>16.</b> Who among the following introduced the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Bill – 2013 in the Parliament? <b>(Page No.493)</b></p> <p>1) Sushil Kumar Shinde<br/>2) A.K. Anthony<br/>3) Manmohan Singh<br/>4) P. Chidambaram</p> <p><b>17.</b> Which of the following statements was not true regarding the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act-2014? <b>(Page No.496 to 503)</b></p> <p>1) Amaravathi as capital for Andhra Pradesh.<br/>2) A.P and Telangana to have powers to change boundaries of districts.</p> | <p>3) To have a common Governor for both the States.<br/>4) Andhra Pradesh to have districts mentioned in Section-3.</p> <p><b>18.</b> Who among the following led the Mulki Agitation in 1952 - 53 with the slogan “Idly Sambar Go Back”? <b>(Page No.244)</b></p> <p>1) Intellectuals    2) Lawyers<br/>3) Peasants        4) Students</p> <p><b>19.</b> The then Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao appointed the three member committee with Jayabharata Reddy as the convenor to report on which of the following aspects in Telangana? <b>(Page No.339)</b></p> <p>1) The Census of government employees<br/>2) Utilisation of temple lands<br/>3) Irrigation facilities<br/>4) Industrial Progress</p> <p><b>20.</b> Who among the following depicted the Telangana way of life through his paintings? <b>(Page No.518)</b></p> <p>1) B.V.R. Chari    2) Midde Ramulu<br/>3) Kanta Rao       4) K. Lakshman Goud</p> <p><b>21.</b> After Ramachandra Reddy of Pochampalli donated land for Bhoojan Movement, Vinoba Bhave constituted a three member committee for judicious distribution of lands among the poor. Who among the following was a member in that committee? <b>(Page No.240)</b></p> <p>1) S. Yaganti<br/>2) D. Lakshman Rao<br/>3) V. Veerabhadram<br/>4) Ummethala Kesava Rao</p> <p><b>22.</b> Who among the following was the Vice-President of Telangana Praja Samiti during 1969 Telngana Movement? <b>(Page No.291)</b></p> <p>1) Madan Mohan</p> |
|--|--|

14.2

15.4

16.1

17.1

18.4

19.1

20.4

21.4

22.4

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<p>2) Sumitra Devi 3) Konda Laxman Bapuji 4) Sada Laxmi</p> <p><b>23.</b> Which among the following was not part of the Gentlemen's Agreement? <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.259)</b></span></p> <p>1) Telangana Students had 3:1 share in educational institutions. 2) Surplus revenue from Telangana to be spent for its own development. 3) Continued Mulki rules in government jobs. 4) Sale of landed property was controlled by Telangana Regional Council.</p> <p><b>24.</b> When the Telangana Political Joint Action Committee with all Pro – Telangana Parties was formed with Prof. Kodanda Ram as the convener, which of the following parties did not join in it. <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.420)</b></span></p> <p>1) C.P.I (M)      2) T.R.S 3) Congress      4) T.D.P</p> <p><b>25.</b> On 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2012 U.P.A. government convened an All Party Meeting in Delhi on Telangana. Match the following parties with their leaders. <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.491)</b></span></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">List – I (Parties)</th> <th style="width: 50%;">List – II (Leaders)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Congress</td> <td>i. K. Narayana &amp; Gunda Mahesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Y.C.P</td> <td>ii. Raghavulu &amp; Julakanti Raga Reddy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. C.P.I</td> <td>iii. Mysora Reddy &amp; K.K. Mahendra Reddy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. C.P.M</td> <td>iv. Suresh Reddy &amp; Gade Venkata Reddy</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>a      b      c      d</b></p> <p>1) iii    iv    ii    i 2) i      iii    iv    ii</p>	List – I (Parties)	List – II (Leaders)	a. Congress	i. K. Narayana & Gunda Mahesh	b. Y.C.P	ii. Raghavulu & Julakanti Raga Reddy	c. C.P.I	iii. Mysora Reddy & K.K. Mahendra Reddy	d. C.P.M	iv. Suresh Reddy & Gade Venkata Reddy	<p>3) ii    iv    iii    i 4) iv    iii    i    ii</p> <p><b>26.</b> Who among the following carved the “Gun Park Martyrs Stupam” at Hyderabad in memory of those killed during 1969 agitation? <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.317)</b></span></p> <p>1) B. Venkataramana Chari 2) Ekka Yadagiri Rao 3) Pushpa Narayana 4) Ambati Surendra Raju</p> <p><b>27.</b> Which one of the following statements is true with regard to All Party Accord that arrived in January, 1969 at the initiatives of the Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddy on Mulki Rules? <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.281)</b></span></p> <p>1) Those who obtained jobs by using fake Mulki certificates were to be transferred. 2) G.O.No. 36 was issued to retain all Non-Mulki as Andhra employees. 3) Persons employed in Telangana against the Mulki rules were to be regularized. 4) Mulki rules were to be applied even to autonomous organisations besides government departments.</p> <p><b>28. Assertion (A):</b> There was great jubilation of the people of Telangana over the Supreme Court Judgement on the status of Hyderabad city.</p> <p><b>Reason (R) :</b> In October 2009 the Supreme Court ruled that Hyderabad should be treated as “Free Zone”. <span style="float: right;"><b>(Page No.414)</b></span></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <p>1) (A) is true but (R) is false. 2) (A) is false but (R) is true 3) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) 4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p>
List – I (Parties)	List – II (Leaders)										
a. Congress	i. K. Narayana & Gunda Mahesh										
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c. C.P.I	iii. Mysora Reddy & K.K. Mahendra Reddy										
d. C.P.M	iv. Suresh Reddy & Gade Venkata Reddy										

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- 29.** In whose administration Telugu and English Languages were introduced as official languages in the place of Urdu in Hyderabad? **(Page No.232)**
- 1) K.M. Munshi
  - 2) Burgula Ramakrishna Rao
  - 3) J.N. Chowdhary
  - 4) M.K. Vellodi
- 30.** Name the Asafzahi prints who in 1839 headed the Wahabi conspiracy against the British in Hyderabad. **(Page No.89)**
- 1) Mauzam Jah
  - 2) Mubarez-ud-Daulah
  - 3) Turrebaz Khan
  - 4) Azam Jah
- 31.** In the administrative system of the Qutub Sahis ‘Meer-Jumla’ was an important officer. What was his main duty?  
**(Page No.75)**
- 1) to head the finance department
  - 2) to supervise the mosques
  - 3) to look after irrigation department
  - 4) to supervise the religious officers
- 32.** Match the following festivals with their significance:
- | <b>List-I (festivals)</b> | <b>List-II (Significance)</b>  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Moharram               | i. 1st day of Shawal           |
| B. Id-ul-Fitr             | ii. Sacrifice of Goat or Sheep |
| C. Id-u-Zuha              | iii. New persian year          |
| D. Nau-roz                | iv. Tazia procession           |
- (Page No.187, 188)**
- The correct answer is:
- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>a</b> | <b>b</b> | <b>c</b> | <b>d</b> |
| 1) ii    | iii      | iv       | i        |
| 2) iv    | i        | ii       | iii      |
| 3) ii    | i        | iv       | iii      |
| 4) i     | iv       | iii      | ii       |

### Constable Mains Paper (28-04-2019)

- 33.** The warrior who tried to liberate Telangana from the Mughal rule after the defeat of Golconda by making Khilaspur as the centre of activities was: **(Page No.83)**
- 1) Rustum dil Khan
  - 2) Sarvai Papanna
  - 3) Addanki Rajanna
  - 4) Soma Gauda
- 34.** After Operation Polo, Hyderabad armies surrendered to the Indian Union on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1948. Who among the following was the Chief of Nizam’s forces at that time? **(Page No.166)**
- 1) General J.N. Choudhuri
  - 2) Osman Ali Khan
  - 3) El. Edroos
  - 4) Philip M. Taylor
- 35.** As there was a great demand from the Legislative Assembly of Telangana region for the implementation of G.O. 610, the government under Chief Minister Chandra Babu Naidu appointed a commission in 2001. What was this commission known as?  
**(Page No.340)**
- 1) Justice Bhargava Commission
  - 2) J.P.L. Gwin Commission
  - 3) Girglani Commission
  - 4) K. Achyut Reddy Commission
- 36.** In April 1969 the government appointed a committee to make suitable recommendations for Constitutional Amendments to continue Mulki rules. Who was the Chairman of that Committee?  
**(Page No.294)**
- 1) Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy
  - 2) Kumar Lalith

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<p>3) G.N. Waghre 4) K.N. Wanchoo</p> <p><b>37.</b> Who among the following Telangana leaders undertook Satyagraha at Jantar Mantar in Delhi in 2012? <b>(Page No. 488)</b></p> <p>1) K. Chandra Shekhar Rao 2) Kishan Reddy 3) Konda Laxman Bapuji 4) Kodanda Ram</p> <p><b>38. Assertion (A):</b> The seeds of the Telangana movement were sown at the time of the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956 itself. <b>Reason (R):</b> The Political domination of Andhra ruling class gradually reduced the people of Telangana to passive recipients. <b>(Page No.258 to 272)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <p>1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). 2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). 3) (A) is true but (R) is false. 4) (A) is false but (R) is true.</p> <p><b>39.</b> Telangana poets, artists, teachers and journalists formed the “Sahithi Mitra Mandali” (SMM) and conducted a huge meeting in March 1997, where was this meeting held ? <b>(Page No.390)</b></p> <p>1) Warangal      2) Karimnagar 3) Bhuvanagiri    4) Khammam</p> <p><b>40.</b> Match the following famous tanks with those who built them during the Kakatiya period.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List – I (Tanks)</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List – II (Builders)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Kesamudram</td> <td>i. Mailaba</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Ramappa Cheruvu</td> <td>ii. Prolaraju I</td> </tr> </table>	<b>List – I (Tanks)</b>	<b>List – II (Builders)</b>	a. Kesamudram	i. Mailaba	b. Ramappa Cheruvu	ii. Prolaraju I	<p>c. Ghanapur tank      iii. Ganapathi deva d. Bayyaram tank      iv. Recharla Rudra <b>(Page No.49)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>a</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>b</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>c</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>d</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1) ii      iv</td> <td>i      iii</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) ii      i</td> <td>iv      iii</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) i      ii</td> <td>iv      iii</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) ii      iv</td> <td>iii      i</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>41.</b> Which of the following was not a part of the Six point formula that was signed in September 1973 ? <b>(Page No.335)</b></p> <p>1) A state level Planning Board to be constituted. 2) A Central University to be established in Hyderabad. 3) Two separate High Courts to be established, one for Andhra another for Telangana. 4) Local candidates to be given preference in appointments and promotions.</p> <p><b>42.</b> Match the following organisations with the names of the founders.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List – I (Organisations)</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List – II (Founders)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Telangana NGO</td> <td>i. Akula Bhumaiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Telangana Study Circle</td> <td>ii. Ale Narendra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Telangana Ikya Vedika</td> <td>iii. Gade Innaiah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Telangana Sadhana Samithi</td> <td>iv. Amos K.R</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.272, 397, 366)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>a</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>b</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>c</b></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><b>d</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1) i      iii</td> <td>iv      ii</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) iv      iii</td> <td>i      ii</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	1) ii      iv	i      iii			2) ii      i	iv      iii			3) i      ii	iv      iii			4) ii      iv	iii      i			<b>List – I (Organisations)</b>	<b>List – II (Founders)</b>	a. Telangana NGO	i. Akula Bhumaiah	b. Telangana Study Circle	ii. Ale Narendra	c. Telangana Ikya Vedika	iii. Gade Innaiah	d. Telangana Sadhana Samithi	iv. Amos K.R	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	1) i      iii	iv      ii			2) iv      iii	i      ii		
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3) iii iv ii i	1) Sarbasta 2) Shikimdarai
4) iv i iii ii	3) Watandari 4) Ijara
<b>43.</b> Match the following Jataras with their places.	<b>48.</b> By what name the high Court was called during Asaf Jahi period? <b>(Page No.95)</b>
<b>List – I (Jatara)</b>	<b>List – II (Places)</b>
a. Nagoba Jatara	i. Mutyampeta
b. Edupayala Jatara	ii. Keslapur
c. Sammakka, Saralakka Jatara	iii. Medaram
d. Kondagattu Anjanna Jatara	iv. Nagasanipalle
<b>(Page No.188 to 193)</b>	
The correct answer is:	
<b>a      b      c      d</b>	
1) iv    iii    ii    i	
2) ii    iv    iii    i	
3) iii    ii    i    iv	
4) iv    i    ii    iii	
<b>44.</b> Who is the presiding deity in the thousand pillar temple at Hanumakonda?	
<b>(Page No.56)</b>	
1) Nameswara    2) Someswara	
3) Rudreswara    4) Bhimeswara	
<b>45.</b> Which among the following places was famous for diamond polishing during Qutub Shahi period?	
<b>(Page No.78)</b>	
1) Karwan    2) Kurnool	
3) Guntur    4) Masulipatnam	
<b>46.</b> The inscriptions issued by Naganika speak of the Aswamedha and Rajasuya sacrifices conducted by Satavahana king. Who among the following was that King? <b>(Page No.9)</b>	
1) Simukha    2) Satakarni I	
3) Apilaka    4) Hala	
<b>47.</b> Which among the following land tenure was introduced by Salar Jung – I?	
<b>(Page No.123)</b>	
1) Majlis-i-Murafa	
2) Buzung	
3) Mahakama-i-Sadar	
4) Diwan-i-Adalat	
<b>49.</b> <b>Assertion (A):</b> The relationship of the students and the Telangana agitation has been inseparable.	
<b>Reason (R):</b> On 28 November 2009, the police officials reached North Telangana Bhavan in Karimnagar to arrest K.C.R.	
<b>(Page No.415, 460)</b>	
The correct answer is:	
1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	
3) (A) is true but (R) is false.	
4) (A) is false but (R) is true.	
<b>50.</b> Who among the following was not connected with Telangana peasants armed struggle?	
<b>(Page No.156 to 162)</b>	
1) Arutla Ramchandra Reddy	
2) Chandra Rajeswara Rao	
3) Konda Venkat Ranga Reddy	
4) Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao	
<b>51.</b> During the Kakatiya period, lands were of several divisions. What were the “Acchu Kattu Lands”?	
<b>(Page No.48)</b>	
1) Dry lands    2) Irrigated lands	
3) Garden lands    4) Pasture lands	
<b>52.</b> Who is remembered as the person who started Telangana Armed Struggle between 1946-1951? <b>(Page No.157)</b>	
1) Shanthi Soudarajan	

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<p>2) Chityala Ailamma      3) Varala Pochamma      4) Devaki Yashoda</p> <p><b>Sub Inspector Prelims (26-08-2018)</b></p> <p><b>53.</b> K. Achuta Reddy was elected as first Chairman for the Telangana Regional Council by defeating: <b>(Page No.262)</b></p> <p>1) B. V. Gurumurthy      2) Mir Mohammad Ali Khan      3) Ravi Narayan Reddy      4) Baddam Ella Reddy</p> <p><b>54.</b> Which one of the following statements is not correct? <b>(Page No.251, 264, 276, 392)</b></p> <p>1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar favoured smaller states.      2) Masuma Begum was the first Vice-Chairman of the “Telangana Regional Committee”.      3) Telangana Mahasabha was formed in 1957.      4) K.R. Amos was the founder President of the “Telangana Non-gazetted Officer’s union”.</p> <p><b>55.</b> Dr. Burgula Rama Krishna Rao wrote a lengthy letter making his stand on Separate Telangana to the Congress President. Who among the following was the then President of Congress? <b>(Page No.257)</b></p> <p>1) D. K. Baruah 2) H. N. Bahuguna      3) J. B. Kripalani 4) U.N. Debari</p> <p><b>56.</b> After Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act in July 1969 who among the following women, led the T.P.S. agitation: <b>(Page No.291)</b></p> <p>1) Durga Bhaktavatsalam      2) Sadalakshmi      3) Roda Mistry      4) Sangam Lakshmi Bai</p>	<p><b>57.</b> Match the following:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Programme</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Organisation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) “Telangana Poruyatra”</td> <td>(i) BJP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) “Telangana Prajayatra”</td> <td>(ii) CPI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) “Telangana Vidyarthi Ranaberi”</td> <td>(iii) ABVP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) “Telangana Yuddaberi”</td> <td>(iv) Telangana Sangarshana Samithi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>(Page No.462, 474)</b></p> <p>The correct Match is:</p> <p>1) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii      2) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv      3) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv      4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i</p> <p><b>58.</b> The 1969 agitation for separate statehood began on the issue of employment at: <b>(Page No.277)</b></p> <p>1) Kothagudem Thermal Power Plant      2) Singareni Coal Mines      3) Nizam’s Sugar Factory      4) Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation</p> <p><b>59.</b> Arrange the following in chronological order:</p> <p>a) “Telangana Praja Front” was formed by Gaddar.      b) “Telangana Dhoom Dham” was held at Kamareddy for the first time.      c) Communist Party of India organised “Telangana Poru Yatra” from Jodeghat to Hyderabad.      d) Bharatiya Janata Party organised “Poru Telangana” from Hyderabad to Bhadrachalam.</p> <p><b>(Page No.430, 433, 435, 439)</b></p> <p>Choose the correct answer:</p>	Programme	Organisation	a) “Telangana Poruyatra”	(i) BJP	b) “Telangana Prajayatra”	(ii) CPI	c) “Telangana Vidyarthi Ranaberi”	(iii) ABVP	d) “Telangana Yuddaberi”	(iv) Telangana Sangarshana Samithi
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<p>1) b, a, c, d      2) b, a, d, c          3) a, b, c, d      4) c, d, b, a</p> <p><b>60.</b> Match the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>List – I</b></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><b>List – II</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Ampasayya Naveen</td> <td>i) Pantulamma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Sangishetti Srinivas</td> <td>ii) Veguchukkalu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao</td> <td>iii) Kalarekhalu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Madireddy Sulochana</td> <td>iv) Shabnavis</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.150, 449, 451)</b></p> <p>The correct Match is:</p> <p>1) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i          2) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i          3) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv          4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii</p> <p><b>61.</b> On which of the following dates Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone for the construction of the great Nagarjuna Sagar Project? <b>(Page No.237)</b>          1) 1 August 1955 2) 11 December 1955          3) 1 October 1956 4) 1 November 1956</p> <p><b>62.</b> Which one of the following Commissions was appointed in 2002 by the State Government to study on the implementation of G.O. No. 610? <b>(Page No.340)</b>          1) Jaya Bharatha Reddy Commission          2) J.M. Girglani Commission          3) K.R. Amos Commission          4) Purushottama Rao Commission</p> <p><b>63.</b> Who among the Telangana leaders was the first to suggest Vishalandhra?  <b>(Page No.255)</b>          1) Gulam Rasool Khan          2) J.V. Narasinga Rao</p>	<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>	a) Ampasayya Naveen	i) Pantulamma	b) Sangishetti Srinivas	ii) Veguchukkalu	c) Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao	iii) Kalarekhalu	d) Madireddy Sulochana	iv) Shabnavis	<p>3) Devulapalle Ramanuja Rao          4) K.V. Rang Reddy</p> <p><b>64.</b> The two Political parties which did not support the agitation for separate statehood in Telangana were: <b>(Page No.427 to 434)</b>          1) BJP and S.P          2) CPI (M) and BJP          3) CPI (M) and MIM          4) CPI (M) and BSP</p> <p><b>65.</b> The Linguistic Provinces Commission set up by the Government of India in June 1948 was headed by: <b>(Page No.246)</b>          1) S.K. Patil      2) S.K. Dhar          3) Pataskar      4) P.N. Haksar</p> <p><b>66. Assertion (A):</b> In 2001 local body elections, the T.R.S. made an impressive show by getting 18 percent of votes in the Telangana region.  <b>Reason (R) :</b> Because of the growing official neglect towards Telangana region in United Andhra Pradesh State K. Chandrashekhar Rao Left “Telugu Desam Party” and formed “Telangana Rastra Samithi”.  <b>(Page No.400, 401)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <p>1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)          2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)          3) (A) is true but (R) is false          4) (A) is false but (R) is true</p> <p><b>67. Identify the Wrong pair:</b>  <b>(Page No.442 to 448)</b></p> <p>1) Palle Kanneru – Goreti Venkanna Pedutundi          2) Jaya Jaya he – Andesri Telangana</p>
<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>										
a) Ampasayya Naveen	i) Pantulamma										
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c) Devulapalli Ramanuja Rao	iii) Kalarekhalu										
d) Madireddy Sulochana	iv) Shabnavis										

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<p>3) Urumandira – Chada Anjaiah Telangana</p> <p>4) Amma – Gaddar Telanganama</p> <p><b>68.</b> According to Gentlemen's Agreement two out of the following Portfolios were to be assigned to ministers from Telangana. They were: <b>(Page No.260)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Home, Finance, Revenue, Education, Commerce and Industries</li> <li>2) Home, Revenue, Industry, Education and Planning</li> <li>3) Home, Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development and Commerce and Industry</li> <li>4) Finance, electricity, Industry, education and Rural Development</li> </ol> <p><b>69.</b> Which one of the following statements is not related to the all party meeting organised by Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh? <b>(Page No.281)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) All party meeting was held at Ananda Nilayam on 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> January 1969.</li> <li>2) To implement all party meeting decisions the G. O. No. 39 was issued by Government of Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>3) I.J. Naidu and R. Vittal Rao were appointed to implement the decisions of all party Meeting.</li> <li>4) The State Government appointed Kumar Lalith Committee to estimate surplus reserves of Telangana.</li> </ol> <p><b>70.</b> The political domination of Andhra ruling class over Telangana resulted in: <b>(Page No.265 to 272)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Both the regions enjoyed the fruits of development</li> <li>2) Establishment of Separate Economic Development zones</li> </ol>	<p>3) Increased agricultural income</p> <p>4) Made the people of Telangana as passive recipients</p> <p><b>71.</b> Identify the Wrong pair: <b>(Page No.313)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Telangana Martyrs day - 17 May, 1969</li> <li>2) Telangana Protest day - 2 June, 1969</li> <li>3) Telangana Betrayal day - 20 April, 1969</li> <li>4) Telangana Women's day - 17 June, 1969</li> </ol> <p><b>72.</b> <b>Assertion (A):</b> The fruits of new market economy unleashed from the 1990s were enjoyed mostly by the Andhra ruling class. <b>Reason (R):</b> The pitfalls of development were borne by the people of Telangana. <b>(Page No.373 to 380)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</li> <li>2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</li> <li>3) (A) is true but (R) is false</li> <li>4) (A) is false but (R) is true</li> </ol> <p><b>73.</b> Arrange the following important Agitations in chronological order under the leadership of Students of Osmania and Kakatiya Universities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) "Telangana Vidyarthi Garjana"</li> <li>b) "Chalo Assembly"</li> <li>c) "Telangana Vidyarthi Mahagarjana"</li> <li>d) "Vidyarthula Polikeka" by Kakatiya University Students</li> </ol> <p><b>(Page No.460 to 463)</b></p> <p>Choose the correct answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) a, b, c, d</li> <li>2) b, a, d, c</li> <li>3) c, b, a, d</li> <li>4) c, d, b, a</li> </ol> <p><b>74.</b> Which one of the following statements made in A.P. Legislative Assembly in June 1961 is not correct? <b>(Page No.267, 268)</b></p>
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- 1) "If the Government takes immediate steps to provide basic necessities to the people of Telangana, then there is every possibility of emotional integration of both the regions at the earliest" – P. V. Narsimha Rao.
- 2) "The Securities and Revenue surplus of Telangana has been spent on Andhra region. If only that amount and another four to five crores were spent on Telangana, it would have developed well" – P. Sundarayya.
- 3) "It is five years since Vishalandhra was formed. But there has been no emotional integration. The policies of N. Sanjeeva Reddy were responsible for it" – Ravi Narayana Reddy.
- 4) "No one wanted to rob Telangana money. We are Just thinking as to how to solve the problem" – Chief Minister N. Sanjeeva Reddy.

### Constable Prelims (30-09-2018)

**75.** Match the following:

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Vikar–Ul–Umra	i. Purani Haveli
b. Kamal Khan	ii. Falaknuma Palace
c. Salar Jung-I	iii. Diwan Devidi
d. Mahboob Ali Khan	iv. King Kothi
<b>(Page No.88, 99, 106)</b>	

The correct match is:

- | <b>a</b> | <b>b</b> | <b>c</b> | <b>d</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) iv    | ii       | iii      | i        |
| 2) ii    | iv       | iii      | i        |
| 3) iv    | ii       | i        | iii      |
| 4) iii   | iv       | i        | ii       |

**76.** Match the following officials and their duties in Nizam administration:

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
a. Deshmukhs	i. Revenue Contractor
b. Sarbastadars	ii. Revenue Collector
c. Sadar-us-Sudur	iii. Civil and Criminal Administration
d. Quazi-e-Subah	iv. Ecclastical Department
<b>(Page No.124)</b>	

The correct match is:

- | <b>a</b> | <b>b</b> | <b>c</b> | <b>d</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) ii    | i        | iv       | iii      |
| 2) ii    | iii      | i        | iv       |
| 3) ii    | iii      | iv       | i        |
| 4) i     | ii       | iii      | iv       |

**77.** On which date the "Telangana Sayuda Porata Committee" withdrew its armed struggle? **(Page No.160)**

- 1) 21<sup>st</sup> October, 1951
- 2) 4<sup>th</sup> August, 1951
- 3) 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1951
- 4) 15<sup>th</sup> December, 1950

**78.** When did the Nizam government lift the ban on Hyderabad State Congress?

**(Page No.115)**

- 1) March 1946
- 2) June 1946
- 3) July 1946
- 4) February 1946

**79.** Quazi Abdul Ghaffar, who reported the Indian government about the massacre in Hyderabad State after Police action, worked with which of the following newspapers? **(Page No.145)**

- 1) Raiyyat
- 2) Imroz
- 3) Hyderabad Chronicle
- 4) Payam

**80.** Mahalqa Bai Chanda was a famous court dancer of which Nizam? **(Page No.108)**

- 1) Nizam Afzal ud daulah
- 2) Mir Mahboob Ali Khan

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- |   |                              |  |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| 3) Osman Ali Khan   | c. N. Gopi                   | iii. Salam Hyderabad   |
| 4) Nizam Ali Khan   | d. P. Lokeshwar              | iv. Thangeti Poolu   |
| <b>81.</b> Identify the pair which is not correct:<br><b>(Page No.313)</b>  |                              | <b>(Page No.450, 451, 464)</b>   |
| 1) Telangana - 22 April, 1969<br>Vanchana Dinam   | a                            | b  |
| 2) Telangana Pataka - 12 July, 1969<br>Dinam  | 1)                           | ii   |
| 3) Telangana Porata - 7 March, 1969<br>Dinostavamu  | 2)                           | iv   |
| 4) Telangana - 1 May 1969<br>Korikala Dinam   | 3)                           | i  |
| 5) Telangana - 15 August, 1969<br>Dinostavamu   | 4)                           | ii   |
| <b>82.</b> Which one of the statement is not correct regarding Boodhan movement in Telangana? <b>(Page No.239 to 241)</b>   |                              | <b>84.</b> Match the following persons with the places of their martyrdom: |
| 1) To distribute the gift land collected under Boodhan movement Vinoba Bhave established an association called “Boodhan Yagna Samithi” and Ummethala Keshava Rao was appointed as its Convener. | <b>List – I</b>              | <b>List – II</b>   |
| 2) The second trip of Vinoba Bhave started in 1954 from Ramannagudem of Khammam District.   | a. Yadi Reddy                | i. Shastri Bhavan,<br>New Delhi  |
| 3) To support Boodhan movement, the students organized a procession and also held a Meeting at V.V. College on 6 <sup>th</sup> February 1956.   | b. Sri Kantha Chari          | ii. Ambedkar Statue,<br>L.B. Nagar   |
| 4) Acharya Vinoba Bhave started this movement and started his tour of Telangana from Shivarampally village on 15 <sup>th</sup> April, 1951.   | c. Yadaiah                   | iii. O.U. Campus   |
| 5) Telangana Praja Samithi decided to change the scope of its organisation from non-political to political body? <b>(Page No.320)</b>   | d. Ishan Reddy               | iv. N.C.C. Gate  |
| <b>83.</b> Match the following authors with the books they wrote:<br><b>List – I</b>  |                              | <b>(Page No.436, 437)</b>  |
| a. Allam Narayana   | <b>List – II</b>             |  |
| b. Ghanta Chakrapani  | i. Telangana Jaitra<br>Yatra |  |
| c. Pranahita  | ii. Pranahita                |  |
| <b>86.</b> Which one of the following statements is not correct? <b>(Page No.490 to 494)</b>  |                              |  |
| 1) Article 3 of the Constitution Parliament may by law form a new state.  | 1)                           | July 1970  |
| 2) V. Narayan Swamy was a special invitee for Group of Ministers (GOM).   | 2)                           | May 1970   |
|   | 3)                           | April 1970   |
|   | 4)                           | June 1970  |

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

87.4	88.2	89.4	90.1	91.2
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p>C) Early Satavahanas followed Vedic religion.          D) The later Satavahanas patronized Buddhism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.13, 16)</b></p> <p>1) B &amp; C      2) A, C &amp; D          3) A, B, C &amp; D    4) A &amp; B</p> <p><b>92. Assertion (A):</b> Satavahana society was Patriarchal in nature.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Some of the later Satavahana rulers used their mother name as Prefix.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.11, 16)</b></p> <p>The correct answer is:</p> <p>1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)          2) (A) is true but (R) is false.          3) (A) is false but (R) is true          4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p><b>93. Match the following:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;">List – I</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;">List – II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Nanaghat Inscription</td> <td>i. Pulomayi III</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Nasik Inscription</td> <td>ii. Kharavela</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Hathigumpha Inscription</td> <td>iii. Naganika</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Myakadoni Inscription</td> <td>iv. Goutami Balasri</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.9, 11, 12)</b></p> <p>The correct match is:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;">a    b    c    d</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) iv    iii    ii    i</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) ii    i    iii    iv</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) i    ii    iii    iv</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) iii    iv    ii    i</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>94. Consider the following statements with regard to Kakatiyas and select the correct answer:</b></p>	List – I	List – II	a. Nanaghat Inscription	i. Pulomayi III	b. Nasik Inscription	ii. Kharavela	c. Hathigumpha Inscription	iii. Naganika	d. Myakadoni Inscription	iv. Goutami Balasri	a    b    c    d		1) iv    iii    ii    i		2) ii    i    iii    iv		3) i    ii    iii    iv		4) iii    iv    ii    i		<p>A) Agriculture was the main profession during Kakatiya rule.          B) Forests cleared and new areas were brought under cultivation.          C) Land Revenue was collected both in cash and kind.          D) Irrigation was not given importance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.48)</b></p> <p>1) A &amp; B      2) A, B &amp; C          3) A, B, C &amp; D    4) A only</p> <p><b>95. Identify the pair which is correct:</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.56, 57)</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Thousand Pillar</td> <td>- Ganapatideva Temple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Padmakshi</td> <td>- Rudreshwara Temple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Chitrasala</td> <td>- Machaladevi Temple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Ramappa</td> <td>- Rudramba Temple</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>96. Match the following:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Motupalli</td> <td>i. Ketana Inscription</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Chandupatla</td> <td>ii. Rudradeva Inscription</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Nitisara</td> <td>iii. Ganapatideva</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Andhrabhasha bhushanam</td> <td>iv. Puvvula Mummadi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.41, 42, 44, 56)</b></p> <p>The correct match is:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;">a    b    c    d</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 45%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) iii    iv    ii    i</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) iv    iii    ii    i</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) ii    i    iii    iv</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) i    ii    iii    iv</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1) Thousand Pillar	- Ganapatideva Temple	2) Padmakshi	- Rudreshwara Temple	3) Chitrasala	- Machaladevi Temple	4) Ramappa	- Rudramba Temple	a. Motupalli	i. Ketana Inscription	b. Chandupatla	ii. Rudradeva Inscription	c. Nitisara	iii. Ganapatideva	d. Andhrabhasha bhushanam	iv. Puvvula Mummadi	a    b    c    d		1) iii    iv    ii    i		2) iv    iii    ii    i		3) ii    i    iii    iv		4) i    ii    iii    iv	
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p><b>97.3</b></p> <p><b>98.4</b></p> <p><b>99.2</b></p> <p><b>100.4</b></p> <p><b>101.2</b></p> <p><b>102.2</b></p>	<p><b>1) A, C, B, D      2) D, A, C, B      3) D, A, B, C      4) A, D, C, B</b></p> <p><b>100. Identify the following statement which is not correct? <b>(Page No.93, 103, 107, 110)</b></b></p> <p><b>1) Basheer-ud-Daula was the minister for law during Mahaboob Ali pasha reign.      2) Salar Jung Museum was opened to the public on 16<sup>th</sup> December 1951 by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.      3) Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy was the Police Commissioner of Hyderabad.      4) Ali Nawaz Jung was the Chief Engineer during the reign of Nizam Ali Khan.</b></p> <p><b>101. Which of the following statements is NOT correct? <b>(Page No.85, 86)</b></b></p> <p><b>1) Muzafar Jung gave the title “Nawab Zafar Jung” to the French Governor Dupleix.      2) Muzafar Jung was killed by Arcot Nawab Anwar-ud-Din.      3) The Northern Circars were handed over to the French in 1753 by Salabath Jung.      4) After the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah his son Nasir Jung became the ruler.</b></p> <p><b>102. Match the following:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List – I</th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 50%;">List - II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a. Ikat</td> <td style="text-align: center;">i. A dance form</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">b. Teez</td> <td style="text-align: center;">ii. Festival of a tribe</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">c. Paya</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iii. Technical knowledge of colour printing on cloth</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">d. Perini</td> <td style="text-align: center;">iv. A special dish/soup of Hyderabad</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Page No.185, 196, 200)</b></p> <p>The correct match is:</p>	List – I	List - II	a. Ikat	i. A dance form	b. Teez	ii. Festival of a tribe	c. Paya	iii. Technical knowledge of colour printing on cloth	d. Perini	iv. A special dish/soup of Hyderabad
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## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
1)	iii	i	ii	iv
2)	iii	ii	iv	i
3)	i	iv	iii	ii
4)	iv	ii	i	iii

### TSPSC VRO (16-09-2018)

**103.** Identify the inscription, which is not correctly matched with this year of issuing: **(Page No.68)**

- | <b>Inscription</b>                  | <b>Year</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1) Miyan—<br>Mishque epigraph       | 1681 CE      |
| 2) Gazinagar epigraph               | 1576 – 77 CE |
| 3) Warangal epigraph                | 1509 CE      |
| 4) Badhshahi<br>Ashurkhana epigraph | 1592 – 96 CE |

**104.** “Simhasana Dwatrimshika” a telugu work written by Koravi Goparaju was regarded as “First Encyclopedia in Telugu”. Whose court poet was Koravi Goparaju? **(Page No.66)**

- 1) Rana Mallu
- 2) Raja Kirthivarma
- 3) Rana Madhanayaka
- 4) Abhinava Chandra

**105.** According to French Jeweller Tavernier, the world famous Kohinoor diamond was found in the mine of: **(Page No.78)**

- 1) Kollur
- 2) Kolar
- 3) Ramallakota
- 4) Gandikota

**106.** Which one of the following books was NOT correctly matched with its author? **(Page No.68, 80)**

- | <b>Book</b>               | <b>Author</b>          |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Sukasaptati            | - Palavekirikadiripati |
| 2) Tariq-e—<br>Ferozshahi | - Zia-ud-Din Barani    |

- 3) Nuh-siphir
- 4) Hamsa  
Vimsathi

- Ferishta  
- Ayylaraju  
Narayananamत्या

**107.** Identify the work of Qutubshahi agr which was NOT properly matched with its author. **(Page No.70, 71, 80)**

<b>Book</b>	<b>Author</b>
1) Yayathi Charitram	- Ponnaganti Telanganarya
2) Vaijayanthi Vilasam	- Addanki Gangadhara
3) Kukutsa Vijayam	- Matla Anantha
4) Sugreeva Vijayam	- Kandukuri Rudra Kavi

**108.** Match the following:

<b>Organisations</b>	<b>Persons</b>
A. Telangana Prantiya Samithi	1. P. V. Giri
B. Telangana Non-Gazetted Officers Union	2. Kolishetti Ramadas
C. Telangana Rakshana Samithi	3.T. Purushottam Rao
D. Kothagudem Thermal Power Station Employees Union	4. K. R. Amose

**(Page No.276, 277, 278, 279)**

Choose the correct pairs/answer

- 1) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- 2) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-4
- 3) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- 4) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

**109.** Which one of the following statements is NOT correct? **(Page No.406, 423, 492)**

- 1) The then President, APJ Abdul Kalam addresses the joint houses of the Parliament and repeated the national common minimum programme formulation of Telangana issue.
- 2) On 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, the Government of India constituted the Srikrishna

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

<p>Committee to examine the issue of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>3) A group of ministers (GOM) was constituted on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2013 to prepare Legislation to give effect to the cabinet decision at 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2013.</p> <p>4) On 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2013, the then President, Pranab Mukherjee referred the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill to the Andhra Pradesh Legislature.</p>	<p>Choose the correct order/answer:</p> <p>1) A, C, D, B      2) C, A, B, D      3) A, B, C, D      4) A, C, B, D</p> <p><b>110.</b> Examine the following statements:</p> <p>A. The cinema censorship in Hyderabad was originated in the year 1924.      B. Chatrapathi Shivaji visited Hyderabad in 1687.      C. The duo Akkanna – Madanna were killed by the army of Aurangazeb on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 1676.</p>																		
<p><b>110.</b> Match the following:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Book</b></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><b>Writer</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">A. Gidi Telangana</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">1. D. Satyanarayana</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">B. Telangana March</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">2. K. Dileep</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">C. Jalasadana Samaramu</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">3. Cartoonist Shekar</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">D. A Rebuttal to Vishalandhra Gobles Propaganda</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">4. Pittala Ravinde</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.465, 471, 487)</b></p>	<b>Book</b>	<b>Writer</b>	A. Gidi Telangana	1. D. Satyanarayana	B. Telangana March	2. K. Dileep	C. Jalasadana Samaramu	3. Cartoonist Shekar	D. A Rebuttal to Vishalandhra Gobles Propaganda	4. Pittala Ravinde	<p>Choose the correct answer:</p> <p>1) A only      2) C only      3) A &amp; B only      4) B &amp; C only</p> <p><b>113.</b> Examine the following pairs:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">A. Adilabad Dokra</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">- G.I. tag in Metal Craft</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">B. Limbadri Gutta, Nizamabad</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">- Laxmi Narasimha</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">C. Pochampally</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">- Swamy Temple</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">D. Warangal Durries</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">- Sheet metal art</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.193, 196, 197)</b></p>	A. Adilabad Dokra	- G.I. tag in Metal Craft	B. Limbadri Gutta, Nizamabad	- Laxmi Narasimha	C. Pochampally	- Swamy Temple	D. Warangal Durries	- Sheet metal art
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C. Pochampally	- Swamy Temple																		
D. Warangal Durries	- Sheet metal art																		
<p>Choose the correct pairs/answer</p> <p>1) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4      2) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1      3) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2      4) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2</p> <p><b>111.</b> Arrange the following incidents on the basis of their occurrence in a chronological order:</p> <p>A. The death of Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in helicopter crash.      B. Srikrishna Committee submitted its report to the government.      C. K. Chandrashekhar Rao went on hunger strike demanding the creation of Telangana state.      D. K. Roshaiah resigned as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Page No.413, 415, 423, 429)</b></p>	<p>Choose the correct answer:</p> <p>1) A &amp; C only      2) B &amp; D only      3) B, C &amp; D only      4) A, B &amp; C only</p> <p><b>114.</b> During the period of which of the following Satavahana kings, Sanskrit replaced Prakruti as Royal language? <b>(Page No.10)</b></p> <p>1) Gautami Putra Satakarni      2) Yagnasri Satakarni      3) Kuntala Satakarni      4) Satakarni-II</p> <p><b>115.</b> In the initial years, Kolanupaka was famous for which religious centre? <b>(Page No.35)</b></p> <p>1) Shaiva      2) Jaina      3) Vaishnava      4) Buddha</p>																		

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

**116.** Match the following:

<b>Waterfalls</b>	<b>District</b>
<b>A.</b> Bogatha Waterfalls	<b>1.</b> Nagarkurnool
<b>B.</b> Gayatri Waterfalls	<b>2.</b> Jayashankar Bhupalpally
<b>C.</b> Mallela Theertham Waterfalls	<b>3.</b> Bhadravati Kothagudem
<b>D.</b> Munuguru Waterfalls	<b>4.</b> Adilabad <b>5.</b> Khammam

**(Page No.217, 218)**

Choose the correct pairs/answer

- 1) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-5
- 2) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- 3) A-5, B-4, C-2, D-1
- 4) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

### TSPSC Group – IV (07-10-2018)

**117.** P. Venkatnarayana, an advocate from Vishakapatnam, raised a petition in High Court to stop “Sakala Janula Samme”. Whom he made respondents?

- A. K. Chandrashekhar Rao
- B. Kodanda Ram
- C. Mallepally Laxmaiah
- D. Swami Goud
- E. Srinivas Goud

**(Page No.482)**

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) A, B and D only    2) C and E only
- 3) A, B and C only    4) C, D and E only

**118.** Arrange the following in a Chronological order:

- A. Eight point formula.
- B. Supreme court judgement on Mulki rules.
- C. Constitutional amendment 32 to Article 371-D.
- D. Six point formula.

**(Page No.291, 328, 335, 336)**

Choose the correct order/answer:

- 1) A, C, D, B    2) A, B, D, C
- 3) D, A, C, B    4) B, C, A, D

**119.** Match the following:

<b>Person</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
A. A.D. Gorwala	1. Telangana Regional Committee
B. Sundarlal	2. State Re-organisation Commission
C. K.M. Panikkar	3. Committee for Administrative and Re-Organisation of Hyderabad Economy
D. J. Chokka Rao	4. Excess of military in Hyderabad

**(Page No.167, 236, 248, 264)**

Choose the correct pairs/answer

- 1) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- 2) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- 3) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- 4) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

**120.** Chronologically arrange the following protests organized by Telangana Joint Action Committee:

- A. Walk for Telanganna
- B. Palle Palle Pattala Paiki
- C. Sagaraharam
- D. Sakala Janula Samme begins

**(Page No.478 to 489)**

Choose the correct order/answer:

- 1) A, B, C, D    2) A, B, D, C
- 3) B, A, C, D    4) C, B, D, A

**121.** Match the following:

<b>Event</b>	<b>Date</b>
A. Annabathula Ravindranath	1. 10-01-1969

## Telangana History, Movement - State Formation, Art & Culture

122.2	123.2	124.3	125.2	126.1	127.2
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## **NOTES**

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