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👑 HISTORY OF THE TELANGANA MOVEMENT 👑

One Liners (1948 - 2014)

The Complete Summary of 20 Chapters - Not a Single Point Missed! Key Highlights -

Bullet Points

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Reference: Telugu Academy Telangana Movement Textbook



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Chapter 1 - Salar Jung Reforms

Comprehensive information on Salar Jung Reforms in a one-liner format for competitive exams (Group-1, 2, 3, 4, Police SI & Constable):

Personal Background & Appointment

- **Salar Jung's original name:** Nawab Turab Ali Khan.
- **Birth:** 1829 in Bijapur (belonging to the Sheikh Umar Karman dynasty of Medina).
- **Title given by the British:** Salar Jung.
- **English mentor who taught administrative skills:** Dighton.
- **Honor received from Oxford University, London:** Honorary Doctorate (in 1876).
- **Appointed as Prime Minister (Diwan):** In 1853 (at the age of 24, after the death of his maternal uncle Siraj-ul-Mulk).
- **Assumed duties as 'Peshkar' alongside Salar Jung:** Narayan Prasad (grandson of Chandu Lal).
- **Worked under how many Nizams:** Three (Nasir-ud-Daula, Afzal-ud-Daula, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan).
- **Tenure:** 1853 to 1883 (30 years).
- **Historical comparison:** Compared to Mahmud Gawan, the Prime Minister of the Bahmani Empire.
- **"Salar Jung revitalized the Nizam's state system" - Commented by:** William Digby.

Financial & Revenue Reforms

- **Territories occupied by the British by 1853 due to arrears:** Raichur, Osmanabad, Berar.
- **New method implemented in the revenue system:** Zillabandi System (1864-65).
- **Divided the kingdom into how many districts/zones:** 17 Districts and 5 Subahs (regional zones).
- **Abolished under the new revenue system:** Contractor (auction) system and Inam lands.

- **New tax system introduced:** Ryotwari System (direct relationship between the farmer and the government).
- **Land revenue assessment period:** Once every 30 years.
- **Established in 1864 to regulate revenue administration across the state:** Board of Revenue (One President, four members).
- **Formed as the Central Revenue Department in 1867:** Sadr Mehkma-e-Mal-Guzari (Officers: Muhtamim, Rukun).
- **Department established in 1875 for land survey:** Survey Settlement Department.

Administrative Reforms

- **Chief officer at the district level:** Awwal Taluqdar (Collector).
- **Chief officer at the taluka level:** Tahsildar.
- **Chief officer at the subah level:** Subedar.
- **Administrative board formed in 1865 to supervise the Taluqdar system:** Majlis-e-Mal-Guzari.
- **System formed in 1868 with the appointment of four ministers:** Sadr-ul-Maham.
- **Departments allocated to the four ministers:** Police, Justice, Revenue, Public Welfare (Education/Health).
- **Departments established for managing government programs:** 14 Departments (7 of which had special ministers).
- **Titles of the department ministers:** Sadr-ul-Maham. Deputy ministers: Semi-Sadr-ul-Maham.
- **Salar Jung's private secretary (later Chief Secretary):** Syed Hussain Bilgrami.

Educational Reforms (Years are Very Important)

- **1855:** Establishment of Darul Uloom for Western education (during Nasir-ud-Daula's reign).
- **1870:** Establishment of City High School and Engineering College.
- **1872:** Establishment of Chaderghat High School.

- **1873:** Establishment of Madrasa-e-Aliya for the children of nobles.
- **1878:** Establishment of Madrasa-e-Aiza for the children of the royal family.
- **1881:** Establishment of Gloria Girls High School.
- **1887:** Formation of Nizam College by merging Chaderghat and Madrasa-e-Aliya Intermediate (after Salar Jung's death).
- **National educational institution financially supported by Salar Jung:** Aligarh Muslim University, founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Police & Judicial Reforms

- **Year the police system was separated from the revenue department:** 1867 (brought under the judicial department).
- **Name of the regularized police department established by Salar Jung:** Mahkama-e-Kotwali.
- **Special force established to suppress thefts and highway robberies:** Nizamat.
- **Force established for security duties at offices:** Sowars.
- **System of granting promotions and salaries based on officers' merit and capacity:** Auxiliary System.
- **High Court established in Hyderabad:** Adalat-e-Padshahi (1 Chief + 4 other judges).
- **Names of Civil Courts:** Buzurgi Diwani Adalat, Khurd Diwani Adalat.
- **Name of the Criminal Court:** Shanjadar Adalat (Its chief judge was called 'Naziya').

Currency, Transport & Communication Systems

- **Establishment of the Government Mint in Hyderabad:** 1855.
- **New coins minted with the Nizam's name, removing the Mughal Emperor's name:** Hali Sicca (from 1858).
- **Stamp paper office functioned under:** Munshi Khana (established in 1861).
- **Railway agreement made with the British in 1870 connecting the Madras-Bombay line:** Chanda Railway Scheme.
- **First railway line in Hyderabad:** Secunderabad to Wadi (completed in 1878).

- **Telegraph line was laid between which cities:** Hyderabad and Bombay.
- **Establishment of the Postal Department:** 1862.
- **Where was the Industrial Exhibition set up:** Chaderghat.

Social Issues & the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny

- **Evil practice banned in the Hyderabad State:** Sati.
- **Declared as the official language of the Nizam State:** Urdu.
- **Salar Jung's stance during the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny:** Supported the British.
- **Warrior who lost his life attacking the British Residency:** Turrebaz Khan.
- **Title given to the Nizam (Afzal-ud-Daula) for assisting the British during the mutiny:** Star of India.
- **Territories recovered from the British as a result:** Raichur, Osmanabad (a debt of 5 million was also waived).

Final Phase & Conspiracies

- **British officials who stopped conspiracies to remove Salar Jung from power:** Col. Davidson in 1860, George Yule in 1867.
- **Whom did he visit in England in 1876 to regain the Berar region:** Queen Victoria.
- **In what capacity did Salar Jung serve the 6th Nizam (Mir Mahbub Ali Khan):** Regent (from 1869).
- **Death of Salar Jung:** February 8, 1883 (due to Cholera, at the age of 56).

Non-Political Organizations in Telangana

1. Chanda Railway Movement (1883)

- An agreement was reached between the British and Nizam governments in 1870 for the Wadi-Hyderabad railway line.
- The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company raised funds of £300,000 to extend the railway line to the Singareni and Chanda coal reserves.

- An intellectuals' committee comprising Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyay, Mulla Abdul Qayyum, Dastur Jasagi Hoshang, and others was formed in 1880 to examine the Chanda Railway Scheme.
- The Nizam government exiled Dr. Aghoranath and Dastur Jasagi Hoshang from the state in May 1883.
- The Chanda Railway Movement laid a strong foundation for the first public consciousness in the Hyderabad State.

2. Mulki Movement

- 'Mulki' means a local or native born and raised in the Hyderabad State.
- Non-local Prime Minister Khwaja Mahmud Gawan was assassinated during the Bahmani Sultanate (1481).
- Golconda Prime Minister Madanna was assassinated in 1674 due to conspiracies by non-locals during the Qutb Shahi era.
- The 6th Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, declared Urdu as the official language in 1880.
- Dr. Abdul Haq (Baba-e-Urdu) promoted Northern Urdu, while Dr. Mohiuddin Qadri Zore promoted Dakhni (Deccani) Urdu.
- The Nizam government issued firmans (decrees) in 1886 and 1933 mandating that jobs be given only to Mulkis.

3. Hindu Religious & Educational Reform Movements

- The Brahma Samaj functioned in the Hyderabad State under the leadership of Acharya Narayan Velinkar.
- The Theosophical Society was established by Ramaswamy Iyer on December 26, 1882, in Chaderghat.
- The 'Jeevaraksha Gnana Pracharaka Mandali' was established under the leadership of Seth Lalji Meghji for the eradication of superstitions in Hyderabad.
- The 'Young Men's Improvement Society', established on February 26, 1879, in Chaderghat, managed a reading room and library.

- The Chaderghat Social Club passed a resolution in 1890 to raise the minimum marriage age to 14 years.
- Maulvi Muhammad Murtaza (lifetime secretary) established the 'Hyderabad Educational Conference' for educational development.
- The 'Hyderabad Youth Association' (Residency Bazaar) was formed in 1916 with Vaman Naik as its founding president.

4. Impact of the Indian National Movement & Public Organizations

- The leader who strongly opposed the National Congress (1885) in the Hyderabad State was Sir Syed Ahmed.
- Newspaper editors who propagated Congress ideology: Muhib Hussain (Muallim-e-Shafiq) and Syed Akhil (Hazar Dastan).
- Influenced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, Prime Minister Sir Ali Imam appointed the '**Rai Bal Mukund Committee**' for reforms in 1918.
- With the suppression of the Khilafat Movement, Indian Muslims revoked the title "Protector of the Muslim Religion and Race" given to the Nizam.
- Around 1930, the 'Swadeshi League' movement progressed in urban areas under the leadership of Srivajalu, Sri Hanuman, and Padmaja Naidu.
- Sri Kashinath Rao Vaidya established the '**Hindustani Sangh**' in 1932 against the Nizam's autocracy.
- The secular 'Nizam Subjects League' was established in 1935 under the presidency of Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung to achieve Mulki rights.

5. Newspapers in the Hyderabad State

- The first Telugu newspaper published in the Hyderabad State was 'Sarojini Vilas', founded by Srinivas Sharma (1912, Mahabubnagar).
- The first full-fledged political weekly was 'Nilagiri', founded by Shabnavisu Venkata Rama Narasimha Rao (1922, Nalgonda).

- The newspaper that shouldered the library movement along with Nilagiri was 'Tenugu', founded by the Voddiraju brothers (1922, Warangal).
- The 'Bhagyanagar' newspaper founded by Bhagya Reddy Varma in 1925 later became the 'Adi Hindu' weekly.
- The 'Golconda Patrika' founded by Suravaram Pratapareddy in 1926 played a historic role in the anti-Nizam struggle.
- The 'Telangana' daily published by Ramanujacharyulu (1942) featured a column called 'Charminar Gossip' covering palace secrets.
- Adivi Bapiraju worked as the editor for the 'Telugu Meezan' newspaper founded by Ghulam Mohammed Calcuttavala.
- Shoebullah Khan, founder of the 'Imroze' newspaper, was brutally murdered for severely criticizing the atrocities of the Razakars.

6. Role of Arya Samaj

- The Arya Samaj branch in the Hyderabad State was established in 1892 under the presidency of Pandit Kamta Prasad Ji Mishra.
- Pandit Keshav Rao Koratkar translated Arya Samaj's core text "Satyarth Prakash" into Telugu in 1921.
- The Arya Samaj established the '**Shuddhi Sabha**' to bring Hindus who had converted to Islam back into their mother religion.
- The Arya Samaj declared January 20, 1938, as "**Hyderabad Liberation Day**".
- The Nizam government introduced a dark law called Gashti Nishan 'Tirpan' (Circular No. 53) in 1937 to suppress freedom of speech.
- The police firing on Arya Samaj workers hoisting the national flag on September 2, 1947, is known as the 'Parkal Massacre' (150 dead).

7. Library Movement in Telangana

- In 1886, Abdul Qayyum, Syed Hussain Bilgrami, and others established the '**Asafia State Library**' in Hyderabad.

- On September 1, 1901, Munagala Raja, Komarraju Lakshmana Rao, and Ravichettu Ranga Rao established the 'Sri Krishnadevaraya Andhra Bhasha Nilayam'.
- On January 29, 1908, Madapati Hanumantha Rao (Secretary) established the 'Rajaraja Narendra Andhra Bhasha Nilayam' in Hanamkonda.
- Dupati Venkata Ramanacharyulu confirmed through extensive research that Bamma Pothana's birthplace was Warangal.
- The 'Anna Libraries' established in 1939 under K.C. Gupta offered 100 books for just 5 rupees.
- In 1941, Vattikota Alwar Swamy established the '**Deshoddharaka Granthamala**' and sold books by traveling from village to village.
- The First Library Mahasabha was held on February 22, 1925, in Madhira (Khammam) under the presidency of Pingali Venkatarama Reddy.

8. Nizam Andhra Jana Sangham (1921) & Merchants' Associations

- The insult to Telugu leaders at the Hindu Social Reform Conference held at Vivekavardhini College on November 12, 1921, was the root cause of the Nizam Andhra movement.
- On the very night of the insult, the 'Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana Sangham' was formed with 11 members at Tekumala Ranga Rao's house.
- Tekumala Ranga Rao was elected as the first secretary of the Nizam Andhra Jana Sangham.
- Urdu-speaking Nizam officials used to mock the Telugu language as "Telangi Bedhangi".
- The Central Committee strongly opposed the 'Sarbarahi' system, where merchants had to give free goods to government officials.
- The Nizam Andhra Jana Kendra Sangham established 'Merchants' Associations' (Vartaka Sanghalu) to fight against the feudal system and for merchants' rights.

9. Nizam Andhra Mahasabhas (1930-1946)

- The First (1st) Nizam Andhra Mahasabha was held in March 1930 at Jogipet under the presidency of Suravaram Pratapareddy (with a condition from the Nizam not to discuss politics).

- The Second (2nd) Mahasabha was held in 1931 at Devarakonda under the presidency of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.
- For the first time, farmer issues were the focal point of resolutions at the 3rd Mahasabha held in Khammam (1934) under the presidency of Pulijala Venkata Ranga Rao.
- The historic 'Rule 31', mandating that all assembly proceedings be conducted in Telugu, was approved at the 4th Mahasabha held in Sircilla (1935) under Madapati Hanumantha Rao's presidency.
- A resolution for the prohibition of alcohol was passed at the 5th Mahasabha held in Shadnagar (1936) under Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy's presidency.
- The movement turned political at the 6th Mahasabha in Nizamabad (1937) under Mandumula Narsing Rao, passing a resolution demanding responsible government from the 'Ayyangar Committee'.
- The 7th Mahasabha (1940, Malkapuram) was presided over by Mandumula Ramachandra Rao, where a tax reduction was demanded.
- The membership fee was reduced from 1 Rupee to 4 Annas at the 8th Mahasabha held in Chilkur (1941) under Ravi Narayan Reddy's presidency.
- Class struggle between Moderates, Communists, and Congressmen became public at the 9th Mahasabha held in Dharmavaram (1942) under Madiraju Ramakoteswara Rao.
- Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy was elected as president for the first time for the 10th Mahasabha held in Hyderabad in 1943.
- The 11th Mahasabha in Bhuvanagiri (1944) under Ravi Narayan Reddy fell completely under Communist control, reduced the membership fee to 1 Anna, and stepped towards an armed struggle (this was known as "Sangham").
- Opposing Communist dominance, the Congress/Moderates organized a 'Rival (National) 12th Mahasabha' in March 1945 in Madikonda under Mandumula Narsing Rao.
- The Communist-led 12th Mahasabha was held in Khammam in April 1945 under Ravi Narayan Reddy.
- The final and 13th Nizam Andhra Mahasabha was held in Kandi (Medak) in May 1946 under Jamalapuram Keshava Rao.

- In 1935, Yellapragada Sitakumari, Burgula Anantha Lakshmi Devi, the Maharani of Gadwal, and others established the '**Nizam Andhra Yuvathi Mandali**'.

10. Osmania Vande Mataram Movement (1938)

- Students of 'B' Hostel at Osmania University opposed the prayer praising the Nizam and sang the Vande Mataram song on Dasara day in 1938.
- The Nizam government expelled the Osmania students who sang Vande Mataram from the college on November 29, 1938.
- Nagpur University (Vice-Chancellor Kedar) granted admission to the Vande Mataram movement students expelled from the Hyderabad State.

11. Dalit Movement - Bhagya Reddy Varma (1888-1939)

- Bhagya Reddy Varma (original name: Ramulu) was an early Dalit pioneer who began fighting for the upliftment of Dalits even before Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- Bhagya Reddy Varma established the Jagan Mitra Mandali in 1906, the Adi Hindu Social Service League in 1911, and the Jeeva Daya Prachara Sabha against animal sacrifice.
- Due to Bhagya Reddy Varma's efforts, the first Telugu medium school for untouchable communities was started in Isamia Bazaar in 1910.
- At Bhagya Reddy Varma's request, the Nizam government officially recorded Dalits as "**Adi Hindus**" in the 1931 Census.
- Baji Kishan Rao gave him the title "Varma" for the cremations carried out by the 'Arogya Seva Dal' founded by Bhagya Reddy Varma during the plague and cholera epidemics.
- Vaman Naik (President) and Ravi Narayan Reddy (Secretary) worked for the Hyderabad branch of the 'All India Harijan Sevak Sangh', established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 to eradicate untouchability.

12. Tribal / Adivasi Movements

- Ramji Gond waged a heroic guerrilla struggle in the Nirmal and Asifabad (Janagaon) regions against the exploitation by the Nizam and British rulers.

- British Colonel Robert hanged Ramji Gond and his 1000 followers to a banyan tree near Nirmal on April 9, 1857 (known as Veyyi Urula Marri - The Banyan Tree of a Thousand Nooses).
- Komaram Bheem waged a guerrilla struggle against the atrocities of Nizam forest officials with the slogan "Jal, Jangal, Zameen" (Water, Forest, Land).
- Komaram Bheem, who fought for the self-rule of 12 Gond villages, was martyred at Jodeghat on September 1, 1940, due to Kurdu Patel's betrayal.
- After the death of Komaram Bheem, the Nizam government appointed Professor C.V. von Fürer-Haimendorf to study tribal issues.

National Movement in Nizam State

1. Asaf Jahi Dynasty Foundation & Geographical Conditions

- **Founder:** Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I (Original name: Chin Qilich Khan - founded in 1724).
- **Area of Hyderabad State:** 82,698 sq. miles (described as the "belly of India").
- **Linguistic regions (3):** Telangana (Telugu), Marathwada (Marathi), Karnataka (Kannada).
- **Deep-rooted social evils in the state:** Bagela, Begari (bonded/forced labor).
- **Main reason for educational backwardness:** Forced imposition of Urdu as the sole medium of instruction (Literacy rate was just 4.8%).
- **Prestigious titles given by the British to the 7th Nizam in 1918:** "His Exalted Highness" and "Faithful Ally".

2. Sowing the Seeds of Political Movement & Educational Institutions

- **First movement to ignite public consciousness in the state:** Chanda Railway Movement (1883) - (Leaders: Aghoranath Chattopadhyay, Abdul Qayyum).
- **Organization that launched the 'Shuddhi Movement' to reconvert those who underwent Muslim conversions (Tabligh):** Arya Samaj (1892).
- **Marathwada youth who assassinated Nasik Collector Jackson:** Anant Laxman Kanhere (1909).

- **Strict firman (decree) issued by the Nizam banning political/general meetings:** Gashti Nishan 53 (Circular 53).
- **Establishment date of Osmania University with Urdu medium:** August 28, 1919.
- **Organization formed under retired judge Nawab Nizamat Jung for local representation in govt jobs:** Nizam Subjects League (1935).
- **University that sheltered students expelled during the Osmania Vande Mataram Movement (1938):** Nagpur University (Vice-Chancellor: Kedar).

3. Establishment of Hyderabad State Congress & Manifesto

- **National-level session that inspired the formation of Hyderabad State Congress:** Haripura Congress Session.
- **Official establishment date of "Hyderabad State Congress":** January 29, 1938 (Initiative taken by Ravi Narayan Reddy, Ramkishan Dhoot).
- **Date the Nizam banned the State Congress, just two days before its first general assembly:** September 7, 1938.
- **Excuses cited by Nizam for the ban:** Labeled Congress as a communal organization with outside affiliations.
- **Working committee president who released the Congress Manifesto:** Sri Govindrao Nanal.
- **First constitutional document announced by Mir Mahbub Ali Khan in 1892:** Qanooncha Mubarak.

4. Satyagraha Struggle & MIM's Stance

- **Date & place of the first Satyagraha launched by State Congress:** October 24, 1938, at Putlibowli (Hyderabad).
- **Five members of the first Satyagraha batch:** Govindrao Nanal, Ramkishan Dhoot, Ravi Narayan Reddy, Janardhan Rao Desai, Srinivasrao Borikar.
- **Temporary name change of State Congress on Mahatma Gandhi's advice:** Hyderabad National Conference.

- **Leader who launched 'Individual Satyagraha' on September 11, 1940, to assert Congress's existence:** Swami Ramananda Tirtha.
- **Supremacist slogan raised by Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (MIM) opposing responsible government:** "Anal Malik" (I am the ruler - the Nizam is just a symbol).
- **MIM President who accused Congress of trying to establish a Hindu state:** Qasim Razvi.

5. Constitutional Reforms - Aravamudu Ayyangar Committee

- **Year the first legislative assembly was formed with just 21 members (no public representation):** 1893.
- **Local name for the 'Executive Council' established in 1919 under British pressure:** Bab-e-Hukumat.
- **Committee appointed by Nizam to divert attention from responsible govt:** Constitutional Reforms Committee under Diwan Bahadur Aravamudu Ayyangar (1938).
- **Leader who defected from the "Hyderabad Praja Parishad" (Madapati Hanumantha Rao) due to Nizam's allurements:** Bahadur Yar Jung.
- **Commented that the Ayyangar Committee reforms are "better off scrapped completely":** Mahatma Gandhi (Nehru called it "feudal and backward").
- **Date the ban on Hyderabad State Congress was finally lifted unconditionally:** July 3, 1946.

6. Azad Hyderabad Declaration & Join Indian Union Movement

- **British PM who announced the end of British rule in India by June 1948:** Lord Attlee.
- **Issued a stern warning on July 26, 1947, that an independent Hyderabad in the heart of India would lead to public revolt:** The Viceroy of India.
- **Presided over the historic Congress session at Musheerabad grounds (June 16-18, 1947) after the ban was lifted:** Swami Ramananda Tirtha.
- **Introduced the resolution in the Congress session against the Nizam's 'Azad Hyderabad' declaration:** Sri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.
- **Date observed as "Join Indian Union Day" across the state:** August 7, 1947.

- **Hero who hoisted the Indian National Flag at Sultan Bazaar on August 15, 1947:** Motilal Mantri.
- **Taxes/duties boycotted/destroyed by people to cripple Nizam's finances:** Customs Tax (Karodgiri) and cutting down of toddy/palm trees.

7. Razakar Atrocities & Standstill Agreement

- **Conceived the idea of forming the private army called 'Razakars' (in 1940):** Muhammad Hasan.
- **Organization affiliated with Communists that fought against Vetti and Begari in rural areas:** Comrades Association.
- **Date the "Standstill Agreement" was signed between the Indian Govt and the Nizam:** November 29, 1947 (Validity: 1 year).
- **Three sectors agreed to be continued as before under the agreement:** Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications.
- **Newspapers that severely criticized the agreement as "handing over the people to the Ittehad wolves (Razakars)" and a "Munich Betrayal":** Free Press Journal, Mathrubhumi.
- **Indian 'Agent General' appointed in Hyderabad to monitor the Standstill Agreement:** K.M. Munshi.
- **Notorious arms smuggler who brought weapons in planes from abroad:** Sydney Cotton.

8. Operation Polo (Police Action) & Integration of Hyderabad

- **Villages brutally looted in broad daylight by Qasim Razvi's army (Razakars):** Bhairanpally, Renikunta, Raikode, Bibinagar.
- **MIM leader who boasted, "We will hoist the Asafia flag on the Red Fort in Delhi":** Qasim Razvi.
- **Editor of 'Imroze' newspaper brutally murdered on August 21, 1948, for criticizing Razakar atrocities:** Shoebullah Khan.
- **International forum where the Nizam government took the Hyderabad issue:** United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

- **Date the Indian Army launched "Police Action" on Hyderabad:** September 13, 1948 (Named 'Operation Polo' by C. Rajagopalachari).
- **Date the Hyderabad army surrendered and lowered the Asafia flag (Surrender Day):** September 18, 1948.
- **Nizam's Army Chief who officially surrendered to Indian Army Major General J.N. Chaudhuri:** S.A.L. Edroos.

9. Military & Civil Governments & End of the Nizam Era

- **Military Governor appointed to administer the state after Operation Polo:** Major General J.N. Chaudhuri.
- **Chief Minister of the provisional civil government formed on December 1, 1949:** M.K. Vellodi.
- **Nizam's personal lands abolished and brought under government control by Vellodi's govt:** Sarf-e-Khas, Jagirs, Paigahs.
- **New gubernatorial status given to the 7th Nizam (Mir Osman Ali Khan) on January 26, 1950:** Rajpramukh.
- **Privy Purse amount agreed to be paid to the Nizam annually for life:** 50 Lakh Rupees.
- **Date the first elected Legislative Assembly of Hyderabad State (based on universal adult franchise) commenced:** March 23, 1952.
- **Date the 7th Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan passed away after spending his retired life at King Koti Palace:** February 24, 1967.

Telangana Armed Peasant Struggle

1. Linguistic Regions, Oppression & Land System

- **Geographically, the Hyderabad State had 16 districts divided into three linguistic regions:** Telangana (8 districts - Telugu), Marathwada (5 districts - Marathi), Karnataka (3 districts - Kannada).

- **Linguistic oppression:** Despite different majority languages, Urdu was forcefully imposed as the official language and medium of instruction.
- **Censorship:** Prior permission from the Nizam was mandatory to open private schools or libraries in Telugu, Marathi, or Kannada.
- **Total agricultural land in the Hyderabad State:** 53 million (5.3 crore) acres.
- **Land under the government's land revenue system was called:** Diwani or Khalsa (60% or 30 million acres).
- **Land under the control of Jagirdars was called:** Jagirdari (30% or 15 million acres).
- **The Nizam's personal estate (private property) was called:** Sarf-e-Khas (10% or 5 million acres).

2. Evolution of the Andhra Mahasabha

- **1928:** The Andhra Mahasabha was established as a liberal organization under Madapati Hanumantha Rao.
- **1930:** The First Andhra Mahasabha was held under the presidency of Suravaram Pratapareddy.
- **Transformation:** Communists transformed the liberal Andhra Mahasabha into a united front and a militant mass organization.
- **1940 (7th Mahasabha, Malkapuram):** Demands were made for the abolition of Vetti, cancellation of taxes, and a fully responsible government.
- **1944 (11th Mahasabha, Bhuvanagiri):** The moderate faction left the organization during this session led by Ravi Narayan Reddy.
- **1945 (12th Mahasabha, Khammam):** A call for militant struggles against Zamindars and Deshmukhs was given.

3. Early Inspiring Struggles & Martyrs

- **Bandagi's Struggle:** The fight by poor farmer 'Bandagi' in Kamareddygudem against land grabbing by Visnoor Deshmukh inspired the masses.

- **Chakali Iamma:** 28 Sangham volunteers risked their lives to protect her harvest from Deshmukh's goons in Palakurthi.
- **Doddi Komurayya:** Martyred on the spot in firing by Deshmukh's clerk 'Miskin Ali' at Kadavendi on July 4, 1946.
- **Beginning of armed resistance:** Angered by Komurayya's death, people took up 'Gutpalu' (lathis) and chanted "Abolish the Zamindari System".
- **Voluntary squads:** Formed in Warangal and Nalgonda, they started armed resistance with attacks on Dharmapuram and Balemula.
- **Arms Training:** After the Nizam banned the Andhra Mahasabha in Oct 1946, the Communist Party started arms training (using country rifles/bombs).

4. Razakar Massacre & Formation of Guerrilla Squads

- **Razakars:** The 'Ittehadul Muslimeen' (formed in 1927) turned into the fanatic 'Razakars' (private army) after Qasim Razvi became president in 1946.
- **Failed religious divide:** Nizam's govt introduced the slogan "All Muslims are Rulers," but poor Muslims still sided with Hindu farmers.
- **Three types of squads formed by the Communist Party:** 1. Village Squads, 2. Destruction Squads, 3. Guerrilla Squads.
- **Guerrilla squads:** Consisted of about 10 members formed to launch surprise attacks on the enemy and disappear.
- **"Lords of the Night":** Nizam's newspapers referred to Communists by this name because the Communists controlled the night while Nizam's army ruled by day.

5. Operation Polo & Village Republic Committee Reforms

- **Operation Polo:** Central Govt launched military action on Sept 13, 1948; Nizam surrendered on Sept 17 and became Rajpramukh.
- **Ban on Communists:** Just 3 days after Operation Polo, the Military Governor dropped leaflets banning the Andhra Mahasabha and Communist Party.

- **Village Republic Committees:** Formed with 5 to 7 members under Communist leadership (women also got representation).
- **Land Distribution:** About 1 million (10 lakh) acres of wasteland/forest and surplus land seized from landlords was distributed to the poor.
- **Cattle grazing:** 10% of the wasteland in the village outskirts was left collectively for cattle.
- **Cultural revolutions:** Brought in by granting divorces, eradicating untouchability, adult education, and using art forms like Burrakatha.

6. Tear-jerking Military Atrocities

- **Akunoor (Janagaon):** A historic village where the army burnt 3000 bags of grain and shot dead 80 people with machine guns for fighting against the forced levy.
- **Bhairanpally (Janagaon):** Motam Poshulu, Motam Ramulu, and Balija Nagaiah were martyred by cannon fire while fighting from an ancient watchtower (Buruju).

7. Crucial Guerrilla Struggles & Heroes

- **Kotapadu (Suryapet):** Threw a 'Smoke Bomb' (Oodara Bomb) made of dry grass at Razakars, forcing them to surrender.
- **Comrade Ganta Papireddy:** In Velamajala, he drew all police fire towards himself, saved his comrades, and was martyred.
- **Kanneboina Shayanna:** Public leader stabbed to death with a bayonet during the Addagudur camp struggle.
- **Kothakonda:** Police fired on a sleeping squad, killing two students, Ramachandram and Devanandam.
- **Wardhannapet Camp:** Leaders Kukkala Ramulu and Bathini Komurelli broke the locks and freed squad members.
- **Vadlakonda:** Yadagiri (with a slingshot) and Kammari Narsimlu (with a gun) fought heroically against the army.
- **Jafargadh Camp:** The Razakar camp was wiped out under the leadership of Nalla Narsimhulu.

- **Kodakandla Camp:** Wiped out by Bheemreddy Narasimha Reddy and Dayam Rajireddy.
- **Narayanagiri:** Squads assassinated Koram Pratap Reddy, a tyrannical 300-acre landlord.
- **Arutla Ramachandra Reddy:** The leader who attacked Wangapalli and Pembarthi railway stations and snatched weapons.

8. Specialties of Eastern Telangana (Khammam-Madhira-Kothagudem)

- **Participation:** Not only the poor but also middle-class and rich farmers participated here (due to levy and cart-track issues).
- **Key Andhra Mahasabha leaders (Khammam region):** Chirramala Narsaiah, S. Ramnatham.
- **'Koya Praja Dalalu':** Squads formed with 20 tribals centered in Palwancha, attacking camps in Tiruvuru, Nandigama, and Paritala.

9. Frontline Squad Leaders & Martyrs

- **Anabheri Prabhakar Rao:** Burnt Patel's records in Mandapuram; martyred in an encounter along with Bhupathi Reddy and Damodar Reddy.
- **Renigunta Ramireddy:** Bhuvanagiri landlord who turned watchtowers into forts; shot dead from a tree by Kolanupaka Tahsildar.
- **Gopal Reddy:** Central guerrilla squad leader; fought and died in Patharlapadu even with spilled intestines.
- **Pasunur Venkata Reddy (P.V.) & Musuku Venkata Reddy:** Nalgonda youth who left college; killed by police in Annaram.
- **Ganugupati Narayan Reddy & Vadla Rajaiah:** Brutally killed by police running a jeep over them in Solipuram.
- **Seshagiri Rao:** Kothagudem mine workers' leader; shot dead by police near Thummala Cheruvu.
- **Madhava Reddy:** Party courier; murdered in Kalakota due to a missionary school teacher's conspiracy.
- **Yerra Satyam:** Rich farmer's son who became General Commander; dying from snakebite, he wrote "Don't let the rifle fall into police hands."

- **Yadagiri (Suryapet):** Refused to reveal secrets despite needles under his nails; spat on a military officer and was hacked to pieces.

10. Women Heroines - Sparks of the Struggle

- **Resistance:** Women strongly resisted the 'Briggs' plan to drive Koyas and Chenchus out of the forests.
- **Chakali Iamma:** Stood heroically to protect her land from Visnoor Deshmukh.
- **Kummari Mattayya's Wife:** Fought and retained her land even after her husband was killed in Mukundapuram.
- **Lingamma (Chilpakunta):** Didn't let her treacherous son-in-law and daughter inside, proving "Class relations over blood relations."
- **Lacchamma (Nadigadda):** Stripped and hung upside down, but didn't reveal the squad leader's whereabouts.
- **Nereda Village Women:** 70 women didn't speak even when chameleons were put in their clothes and chili powder in their wounds.
- **Mangili (Dharmapuram):** Didn't leave the party even when her son was burnt alive in front of her.
- **Rambayamma (Pindiprolu):** Undertook a hunger strike with 150 female prisoners and died due to a lathi charge.
- **Ramulamma (Cherukupalli):** Squad leader who gave an inspiring speech to hundreds even after arrest.
- **Women of Vadicherla:** Killed two out of four raping soldiers and bravely confessed it to Military General 'Nanjappa'.
- **Women of Gundala-Koyagudem:** Threw stones at the police and saved their men.
- **Mallu Swarajyam:** Bheemreddy Narsimha Reddy's sister; led the Koyas in the Godavari forests into the struggle.
- **Koya Women:** Papakka, Lacchakka, Boodamma, and Venkatamma played vital roles in guiding and fighting alongside squads.

11. Historical Outcomes of the Struggle

- Ended the 225-year autocratic Asaf Jahi (Nizam) rule.
- Distributed about ten million (10 lakh) acres of land to the poor.
- Abolished the Jagirdari system, forced labor (Vetti), and illegal taxes.
- **The historic conclusion:** Proved that "The land issue is the axis of public consciousness."

Hyderabad State in Independent India

1. Operation Polo, Integration & Initial Administration

- **Military action taken by the Indian Army on the Hyderabad State:** Operation Polo.
- **Date the Nizam's army chief El Edroos surrendered to the Indian Army:** September 17, 1948.
- **First Military Governor of Hyderabad State:** General J.N. Chaudhuri (served until late 1949).
- **Madras State act implemented here during the Military Governor's rule:** Suppression of Disturbances Act.
- **Senior civil service officer who took charge as the first Civil Chief Minister in Jan 1950:** M.K. Vellodi.
- **Date the Nizam issued a firman applying the Indian Constitution to Hyderabad State:** November 23, 1949.
- **Honorary title given to the Nizam after the Indian Constitution came into effect on Jan 26, 1950:** Rajpramukh.

2. Burgula Ramakrishna Rao's Personal Background & Political Journey

- **Birth:** March 13, 1899, in Padakallu village, Kalwakurthy taluk, Mahabubnagar district (Parents: Narsing Rao, Ranganayakamma).
- **Education:** Matriculation at Raja Dharamvant and Excelsior schools in Hyderabad; B.A. Honors at Fergusson College, Pune; Law degree from Bombay University (practiced law in Hyderabad from 1923).
- **Famous translated work:** Umar Khayyam's Rubaiyat (translated into Telugu).

- **Other literary works:** Saraswatha Mukthavali, Krishna Satakam, Panditaraja Panchamrutam, Kanakadhara Stavam, Pushpanjali, Narmad Geetalu.
- **Presided over:** The Second Nizam State Andhra Mahasabha held at Devarakonda in 1931.
- **Served as General Secretary for:** The First Nizam State Political Conference in Akola and the 'People's Convention' organization in Hyderabad.
- **Imprisonment:** Arrested and jailed during the Quit India Movement in 1942 and later in 1947.
- **Portfolios held in Vellodi's civil government:** Minister for Revenue and Education.

3. First Popular Government & Burgula's Cabinet (1952-1956)

- **Won the first general elections in 1952 to become the first elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad State:** Sri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao (Winning constituency: Shadnagar).
- **Number of cabinet members in the first popular government:** Nine (9).
- **Burgula's Cabinet Members & Portfolios:**
 - Digambar Rao Bindu: Home.
 - K.V. Ranga Reddy: Excise & Forests.
 - Vinayak Rao Vidyalankar: Commerce & Industries.
 - G.S. Melkote: Finance & Statistics.
 - Mehdi Nawaz Jung: Public Health & Public Works.
 - Marri Chenna Reddy: Agriculture & Planning.
 - Anna Rao Ghanamukhi: Local Bodies.
 - Devisingh Chauhan: Rural Reconstruction & Education.
 - Shankar Dev: Social Services.
- **Amount spent by the Nizam on purchasing weapons before integration:** 22 Crores (which shattered the economy).
- **Committee appointed in Oct 1950 to reorganize the state economy and achieve a surplus budget:** A.D. Gorwala Committee.
- **Specially praised Burgula's financial achievement in the book "The Story of the Integration of the Indian States":** V.P. Menon.

- **Year Burgula sacrificed his CM post for the formation of united Andhra Pradesh (Gentlemen's Agreement):** 1956.
- **Governor posts held by Burgula post-CM tenure:** Kerala (1956-60), Uttar Pradesh (1960-62); Served as a Rajya Sabha member from 1962-66.
- **Universities that awarded honorary doctorates to Burgula:** Andhra University (1953), Osmania University (1956).
- **Death of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao:** September 14, 1967.

4. Abolition of Jagirdari & Land Reforms

- **Act introduced with the aim of abolishing the middleman system:** Jagir Abolition Regulation Act (1949).
- **First personal lands of the Nizam taken over by the govt under this act:** Sarf-e-Khas (Its net income was 12.4 million / 124 lakhs).
- **Annual allowance fixed by the govt for the Nizam in lieu of taking Sarf-e-Khas lands:** 25 Lakh Rupees.
- **Percentage to which the govt restricted the tenant's land revenue after abolishing Jagirs:** 12.5 percent.
- **Central Home Secretary who visited Hyderabad to discuss compensation for Jagirdars:** V.P. Menon (This put an additional annual burden of 11.45 million / 114.5 lakhs on the state).
- **Historic act brought by Burgula to protect tenant farmers:** Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (June 10, 1950).
- **Minimum continuous farming period required to be recognized as a 'Protected Tenant':** 6 years.
- **Economic Holding:** Land required to support a family of 5 members (A person cannot legally hold more than 5 times this limit).
- **Year the Tenancy Act was amended:** 1954.
- **Family Holding:** Land yielding a minimum income of 800 rupees after deducting agricultural expenses.

- **Maximum limit imposed on Family Holding as per the amendment act:** 4.5 times for existing owners, 3 times for future purchases.
- **Basic Holding:** 1/3rd of a Family Holding (Land cannot be divided below this size).
- **Economist who critically examined land reform laws and submitted a report:** A.M. Khusro.
- **1954 Land Holdings Survey (Telangana):** Marginal farmers (under 1 hectare) 24%, Small farmers (1-2 hectares) 16%, Medium farmers (2-4 hectares) 20.5%, Large farmers (4-20 hectares) 33.5%, Very large farmers (above 20 hectares) 6.0%. (Total % of small, marginal, and medium holdings combined was 60.5%).

5. Violation of Mulki Rules & Non-Mulki Movement (1952)

- **Year and Fasli when Mulki rules were issued:** 1919 (9th Khurdad 1354 Fasli) - during the 7th Nizam's rule.
- **Minimum residency requirement to be recognized as a local under Mulki rules:** 15 years.
- **Main reasons for violation:** Prioritizing Telugu over Urdu, and bringing hundreds of officials from Madras and Andhra regions to meet the need for experienced revenue staff post-Jagirdari abolition.
- **Newspaper that reported 84 non-locals were appointed as HCS officers between 1919-34:** "The Star of Allahabad".
- **Capacity of the vocational training center established in Bikanur to eradicate unemployment:** 1200 people.
- **Start of the Non-Mulki (Ghair-Mulki) Movement:** Began in Warangal on August 28, 1952, led by agitations of local youth and students.
- **Main slogans of the Mulki movement:** "Non-Mulki Go Back, Idli Sambar Go Back, Gongura Go Back".
- **Location in the heart of Hyderabad where police fired at protestors as the movement intensified:** City College.
- **Chairman of the committee appointed by the govt to inquire into the City College firing incident:** Justice Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy.

6. Genesis of Bhoodan Movement & Yatras

- **Birth of the movement:** Originated after the All India Sarvodaya Sammelan held at Shivarampally in Hyderabad.
- **Leader who started the Bhoodan Movement:** Sarvodaya leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
- **Date and place of the movement's origin:** April 18, 1951, Pochampally (Nalgonda district).
- **The very first land donor who donated 100 acres upon the request of Harijans:** Sri Vedire Ramachandra Reddy (son of Vedire Narsi Reddy).
- **To whom these 100 acres were distributed:** Villagers of Pochampally and Julur.
- **Members of the initially formed 'Shoonya Committee' (Zero Committee) for the Bhoodan Yagna:** Ummenthala Keshava Rao, Kethireddy Kodandarami Reddy, Sangam Laxmi Bai.
- **Method by which the subsequently formed 'Bhoodan Yagna Board' distributed lands:** Khareej Khata (under this, a 3-year tax waiver and stamp duty exemption were granted).
- **Praised Vinoba Bhave's padayatra saying, "A frail man is doing in Telangana what a 50,000-strong army could not do":** Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Vinoba Bhave's First Padayatra:** Started on April 16, 1951 (Sri Rama Navami) from Wardha in Maharashtra and lasted for 51 days.
- **Leader who donated his property in Siluveru on April 20 and established 'Sarvodaya Ashram':** Maddi Venkata Narayana Reddy.
- **Other prominent donors during the first padayatra:** Kethireddy brothers (Suryapet), Vemanapally brothers (Mancherial).
- **Vinoba Bhave's Second Padayatra:** Started in December 1955 at Yerrupalem in Khammam district (He was welcomed by CM Burgula at Kollur).
- **National leader who toured Mahabubnagar district for Bhoodan in 1952:** Jayaprakash Narayan (along with his wife Prabhavati Devi).
- **Donated 2 out of her 6 acres to Jayaprakash Narayan during his Kalwakurthy tour:** An illiterate woman.
- **Leader who translated Vinoba Bhave's speeches from Hindi to Telugu:** Sangam Laxmi Bai.

Formation Process of Andhra Pradesh

1. Linguistic States Movement - Formation of Andhra State

- **Telugu regions that came under the East India Company by the early 19th century:** Northern Circars, Ceded Districts, Nellore, Chittoor.
- **Where the desire for a separate Andhra state was first expressed:** At the First Andhra Mahasabha held in Bapatla in 1913.
- **Organization formed in 1918 under the leadership of Nyapathi Subba Rao and Konda Venkatappayya:** Andhra State Congress Committee.
- **Years the Congress passed resolutions supporting linguistic states:** 1921, 1927, 1937, 1938 (also supported by the 1928 Nehru Report).
- **Commission that rejected the formation of linguistic states in late 1948:** S.K. Dhar Commission.
- **Committee that recommended the formation of an Andhra state conditionally if Madras city was given up:** JVP Committee (1949).
- **Leader who fasted for 35 days for a separate Andhra starting Aug 15, 1951 (called off due to Vinoba Bhave's intervention):** Swami Sitaram.
- **'Amarajeevi' who started a fast unto death in Madras on October 19, 1952, for the Andhra state:** Potti Sriramulu.
- **Date Potti Sriramulu was martyred after a 58-day hunger strike:** December 15, 1952.
- **Date Nehru announced the formation of Andhra state based on the Wanchoo Report:** March 25, 1953 (Presidential assent: September 14, 1953).
- **Date and Capital of 'Andhra State', the first linguistic state formed in India:** October 1, 1953, Kurnool.

2. Mulki Movement & Suppression of Communists

- **Year the Nizam issued the Mulki Firman due to public pressure protesting jobs going to outsiders:** 1919.
- **Employment disparity by 1947:** Muslims (12.5% of the population) held 75% of jobs, while Hindus (86.5% of the population) held only 20% of jobs in Hyderabad State.

- **Organization established by Burgula, Padmaja Naidu, Barrister Srinivasa Sharma to protect locals' rights:** "Nizam Subjects League".
- **Issued a warning to Communists and ordered their suppression at Fateh Maidan (Hyderabad) on Oct 6, 1950:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- **Head of the special military force that suppressed the Communist armed struggle:** Captain Nanjappa.
- **Year the Communists called off the armed struggle:** 1951 (They participated in the 1952 elections and emerged as the opposition).

3. Fazal Ali Commission (SRC) & The Vishalandhra Argument

- **Year the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) was formed:** December 1953.
- **Members of the SRC (Three):** Justice Fazal Ali (Chairman), Sardar K.M. Panikkar, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru.
- **SRC Timeline:** Visited Hyderabad in May 1954 and submitted its report in September 1955.
- **SRC Recommendation:** Suggested dividing Hyderabad State, merging Kannada areas with Mysore and Marathi areas with Bombay.
- **Leader who demanded the division of the state (Vishalandhra) at the Nizamabad meeting:** Swami Ramananda Tirtha.
- **Strongly opposed Vishalandhra at the 1953 Nana Nagar AICC session, stating Hyderabad should remain a "B" state:** Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Leader who launched the 'Vishalandhra' slogan in Vijayawada in late 1949:** Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao.
- **Telangana Congress leaders who demanded a separate Telangana:** K.V. Ranga Reddy, Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.
- **Telangana CM who supported Vishalandhra after discussions with Govind Ballabh Pant in Delhi:** Burgula Ramakrishna Rao.

4. Political Developments Post-SRC Report

- **Date of the Delhi meeting where CMs of both states (Burgula and Bezawada Gopala Reddy) suggested immediate merger without a 5-year wait:** October 22, 1955.
- **Postponement of Vishalandhra meeting:** Scheduled in Rajahmundry under Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, it was delayed because Hyderabad Congress members were forbidden to attend.
- **Dates the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly discussed the SRC report without any voting:** November 25 to December 3, 1955.
- **Hyderabad Assembly Stance:** Out of 147 speakers, 103 supported Vishalandhra, 29 supported Telangana, and 15 were neutral. (The Andhra Assembly unanimously sought unification).
- **Chairman of the sub-committee appointed by Congress national leadership to review the SRC report:** U.N. Dhebar (Members included Nehru, Azad, and Pant).
- **Senior Congress national leader who strongly opposed the Vishalandhra merger:** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Nehru personally intervened to convince him).
- **Leader who proposed a bilingual state combining Bengal and Bihar:** B.C. Roy (He withdrew this proposal in May 1956).

5. Gentlemen's Agreement (February 20, 1956)

- **Political precursor:** Telangana leaders' support in replacing Tanguturi Prakasam with Bezawada Gopala Reddy as Andhra CM in the 1955 elections paved the way for the agreement.
- **Union Home Minister who brokered the agreement by calling leaders from both regions to Delhi:** Govind Ballabh Pant.
- **Date and venue of the Gentlemen's Agreement:** February 20, 1956, Hyderabad House (Delhi).
- **Total number of leaders who signed the agreement:** 8 members (4 from Andhra, 4 from Telangana).
- **Andhra region leaders:** Bezawada Gopala Reddy (CM), Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Gouthu Latchanna, M. Satyanarayana Raju.

- **Telangana region leaders:** Burgula Ramakrishna Rao (CM), Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy, J.V. Narsing Rao, K.V. Ranga Reddy.

6. Gentlemen's Agreement - Key Features (Provisions)

- Telangana's surplus revenue must strictly be allocated for that region's development for the first 5 years (extendable by another 5 years if requested by MLAs).
- Prohibition of alcohol in Telangana should be implemented only upon the decision of Telangana members.
- 1/3rd (One-third) of the seats in all technical and general educational institutions in the state must be reserved for Telangana students.
- The residency period required to be recognized as a local for employment is 12 years (Mulki rule).
- Knowledge of Telugu is not mandatory before joining a job, but the employee must pass a Telugu test within 2 years of joining.
- The status of Urdu in administration and courts should continue for another 5 years (to be reviewed by the Regional Council later).
- The Regional Council should control the sale of agricultural lands in Telangana.
- A 'Telangana Regional Council' with 20 members must be established for planning, development, irrigation, and employee issues (The CM or Deputy CM will act as Chairman).
- Ratio of cabinet seats allocated to Andhra and Telangana regions: 60% : 40% (There must definitely be one Muslim from Telangana).
- If the CM is from one region, the Deputy CM post must go to someone from the other region.
- Out of Home, Finance, Revenue, Planning & Development, and Commerce & Industries, at least 2 portfolios must be given to Telangana.
- A separate PCC (Pradesh Congress Committee) should continue for Telangana until 1962.

7. Formation of Andhra Pradesh & Ambedkar's Vision on Small States

- **Advised finalizing the new state's name as "Andhra Pradesh" instead of "Andhra Telangana" on August 14, 1956:** Joint Select Committee.
- **Then Andhra High Court Chief Justice who took the initiative to establish a single High Court bench:** Koka Subba Rao.
- **Date Andhra Pradesh was formed by PM Nehru after Parliament (Aug 25) and President (Aug 31) approvals:** November 1, 1956.
- **Constitution architect who severely criticized the SRC for ignoring area size and resources alongside language:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- **Minimum/ideal population suggested by Ambedkar for a state to be efficiently governed:** 20 Million (2 Crores).
- **Large state that Ambedkar suggested dividing into 4 parts:** Maharashtra (Bombay, West Konkan, Central Marathwada, East Vidarbha).
- **Three small states formed in the year 2000:** Uttarakhand (hilly areas), Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand (tribal areas).
- **Year Telangana emerged as the 29th state in the country after decades of struggle, based on administrative convenience and the rationality of small states:** 2014.

Telangana Regional Committee (TRC)

1. Historical Background & Inspiration

- **Committee established by the British Parliament to protect the people of Scotland when it merged with England in 1707:** 'Scottish Standing Committee'.
- **Referendum insight:** These protections were the primary reason 55.33% of people voted to remain in Britain during the September 18, 2014 referendum.
- **Board formed in 1949 to protect the drought-prone Rayalaseema in Madras State:** 'Ceded Districts Economic Development Board' (Abolished when Andhra State formed in 1953).
- **Date the Nehru government appointed the SRC under Fazal Ali's leadership:** December 22, 1953.

- **Chief Ministers who proposed merging West Bengal and Bihar and asked for 'Regional Committees' for development:** B.C. Roy (West Bengal) and S.K. Sinha (Bihar).

2. Genesis & Legality of the Telangana Regional Committee (TRC)

- **Agreement Signatories:** 8 leaders from both regions signed at Hyderabad House in Delhi on Feb 20, 1956 (Telangana: Burgula, K.V. Ranga Reddy, M. Chenna Reddy, J.V. Narsing Rao | Andhra: B. Gopala Reddy, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Gouthu Latchanna, Alluri Satyanarayana Raju).
- **Point among the 14 points of the Gentlemen's Agreement that proposed the 'Telangana Regional Council':** Point 9 (Signed on July 19, 1956).
- **Bill passed by the Parliament giving legal sanctity to the agreement:** 'Note on Safeguards'.
- **Date President Babu Rajendra Prasad gave his assent to the 'Note on Safeguards' bill, making it a law:** August 31, 1956.
- **Constitutional amendment that empowered the President to set up Regional Committees for Andhra Pradesh and Punjab:** 7th Constitutional Amendment (1956).
- **Order through which the TRC was formally established in Andhra Pradesh:** 1958 Presidential Order.
- **Second CM who breathed life into TRC and formed the executive body in 1960 (after the first CM N. Sanjeeva Reddy neglected it):** Damodaram Sanjivayya.

3. Committee Structure, Members & Sub-committees

- **Total number of members in the Telangana Regional Committee (TRC):** 20 members.
- **Breakdown of the 20 members:** 9 MLAs from the then 9 districts, 6 MLAs/MPs elected by Telangana MLAs, and 5 non-legislators (All Telangana Ministers were ex-officio members).
- **Electoral Process:** The TRC Chairman and Deputy Chairman were elected through open voting by 105 MLAs belonging to Telangana.
- **First TRC Chairman who won against Communist candidate Ravi Narayan Reddy:** K. Achyutha Reddy (Congress).

- **First TRC Deputy Chairperson (elected unanimously):** Masuma Begum.
- **Quorum required for TRC meetings held secretly in the Assembly building:** 1/3rd (One-third).
- **Frequency to review the TRC's performance as per the 'Note on Safeguards':** Once every 10 years.
- **Number of standing sub-committees formed by the TRC to discuss bills in depth:** 3 Sub-committees (Local Administration & Public Health, Educational Affairs, Development Affairs).
- **Number of members and quorum in each sub-committee:** 9 members, quorum of 4.

4. Powers & Functions

- **TRC's control and approval were mandatory for:** The sale of agricultural lands in the Telangana region.
- **Legislative Power:** Non-financial bills (regional bills) related to Telangana strictly required TRC's approval before introduction in the Assembly.
- **Important subjects under TRC's purview:** Planning, local bodies development, primary/secondary education, regulation of admissions, prohibition of alcohol, cottage/small-scale industries.
- **Subject not explicitly in the Presidential Order but actively argued/recommended by TRC:** Scrutiny of employment appointments.

5. Negligence of Andhra Rulers & TRC's Struggle

- **Suppression attempt:** Andhra leadership tried to silence the first chairman K. Achyutha Reddy and the second chairman Hayagrivachari, who questioned injustices done to Telangana.
- **False Reporting:** When TRC asked to use surplus funds to solve the teacher shortage in Telangana in 1964, the govt gave a false report saying there were no funds.
- **The State Governor:** The person who revealed the truth during an assembly speech that Telangana had a surplus of 30.54 crores between 1961-66.

- **Manipulation:** While TRC argued to show the Revenue account surplus, the government manipulated it by deducting the Capital deficit.
- **Schemes brought with surplus funds between 1961-1963 due to TRC's struggle:** 'Telangana Regional Committee Schemes'.
- **Fund Utilization:** As part of these schemes, 3 crores were sanctioned to Osmania University, deposited in Electricity Board bonds, directing development works using the earned interest.

6. Movements & Abolition of TRC

- **Movement ignited in 1969 due to the violations of the Gentlemen's Agreement:** Jai Telangana Movement.
- **Plan brought by Indira Gandhi on April 11, 1969, as a solution to the movement:** 'Eight-Point Formula' (Point 5 stated TRC powers were to be increased).
- **Movement that erupted in Andhra after the Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that Mulki rules were legally valid:** 'Jai Andhra' Movement.
- **Plan brought by the Center on September 21, 1973, as a result of the Jai Andhra movement:** 'Six-Point Formula'.
- **Abolition:** Implementation of the Six-Point Formula permanently abolished both the Mulki rules and the 'Telangana Regional Committee (TRC)'.

Violation of Telangana Safeguards

1. Opposition to Vishalandhra - Political Developments

- **Adilabad MP who read out the statistics of organizations opposing Vishalandhra in Parliament on Sept 23, 1955:** Madhav Reddy.
- **According to Madhav Reddy's stats, a separate state was demanded by:** 150 Organizations, 30 Municipalities, 100 Gram Panchayats, 53 Student Unions, 8 Bar Associations, and the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

- **Date a complete hartal (strike) occurred in the twin cities (Hyderabad-Secunderabad) opposing Vishalandhra:** November 25, 1955.
- **National leader who commented that the Vishalandhra slogan had an imperialistic tendency:** Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Who did the Congress Working Committee form a sub-committee with on Nov 8-9, 1955, to discuss the Fazal Ali report:** U.N. Dhebar, Nehru, Govind Ballabh Pant, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- **According to the Golconda Patrika (Oct 31, 1955):** Out of 105 delegates, 73 demanded a separate state, while only 21 wanted Vishalandhra.
- **Telangana leader who made it clear to Nehru that "90 percent are against the merger":** Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy (CM Burgula and Swami Ramananda Tirtha leaned towards the merger).

2. Gentlemen's Agreement - 8 Key Points

- **Venue and Date of the Gentlemen's Agreement:** Hyderabad House, Delhi, February 20, 1956.
- **1.** After deducting central and general expenditure, the surplus revenue of Telangana must be spent exclusively on that region.
- **2.** Educational opportunities should be provided only to locals, and educational facilities must be expanded.
- **3.** Future job appointments should be proportional to the population.
- **4.** Mulki rules must be strictly followed for Telangana jobs.
- **5.** The Regional Council should regulate the sale of agricultural lands in Telangana.
- **6.** Formation of a Regional Council with 20 members (9 MLAs, 6 from Assembly/Parliament, 5 outsiders).
- **7.** The cabinet should have proportional representation based on population. Two portfolios out of Home, Finance, Revenue, Planning, Industries, and Commerce must be allocated to Telangana.
- **8.** If the CM is from Andhra, the Deputy CM must be from Telangana (and vice-versa).

- **9.** A separate Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC) should continue until 1962.
- **10.** According to SRC Act Sec 108(2) projects shouldn't be stopped; Sec 115(7) service rules shouldn't be harmed; Sec 115(5) an advisory committee for employee integration should be formed.

3. Administrative & Political Violations

- **Violation:** The 'Regional Council', which was supposed to have statutory powers, was downgraded to a mere advisory 'Regional Committee' without financial authority.
- **Andhra CM who denied the Deputy CM post to Telangana, comparing it to an "extra sixth finger":** Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
- **Political Identity Harmed:** The Telangana Congress Committee (PCC), which was supposed to exist until 1962, was merged with APCC in 1957 itself, destroying Telangana's political identity.

4. Discrimination in the Irrigation Sector (Projects & Water Shares)

- **Water Share:** Out of the 1050 TMCs of Godavari and Krishna waters due to Telangana, it received only 288 TMCs (and utilized only about 197 TMCs).
- **Telangana projects completely halted:** Devanoor (38 TMC) and Inchampalli (350 TMC).
- **Pochampad (Sri Ram Sagar) Project:** Its capacity was slashed from 260 TMCs to 66 TMCs.
- **Fund Allocation for Pochampad:** Although Nehru laid the foundation on July 26, 1963, only Rs. 7.77 crores were spent by 1968 against the estimated Rs. 40.10 crores.
- **Nagarjuna Sagar (Nandikonda):** According to the 1951 Khosla Committee and 1955 Dec proposals, the ayacut under the left canal for Telangana was reduced from 10 lakh acres to 5.2 lakh acres (while Andhra got additional water for 3.1 lakh acres).
- **Expenditure on Nagarjuna Sagar (by 1968):** Rs. 37.80 crores were spent on the right canal (Andhra), while only Rs. 26.53 crores were spent on the left canal (Telangana).

5. Agriculture, Electrification, and Land Revenue Exploitation

- **Agricultural Expenditure (1956-68):** Rs. 35.43 crores were spent in Andhra, while only Rs. 15.66 crores were spent in Telangana (Actually, based on cultivable land in a 5:4 ratio, Rs. 21.36 crores should have been spent).
- **Fertilizers:** Telangana consistently received allocations between just 9% and 33.5% (Massive discrimination in the distribution of iron plows, pumps, and tractors).
- **Veterinary Hospitals:** Despite equal livestock, Andhra had 733 veterinary hospitals while Telangana had only 432.
- **Rural Electrification (1956-68):** Out of Rs. 38 crores, Telangana got only Rs. 10 crores (2nd Plan: AP 2072 villages, TS 490; 3rd Plan: AP 1452, TS 370).
- **Land Revenue Hike (1962 & 1967 amendments):** While land revenue decreased in Andhra, it was massively hiked in 9 Telangana districts (imposing an additional burden of Rs. 18 lakhs on Telangana).

6. Employment - Violation of Mulki Rules & Integration Injustices

- **Date the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 got Presidential assent:** December 7, 1957 (AP rules were issued in 1959).
- **By May 1968:** Even with eligible locals available, non-locals were appointed in Telangana with an astonishing 1,730 exemptions (2500 Andhra teachers were illegally appointed at once).
- **GO issued by the govt to send back 22,000 non-locals after an all-party meeting on Jan 19, 1969:** G.O. 36 (Jan 21, 1969).
- **Date the Supreme Court ruled that Mulki rules were constitutional:** October 3, 1972.
- **New Act (Dec 30, 1972):** Placed a time limit on Mulki (Dec 1977 for twin cities, Dec 1980 for districts).
- **Service Integration:** Even by Sept 1, 1967 (after 11 years), not even a temporary seniority list was released.
- **PWD Department:** The state did not implement the Central Govt and High Court orders regarding the promotion of Junior Supervisors to AEs.

- **Electricity Board (by April 1, 1968):** Top posts were occupied by non-locals (AEs: AP 527, TS 40; Junior Engineers: AP 1412, TS 200).
- **Education Department:** Telangana teachers were appointed in the 85-175 scale instead of 154-275, while illegal exemptions were given to third-class Andhras to become lecturers.

7. Surplus Funds & Land Transfer

- **Expenditure Ratio:** The principle of bearing expenses in a 2:1 ratio was completely ignored (Meeting held on Feb 8, 1968, between Brahmananda Reddy and Chokka Rao).
- **Surplus calculated by K. Lalit Committee (appointed Jan 24, 1969):** Rs. 34.09 crores.
- **Surplus calculated by Justice Vasishta Bhargava Committee (part of Indira Gandhi's 8-Point Formula, reported Nov 1969):** Rs. 28.34 crores.
- **Actual Telangana surplus according to Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao's calculations:** Rs. 117.45 crores.
- **Telangana surplus according to TRC (Regional Committee) calculations:** Rs. 107.13 crores.
- **Land Transfer:** Since the Center sidelined the TRC bill on agricultural land sales, the old act was approved on March 7, 1969.
- **Result:** Rich Andhra farmers usurped tribal lands in the ayacut of Kadem, Rajolibanda, and Nagarjuna Sagar projects.

Early Phase of the Telangana Movement - Complete History

1. Fazal Ali Commission (SRC) & Regional Identity Movements

- **Year the major movement for a separate Telangana state broke out:** 1968.
- **Year states were reorganized on a linguistic basis in India:** 1956.
- **Date the States Reorganization Commission (SRC) was formed under Justice Fazal Ali:** December 28, 1953.
- **Date the SRC submitted its report to the government:** September 30, 1955.

- **SRC study statistics:** Traveled 38,000 miles, interviewed 9,000 people, received 1,52,250 documents (including 2,000 deeply analytical ones).
- **Commission that explicitly reported that 'language' should not be the sole basis for state formation and historical differences must be considered:** Fazal Ali Commission (SRC).
- **Year Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed from Bombay State:** 1960.
- **Year Haryana was formed from Punjab State:** 1966.
- **Year Chhattisgarh was formed from Madhya Pradesh:** 2000.
- **Year Uttaranchal (Uttarakhand) was formed from Uttar Pradesh:** 2000 (November 9).
- **Year Jharkhand was formed from Bihar:** 2000.
- **Main reason the merger failed:** Despite a common language, social, historical, and economic diversities made integration impossible.

2. Emergence of the 1969 Movement & Rulers' Arrogance

- **Origins:** The 1968 movement was built not by selfish politicians, but by exploited students, employees, and teachers (Dr. M. Chenna Reddy was invited for leadership much later).
- **Communist leader who opposed North-South discrimination in Italy and asked for a historical perspective (1930s):** Antonio Gramsci (In India, only Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had such a perspective).
- **Place where the Telangana Safeguards movement first started:** Palwancha (Kothagudem Power Station).
- **Palwancha Issue:** Out of 1400 jobs, only 200 were given to Telangana people, and in 1968, 175 of them were illegally terminated.
- **Month locals started agitation with NGO support demanding Mulki rules:** November 1968 (This led to the repatriation of illegal employees).
- **Employee leader who recorded the innocence of the people in his book:** K. Rama Sudhakar Raju.
- **CM who mocked when asked about crores of surplus funds in the Assembly saying, "Old coats? Or new coats? (Coats to wear)":** Kasu Brahmananda Reddy.

- **Chief Secretary who blocked Gouthu Latchanna's suggestion to send back illegal Andhra employees in the Nov 1968 meeting:** M.T. Raju.
- **Elders who submitted a memorandum to the CM on Jan 8, 1969:** S. Raghuvira Rao, Ramaswamy, Prof. Khan, Mahadev Singh, Baqar Ali Mirza, etc.
- **Author who noted CM's sarcastic comment "If court fees are raised, they will stop going to court themselves":** Adiraju Venkateswara Rao.
- **Regional Committee Chairman who confronted the assembly on fund diversion in 1968:** J. Chokka Rao.
- **Date High Court ruled that local reservations don't apply to corporations/autonomous bodies:** January 3, 1969.
- **Turning Point:** With this HC verdict, the safeguards movement failed, and the demand for a "Separate State" was first expressed by: Osmania University students.

3. Osmania Controversy & Student Split (1967-1969)

- **1967 Autonomy Dispute:** The govt removed Osmania VC Prof. D.S. Reddy and appointed Dr. Pinnamaneni Narasimha Rao (who couldn't enter the campus due to student protests).
- **Where CM Brahmananda Reddy held a meeting with his favorable students on Jan 12, 1969, to control the movement:** Nizam College.
- **Student Action Committee leader who decided to agitate for a 'Separate State' from Jan 15, 1969:** V. Mallikarjun.
- **Pro-CM faction leader who resolved to agitate only for 'Implementation of Safeguards' from Jan 16:** Venkatram Reddy.
- **Date of the all-party agreement to send back illegal employees, probe bogus mulki certificates, and return surplus funds:** January 19, 1969 (It failed due to the dual stance of Andhra leaders).

4. Emergence of Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS)

- **Date 'Telangana People's Convention' was formed with A. Madan Mohan as convenor:** February 18, 1969 (First press meet: Feb 26).

- **First meetings:** Held at Reddy Hostel, Hyderabad on March 8-9, 1969, under Sadalakshmi's presidency. (Inaugurated by OU VC: Ravada Satyanarayana). Students handed over responsibility to elders here.
- **Date the People's Convention was renamed 'Telangana Praja Samithi' (TPS):** March 25, 1969 (A 25-member committee under Madan Mohan).
- **Date Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy took charge as TPS President (for influence to speak with national leaders):** May 22, 1969.

5. 1969 Movement Action - Bloody Episodes

- **Date the movement turned violent after Supreme Court ruled Mulki rules unconstitutional:** March 28, 1969.
- **Date a bandh was observed to present Telangana aspirations:** March 3.
- **Demands Day (Korkela Dinam) and police firing in Hyderabad:** May 1, 1969. (Martyrs' Day observed on May 17).
- **Date Andhra prisoners attacked Telangana Satyagrahis in Chanchalguda jail (80 injured):** May 31, 1969. (13 died in police firing during protests on June 2).
- **'Black Day' (June 3, 1969):** Police opened indiscriminate fire during a boycott of high school exams, killing over 20 people.
- **Leader who suffered a bullet injury while going to visit victims of the Musheerabad jail attack:** G. Venkataswamy (June 24, 1969).
- **Took temporary charge of the movement after 16 leaders including Chenna Reddy were arrested on June 24 night:** Sadalakshmi, Madan Mohan.
- **Telangana Liberation Day:** July 5. (Flag Day: July 12).
- **Date female students entered the Assembly and threw eggs/tomatoes at ministers:** August 14, 1969. (Leaders arrested on Aug 25 were released from Delhi).
- **Mayor who laid the foundation stone for the Martyrs' Memorial at Gun Park opposite the Assembly on Feb 23, 1970:** Lakshminarayana.

- **Leader who exposed police brutality (350 dead, 70,000 arrested) in the Assembly on Nov 23, 1969:** J. Eshwari Bai (She said such attacks didn't happen even during Quit India). Official figures claimed 96 firings and 57 deaths.
- **Took charge as Home Minister in July 1969 and unleashed severe repression on students:** Jalagam Vengal Rao.
- **NGO leader who went on a 37-day strike from June 10, 1969:** Amos (He was dismissed). Electricity employees struck from June 7.
- **Leader who resigned as minister and founded the 'Telangana Pradesh Congress' on June 1, 1969:** Konda Lakshman Bapuji.
- **TPS candidates who won by-elections:** Nagam Krishna Rao (1970 Khairatabad), A. Madan Mohan (1970 Siddipet).
- **TPS victory:** Won 10 out of 14 seats (with 47% vote share) in the 1971 Lok Sabha mid-term elections.
- **Initiated the intellectuals' conference in May 1969 that proved safeguard violations with statistics:** Prof. Ravada Satyanarayana (Participants included Prof. Jayashankar, Prof. Thota Ananda Rao, Prof. Sreedhara Swamy).

6. Eight-Point Formula & Merger into Congress

- **Leader who distributed the book "Telangana Situation" to AICC members when national leaders ignored the issue:** Konda Lakshman Bapuji (April 25, 1969).
- **Night PM Indira Gandhi suddenly visited Hyderabad:** June 3, 1969 (Home Minister Y.B. Chavan followed).
- **Date PM Indira Gandhi announced the 'Eight-Point Formula' in Parliament to solve the Telangana issue:** April 11, 1969.
- **Committee formed under the formula to calculate surplus funds:** Justice Vasishta Bhargava Committee.
- **Jurists' committee appointed to suggest measures for strict implementation of safeguards:** Justice K.N. Wanchoo Committee.

- **Date Presidential Orders were issued granting more powers to TRC based on the eight points:** March 9, 1970.
- **Resolution:** Even though a separate state was demanded at the Praja Samithi conference (April 3-4, 1971), the Center refused (Indira Gandhi felt division was a threat to national integrity).
- **Date TPS resolved to merge into Congress, accepting the Center's 6 proposals (powers to TRC, separate budget, Mulki implementation, etc.):** September 18, 1971.
- **Date "Sampoorna Telangana Praja Samithi" was formed by those who viewed this merger as a "betrayal":** September 19, 1971 (Key leaders: Eshwari Bai, T. Purushotham Rao, Dr. Sridhar Reddy, Pratap Kishore).
- **Date P.V. Narasimha Rao took charge as CM for the first time after Brahmananda Reddy resigned as per the agreement:** September 25, 1971.
- **Date Supreme Court gave the historic verdict that Mulki rules (from the Nizam era) remain valid in the combined state:** October 3, 1972.

7. Jai Andhra Movement, Five & Six-Point Formulas

- **Movement that arose in Seemandhra demanding the cancellation of Telangana safeguards, opposing the Mulki verdict:** Jai Andhra Movement.
- **Date Indira Gandhi announced the 'Five-Point Formula' in the backdrop of the Jai Andhra movement:** November 27, 1972.
- **Mulki deadline under the Five-Point Formula:** Until 1977 for twin cities, until the end of 1980 for other districts.
- **Formula provision:** Stated that Mulki applies to the second vacancy in every three vacancies for NGO jobs, Tahsildar, Asst. Surgeon, and Junior Engineer posts.
- **Who resigned as CM due to the intensity of the Jai Andhra movement:** P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- **Date the PM announced the 'Six-Point Formula', completely abolishing Telangana safeguards (Mulki, Regional Committee):** September 21, 1973.
- **Institution suggested to be established in Hyderabad for higher education under the 6-Point Formula:** Central University.

- **System suggested to resolve complaints regarding appointments and promotions:** Administrative Tribunal.
 - **Who analyzed that "The Six-Point Formula completely buried Telangana's interests":** Prof. Kothapalli Jayashankar.
 - **Under the 'local reservations' that replaced Mulki via the 6-Point Formula, the residency requirement was reduced from 15 years to: 4 years** (This led to unchecked illegal appointments).
 - **Which armed struggle did dissatisfied Telangana youth turn towards after leaders compromised:** Naxalbari struggle.
 - **When did the dormant Telangana aspiration resurface as a strong mass movement (Malidasha Udyamam) decades later:** In 1996.
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Post-1972 Developments

1. Origin of Mulki Rules & Ghair-Mulki Movement

- **Year and Fasli when the 7th Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, issued the Mulki rules firman:** 1919 (Khurdad 9, 1354 Fasli).
- **Definition:** Mulki meant someone born in Hyderabad State or one who resided continuously for 15 years and gave an affidavit.
- **Newspaper that published articles on Mulki demands in 1931-32:** 'The Star of Allahabad'.
- **Organization that fought for Mulki rules under G. Ramachari's leadership:** 'Hyderabad Hith Rakshana Samiti'.
- **Movement that arose due to violations despite the state govt issuing a Mulki notification on Nov 1, 1949:** Ghair-Mulki Movement (1952).
- **Slogans that sparked the Ghair-Mulki movement in Warangal on Aug 28, 1952:** "Non-Mulki Go Back", "Idli-Sambar Go Back".
- **Committee formed to investigate police firings (13 dead) during the movement:** Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy Committee.

2. Legality, Violations & 1969 Telangana Movement

- **Residency requirement reduction in the Gentlemen's Agreement (Feb 20, 1956):** From 15 years to 12 years.
- **Act passed by Parliament giving constitutionality to Mulki rules:** Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 (GO 813 was issued under Article 309).
- **Date "Telangana Parirakshana Dinam" (Safeguards Day) was observed protesting violations:** July 10, 1968. (Demands Day: May 1, 1969).
- **Where and by whom the 1969 student movement started:** With a youth's hunger strike in Khammam in Jan 1969.
- **GO issued by then CM Kasu Brahmananda Reddy to send back illegal Andhra employees:** GO 36 (Jan 21/22, 1969).
- **Article under which the Supreme Court struck down this GO on Feb 4, 1969, upon Andhra employees' appeal:** Article 16(3).
- **Organization formed under Marri Chenna Reddy for a separate state:** 'Telangana Praja Samithi' (TPS).
- **Plan announced by PM Indira Gandhi on April 11, 1969:** 8-Point Formula (and Justice Wanchoo Committee).
- **Party TPS merged into after PV Narasimha Rao became CM on Sept 25, 1971:** Congress.

3. Court Verdicts & Jai Andhra Movement (1972)

- **The only judge who supported Mulki rules when a full High Court bench (4-1) ruled them invalid in Feb 1972:** Justice Konda Madhav Reddy.
- **Date of the historic Supreme Court verdict (Chief Justice S.M. Sikri) declaring Mulki rules constitutional due to historical circumstances:** October 3, 1972.
- **Severe agitation that flared up in the Andhra region opposing this Mulki verdict:** 'Jai Andhra Movement' (1972-73).
- **Demands of Jai Andhra agitators (students, lawyers, Congress leaders):** State division, CM's resignation, High Court bench setup, tax boycott.

- **Oct 24, 1972:** CM P.V. Narasimha Rao tried to pacify students in Eluru but failed (He finally resigned as CM in Jan 1973).
- **Dec 24, 1972:** 8 people died in CRPF firing when integrationist CPI rallies were attacked in Vijayawada.

4. PM Indira Gandhi's Formulas (Five & Six Points)

- **Plan announced by PM Indira Gandhi amid the Jai Andhra movement (Date):** Five-Point Formula, November 27, 1972 (Parliament approval: Dec 23).
- **Mulki deadline under the Five-Point Formula:** 1977 in twin cities, 1980 in the rest of Telangana.
- **Provision:** Stated Mulki applies to the second vacancy in every three for non-gazetted integrated offices like the Secretariat.
- **Another plan announced by the Center on Sept 21, 1973, to keep the state united as a solution to the Jai Andhra movement:** Six-Point Formula.
- **Key points of the Six-Point Formula:** Boards for backward region development, local preference in education/jobs, setup of an Administrative Tribunal, and a Central University in Hyderabad.
- **Permanently abolished by the Six-Point Formula:** Mulki rules and the Telangana Regional Committee (TRC was abolished on Jan 1, 1974).

5. 32nd Constitutional Amendment & Articles 371(D), 371(E)

- **Amendment passed by Parliament giving legal status to the Six-Point Formula:** 32nd Constitutional Amendment (Dec 18, 1973).
- **Date the 32nd Amendment came into effect:** July 1, 1974.
- **Articles added to the Indian Constitution via this amendment:** Article 371(D) and 371(E).
- **Article dealing with the creation of local cadres, reservations in direct recruitment, and setting up a tribunal (without High Court supervision):** Article 371-D.
- **Article dealing with the establishment of a Central University in AP by an Act of Parliament:** Article 371-E.

6. Presidential Orders (1975) & Zonal Division

- **Date Presidential Orders (GO Ms 674) came into effect via the 32nd Amendment:** October 18, 1975.
- **Number of zones the state was divided into as per GO 729 issued on Nov 1, 1975:** 6 Zones (1,2,3 Coastal Andhra; 4 Rayalaseema; 5,6 Telangana).
- **Zone under which Hyderabad falls (as per Para 19):** Zone 6.
- **Definition of 'Local Candidate' as per Presidential Orders:** Studying in a region continuously for at least four years from Class 4 to Class 10.
- **Reservation percentage for locals:** 80% for district-level posts, 70% for zonal-level non-gazetted posts, 60% for zonal-level gazetted posts.
- **Exemptions (Para 14):** Secretariat, Head of Department offices (51 offices), Special offices, projects over Rs. 5 crores, and Hyderabad City Police recruitments were exempted from local reservations.

7. Jayabharath Reddy Committee (1983) & GO 610 (1985)

- **Three-member committee formed by CM NTR to probe illegal appointments since Oct 18, 1975:** Jayabharath Reddy Committee (1983-84) (Members: Kamalanathan, Umapathi).
- **Finding:** Its 36-page report confirmed that by June 30, 1981, there were 59,000 non-locals illegally employed in Telangana (mostly in Khammam and Hyderabad).
- **GO issued on Dec 30, 1985, based on this report, to cancel illegal appointments and send them back:** 'GO 610'.
- **Goal of GO 610:** To transfer non-locals to their native places by March 31, 1986 (But this was not implemented due to court stays and govt apathy).

8. Girglani Commission (2001) & Malidasha Udyamam

- **One-man commission appointed by CM Chandrababu Naidu on June 26, 2001, since GO 610 wasn't implemented:** Retired IAS officer J.M. Girglani.

- **Key findings of the 750-page Girglani report (submitted Sept 30, 2004):** Confirmed that Presidential Orders were violated in 126 ways, categorized them into 18 types, and suggested 35 solutions.
- **Types of violations:** Upgrading zonal/district posts, showing Hyderabad as a 'Free Zone' or 7th Zone, and using bogus certificates.
- **Aftermath:** Following this report, employees formed the Telangana Joint Action Committee (JAC) and held non-cooperation and pen-down strikes from Feb 17 to March 4, 2011.
- **Ultimate Result:** The 42-day Sakala Janula Samme (All People's Strike) and continuous struggles finally led to the realization of Telangana state on June 2, 2014.

Here is the complete English translation of the provided study material, formatted as one-liners for easy revision:

Naxalbari, Telangana Peasant & Tribal Struggles

1. Naxalbari Movement - Socio-Economic Background

- **The Movement:** A historic rebellion by Santhal tribals in Naxalbari village, Darjeeling district, West Bengal.
- **Main slogans:** "Land, Food, Liberation" (Bhoomi, Bhukti, Vimukti) and "Land to the Tiller".
- **Local landlords:** Known as 'Jotedars', who severely exploited tribals through the 'Adhiyar system'.
- **Historic date:** March 3, 1967, when Naxalbari farmers occupied a Jotedar's land and planted red flags.
- **May 25, 1967 incident:** Police attacked Prasadote village, shooting dead seven women and two children.
- **Declaration:** Struggle leader Charu Majumdar officially declared that the "Peasant Liberation War" began with the May 25 firing.
- **New Party:** Struggle leaders united under the "All India Coordination Committee of Communist Revolutionaries" and founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) or CPI-ML on April 22, 1969.

2. Sircilla, Jagtial Peasant Struggles

- **Cruellest landlords in Karimnagar district:** Bonthala Bhaskara Rao (Nimmapalli) and Rajeshwara Rao (Maddunuru).
- **Maddunuru Dora:** Rajeshwara Rao extorted a massive Rs. 26,94,895 from people through fines (Dandugalu) and forced labor (Vetti).
- **First Strike:** Maddunuru farm servants and laborers went on strike for wage hikes on June 17, 1978 (enforcing an economic blockade).
- **June 20, 1978 incident:** People took 500 bullock carts to the 200-acre 'Guttaboru' (teak forest) occupied by the landlord and hauled away the timber.
- **New Justice System:** 'Praja Panchayats' (People's Courts) replaced the unjust judgments of landlords' mansions (Gadees), delivering consensus-based justice by commoners.

3. Social Boycott, Landlord Attacks & Govt Suppression

- **Main weapon:** The peasantry and unions used 'Social Boycott' to crush the arrogance of the landlords.
- **Chinametpalli Firing (Sept 15, 1978):** Landlord Jaganmohan Rao and his son-in-law Suresh fired on a peaceful peasant rally, injuring 19 (The union later recovered Rs. 10,12,700 from him).
- **Kodurupaka Atrocity (Oct 29, 1978):** Landlord Joginapally Venkatrama Rao had his goons rape Rajavva, the president of the Women's Liberation Association.
- **Lothunur Firing (Sept 26, 1978):** A Dalit man, Pochalu, died in police firing orchestrated by landlord Jagga Rao and his son Sagar Rao, who had occupied 250 acres of patta land and 133 acres of govt land.
- **Disturbed Areas:** CM Marri Chenna Reddy declared Sircilla and Jagtial taluks as 'Disturbed Areas' on October 20, 1978 (implemented retroactively from Oct 4), claiming Naxalites were creating chaos.

4. Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad Struggles & Indravelli Massacre

- **Nagula Malyala (Karimnagar):** Supported by the Radical Youth League, this village fought excommunication and imposed a 'social boycott' on the landlord himself.
- **Jupaka (Huzurabad):** People of 5 villages united and held a public meeting defying the attacks of landlord Sai Reddy.
- **Gummalapur (Metpalli):** Women showed immense bravery and freed their arrested husbands from the police.
- **Beedi Leaf Strike:** Tribals struck for a hike in 'Tunikaku' (Beedi leaf) rates, opposing decades of free exploitation in forest areas.
- **Indravelli Massacre (April 20, 1981):** Police launched a Jallianwala Bagh-style attack on thousands of Gond tribals attending the Adilabad District Rythu Coolie Sangham conference (Press reported 60 dead).
- **Warangal Call:** "Go to the villages" and "Boycott the sham elections" were the calls given by students and youth to bring awareness.
- **Kondaparthi Camp:** Students boycotted classes to protest a police rape of an Erukala woman in Warangal district.
- **Lingapuram (Nizamabad):** People publicly thrashed landlord Narsimha Reddy, who committed atrocities like snatching sheep and abducting women.

5. Rythu Coolie Sangham & Conferences

- **Organization:** The 'Rythu Coolie Sangham' emerged with the slogan "Land to the Tiller", inspired by Naxalbari.
- **Jagtial Jaitrayatra (Sept 7, 1978):** A massive historic rally with about 35,000 people from 150 villages.
- **Luxettipet Conference (Oct 19, 1978):** Held in the presence of sociologist A.K. Roy, with the venue named 'Indravelli Nagar' in memory of the massacre.
- **First State Conference:** Held in Nellore (June 14-15, 1981), adopting a 16-point demand charter.
- **Second State Conference:** Held in Karimnagar (May 22-23, 1983) with 30,000 attendees, naming the main gate 'Srikakula Commune'.

- **Evolution:** The journey that began with the Jagtial Jaitrayatra expanded under the People's War Party (1978) and ultimately transformed into the Maoist Party.

6. Singareni Workers & Adivasi Struggles

- **SIKASA:** The 'Singareni Karmika Samakhya', an independent union formed by Singareni workers against 'revisionist trade unions' (official unions).
- **1981 Strike:** Singareni workers struck for 56 days starting in May 1981 for bonuses and strike rights, halting hundreds of trains and power plants.
- **Rampa Rebellion (Rampa Pithuri):** The culmination (by 1879) of ongoing tribal revolts (1808, 1813, 1835, 1839) in the Manyam region.
- **Gond-Kolams:** Tribals who fought against the Nizam government in the 1940s in Adilabad district. (The Srikakulam tribal movement occurred in 1969).

7. Tribal Laws (1/70 Act) & Land Alienation

- **1874 Scheduled Districts Act:** Passed by the British, separating Adivasi areas from other regions.
- **1917 Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act:** The first comprehensive British law to protect tribals from moneylender exploitation.
- **1949 Tribal Areas Regulation (1359 Fasli):** Brought by the Nizam following the Komaram Bheem struggle and Haimendorf's report, establishing 'Tribal Panchayats'.
- **1/70 Act (1970):** An amendment act completely prohibiting the transfer of tribal lands/real estate to non-tribals, even with official permission.
- **Reverse Burden of Proof:** A provision in the 1/70 Act stating that non-tribals holding land in scheduled areas must legally prove it belongs to them.
- **Supreme Court Verdict (1988):** Gave a historic ruling upholding the constitutional validity of the 1/70 Act.
- **Banjara Inclusion (1977):** Banjaras (Lambadis) were added to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) list in Telangana, leading to increased migration from Maharashtra and plains, causing alienation of Adivasi lands.

- **Mangapeta Mandal:** A mandal stuck in court disputes for 4 decades after 23 scheduled villages in Mulugu division were converted to 'non-scheduled'.

8. Jal, Jangal, Zameen (Armed Resistance)

- **Adivasi Slogans:** For liberation and political power: "Mave Nate Mave Rajyam" (Our Rule in Our Village), "Jaan Dete Magar Zameen Nahi Dete" (We will give our lives but not our land).
- **Asifabad (June-July 1978):** Tribals from 10-20 villages burned debt bonds and reclaimed their jewelry against moneylenders' atrocities.
- **Utanoor:** Turned into an 'undeclared disturbed area' during the Emergency when govt tried to evict tribals from cultivable lands under the guise of 'afforestation' (Two brothers were beaten to death in Tippa village).
- **Tummagudem (Aug 1980):** Officials who occupied 200 acres under the guise of a plantation and tried to insult tribal women were chased away with axes and sickles.
- **Poonaguda (1980):** After Kolam tribal huts were burnt, tribals blockaded the Indravelli forest office and secured their lands.
- **Sirpur (1980):** Halted bamboo supply to Kagaznagar Birla Paper Mill and secured a wage hike (They gheraoed the Sub-Collector in Boragudem).
- **Bejjur:** Region where people resisted the tyranny of Maktadar Hussain Ali and cultivated the Makta lands themselves.
- **Adilabad Forest Area:** District where tribals launched food riots on merchants' shops and landlords' godowns during a severe drought (Allampalli incident).
- **CPI (Maoist) Formation:** The People's War Party and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) merged to form the CPI (Maoist) Party in September 2004.

Telugu Nationality - Telangana Identity

1. Telugu Nationality - Historical Background & European Influence

- **Foundation:** The unification processes of Germany and Italy in the 1880s (European inspiration) laid the foundation for uniting people based on region, language, and tribe.

- **Orissa Province:** A separate province formed in 1936 as a result of the struggle initiated by Orissa rulers in 1876.
- **Andhra Mahasabha (1913):** Established by Telugu people in the combined Madras State for their identity at Bapatla.
- **Andhra Provincial Congress:** Granted to the Telugu people of the Madras Province in 1918.
- **Nizam Rashtra Andhra Jana Sangham (1921):** Formed in Hyderabad, unable to bear the insult to the Telugu language.
- **Three key phases of 'Nationality' (Jati):** 1913 (Desire for Andhra State), 1956 (Vishalandhra argument), 1980s (Telugu Self-Respect).

2. Vishalandhra - Journey Towards a United State

- **Historical split:** By 1800 (or the 1857 mutiny), Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema went under British rule, while Telangana remained with the Nizam.
- **Vishalandhra Mahasabha:** Founded by Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao in Vijayawada in 1948.
- **Slogan:** "Prajarajyam in Vishalandhra" (People's rule in Greater Andhra) was coined by the Communists.
- **Andhra State (1953):** Madras Andhras achieved their linguistic state.
- **1952 Warangal Movement:** A historic student movement against non-locals (Ghair-Mulki).
- **1919 Mulki Rules:** Formulated during the Nizam era to protect local employment.
- **Articles:** "Historical Origins of Telangana Demand, 1900 - 1956" by Dr. Ramasundari Mantena (2014) and "Linguistic Regionalism in India" by Martin Windmiller (1954).
- **Formation of AP:** Andhra Pradesh state emerged through the Gentlemen's Agreement on November 1, 1956.

3. 1969 Struggle - Six-Point Formula & Political Instability

- **1969:** The year the separate Telangana movement ignited, protesting discrimination in the combined state.
- **1971 Supreme Court Verdict:** Ruled that Mulki rules apply to Telangana employees.
- **1973 Jai Andhra Movement:** Arose in the Andhra region opposing the Mulki verdict.

- **1974 Six-Point Formula:** Brought by the Central Govt to reduce regional unrest.
- **1975 Presidential Orders:** Divided the state into 6 zones following the Six-Point Formula (Telangana fell into zones 5 and 6).
- **CM Changes (1978-83):** Four Chief Ministers changed in AP (Marri Chenna Reddy, T. Anjaiah, Bhavanam Venkatram, Vijayabhaskara Reddy).
- **1978 Elections:** Congress (I) won 175 out of 294 seats.
- **NTR & ANR Statement (1973):** During the Jai Andhra movement, N.T. Rama Rao and Akkineni Nageswara Rao stated that if people cannot stay together, it is better to separate.

4. Telugu Self-Respect - Telugu Desam Wave

- **Rajni Kothari (1960s):** Analyzed the upcoming rivalry between Reddy-Kamma castes in AP politics in his book "Caste in Indian Politics".
- **Atul Kohli (1988):** Wrote the article "NTR's Phenomenon in Andhra Pradesh".
- **1982:** The year the Kamma social group brought the "Telugu Self-Respect" slogan to the forefront.
- **TDP Formation (1983):** N.T. Rama Rao founded the Telugu Desam Party (TDP).
- **1983 Election Results:** TDP won 201 seats (73 of whom belonged to BC castes).
- **Youthful Force:** TDP emerged as a new political force where the average age of ministers and MLAs was just 41 years.
- **Dismissal of NTR (Aug 1984):** The Center dismissed the NTR govt under Article 356 with the help of Governor Ram Lal.
- **Mandal System:** Introduced by N.T. Rama Rao by abolishing the autocratic village officer system (Karanam, Patel, Patwari).
- **Greyhounds:** A special police force created by the TDP government to suppress Naxalites.

5. Water Utilization - Discrimination & Economic Destruction

- **Bachawat Tribunal Allocations to AP:** Krishna (811 TMC), Godavari (1480 TMC).
- **Jurala Project Cut:** The govt reduced the 17.5 TMC allocated to Telangana's Jurala project down to 11 TMC.

- **Tank Irrigation Decline:** Tank cultivation in Telangana plummeted from 11 lakh acres (1980) to just 3 lakh acres by 1997.
- **Rs. 2/kg Rice Subsidy:** Ballooned from Rs. 78 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 523 crores by 1992-93.
- **Liquor (Sara) Revenue:** Encouraged to bear the rice subsidy burden, it grew from Rs. 235 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 839 crores by 1991-92.
- **GO 610 (1985):** Issued by the govt after TNGOs alleged that over 40,000 non-locals were employed in Telangana zones.

6. Revival of Telangana Identity - Towards the Later Phase

- **Telangana Information Trust:** Started in Hyderabad in 1987 (Registered in 1988).
- **Magazine:** 'Maa Telangana' was published under the aegis of the Information Trust.
- **Assembly Debate (1988):** Telangana's backwardness was discussed in the Assembly.
- **National Forum (1990):** A meeting was held in Hyderabad advocating the formation of small states.
- **Student Unions (by 1992):** TLSO, TSO in Osmania, and TSF in Kakatiya University emerged.
- **Report to PM (1993):** Former Telangana representatives gave a report on backwardness to then PM P.V. Narasimha Rao.
- **Telangana Mahasabha (Aug 1997):** Held in Suryapet under the leadership of Maroju Veeranna.
- **Srikrishna Committee (2010):** Clarified that Telangana aspirations were suppressed under the guise of "Telugu Jathi" due to the emergence of TDP.
- **TRS Formation (2000):** The discrimination against Telangana during Chandrababu Naidu's rule ultimately led to the formation of TRS.

Industrial Resolutions & New Economic Policies

- **1948 Industrial Policy (April 6, 1948):** Began a mixed economy in the country; classified industries into 4 types (Central, Mixed, State, Cottage).
- **1956 Industrial Policy (April 30, 1956):** Described as the "Economic Constitution"; introduced as a socialist policy during the 2nd Five-Year Plan.
- **1970 Industrial Policy:** Categorized 9 industries exceeding Rs. 35 crores under the 'Core Sector' (Government Monopoly).
- **1970 Investment Classification:** High investment (Rs. 5-35 Cr), Medium investment (Rs. 1-5 Cr), Small scale (under Rs. 7.5 lakhs).
- **1973 Amendment:** Increased the number of industries under the Core Sector to 19.
- **1975 Amendment:** Exempted 21 industries from licensing, mandated 30 industries to export at full capacity.
- **1977 Industrial Policy (Jan 23, 1977):** Classified small industries into 3 types: cottage, micro (under Rs. 1 lakh), and small (under Rs. 10 lakhs); reorganized the Khadi Board.
- **1980 Industrial Policy (July 3, 1980):** Introduced 'Economic Federalism'; exempted 112 entities from MRTP & FERA acts; first mention of environmental balance.
- **1991 New Economic Policies (July 24, 1991):** P.V. Narasimha Rao and Manmohan Singh introduced LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) reforms.
- **1991 Policy Rules:** Abolished licensing except for six core industries (currently 3); allowed 51% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- **Privatization & Institutions:** Sick industries reported to BIFR (Privatization rate was only 3%); the 1947 FERA was amended in 1973 and replaced by FEMA in 1998.
- **Nehruvian Model (1947-1991):** Combined Russian socialism and capitalist principles to introduce "Democratic Socialism"; ended with the 7th Plan.
- **Reforms in Combined AP:** Liberalization started after Chandrababu became CM in 1995; took a Rs. 2200 crore loan from the World Bank under the APERP scheme in 1998.

Political Agreements, Violations & Chief Ministers

- **Nehru's Comment (March 5, 1956, Nizamabad):** "An innocent girl (Telangana) is going to be married to a mischievous boy (Andhra); if they cannot live together, they can divorce."

- **Gentlemen's Agreement (July 19, 1956):** State expenditure to be borne in a 2:1 ratio; Cabinet ministers to be in a 3:2 ratio.
- **Mulki Rule (1956 Agreement):** 15 years of permanent residency made mandatory for Telangana jobs.
- **Deputy CM Violation:** Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy violated the rule that the Deputy CM must be from Telangana if the CM is from Andhra, calling the post a "sixth finger".
- **1969 Jai Telangana Movement:** An all-party agreement was reached on Jan 19, 1969; 370 students were martyred during the movement.
- **Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS):** Led by Marri Chenna Reddy, TPS won 11 out of 14 Lok Sabha seats in March 1971.
- **Supreme Court on Mulki (Oct 16, 1972):** A pro-Mulki verdict sparked the 'Jai Andhra Movement', forcing CM P.V. Narasimha Rao to step down (Jan 18, 1973).
- **Six-Point Formula (Sept 21, 1973):** Abolished Mulki rules and the Regional Committee; made Hyderabad a 'Free Zone'.
- **Presidential Order (Oct 18, 1975):** G.S.R. 542 (E) order issued via the 32nd Constitutional Amendment.
- **CM Tenures:** The four Telangana CMs in the combined state (P.V. Narasimha Rao, Marri Chenna Reddy, T. Anjaiah) ruled for only 5.5 years combined (Jalagam Vengal Rao was an Andhra settler).

Inequalities in the Education Sector & Statistics

- **Literacy Rates (2011):** Telangana 66.46%, Hyderabad 83.25%, Mahabubnagar 55.04%.
- **Education Fund Allocation:** Telangana was allocated 30-31%, while Andhra got 68-70%.
- **School Enrollment:** Between 1956-2001, school enrollment in Telangana was only 32-33%.
- **2007-08 Dropouts (Classes 1-5):** Coastal Andhra 23.69%, Rayalaseema 13.41%, while Telangana had the highest at 62.90%.
- **Aided Teachers (2008-09):** Out of 12,537, Andhra had 70.5% (8828) while Telangana had only 29.5% (3709).

- **Education Grants (2008-09):** Telangana received only 24.75% of grants, while Andhra received 75.25% (Krishna and Guntur districts alone got 30.38%).
 - **Universities:** In the combined state, Andhra had 11 while Telangana had only 5 (Many universities were relocated to Hyderabad).
 - **Engineering Seats:** Andhra had 2625 seats, while Telangana had only 1135 seats (Rayalaseema got 44.29% seats for its 17.73% population).
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Agricultural Sector & Agrarian Crisis

- **Canal Irrigation Area (2001-02):** Andhra had 32.60 lakh acres, while Telangana had only 6.13 lakh acres (just 15.80%).
 - **Decline in Tank Irrigation:** Telangana had 11 lakh acres under tank cultivation in 1956, which plummeted to 6.49 lakh acres by 2002 due to siltation.
 - **Wells & Fallow Lands:** Digging wells in Telangana cost Rs. 50,000 to 1 Lakh; fallow lands increased to 52.46% by 2002.
 - **Forests:** 44.28% (27,45,793 hectares) of the total forests in the combined state were in Telangana.
 - **Agricultural Loans (2001-02):** Despite having 40% of the cultivable land, Telangana received only 23.27% of agricultural loans.
 - **Farmer Suicides (2013 Central Report):** 26,904 farmer suicides in the past 20 years; 90% of Telangana farmers were in debt (average debt Rs. 94,000).
 - **NSSO-70 Survey (2013):** Monthly deficit of farming families was Rs. 773; the asset-debt ratio was 46% nationally, but a staggering 74% in Telangana.
 - **Agriculture Budget:** Telangana govt decided to spend Rs. 25,000 crores annually for irrigation over the next 3 years.
 - **Swaminathan Committee Recommendations:** Reduce loan interest to 4%, ensure Minimum Support Price (MSP) is at least 50% more than cost, and issue Kisan Credit Cards.
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Handicrafts & Handloom Crisis

- **Pembarthi:** Famous for Kakatiya-era copper, brass, metal, and ceramic artifacts.
- **Cheriyal:** An oral history art form depicting Radha-Krishna, Ramayana, and Mahabharata on cloth using colors.
- **Banjara:** Art of knitting Lehengas and Cholis with coins, mirrors, and beads.
- **Bidri Craft:** Clay and metal craft from the Charminar area dating back to the Mughals and Nizams.
- **Nirmal Toys:** Distinctive wooden toys from Adilabad district.
- **Warangal Textile Carpets:** Famous for Tie & Dye, Jacquard, and Interlock prints.
- **Karimnagar Silver Filigree:** The art of engraving designs on silver jewelry and pens.
- **Sircilla Handlooms (Urisilla):** Handloom weavers here faced a severe crisis due to the influx of power looms from Maharashtra in 1970 (The practice of rolling beedis originated here).

Employment Exploitation, Violations & Historical Discrimination

- **Job Violations:** G.O. 36 (issued Jan 21, 1969) to transfer 22,000 non-local employees was never implemented.
- **Gazetted Officers (1983):** Coastal Andhra had 15,278, while Telangana had only 7,717.
- **G.O. 610 & Girglani Commission:** G.O. 610 was introduced on Dec 30, 1985, to remove non-locals; the J.M. Girglani one-man commission was appointed in June 2001.
- **Job Losses:** A three-IAS-officer committee determined that Telangana lost 58,952 jobs by 1985; out of 13 lakh state jobs, Telangana should have had 40.69% but didn't even have 2.5 lakhs.
- **Closed Industries:** Asia's largest 'Nizam's Sugar Factory' in Bodhan (1937), Allwyn (1942), and Azam Jahi Mills (Warangal) were shut down due to Andhra rulers.

- **Response to Linguistic Attack:** When Andhra poets claimed in 1934 that "there are zero poets in Nizam's Andhra," Suravaram Pratapareddy responded by publishing a compilation of 350 poets.
 - **Historical Evidence:** Buddhist coins were found during the 1942 excavations in Kondapur, Medak.
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Telangana State - New Welfare Schemes

- **Aasara Pensions:** Increased to Rs. 1000 for the elderly, widows, and toddy/handloom/beedi workers; increased to Rs. 1500 for the disabled.
- **Kalyana Lakshmi / Shaadi Mubarak (Oct 2, 2014):** Provides Rs. 51,000 financial assistance for the marriage of girls.
- **Mission Bhagiratha:** Supplying safe drinking water to 25,139 villages and 67 municipalities at a cost of Rs. 42,000 crores.
- **SC Welfare (15.44% population):** Established 34 Ananda Nilayams and the Ambedkar Overseas Vidya Nidhi.
- **ST Welfare (9.34% population):** Set up the Komaram Bheem Museum at Jodeghat for Rs. 25 crores; implementation of 1/70 Act and PESA Act.
- **BC Welfare:** 50% subsidy for professionals on units costing under Rs. 1 Lakh.
- **Women & Child Welfare:** 'Arogya Lakshmi' scheme launched on Jan 1, 2015, providing meals for pregnant women at Anganwadis.
- **Women Protection Society:** Established a 24/7 helpline '181' on November 25, 2014.
- **Mission Kakatiya (March 12, 2015):** Launched in Sadashivanagar, Nizamabad; aims to restore 46,531 water tanks.
- **Telangana Palle Pragathi (Feb 2015 - 2020):** SC/ST development in 150 backward mandals with Rs. 642 crores, including World Bank assistance.
- **Telanganaku Haritha Haram (July 3, 2015):** Launched in Ranga Reddy district; aims to plant 230 crore saplings in 3 years and increase forest cover to 33%.

- **Relief for Farmers (Sept 19, 2015):** Compensation for families of farmers who committed suicide was increased from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs.

Later Phase of the Telangana Movement

1. Introduction - Background to the Later Phase

- **Failure of the Six-Point Formula:** The Six-Point Formula failed, turning the Telangana region into an "internal colony" for Seemandhra.
- **Political Vacuum:** Telangana's voice was suppressed due to power centralization in Congress (1971-84) and the TDP falling into Seemandhra hands after NTR founded it in 1982.
- **Categorization of the Movement (3 Phases):** 1. Pre-formation/Propaganda Phase (1984-1996), 2. Formative Phase (1996-2001), 3. Political Process Phase (From 2001).

2. Pre-formation Phase (1984 - 1996) - Inception of People's Organizations

- **Himayatnagar By-election:** Protesting the allocation of tickets to non-locals, E.V. Padmanabham and Pratap Kishore worked to defeat P. Upendra, leading to A. Narendra's victory.
- **Telangana Democratic Front (TDF - 1984):** Formed at the YMCA hall; Convenor: Satyanarayana (Editor of 'State Advisor' magazine).
- **Telangana Party (1984):** Founded by Devananda Swamy (Warangal).
- **Telangana Jana Sabha (1985):** A meeting was held on Feb 27, 1985, under Satyanarayana's presidency and Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao's leadership (They met Rajiv Gandhi and Advani).
- **O.U. Forum for Telangana (1987):** Formed on Sept 17, 1987, in Osmania (Room 57) under Prof. G. Laxman's presidency.
- **First Political Map (1988):** The O.U. Forum released the first 'Telangana Political Map' through Kaloji and observed Nov 1 as 'Betrayal Day'.

- **Revival of TPS (1987):** Revived under the presidency of Bhupathi Krishnamurthy due to the efforts of Pratap Kishore (who walked from Hyderabad to Delhi on June 6, 1987).
- **Telangana Porata Samithi:** Formed under M. Kishan Rao and K.R. Amos.
- **Telangana Information Trust (1987):** Formed under Telangana Prabhakar at the Basanth Talkies conference in Kachiguda.
- **Maa Telangana Magazine (1989):** Founded by the Information Trust and launched by Kaloji (7 issues were published).
- **TLSO (1992):** Founded by Manohar Reddy, Krishnamohan, and Jagan Reddy; fought for a 20% local quota and forced the cancellation of the deputation of 71 Seemandhra lecturers.
- **Telangana Mukti Morcha (1993):** Founded by M. Kishan Rao and Dr. K. Purushotham Reddy, demanding the division of the country into smaller states.

3. Formative Phase (1996 - 2001) - Foundation for the Great Movement

- **Reasons for the Great Movement:** Suicides increased due to Chandrababu's economic policies (LPG), agrarian crisis, power cuts, and the real estate mafia.
- **Support for Small States:** PM Deve Gowda made a statement in favor of small states on Aug 15, 1996.
- **Nizamabad Meeting:** Held on October 27, 1996.
- **Warangal Meeting:** Held on November 1, 1996, under the aegis of TPS.
- **Bhuvanagiri Meeting (March 8-9, 1997):** Organized by the 'Telangana Hakkula Samithi'; the venue was named 'Anti-Nizam Struggle Martyrs Venue'.
- **Center for Telangana Studies (1997):** Founded by Prof. Jayashankar (President), Keshav Rao Jadhav (Vice President), and Simhadri (General Secretary).
- **Telangana Pragathi Vedika (July 13, 1997):** Founded by Rapolu Ananda Bhaskar.
- **Telangana Mahasabha (Aug 11, 1997):** A conference was held in Suryapet with a Dalit-Bahujan objective on Maroju Veeranna's suggestion; Cheruku Sudhakar (President), V. Prakash (Secretary).

- **Telangana Aikya Vedika (TAV - Oct 16, 1997):** Set up an office at Jaladrushyam (Konda Lakshman Babuji's house) with 28 people's organizations under Jayashankar and Keshav Rao Jadhav.
- **Memorandum to Sonia Gandhi:** TAV members submitted a memorandum to Sonia Gandhi with the signatures of 38 MLAs on Aug 11, 2000.
- **Telangana Jana Sabha (July 5-6, 1998):** Formed at the Amberpet meeting under Akula Bhoomaiah to fight on district-wise issues.
- **Telangana Development Forum (TDF-USA - 1999):** Founded by Madhu K. Reddy (President) and D.P. Reddy (Chairman) to unite NRIs, on Prof. Jayashankar's advice.

4. Political Process Phase (From 2001)

- **Formation of New States:** Telangana hopes rose with the formation of Chhattisgarh (Nov 1), Uttaranchal (Nov 9), and Jharkhand (Nov 15) in November 2000.
- **Establishment of TRS:** KCR resigned and founded the TRS on April 27, 2001 (Karimnagar meeting on May 17, Siddipet victory with 53k majority on Sept 20).
- **Merger into TRS:** The Telangana Sadhana Samithi (TSS), founded by A. Narendra, merged into TRS on August 11, 2002.

Important Public/Intellectual Organizations:

- **Telangana Vidyavanthula Vedika (March 2004):** Prof. Kodandaram (President), Nandini Sidda Reddy (VP), C. Vithal (Sec); fought on Polavaram, GO 610, and Singareni issues.
- **Key Books:** The Vidyavanthula Vedika published 'Neellu-Nijalu' (R. Vidyasagar Rao) and 'Fluorosis' (Dr. Raja Reddy).
- **Telangana History Society (June 6, 2006):** Formed with T. Vivek as convenor aiming to reconstruct history.
- **Telangana Joint Action Committee (TJAC - Aug 2006):** Formed at Sundarayya Vignana Kendram by a coalition of 32 unions under Pasham Yadagiri and Akula Bhoomaiah.
- **Telangana Sangharshana Samithi (Sept 28, 2006/2007):** Undertook a 1016 km Maha Padayatra from Nirmal to Gun Park under Bellayya Naik.

- **People's Telangana Foundation (May 2007):** Founded by Prof. Simhadri and Bhangya Bhukya with the goal of Social Telangana.
- **Telangana Settlers Front (Oct 18, 2008):** Founded by K. Srinivasa Raju (Meeting at Nizam College on Feb 1, 2009).

Employee / Teachers Unions:

- **TNGO History:** Formed as "Mulazim Union" in 1946, became TNGO in 1967 (B. Swaminatham convinced NTR for GO 610).
- **Udyogula Garjana:** TNGOs held the 'Udyogula Garjana' meeting in Siddipet on October 21, 2009.
- **Telangana Udyogula Sangham (July 25, 2001):** Founded by C. Vithal; gave a 750-page report to the Girglani Commission; releases 'Telangana Diary' every year; organized 'Quit Telangana' in 2006.
- **Telangana Journalist Forum (May 31, 2004):** Founded by Allam Narayana (They released a book called 'May 31' in 2001).
- **Telangana Teachers Forum (Sept 20, 2006):** Held a 6-day relay hunger strike at Indira Park under G. Sridhar (Convenor).
- **TPSEA (June 15, 2008):** The Private Sector Employees Association fought for jobs for locals (80% in Hyd IT, 100% in districts).

Literary & Cultural Organizations:

- **Telangana Samskruthika Vedika (Nov 1, 1998):** Founded by Sunkireddy Narayana Reddy and Nandini Sidda Reddy.
- **Telangana Rachayithala Vedika (Oct 14, 2001):** Formed in Siddipet under Nandini Sidda Reddy; ran the "Soi" magazine; held Holi celebrations in front of OU Arts College (from 2005).
- **Telangana Dhoom Dhaam (Sept 2003):** Led by Rasamayi Balakishan (1st session in Kamareddy, 4th session at Lalitha Kala Thoranam in 2006); brought awareness through song and dance.

- **Telangana Samskruthika Samakhya (June 2007):** Guda Anjaiah (President), Gaddar (Honorary President).
- **Telangana Singidi Rachayithala Sangham (Sept 21, 2008):** Formed with the objective of bringing literature in local dialects.

Student Unions:

- **TSF (Telangana Students Front - Oct 14, 1998):** Formed as an affiliate to the Jana Sabha.
- **Telangana Vidyarthi Sangham (Aug 8, 2006):** Participated in Gaddar's Maha Shanti Yatra (2007) aiming for Social Telangana.
- **Telangana Research Scholars Association (TRSA - Sept 2006):** Founded by P. Shankar; held hunger strikes on Gandhi Jayanti.
- **Telangana Vidyarthi Vedika (Oct 27, 2006):** Janjarla Ramesh Babu (President).
- **Telangana Aikya Vidyarthi Sangham (Jan 2008):** Formed under Veeragoni Chaitanya Goud and held a candle rally on Feb 28, 2008.

Other Key Publications / Institutions & Important One-Liners:

- **Charcha (Magazine):** Started by Pittala Ravinder from Godavarikhani in 2001.
- **Telangana Times:** Jan 2006, Mallepalli Lakshmaiah (Honorary Editor).
- **Telangana Gup-Chup:** Started in 2007 under Tirupathi Rao (Telangana news via SMS/Internet).
- **Sahachara Book House:** A Telangana book center started by P. Shankar in 1997.
- **February 27, 1985:** The very day the 'Telangana Jana Sabha' met, Rajiv Gandhi acknowledged the injustice in Siddipet.
- **Books & Authors:** Neellu-Nijalu (R. Vidyasagar Rao), Fluorosis (Dr. Raja Reddy), Dagapadda Telangana (Gade Innaiah).

Emergence of TRS Party - Political Reunification

1. KCR's Background & Circumstances Leading to Party Formation

- **Political Background:** Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR) was a Youth Congress leader who joined the TDP founded by NTR in 1983.
- **Journey as MLA:** Won as an MLA four consecutive times (1985, 1989, 1994, 1999) from Siddipet.
- **Posts:** Served as Transport Minister between 1996-99 and as Deputy Speaker after the 1999 elections.
- **Dissatisfaction with Vision 2020:** KCR questioned the lack of mention of Dalit, Bahujan, Tribal, Minority, and Telangana development in Chandrababu's "Vision 2020" brought out in 2000.
- **Letter on Power Tariff Hike (Aug 2000):** A letter he wrote to Chandrababu opposing the power tariff hike was published by newspapers with the headline "Telangana farmers will lose even their loincloths."
- **Discussions with Movement Leaders:** KCR held discussions on achieving Telangana with 1969 movement leader Santapuri Raghuveer Rao in Sept 2000 and Prof. Jayashankar in Oct 2000.
- **Resignation:** Although Chandrababu offered him a ministerial post after sensing the party formation, KCR rejected it and resigned from the Deputy Speaker post, MLA post, and the TDP.

2. Emergence of TRS - Early Victories (2001)

- **Party Formation (April 27, 2001):** KCR established the "Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)" at 'Jaladrushyam' (Konda Lakshman Bapuji's residence) in Hyderabad with Prof. Jayashankar's intellectual backing.
- **Flag & Membership:** A pink flag featuring the map of the 10 districts was finalized; 19 lakh people joined as party members in just 9 days.
- **Simhagarjana Meeting (May 17, 2001):** Held in Karimnagar, attended by Jharkhand leader Shibu Soren and Prof. Jayashankar; KCR stated, "A good beginning is half success."
- **Criticism of Chandrababu:** At this meeting, KCR questioned why Chandrababu, who saved Visakha Steel, caused the closure of Ramagundam Fertilizers in Telangana.

- **First Series of Meetings (2001):** Massive rallies were held in Mahabubnagar (June 1), Nalgonda (June 2), Nizamabad (June 4), Nirmal (June 5), and Warangal (June 21).
- **Panchayat Elections:** Just 2 months after its formation, the party won 1000 MPTC, 87 ZPTC, 84 MPP seats, along with the Karimnagar and Nizamabad ZP Chairman posts.
- **Siddipet By-election (Sept 22, 2001):** Defying Speaker Yanamala's ruling not to utter the word 'Telangana' in the Assembly, KCR contested and won against TDP rival K. Srinivas Reddy with a massive majority of 58,712 votes.
- **Prajagarjana:** Meeting held in Khammam on November 17, 2001.

3. Movement's Journey - Key Meetings & Padayatras (2002-2003)

- **Shankharavam Meeting (March 27, 2002):** Organized in Vikarabad, Ranga Reddy district.
- **Project Designs in Assembly:** KCR raised his voice in the Assembly showing the designs of the Upper Krishna and Bhima projects (Congress members Papa Rao and Ravindranath Reddy supported him).
- **First Annual Mahasabha (April 27, 2002):** Held in Nalgonda with 10 lakh people, attended by Shibu Soren, Ajit Singh, Bhim Singh, Jayashankar, and Vidyasagar Rao.
- **TSS Merger (Aug 11, 2002):** The 'Telangana Sadhana Samithi (TSS)' founded by A. Narendra merged with TRS.
- **Bhupalpally Meeting (Oct 28, 2002):** Protesting the lack of a power plant despite having coal, TRS held a meeting, forcing the govt to agree to a 500 MW plant.
- **Pallebata - Bastibata:** KCR toured villages and slums from Sept to Oct 7, 2002.
- **Jalasadhana (Nov 25, 2002 - Jan 5, 2003):** R. Vidyasagar Rao, Javvaji Bhimaiah, Prabhakar, and Shyam Prasad Reddy participated in this program.
- **Telangana Garjana (Jan 6, 2003):** The concluding meeting of Jalasadhana was held at Gymkhana Grounds, Hyderabad.
- **Delhi Rally (March 27, 2003):** TRS cadres traveled from Falaknuma Palace to Delhi's Ramlila Maidan in 1000 cars, welcomed by Ram Vilas Paswan.

- **Jaitrayatra (April 27, 2003 - 2nd Anniversary):** KCR cycled from Siddipet to the Warangal meeting (attended by Deve Gowda, Vidarbha leader Banwarilal, Bundelkhand leader Babulal Tiwari, and Ajit Singh).
- **KCR's Padayatras:** May 20-25 (on RDS Left Canal - Rajoli), July 30 (Alampur to Gadwal - 180 km), Aug 25-30 (Kodad to Haliya - on Sagar Left Canal).
- **Other Meetings (2003):** All-party meeting with M. Satyanarayana Rao on June 25; "Kolahalam" in Kollapur in Aug; "Nagara" in Nagarkurnool in Sept.
- **Small States Conference (Sept 9, 2003):** Held at Mavalankar Hotel in Delhi, KCR was elected as the National Convenor.

4. 2004 Elections & Alliances

- **Alliance Talks (Feb 25, 2004):** Talks involving D. Srinivas, Azad, and Pranab Mukherjee resulted in a Congress-TRS alliance (TRS got 42 Assembly and 6 MP seats).
- **Congress Stance:** Not accepting the first SRC, the Congress party established the "Telangana Regional Congress Committee (TRCC)".
- **Promises (March 2004):** Sonia Gandhi expressed support at the Karimnagar meeting, while Advani said they would consider it if the Assembly passed a resolution.
- **Hyderabad Controversy (May 6, 2004):** Countering YSR's cryptic remarks, KCR stated, "I will not agree to anyone taking even an inch of land from Hyderabad."
- **Election Results:** Congress-185, TDP-47; TRS won 26 Assembly seats (6.68% votes) (Won in 9 districts except Khammam, contested 54 seats instead of 42).
- **MP Seats (5 Wins):** KCR (Karimnagar), A. Narendra (Medak), T. Madhusudan Reddy (Adilabad), D. Ravindra Naik (Warangal), B. Vinod Kumar (Hanumakonda). In Nagarkurnool, TRS candidate K.S. Ratnam lost to TDP's Manda Jagannath.

5. TRS in the UPA Government & CMP

- **Central Cabinet (May 2004):** KCR was given Shipping and A. Narendra Rural Development; due to DMK's insistence, KCR resigned within 24 hours, remained without a portfolio for 6 months, and then took Labour & Employment.

- **Rajya Sabha Seat Sacrifice:** Although entitled to a Rajya Sabha seat with 26 MLAs, TRS gave it up to the CPM.
- **Common Minimum Program (CMP - May 26, 2004):** The 13-party UPA alliance included in the CMP that the formation of Telangana would be taken up through consultations at an appropriate time (President Abdul Kalam mentioned this).
- **TRS in State Cabinet (June 23, 2004):** G. Vijayarama Rao (Civil Supplies), A. Chandrashekhar (Minor Irrigation), T. Harish Rao (Youth Services), Capt. Lakshmikantha Rao (BC Welfare), Nayini Narsimha Reddy (Technical Education), N. Santosh Reddy (Transport) joined as ministers.

6. Pranab Mukherjee Committee & Resignations (2005-2006)

- **Dec 1, 2004:** A massive rally was held at Parade Grounds with Ajit Singh and Ramdas.
- **Pranab Mukherjee Committee (Jan 8, 2005):** The UPA govt formed a sub-committee headed by Pranab with Raghuvansh Prasad (RJD) and Dayanidhi Maran (DMK) as members, with an 8-week deadline.
- **Letters of Support:** A total of 36 parties gave support letters for Telangana (CPM opposed; DMK gave its letter in 2006, TDP in 2008).
- **Resignation of State Ministers (July 4, 2005):** Protesting the Pulichintala, Polavaram, Singur disputes & Maoist encounters, all TRS ministers except Santosh Reddy resigned (Rally with Sharad Pawar in Warangal on July 17).
- **Telangana Jagarana Sena (Sept 10, 2005):** 605 'Preraks' were given stick-fighting and ideological training at 'Noma' function hall in Nacharam.
- **Polavaram Garjana (Feb 12, 2006):** Meeting held in Bhadrachalam with Shibu Soren as chief guest.
- **Suspension of MLAs (Dec 22, 2008):** Speaker Suresh Reddy disqualified 9 TRS rebel MLAs who supported Kasani Gnaneshwar in the Council elections.
- **Resignation of Union Ministers (Aug 22, 2006):** Protesting the UPA govt's dragging of the Telangana formation issue, KCR and A. Narendra resigned from their union ministerial posts.

⚡ Exam Power Section: Most Important One-Liners (Do Not Miss Any)

- **April 27, 2001:** KCR founded the TRS party at Konda Lakshman Babuji's house, 'Jaladrushyam'.
- **May 17, 2001:** TRS held its first massive public meeting, "Simhagarjana," in Karimnagar.
- **September 22, 2001:** KCR won the Siddipet by-election with a majority of 58,712 votes.
- **August 11, 2002:** The 'Telangana Sadhana Samithi (TSS)' founded by A. Narendra merged into TRS.
- **January 6, 2003:** The concluding meeting of the Jalasadhana program, "Telangana Garjana," was held at Gymkhana Grounds, Hyderabad.
- **March 27, 2003:** A massive rally with 1000 cars was held from Falaknuma to Ramlila Maidan (Delhi).
- **April 27, 2003:** TRS's second-anniversary meeting, "Jaitrayatra," was held in Warangal.
- **February 25, 2004:** An electoral alliance pact was agreed upon between Congress and TRS.
- **May 26, 2004:** The Telangana issue was included in the Common Minimum Program (CMP) announced by UPA.
- **January 8, 2005:** The Central Govt formed a sub-committee under Pranab Mukherjee (with Raghuvansh Prasad, Dayanidhi Maran).
- **July 4, 2005:** TRS state ministers resigned from their posts.
- **August 22, 2006:** KCR and A. Narendra resigned from their union minister posts protesting the UPA's delaying tactics.

The Great Telangana State Movement

1. 2009 General Elections & Political Realignments

- **Election Phases:** The 2009 AP elections were held in 2 phases (first phase in Telangana, second phase in Seemandhra).

- **Party Promises:** TDP (Telangana bill in the first assembly), CPI (full support), PRP (Social Telangana along with geographical Telangana), Congress (Only Congress can give Telangana), BJP (Telangana in just 100 days).
- **Alliances:** Maha Kutami (TDP, TRS, CPI, CPM), Praja Kutami (Congress, MIM), Mega Kutami (Prajarajyam, BJP - but contested alone).
- **YSR's Nandyal Meeting:** YSR spread venomous propaganda saying people would need passports to go to Hyderabad if the Maha Kutami won and that Seemandhra would become a desert.
- **TRS Results (2009):** Contested 9 Lok Sabha and 50 Assembly seats but won only 2 Lok Sabha and 10 Assembly seats.
- **Party Split (Aug 23, 2009):** Due to the failures, KCR's closest aide Kapilvai Dileep Kumar founded the 'Telangana Vimochana Samithi'.
- **YSR's Death (Sept 2, 2009):** CM YSR died in a helicopter crash while going to a 'Rachabanda' program in Chittoor district; the high command made Rosaiah the interim CM.

2. Hyderabad Free Zone Controversy & Siddipet Garjana

- **Supreme Court Verdict (Oct 9, 2009):** The Supreme Court ruled Hyderabad as a 'Free Zone' under the 1348 (F) City Police Act and Para 14 (F) of the Presidential Orders (The state govt did not argue properly).
- **All-Party Meeting (Oct 19, 2009):** Everyone except TRS and Lok Satta agreed to the government's proposal to file a review petition on the Free Zone issue.
- **Jail Bharo:** TRS organized a Jail Bharo on October 28, 2009, demanding a constitutional amendment.
- **Udyoga Garjana (Oct 21, 2009):** Swami Agnivesh attended the meeting held in Siddipet.
- **KCR's Declaration:** At the Udyoga Garjana, KCR gave the slogan "Telanganawale Jago, Andhrawale Bhago" and announced an indefinite hunger strike at the Siddipet Martyrs' Memorial.

3. Student Enthusiasm & Preparations for KCR's Fast

- **KU Garjana (Nov 22, 2009):** KCR gave the slogan "KCR Chachudo, Telangana Vachudo" (Either KCR dies or Telangana comes) at Kakatiya University.
- **Student Rallies:** A student rally from Arts College to Gun Park on Nov 21, and a massive candle rally on the night of Nov 28.
- **Strike Preparations (Nov 2009):** All-religion prayers on 23rd, Dandora & candle rallies on 24th, boycott of educational institutions on 26th, tying of the sacred thread (Kankanadharana) on 27th, and rallies on 28th (KCR wrote letters to Sonia, PM, and President).

4. KCR's Arrest & Registered Cases

- **Night of Nov 28:** Police made a failed attempt to arrest KCR in Karimnagar (Section 144 was imposed).
- **Arrest of KCR (Nov 29, 2009):** While traveling to Siddipet with Jayashankar, KTR, Etela, etc., KCR was arrested by Greyhounds and RAF forces at Alugunur Center.
- **Lathi Charge at OU:** Police brutally lathi-charged a rally from OU Arts College protesting the arrest.
- **Self-immolation of Srikanth Chari (Nov 29, 2009):** Kasoju Srikanth Chari poured petrol and set himself on fire at LB Nagar Chowrasta shouting "Jai Telangana" (He died on the night of Dec 3).
- **Case & Remand:** KCR was presented before the Khammam second-class magistrate, and 11 people including KCR were remanded for 14 days under Cr.No 290/09 with 9 sections at Khammam One Town PS.

5. Fast Breaking Drama & Emergence of OU JAC (Nov 30 - Dec 7)

- **Emergence of OU JAC (Nov 30, 2009):** After TV reports claimed KCR broke his fast at Khammam hospital, OU students formed the "OU Students Joint Action Committee" at the Arts College (KCR later clarified he didn't break his fast).
- **Shift to NIMS (Dec 3):** KCR was shifted to NIMS, Hyderabad at 3 AM.

- **Visits:** On Dec 4 & 5, students met leaders of various parties; Kaka Venkataswamy, Chiranjeevi, Allam Narayana, Kodandaram, Rosaiah, etc., visited KCR.
- **Resolution (Dec 6):** Even though the state cabinet passed a resolution to remove 14(F), TRS and employee unions rejected it saying it's possible only through a constitutional amendment.
- **Bloodshed at OU (Dec 7):** Police under DCP Stephen Ravindra brutally lathi-charged and fired rubber bullets at OU Arts College, hostels, and Manikeshwari Nagar.

6. Dec 7 All-Party Meeting & Leaders' Quotes

- **All-Party Meeting:** The Congress Core Committee met in Delhi and ordered Rosaiah to hold an all-party meeting.
- **Ashok Gajapathi Raju (TDP) & Chiranjeevi (PRP):** Clarified, "If a resolution on Telangana is placed in the Assembly, we will support it..."
- **Etela Rajender:** "Almost everyone agreed. A resolution must be placed immediately."
- **Kishan Reddy:** "Rosaiah's behavior is like digging a mountain and not even catching a mouse..."
- **Julakanti Ranga Reddy:** "Congress must give up opportunistic politics."
- **Akbaruddin Owaisi:** "We will discuss and take a decision in a day or two."

7. Dec 9 & Dec 23 Historic Announcements

- **Chalo Assembly Deployment (For Dec 10):** Massive security was arranged with 23,000 police, 1152 central forces, BSF, CRPF, and CISF.
- **Dec 9 Announcement (11:30 PM):** After the Core Committee met 4 times in Delhi, Home Minister Chidambaram made an official announcement that the process of forming Telangana has begun.
- **KCR Breaks Fast (Dec 9, 11:20 PM):** Broke his fast by drinking lemon juice from Jayashankar.
- **Seemandhra Reaction:** 140 MLAs, 20 MPs, and 30 MLCs resigned; a bus yatra by 22 MLAs under Yanamala and Chiranjeevi's yatra took place.

- **Second Announcement (Dec 23):** Citing changed situations due to protests, Chidambaram made a second announcement (U-turn) calling for wide-ranging consultations.

8. Formation of TJAC - Self-Sacrifices - Student Movements

- **Formation of TJAC (Dec 24, 2009):** Emerged at Kalinga Bhavan, Banjara Hills with Congress, TRS, BJP, and people's organizations under Convenor Prof. Kodandaram (First Bandh: Dec 30, 2009).
- **Student Fasts:** 18 OU students started an indefinite fast on Dec 24, but broke it on Dec 30 after KCR convinced them.
- **Teachers Association:** "Telangana Federation of University Teachers Association" formed on Dec 28 under Bhattu Satyanarayana (Convenor).
- **OU JAC Maha Padayatra:** Conducted from Jan 18 to Feb 7, 2010 ('Vidyarthi Polikeka' meeting at KU on Feb 7).
- **Self-Sacrifices (Over 1200):** Kasoju Srikanth Chari (Nov 29, 2009), Venugopal Reddy (Jan 19, 2010 - at OU), Siripuram Yadaiah (Feb 21, 2010 - at the Assembly), Ishanth Reddy (Aug 1, 2010), Yadireddy (July 20, 2011 - in Delhi).

9. Srikrishna Committee (Full Details & Secret Chapter 8)

- **Committee Formation & Members (Feb 3, 2010):** Appointed by the Center with Justice B.N. Srikrishna (Chairman), Ranbir Singh, Abusaleh Shariff, Ravinder Kaur, Vinod K. Duggal (Member Secretary) (Terms of Reference with 7 points released on Feb 12).
- **Report Submission (Dec 30, 2010):** Submitted a 668-page report with 9 chapters, costing Rs. 20 crores.
- **6 Options:** 1. Status Quo, 2. Bifurcation-Hyderabad UT, 3. Rayala Telangana, 4. Bifurcation-Hyderabad expanded UT, 5. New capital for Seemandhra, 6. (First choice): Keep state united and form a "Regional Council".
- **Chapter 8 (Secret Report):** This treacherous chapter was exposed by Justice L. Narasimha Reddy following a petition by Srinarayana Reddy. It contained suggestions on controlling Congress leaders, weakening TRS, and how to use bullets.

10. Other Sub-Movements & Organizations

- **MLA Resignations (Feb 14, 2010):** 12 MLAs resigned and all won in the subsequent by-elections.
- **Bus Yatras:** March 21-23 (Gun Park to Hanumakonda), April 9-12 (Komuravelli to Mancherial).
- **Odarpu Yatra Blockade (May 28, 2010):** Jagan's yatra was blocked at Mahabubabad (Manukota).
- **Andhra JACs:** Formed 'Samajika Jai Andhra Mahasabha' (Convenor: Chemukula Sudhakar); Gaddar attended its Guntur meeting on Jan 23, 2011.
- **Telangana Praja Front (TPF - Oct 1, 2010):** Gaddar was elected President (Later Akula Bhoomaiah and Maddileti became presidents).
- **Telangana United Front (TUF - Feb 28, 2011):** Formed under Keshav Rao Jadhav (President) and Vimalakka (VP) (Vimalakka was jailed in the toll plaza destruction case).

People's Movements & Forms of Protest

1. Main Agitation Programs

- **TJAC Formation:** Following the Center's U-turn announcement on Dec 23, 2009, the Telangana Political Joint Action Committee (TJAC) was formed on December 24, 2009, to intensify the movement.

A. Non-Cooperation Movement (Sahaya Nirakarana) (Feb 17 - March 5, 2011)

- **Inspiration:** Inspired by Gandhiji's 1920 movement, it was undertaken by about 3 lakh employees.
- **Feb 13:** Village-level announcements and taking the pledge (Deeksha Kankanam).
- **Feb 14 & 15:** Constituency-level rallies (14th) and Jail Bharo (15th).
- **Feb 16 & 17:** Dharna at the residences of Congress and TDP MPs/MLAs (16th); Commencement of Non-Cooperation (17th).

- **Feb 18 & 19:** Picketing in front of central govt offices (18th); Rasta Roko, National Highway 9 blockade, and Walk for Telangana (19th).
- **Feb 20, 22, 23:** Morning rallies (Prabhatha Bheri) in villages (20th); 48-hour general Telangana Bandh (22nd & 23rd).
- **Key Developments:** Students' 'Chalo Assembly' and Lawyers' 'Chalo Raj Bhavan' on Feb 21; Slogans rocked the Lok Sabha on Feb 23 & 25.
- **Court Case & Withdrawal:** P. Narayana (from Anantapur) filed a PIL against the employees (Feb 25). The strike was called off on March 5, 2011, following a 5-promise agreement with a ministers' sub-committee (including a Delhi trip for the removal of 14F).

B. Million March (March 10, 2011)

- **Inspiration:** Inspired by Egypt's 'Tahrir Square' movement, it was held on Tank Bund in Hyderabad.
- **Announcement:** KCR announced this march on Feb 26 during a strike at the Inter Education Directorate.
- **Time Reduction:** Due to Intermediate exams, the duration was curtailed to 1 PM - 4 PM.
- **Statue Destruction:** Agitators angrily confronted Madhu Yaskhi Goud and K. Keshava Rao and destroyed 16 statues of Andhra figures (Attempt to murder cases were filed against KCR, Harish Rao, KTR, and Kodandaram over this).

C. Sakala Janula Samme (All People's Strike) (Sept 13 - Oct 24, 2011)

- **Duration:** A rare 42-day continuous strike, unparalleled in the history of global movements.
- **Ultimatum & Announcement:** Notice was served to CM Kiran Kumar Reddy on July 15; KCR formally announced it at the Karimnagar "Jana Garjana" on Sept 12.
- **Start & ESMA:** Strike began on Sept 13; Swami Goud was arrested on Sept 16, and the govt invoked ESMA.
- **Joining of Various Sectors:** 1.9 lakh contract staff and RTC workers joined on Sept 19; Medical & Health JAC on Sept 21; Metro Water Board JAC on Sept 24.

- **Key Agitations:** New Democracy's 'Poru Garjana' in Khammam (Sept 22), JAC's silent protest at Rajghat, Delhi (Oct 2), Employees' 'Maha Dharna' (Oct 11), 48-hour Rail Roko (Oct 15 & 16).
- **Workers' Strike Duration:** Singareni workers struck for 35 days (Sept 13 - Oct 17), and RTC workers for 27 days (Sept 19 - Oct 16).
- **Withdrawal:** Swami Goud announced the withdrawal of the strike at midnight on Oct 24.

D. Sagara Haram (Sept 30, 2012)

- **Naming:** The "Telangana March" announced by Kodandaram on July 7 was renamed "Sagara Haram" on Sept 24.
- **Permission & Hurdles:** Citing Ganesh immersion and the UN Biodiversity Summit, permission was granted only from Sanjeevaiah Park to Necklace Road (It was abruptly ended at 11:30 PM due to rain and tear gas).
- **Protest:** Protesting the police repression (35 cases, PD Act invoked), a 'Silent Protest' (Mouna Deeksha) was held at Bapu Ghat on Oct 2.

E. Sansad Yatra (April 29 & 30, 2013)

- **Telangana Express:** A special train left Secunderabad for Delhi on April 27.
- **Satyagraha Deeksha:** 'Mainstream' editor Sumit Chakravartty inaugurated the fast on April 29 (attended by Sushma Swaraj, Smriti Irani, etc.).
- **Siege:** Attempt to lay siege to Sonia Gandhi's residence on April 30; Congress MPs sat before Gandhi's statue in Parliament for 48 hours.

F. Chalo Assembly (June 14, 2013) & Praja Court

- **Repression & Court:** Conducted amid massive police restrictions and a bulk SMS ban. Protesting this repression, the Lawyers' JAC held a "Praja Court" (People's Court) at Masab Tank Veterinary Bhavan on June 29, 2013.
- **Praja Court Panel:** Justice Ismail, Madabhushi Sridhar, Tankashala Ashok (Coordinator: Pittala Ravinder, Convener: Rajender Reddy).

G. Other Forms of Protest

- **Hunger Strikes:** Relay fasts (Jan 16, 2011), Komatireddy's fast (Nov 1-9, 2011 in Nalgonda), Konda Lakshman Bapuji's team (Nov 1-7, 2011 in Delhi).
- **Vanta-Varpu (Cooking on Roads):** First held on Feb 3, 2010; Conducted across 150 centers in Hyderabad on June 19, 2011, under the slogan "We will set up stoves on city roads."
- **Rasta Roko / Sadak Bandh:** Road blockades (Jan 17, 2011), 'Palle Palle Pattalapaiki' (March 11, 2011), 200 km Sadak Bandh from Shamshabad to Alampur (March 21, 2013).
- **Human Chains:** A 500 km chain from Adilabad to Alampur (Feb 4, 2010), and from Hyderabad to Kodad on NH-9 (Feb 5, 2010).

2. Cultural Symbols - Arts & Literature

- **Telangana Dhoom-Dhaam:** Based on the pillars of "Play-Song-Word" (Aata-Paata-Maata), the first Dhoom-Dhaam started on Sept 30, 2002, in Kamareddy (Decennial celebrations were held on Dec 22, 2012).
- **Martyrs' Memorial (Gun Park):** Foundation laid on Feb 23, 1970; Sculptor: Ekka Yadagiri Rao (Features: Black stone base with 9 bullet holes, red stone, Makara Thoranam, 9 lines, Ashoka Dharma Chakra, and a 9-petal white flower).
- **Telangana Talli (Mother Telangana):** Sculptor B.V.R. Chari (Depicted holding Bathukamma in the left hand and a corn cob in the right).
- **State Symbols:** Jammi Tree (State Tree), Tangedu (State Flower), Palapitta / Indian Roller (State Bird), Kakatiya Kala Thoranam & Charminar (State Emblems).
- **Organizations:** Telangana History Society (June 4, 2006); Telangana Sambaralu (March 23-27, 2007 at Nizam College).

Important Songs & Poets:

- "Amma Telanganama", "Podustunna Poddu Meeda" - Gaddar
- "Ayyoniva Nuvvu Avvoniva" - Guda Anjaiah
- "Nageti Sallalla Na Telangana" - Nandini Sidda Reddy
- "Palle Kanneeru Peduthundo" - Gorati Venkanna

- "Veerulara Vandanam" - Daruvu Yellanna
- "Raathi Bommallona" - Mittapalli Surender
- "Chinuku Chinuku Kurisina", "Enduku Ralipotavura" - Mitra
- "Jai Kottu Telangana" (Song & Book) - Dr. Pasunoori Ravinder
- "Osmania Campus lo Udayinchina Kiranam" - Abhinaya Srinivas

Anthologies & Novels:

- "Telangana Nootokka Porupatalu" - Dr. Jayadhir Tirumala Rao
- "Dimmisa" - Singidi Writers Association
- "Jaya Shikharam" - Vemuganti Muralikrishna
- "Mattadi" - Ambati Surender Raju, Sunkireddy
- "Pokkili", "Mundlagarra" - Juluri Gowrishankar
- "Nadi Puttuvadi..." - Nandini Sidda Reddy
- "Chettunu Datukuntu" - Jukanti Jagannadham
- "Poddu Podupu", "Pokkili Valla Pulakintha" - Annavaram Devender
- "Jakhmu Awab", "Quit Telangana", "Razmiya (Urdu-Telugu)" - Skybaaba
- "Ladai" - Dr. Pasunoori Ravinder
- "Pidikili" - Billa Mahender
- "Kavadi Kundalu" - Dr. Koi Koteswar Rao
- "Salam Hyderabad" (Novel) - Paravastu Lokeshwar
- "Mulla Podalu" (Novel) - Ampasayya Naveen
- "Lochupu" (Novel) - B.S. Ramulu
- **Poets' Meetings:** Telangana Kavula Garjana (Feb 27, 2011), release of "Virugudu" essay collection (April 13, 2011), Manjeera Writers Association Silver Jubilee (July 23, 2011).

3. Role of Various Sections (Journalists, Lawyers, NRIs, etc.)

- **Journalists:** The "Telangana Journalists Forum (TJF)" was formed on May 31, 2001, under Allam Narayana's presidency (Held Media March on Oct 4, 2010; Journalists' Conference on

Dec 5, 2010). Chapter 8 of the Srikrishna Committee report prominently highlighted the role of 13 channels and 5 local newspapers.


- **Lawyers:** "Advocates JAC" was formed on Dec 8, 2009, with Rajender Reddy as Convenor (Held Delhi Dharna and gheraoed Jaipal Reddy on Feb 22, 2010).
- **TDF (Telangana Development Forum):** Started in the US in 1999 by Madhu K. Reddy (They launched the 'Telangana.org' website).
- **TENA (Telangana NRI Association):** Formed in 2007; Presents 5 awards: 1. Kaloji (Literature), 2. Chindu Yellamma (Arts), 3. Prof. Jayashankar (Research), 4. Komaram Bheem (Social), 5. Suravaram Pratapareddy (New writings).
- **Doctors:** Groups like Telangana Doctors Forum and Doctors of Telangana State held the "Telangana Vaidya Garjana" on Jan 22, 2010, and the "Vaidyula Shankharavam" meeting on May 15, 2013.
- **Students & Workers:** Martyrdom of Lunavath Bhojya Naik (March 23, 2012); Telangana Students' Maha Pradarshana held on Jan 28, 2013. Private Sector Employees JAC undertook the "Bhoomi Puthrula Padayatra" on July 19, 2012.

4. Key Meetings of People's Organizations & Chronology

- **Nov 1, 1996:** Bhupathi Krishnamurthy and Jayashankar's meeting in Warangal.
- **Nov 20, 1996:** Manjeera Writers Association meeting in Siddipet.
- **Nov 1, 1997:** Forum for Freedom of Expression meeting (Gaddar sang "Amma Telanganama" for the first time here).
- **March 8 & 9, 1997:** "Dagapadda Telangana" meeting in Bhuvanagiri.
- **April 1997:** "Telangana Mahasabha" in Suryapet under Maroju Veeranna.
- **August 1997:** The song "Nageti Sallala" was sung for the first time.
- **Sept 28, 1997:** Formation of "Telangana Aikya Vedika" with Jayashankar and Keshav Rao Jadhav.
- **Dec 28, 1997:** The historic "Warangal Declaration" was made.
- **Feb 14-15, 1998:** Chaitanya Vedika meeting in Siddipet.
- **Oct 9, 2010:** Emergence of the Telangana Praja Front with Gaddar as President.

AP Reorganization Act & Formation Timeline

1. Article 3 of the Constitution & Supreme Court Verdicts

- **Article 3 & Center's Power:** The Supreme Court clarified that the absolute power to form new states rests solely with the Center, and it is not mandatory to heed the views of the state assemblies.
- **Article 3 Key Points:** Gives Parliament the power to: (a) Form a new state, (b) Increase area, (c) Decrease area, (d) Alter boundaries, (e) Alter name.
- **5th Constitutional Amendment (1955):** Added provisions mandating the President to send the bill to the state assembly, impose a time limit, and allow the assembly to express its views.
- **18th Constitutional Amendment (1966):** Clarified via Explanation-I that the word "State" in Article 3 also includes a Union Territory (UT).
- **Historical Facts:** No voting occurred in the assembly during the formation of Vishalandhra; no constitutional amendment was required for dividing Punjab (1966) or the Northeastern states (1971).
-  **State Bifurcation - Important Supreme Court Cases:**
 - **Babulal Parate Vs State of Bombay (1959):** Ruled that Parliament is not bound by assembly views and can make substantial changes to the bill (Noted: "Sovereignty rests with the people of India").
 - **Mangal Singh Vs Union of India (1987):** Ruled that while Parliament has the power to form new states, it shouldn't disturb the constitutional spirit.
 - **Mullaperiyar & Environmental Protection Forum Case (2006):** Reaffirmed that Parliament's powers regarding Articles 3 & 4 are supreme.
 - **Pradeep Chaudhary Vs Union of India (2009):** Ruled that "consulting" the assembly means seeking its views, not obtaining its consent.

- **V.B. Raju Vs Gujarat (1980) & Berubari Case:** These also upheld the supremacy of Parliament's decisions.

2. All-Party Meeting (Dec 28, 2012)

- **Execution:** Conducted under Union Home Minister Sushilkumar Shinde with 16 representatives from 8 parties.
- **Participating Reps:** Congress (Suresh Reddy, Gade Venkat Reddy), TDP (Kadiyam Srihari, Yanamala), TRS (KCR, Nayini), MIM (Asaduddin, G.V.G. Naidu), BJP (G. Kishan Reddy, Haribabu), YSRCP (K.K. Mahender Reddy, Mysura Reddy), CPI (Gunda Mallesh, Narayana), CPM (Julakanti, Raghavulu).
- **Special Invitee:** CM Kiran Kumar Reddy.

3. CWC Resolution & Antony Committee

- **CWC Resolution (July 30, 2013):** The Congress Working Committee unanimously approved a 10-district Telangana state and declared Hyderabad as the joint capital for 10 years.
- **Antony Committee (Aug 6, 2013):** Congress President appointed a division committee headed by A.K. Antony (Members: Ahmed Patel, Veerappa Moily, Digvijay Singh).
- **Capital Recommendation:** After reviewing Revenue District, GHMC, and HMDA options, the committee recommended GHMC (626 sq. km) as the joint capital.

4. Group of Ministers (GoM)

- **Formation (Oct 8, 2013):** Established under the chairmanship of A.K. Antony with a 6-week deadline.
- **Members:** Sushilkumar Shinde, P. Chidambaram, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Veerappa Moily, Jairam Ramesh, and V. Narayanasamy (Special invitee).
- **Terms of Reference (ToRs):** Framed 11 ToRs including boundary determination, joint capital administration, law and order, and granting national status to Polavaram.
- **Note:** The TDP boycotted the GoM all-party meeting.

5. Bill Parliamentary Process (Historic Dates)

- **Dec 5, 2013:** Central Cabinet approved the 10-district Telangana state.
- **Dec 11, 2013:** The President approved the draft bill and sent it to the Assembly to express views within 45 days (by Jan 23).
- **Dec 16, 2013:** Speaker Nadendla Manohar introduced the bill in the Assembly at 10:00 AM.
- **Jan 8, 2014:** Minister Vatti Vasant Kumar initiated the debate on the bill.
- **Jan 30, 2014:** Assembly debate concluded (87 members spoke, 9072 amendments proposed); Speaker passed the CM's rejection resolution via a voice vote.
- **Feb 13, 2014:** Home Minister Shinde introduced the bill in the Lok Sabha at 12:00 PM.
- **Feb 18, 2014:** The bill was passed in the Lok Sabha via voice vote between 3:00 - 4:20 PM.
- **Feb 20, 2014:** The bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha (PM Manmohan Singh gave 6 assurances to Seemandhra).
- **March 1, 2014:** President Pranab Mukherjee signed the Act (Gazette Registered No: DL-(S) 04/0007/2013-2014).
- **March 4, 2014:** Gazette notification issued declaring 'June 2, 2014' as the Appointed Day (Date of bifurcation).

6. AP Reorganization Act - 2014 (Structure: 12 Parts, 108 Sections, 13 Schedules)

📌 Important Parts & Sections:

- **Section 3 (Part 2):** Formation of Telangana state (10 districts, but 7 mandals from Khammam district were merged into AP due to Polavaram submergence).
- **Section 5:** Greater Hyderabad (GHMC) serves as the joint capital for 10 years.
- **Section 8:** The Governor is responsible for protecting the lives, liberty, and property of people in the joint capital (assisted by two advisors).
- **Section 12:** Division of Rajya Sabha seats (11 for AP, 7 for Telangana).
- **Section 14 & 17:** Telangana gets 17 Lok Sabha seats and 119 Assembly seats.
- **Section 26:** Assembly Delimitation (AP seats to be increased from 175 to 225, TS from 119 to 153).

- **Section 30 & 31 (Part 4):** Setup of a common High Court and a new AP High Court (the current Hyderabad HC belongs to Telangana).
- **Section 46:** 13th Finance Commission funds to be shared based on the population ratio.
- **Section 58 & 59:** Details the division of Provident Fund and pension payment liabilities.
- **Section 84 (Part 9):** Setup of Godavari and Krishna River Management Boards (Apex Council chaired by the Union Water Resources Minister).
- **Section 90:** National status granted to the Polavaram project (Center takes responsibility for construction).
- **Section 94:** Central govt will provide special financial support for building AP's new capital (including de-notifying forest land).
- **Section 95:** Educational opportunities under Article 371D to continue exactly as they are for another 10 years.

📌 Important Schedules:

- **Schedule 1:** Allocation of Rajya Sabha members.
- **Schedule 2:** Delimitation details [Telangana: 17 LS (SC-3, ST-2), 119 Assembly (SC-19, ST-12) || AP: 25 LS (SC-4, ST-2), 175 Assembly (SC-29, ST-7)].
- **Schedule 8:** Pension payment liabilities.
- **Schedule 9:** List of govt companies and corporations (to be divided based on population and location).
- **Schedule 10:** Continuance of training institute services.
- **Schedule 11:** Rules for river management boards.
- **Schedule 12:** Distribution of coal, oil, and natural gas.
- **Schedule 13 (Infrastructure):** Assures a Steel factory in Khammam; Tribal & Horticulture universities, a Rail Coach Factory, and a 4000 MW NTPC power plant in Telangana.

⚡ Exam Power Section: Most Important One-Liners (Revision)

- **Dec 28, 2012:** All-Party meeting held under Sushilkumar Shinde.
- **July 30, 2013:** CWC unanimously approved the 10-district Telangana.
- **Aug 6, 2013:** A 3-member division committee was formed under A.K. Antony.

- **Oct 8, 2013:** Group of Ministers (GoM) formed (Chaired by A.K. Antony).
- **Feb 18, 2014:** Telangana Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha.
- **Feb 20, 2014:** Telangana Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha.
- **March 1, 2014:** President Pranab Mukherjee signed the Telangana Bill.
- **Act Structure:** Contains 12 Parts, 108 Sections, and 13 Schedules.
- **Section 8:** Entrusts the Governor with the responsibility of law and order in Hyderabad.
- **Section 90:** Declares the Polavaram project as a National Project.
- **Khammam District Changes:** 7 mandals (136 villages, 211 hamlets) from Khammam were merged into AP via an ordinance for Polavaram submergence.

Challenges of Telangana Reconstruction

1. 2014 Elections - Political Party Manifestos & Promises (Polling: April 30, 2014)

- **Congress (INC):** Promised 1 Lakh jobs a year (1 Lakh per district in 3 years), declared June 2 as Martyrs' Day, and offered Rs. 100 crores aid for martyrs' families.
- **Congress Other Promises:** Formation of 8-10 new districts, Rs. 500 Cr special bank for youth, retirement age raised to 60, Rs. 1000 pensions, 7 hours free power, Rs. 10,000 farmer incentive, and National Status for Pranahita-Chevella.
- **BJP:** Promised 9 hours free power, 1 Lakh crop loan waiver, free laptops to top 1000 EAMCET rankers, bicycles for girls above 6th class, and implementation of the Swaminathan Committee recommendations.
- **BJP Brand India:** Pushed for '5 T's (Tradition, Technology, Tourism, Trade, Talent) along with an additional '2 T's (Transparency, Telangana Development).
- **BJP Other Promises:** Rs. 10 Lakhs or 3 acres or a 200 sq. yard plot for martyrs, restoration of 30,000 tanks, and construction of 2000 new tanks.
- **TDP:** Campaigned with the slogan "Social Telangana - Nava Telangana"; promised 9 hours power, 75% subsidy on solar equipment, and a Rs. 5000 Cr price stabilization fund.

- **TDP Welfare:** DW CRA loan waiver, Rs. 1000 for elderly, Rs. 1500 for disabled, 'NTR Health Card' (Rs. 2.5 Lakh corporate medical cover), NTR Sujala, and contested in alliance with BJP.
- **TDP BC Declaration:** Allocated Rs. 10,000 Cr for the BC Sub-plan and promised 100 Assembly seats for BCs.
- **CPI & CPM:** CPI promised land distribution and housing for the poor, while CPM limited its focus mainly to Khammam and Nalgonda.
- **TRS Agriculture/Power:** Promised irrigation for 1 Lakh acres per constituency, 10 new thermal plants, 1 Lakh crop loan waiver, and 8 hours of quality power.
- **TRS Education/Health:** Promised free KG to PG education, super-specialty hospitals in 10 districts (30 beds per mandal, 100 beds per constituency).
- **TRS Welfare:** Double bedroom houses worth Rs. 3 Lakhs, Rs. 10 Lakhs + Job + Land for martyrs' families.
- **TRS by Category:** SCs (3 acres land + 50,000 Cr development fund); STs (12% reservation + upgrading Thandas to Panchayats); BCs (33% reservation + 25,000 Cr development fund).
- **TRS Other Promises:** Formation of 14 new districts and a Rail Coach Factory at Kazipet.

2. 2014 Election Results (Comprehensive Stats)

- **Results Date:** May 16, 2014.
- **Wins by Party (Total 119 seats):** TRS (63), INC (21), TDP (15), MIM (7), BJP (5), YSRCP (3), CPI (1), CPM (1).
- **First Government:** Telangana emerged as the 29th state on June 2, 2014, with KCR as the first CM; two Deputy CMs belonging to Dalit and Minority communities were appointed.

3. New Government's Flagship Policies (Comprehensive Data)

- **A. Grama Jyothi**
 - **Launch:** Announced on Aug 15, 2015, and launched by the CM on Aug 17 at Gangadevipalli, Warangal district (Inspired by Ankapur, Mulkanoor, and Gangadevipalli villages).

- **7 Functional Committees (5 members each):** Sanitation (Sarpanch), Health (Ward Member), Agriculture (Upa-sarpanch), Social Security (SC/ST Woman), Natural Resources (Sarpanch - 40,000 saplings/year), Education (100% literacy), Infrastructure (Sarpanch).
- **Funds:** Rs. 5375 Crores allocated over the next 5 years via the 14th Finance Commission (Rs. 2 Cr to Rs. 7 Cr allocation per village).
- **B. Telanganaku Haritha Haram**
 - **Launch:** Launched on July 3, 2015, at Moinabad (Chilkur Balaji Temple premises), Ranga Reddy district.
 - **Goal:** To plant 230 Crore saplings (100 Cr in forests, 120 Cr outside, 10 Cr in HMDA) over 3 years to increase forest cover from 25.16% to 33%.
 - **2015-16 Target & Budget:** Rs. 325 Crores allocated to plant 40 Crore saplings (40 Lakhs per constituency, 40,000 per village) through 3888 nurseries.
 - **Forest Stats:** Total area is 1,14,865 sq.km, with green cover at 29,242 sq.km, ranking 12th in the country (Forest share in Agri GDP is 5.02%).
 - **CAMPA:** Grown over 2695 hectares in 2014-15 using Rs. 101.95 Crores.
- **C. Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project (TDWSP - Mission Bhagiratha)**
 - **Goal:** Supply 100 liters of water per day to a 319 lakh population across 9 districts (25,139 villages, 67 municipalities), excluding Hyderabad, at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,000 Crores.
 - **Technical Details:** Utilization of 63 TMC water, 1.25 lakh km of pipelines (with a 30-year lifespan), 18 intake wells, and 63 treatment plants.
 - **Water Issue:** 8572 villages in the state suffer from chemical contamination (4506 fluoride, 1590 salinity, 1881 nitrite, 576 iron).
- **D. Mission Kakatiya (Mana Ooru - Mana Cheruvu)**
 - **Goal:** Restore 46,531 minor irrigation tanks over 5 years (at 20% per year) with a budget of Rs. 20,000 Crores.
 - **Crop Data:** Out of the total agricultural land, 67% is cultivated, of which 60% are food crops (25% Paddy).
- **E. Land Distribution to Dalits**

- **Launch & Goal:** Started on Aug 15, 2014; aimed at providing 3 acres of land to landless Dalit women (with 100% subsidy and no bank linkage).
- **Price & Implementation:** Collectors are authorized to purchase land between Rs. 2 Lakhs to Rs. 7 Lakhs per acre (Distributed to 525 people by Jan 29, 2015).
- **F. Industrial Policy (TS-iPASS - 2014)**
 - **Slogan:** "In Telangana - Innovate, Incubate, Incorporate" (Introduced by repealing the AP Single Window Act 2002).
 - **Key Schemes:** T-IDEA (General), T-PRIDE (Dalit entrepreneurs), T-ASSIST (Skill development).
 - **Incentives:** 100% stamp duty exemption, 25% rebate on land cost; 100% VAT/CST exemption for up to 5 years for micro/small industries.
 - **Land Allocation (2.5 Lakh Acre Land Bank):** 30-40% reserved for MSMEs, 15.44% for SCs, 9.34% for STs, and 10% for women.
 - **Mega Projects:** Special facilities for investments over Rs. 200 Crores or those providing 1000 jobs (10% water reserved for industries, 14 priority sectors identified).

4. Challenges Before the New Government

- **Farmer Suicides:** Between 1995-2014, 26,904 farmers committed suicide in Telangana (NCRB Data).
- **Agricultural Debt:** While tenant farmers made up 36% in combined AP, a 2013 report indicated 90% of Telangana farmers are in debt (Average debt Rs. 94,000); Commercial banks are providing no more than 16% of the loans.
- **Unemployment:** According to a 2014 central policy report, unemployment among youth (15-29 years) stood at 13.3%.
- **Employee Allocation:** Delays by the Kamalanathan Committee in dividing employees postponed the calculation of government vacancies (There is also a strong demand to reserve 80% of private-sector jobs for locals).
- **Fund Mobilization (2015-16 Budget Stats):**

- **Total Budget:** Rs. 1,15,689.19 Crores.
- **Expenditures:** Non-plan expenditure Rs. 63,306 Crores | Plan expenditure Rs. 52,383.19 Crores.
- **Revenue Receipts:** Rs. 94,131.51 Crores (Central taxes share Rs. 12,823.25 Cr, Grants Rs. 12,400.24 Cr).
- **Deficit:** Fiscal Deficit of Rs. 16,968 Crores; the gap between budget and receipts is approximately Rs. 21,557 Crores.

⚡ Exam Power Section: Most Important One-Liners

- **April 30, 2014:** Polling date for the last elections held in the combined state.
- **May 16, 2014:** Election results announced (TRS won with 63 seats).
- **August 15, 2014:** Launch of the 3-acre land distribution scheme for Dalits.
- **July 3, 2015:** 'Haritha Haram' launched in Moinabad (Chilkur), Ranga Reddy district (Target: 230 Crore saplings).
- **August 15, 2015:** 'Grama Jyothi' scheme announced by the CM (Launched on Aug 17 in Gangadevipalli).
- **Kamalanathan Committee:** Established to allocate and divide employees post-bifurcation.
- **TS-iPASS (2014):** The new industrial policy introduced by repealing the AP Single Window Act 2002.
- **2.5 Lakh Acres:** The massive land bank prepared by the Telangana government for industries.
- **Rs. 94,000:** The average debt burden of a Telangana farmer as per a 2013 report.