

Warangal Muslims Memorandum to Sri Krishna Committee

To

Date 29/04/2010

The Member Secretary,

Justice Sri Krishna Committee for

Consultations on the situation in A.P,

Room No. 248, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe,

Moulana Azad Road, New Delhi 110011

Dear Sir,

***SUB: PROBLEMS OF MUSLIMS IN A.P.—REQUESTED RESTORATION OF
TELANGANA AS A STATE—SUBMITTED—REGARDING***

REF: Your Press Notification dated 15/02/2010

We the Muslims of Warangal in Telangana, submit the following memorandum to invite your kind attention to the subject cited with special attention to the Terms of Reference No.(1) as given in Notification.

***WE REQUEST THE HONORABLE JUSTICE SRI KRISHNA COMMITTEE TO
RECOMMEND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A “SEPARATE
STATE OF TELANGANA” BY RESTORING OUR TELANGANA THAT WAS
FORCEFULLY MERGED WITH ANDHRA IN 1956.***

Because, this merger was done against the wishes of Telangana people as well as Fazal Ali Commission recommendations of 1955. For that reason only “GENTLEMEN’S AGREEMENT” was formulated to hoodwink the people of Telangana. It was never implemented completely in letter and spirit by the rulers of Andhra area. When an agreement is not implemented, it stands cancelled demanding the “restoration of status quo ante”.

Hence, the people of Telangana are demanding the restoration of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh but not separation from Andhra Pradesh.

MORE OVER, PRIOR TO 1956 WE HAD A SEPARATE STATE OF HYDERABAD AND PEOPLE OF ANDHRA STATE MERGED WITH US ON 1.11.1956 AND THEN ONWARDS ARE LOOTING TELANGANA . NOW WE DO NOT WANT TO LIVE TOGETHER WITH ANDHRA PEOPLE AND PLEASE “GIVE BACK OUR OWN TELANGANA”.

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The main grievances of Telangana people are:

1.PLUNDER OF TELANGANA REVENUE BY ANDHRAS: This can be illustrated with the following data: **A)** Five members of the AP Legislative Assembly asked the then Finance Minister, K. Rosaiah, to furnish the region-wise details of revenue income and expenditure for a period of three years. In reply to this question the Finance Minister placed details on the table of the House, during its Budget Session in March 2007. They could be seen in Tables III and IV:

Table-III

a) Revenue:

	Region	Year-Wise Revenue (Rupees in Crores)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Jan/07)
1.	Andhra	2796	3494	3702	3690
2.	Rayalaseema	730	867	1004	987
3.	Telangana	5565	4725	5935	6093
4.	Head quarters	5095	8311	9708	9319
	Total	14186	17397	20349	20089
5.	Others	3220	3283	4055	4980
6.	Grand Total	17406	20680	24404	25069

Source: LAQ NO.7406 (Starred) of A.P. Legislative Assembly Session – 9

Table-IV

(b) Expenditure:

S.No	Region	Year-Wise Plan Expenditure (Rupees in Crores)			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07(Jan/07)
1.	Andhra	3848	3799	4532	3489
2.	Rayalaseema	2150	2411	2684	2881
3.	Telangana	5158	5546	711	5987
4.	Head Quarters	706	893	976	682
	Total	11862	12649	15303	13039

Source: LAQ NO.7406 (Starred) of A.P. Legislative Assembly Session - 9

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FROM THE ABOVE IT IS CLEAR THAT ANDHRA AND RAYALASEEMA EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN THEIR REVENUE. THIS EXPENDITURE IS FROM THE REVENUE OF TELANGANA. THAT MEANS BOTH ANDHRA AND RAYALASEEMA ARE DEVELOPING AT THE COST OF TELANGANA. HERE REVENUE FROM HEAD QUARTERS , i.e. HYDERABAD WAS CUNNINGLY SHOWN SEPARATELY BY GOVT. TO SHOW TELANGANA REVENUE AS LESS THAN ACTUAL. FROM THE ABOVE IT IS ALSO CLEAR THAT 75% OF STATE REVENUE COMES FROM TELANGANA. BUT THIS IS MOSTLY SPENT ON ANDHRA AND RAYALASEEMA RATHER THAN ON TELANGANA, WHICH CAN BE FUTHER PROVED WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN BELOW.

B) Transfer of Telangana Surplus Revenue Income to Andhra from 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1968

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus Transferred to Andhra	% of Revenue Transferred to Andhra
1956 -57	1,093.88	644.58	449.30	41.07
1957- 58	2,244.79	1,896.67	348.12	15.51
1958- 59	2,667.18	2,242.69	424.49	15.92
1959- 60	3,451.10	2,598.16	852.94	24.72
1960- 61	3,352.36	3,000.34	352.02	10.50
1961- 62	3,810.83	3,381.37	429.46	11.27
1962- 63	4,506.55	3,837.69	668.86	14.84
1963- 64	5,091.79	4,228.95	862.84	16.95
1964- 65	5,375.91	4,764.70	611.21	11.37
1965- 66	6,087.29	5,555.39	531.90	8.74
1966- 67	7,044.00	6,376.45	667.55	9.48
1967- 68	6,720.47	6,526.31	194.16	2.89
Total	51,446.15	45,053.30	6,392.85	12.43

Source : Report on the Quantum of Telangana Surpluses (Kumar Lalith Report) Govt. of A.P., 1969

It is also clear that the diversion of Telangana revenue income to the Andhra region went on throughout from 1-11-1956 to 31-3-1969 unabated. During the very first year itself, it was a staggering 41.07% of Telangana revenues. During the period 1956-57 to 1967-68 it was, on an average, 12.43% .

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By the time the state of Andhra Pradesh was formed, two major irrigation projects of Andhra area namely, the Godavari barrage at Dhavaleswaram and the Krishna barrage at Vijayawada were dilapidated and needed immediate renovation and reconstruction. The then Andhra state was totally bankrupt and was completely helpless to take up those works. The merger of Telangana became a boon for the Andhra region. The surplus revenues of Telangana came handy to the Andhra bosses of the new state. These two projects which were almost dead were not only reconstructed but the ayacut was also substantially increased. These two projects put together now irrigate more than 25 lakh acres in kharif and nearly half of it in rabi.

Had those surpluses of Telangana region been spent on the Sriram Sagar Project, at least half of the Telangana region would have become prosperous – perhaps more than the now affluent delta region. The construction of Sriram Sagar Project was deliberately kept in abeyance to facilitate the diversion of Telangana surplus revenues to the Andhra region. It is now more than four decades that the work on this project was initiated; but not even half of it is completed. Out of 20 lakh acres of ayacut proposed to be brought under this project, not even 5 lakh acres get irrigation facilities, that too for one crop, even to this day.

2.PLUNDER OF TELANGANA WATER BY ANDHRAS: For this we need not furnish any supporting data. The suicides of thousands of farmers and desert like lands of Telangana amply proves this fact.

3.PLUNDER OF TELANGANA JOBS BY ANDHRAS : For this we need not furnish any supporting data. The suicides of hundreds of unemployed youth in support of Telangana with the anticipation that if Telangana is formed at least others will get jobs amply proves this fact.

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Further Telangana and Andhra areas were merged in 1956 solely on the pretext of Telugu language, without least realizing that it was a merger of two unequal states, Telangana with surplus budget and Andhra with deficit budget, whose people had no common identity, history or administrative background nor the dialect, culture and food habits though they speak the same language.

Before Independence, Telangana people were under Nizam's Monarchy rule whereas people of Andhra region were administratively in Madras province, under British rule, with opportunities like English medium education, employment, industrialization and irrigation projects available to them. In the process people in Andhra region had become affluent, educated, enterprising and imbued with political awareness whilst comparatively people in Telangana remained backward and uneducated. Their backwardness continued after unification of Andhra and Telangana.

Sir, the third Terms of Reference wants to examine the impact of recent developments on different sections of people including Muslims. As regards the position of Muslims, they are overwhelmingly in favor of Telangana State formation. Majority of Muslims have already declared their stance for a separate State of Telangana.

We herewith furnish following news report in this regard as an example.

"Monday, February 08, 2010

HYDERABAD: Muslim group Jamaat-e-Islami Hind (JIH) on Sunday held a massive public meeting here, supporting the demand for statehood to Telangana region. Thousands of Muslims, including burqa-clad women and girls, attended the meet.

Even as Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen (MIM), the key Muslim political party in the region is keeping mum on the issue, the JIH joined the movement for separate state by holding the meeting at Nizam College Grounds here. The Andhra Pradesh and Orissa unit of JIH and its frontal organizations like Movement for Peace and Justice (MPJ), Students Islamic Organization (SIO) and Girls Islamic Organization (GIO) held the meeting attended by thousands of Muslims from Hyderabad and nine other districts of the region. Burqa-clad women and girls in large numbers attended the meeting, addressed by leaders of various political parties and groups fighting for Telangana state. This is the first time that a Muslim group has come out to organize a public meeting for Telangana. Various pro-Telangana Muslim organizations

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supported the JIH. Addressing the meeting, Jamaat leaders said they decided to support the Telangana movement as it was a movement for rights and justice for the region neglected ever since it was merged with Andhra in 1956 to form Andhra Pradesh. JIH Andhra Pradesh and Orissa zone president Malik Moatasim Khan said successive governments neglected the region in basic sectors like education, employment, irrigation and industries though many promises were made for its development at the time of merger. He, however, said the Jamaat was for a peaceful movement and wanted lives and properties of people of all the regions to be protected”.

Muslims are supporting Telangana with the hope that not only the injustices done to Telangana in the present State of A.P. will be undone in a separate State but also the problems faced by them would be solved. The population of Muslims is as high as almost 12.5 per cent in Telangana when compared to 9.17% per cent in the rest of the State on the basis of 2001 Census. As many as 61 per cent Muslims of Andhra Pradesh live in Telangana of whom 60 per cent are spread over in different districts other than Hyderabad. Socially and economically disadvantaged sections including SCs, STs and BCs constitute not less than 86 per cent of the population in Telangana. They would all be better able to articulate their problems and politically assert themselves. A separate Telangana can thus strengthen the forces of social inclusion.

However, while 90 per cent of the Muslims favored a separate State, they had some concerns which should be dealt with by the pro Telangana parties. These included poverty and unemployment which had increased by leaps and bounds after the Hyderabad State was integrated with the Indian Union in 1948. This was due to discrimination and neglect of Muslims by the State and ruling parties.

Another aspect is safety and security of Muslims in a new State. Already in the unified State riots broke out many times in Hyderabad, Adilabad and Nizamabad etc places causing insecurity among Muslims. Hence sufficient safeguards must be provided to the Muslims in the new State to protect life, property, and honor of Muslims. *THE HONORABLE JUSTICE SRI KRISHNA COMMITTEE SHOULD ADVISE THE STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS IN THIS REGARD.*

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We bring to the notice of the Committee that certain parties like CPM and MIM are putting forward arguments like possibility of increase in communal riots if Telangana is formed. Sir, communal riots do not flare up between communities, but they are pre planned and instigated by vested interests. If the government of the day is firm in its intention not to allow riots to occur and takes up firm measures to prevent communal flare up , as was done during the Telugu Desam regime of N.T. Rama Rao, certainly communal conflicts can be prevented. The tragedy of our country is that “ communal feelings” are being promoted to further political interests of parties which is detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country.

Indian Muslims constitute more than 12 per cent of Indian population which is quite sizeable by any account and they are more than 100 million in terms of numbers. Their economic and educational progress is, therefore, very crucial for the progress of the country. ***No country can boast of development if its sizeable minority lags behind and if its large population remains illiterate and poor.***

The large mass of Muslims on the whole is quite poor and illiterate. In many respects they are falling behind even the Scheduled Castes. Muslim women are particularly far more behind. For example among the Muslim women on All India level, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 66% are illiterate and in Haryana Muslim female illiteracy is universal (98%). It is interesting to note that in Haryana most of the Muslims are Meo Muslims and Meo Muslims are quite backward on the whole. Even in Assam with the highest percentage of Muslim population the female illiteracy among Muslims is 74 per cent. In the states of West Bengal, Karnataka, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh, 60 to 65 per cent and in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, 50 to 55 per cent of Muslim women are illiterate.

The educational backwardness reflects economic backwardness and economic backwardness perpetrates educational backwardness. Thus it has become a vicious circle.

The Muslim representation among the government jobs is much below their population percentage not only at the level of IAS cadre but also in the jobs at the lowest level like the category IV. There are several reasons for this, anti-Muslim prejudice being only one among them. The lack of education and training is another reason.

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WITH REGARDS TO POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF MUSLIMS THE LEAST SAID THE BETTER. THE FIGURES ARE SHAMEFUL.

It was an accident of fate that the ruler of erstwhile princely State of Hyderabad happened to be a Muslim. Liberation of State following police action in 1948 and thereafter formation of Andhra State in 1956, have both cumulatively resulted in targeting Muslims and their interest, by Andhraites in a systematic and planned manner. Muslims had to bear the brunt of injustice and harassment.

Post-police action and thereafter formation of Andhra State resulted in ousting of 38000 Muslim employees of State Government at one stroke, under one order causing innumerable hardships to the victims and their families. Muslim employment in State Government, which was 41% in 1948, dwindled down to 3% as per Sachar Committee report of November 2006.

Discrimination against Urdu

Muslims were systematically robbed of education by closure/degradation of more than 950 Urdu medium schools in Hyderabad since 1948 onwards despite increase in their population.

Pathetically 990 teachers posts in 305 Urdu medium schools in old city of Hyderabad, remain vacant for the last 12 years. About 60% of sanctioned posts for Urdu medium both in government and aided schools have not been filled up, for want of government permission. By year 2012, all Urdu medium schools face threat of closure, if government delays granting permission for filling up aided vacant posts.

State Urdu Academy, since its formation, fails to provide Urdu Medium textbooks from primary to post graduation courses. Whereas State Telugu Academy publishes English and Telugu medium textbooks from primary to post graduation level for the entire state.

The united Andhra state not only usurped several thousands of acres of wakf land, it also neglected the Urdu language, schools and even Osmania University which was once a Urdu university from where students would do even MBBS in Urdu.

HENCE, WE DEMAND SECOND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE STATUS TO URDU, AFTER TELUGU IN THE FORTH COMING TELANGANA STATE.

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Loot of wakf properties

About 829 acres of Wakf land was sold for Rs.444.40 crores by state Government headed by Andhraite politicians in utter disregard of Hon'ble Supreme Court ruling that Wakf properties can neither be sold nor purchased.

Directions given by Hon'ble High Court in writ petition No.2551 of 2006, filed by Andhra Pradesh Wakf Tribunal Bar Association, praying for making necessary appointments to vacant post to enable tribunal functioning with its sanctioned staff strength, remains unimplemented, despite lapse of 4 years.

Encroachment of Wakf properties by Andhraite politicians in Ranga Reddy District, i.e. around Hyderabad with financial impact of Rs.1 lakh crores failed to move State government to strengthen Wakf board with sanctioned infrastructure. Whilst Satyam Scam of Rs.7800 crores influences and motivates government speedily that special court commences its functioning in Red Hills Criminal Court premises from February 2010 i.e. within one year of reporting of the scam. Strikingly existing Wakf Tribunal functioning gets affected by non-provision of sanctioned infrastructure.

Welfare of minorities in AP

The allocation of annual budget for welfare of Minorities in the year 2008-09 amounted to 0.236% of the entire budget outlay. Similar was the percentage allocated during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Moreover, not even half the budgetary allocation amount is released, as is evident from 36% of allocated budget amount released during financial year 2009-2010.

Minorities Welfare Department and various other bodies dealing with Minority affairs are rudderless, deprived off sanctioned strength and funds. Not a single regular employee heads any of numerous minority institutions under the control of Minority Welfare Department, thereby literally crippling administration.

State Minorities Welfare Department stands devoid of 35% sanctioned staff, State Minorities Finance Corporation and State Wakf Board devoid of 50% sanctioned staff whilst state Minorities Commission devoid of 65% sanctioned staff. More than 40 posts related to Minority affairs, in numerous statutory bodies, boards, Academies and organizations are vacant for the last 12 years.

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Although it is a general perception that Muslims in South India are well off specially in States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, the ground realities here are totally different specially in Andhra Pradesh.

Muslims in the twin cities of Secunderabad and Hyderabad may be well off being the capital of the State but as one moves away from the capital the situation worsens. That is one of the reasons that, when the Congress government announced four percent reservation for Muslims it was welcomed by the community although it has been quashed by the High Court thrice due to writs filed by BJP people complaining that reservations to Muslims are provided on religion basis.

It is not understandable that, if total 46% reservations are provided to Hindus in the name of SC's, ST's and BC's it is not religion based, but when only 4% reservations are provided to Muslims though their total population exceeds 9%, how can this be construed as religion based? Do the utterly poor and illiterate among Muslims not require any preference and share in the education and the employment, when the equivalent sections among the Hindus have such privilege since decades. Why step motherly treatment towards Muslims?

Though the Supreme Court later granted stay on High Court judgment still final judgment has to come from the Constitutional bench of Supreme Court.

Muslims feel that reservations to them are hurriedly announced just before elections only to garner their votes without providing valid support to reservations to stand in the Courts. Even the drafting in government orders and legislation is very weak without sincerity to Muslims welfare. Muslims want restoration of reservations through implementation of Justice Sachar Committee and Justice Ranganath Misra recommendations, even if it requires a Constitutional Amendment.

Further Muslims in A.P. are not provided with OBC reservations to compete for All India exams like IIT, AIEEE, IAS, IPS etc. Hence we request for immediate inclusion of Muslims in OBC list, by providing 10% OBC reservations as recommended by Justice Ranganath Misra Committee.

The Misra Commission has recommended 15% reservation in government jobs, education and development benefits for minorities and, of that 10% exclusively for Muslims.

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With regards to civil services, out of 326 persons in Indian Administrative Service from the state only 11 are Muslims which is 3.37%. In Indian Police Service, out of 165 persons from the state only six or 3.63% are Muslims. In Indian Forest Service, there are only three or 2.47% Muslims out of 121 from the state. But even among them, most of them are recruited from outside State because they belong to Central Services.

Financial position of Muslims can be determined by the fact that eighty percent of Muslims do not own houses and thirty percent of the remaining twenty percent own ancestral property. Access to public amenities is also abysmally low as only four out of thousand Muslims have telephones whereas the state average is forty-four.

As regards occupation, forty five percent of Muslims have petty roadside business. Forty percent are involved in service activities like watch, television, and radio repair and motor cycle repairs, welding etc. Ten percent are agricultural labor or work in allied sectors and hotels. Only five percent are professionals like doctors, lawyers, and engineers.

Income level of Muslims is also not high. Sixty five percent of Muslims earn below Rs 1000 (Rs 916) per month. Sixteen percent earn Rs 3708 per month. Fourteen percent earn above Rs 3798 but below Rs 5000 per month. Only five percent get income above Rs 5000 a month.

As many as sixty five percent of Muslims live below the poverty line.

With regards to Health, eighty percent of them depend on government hospitals. Fifteen percent have access to private clinics and only five percent can afford corporate or good hospitals.

Although literacy rate of the State is forty four percent, that of Muslims is as low as 17.7 percent. Literacy rate among Muslims is fourteen percent and that of women is very low, only 4 percent.

Education among the Muslims in the state is very low. Only 4.54 percent of them study in government ITIs. 10.75 percent Muslims study in private/minorities ITIs.

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Just 3.3 percent are enrolled in polytechnics. 6.42 percent of Muslims are in junior colleges (Intermediate), 5.63 percent of them are in Degree Colleges, 5.9 percent in Medical Colleges, 1.05 percent in Engineering Colleges, 4.3 percent in postgraduate colleges.

Regarding ownership, thirty five percent of the Muslims do not have land. Twenty five percent own below one acre, eighteen percent own one to 2.5 acres. Eighteen percent own 2.5 to five acres and only ten percent own above five acres. Only fifteen percent Muslim women are wage earners and only forty nine percent Muslim men are employed.

With regards to enrollment of Muslim children in schools, only forty five percent in the age group of 5-9 years are enrolled. Fifty two percent in the age group of 10-14 years are enrolled. Twenty two percent in the age group of 15-19 years are enrolled. Thirty percent students drop out after fifteen years and six percent after twenty years. Muslims themselves are partly to be blamed for their educational backwardness although Islam has emphasized the importance of learning. In fact the Holy Prophet made education obligatory on all Muslims, men and women.

STATEHOOD FOR TELANGANA

Inclusiveness could not be achieved so far in a bigger State because the voice of the disadvantaged sections remained fragmented. Experience shows that the traditionally entrenched interests are perpetuated in bigger and heterogeneous States because of their easy connectivity arising from their access to large resources, power and influence. The weaker sections, on the other hand, can come together, organize themselves and raise their voice effectively in a relatively homogeneous State because of common history and traditions and hence easy communicability.

Sir, smaller States that are more homogeneous are comparatively more efficient and manageable. Statistics also show that in bigger States the development has been comparatively slower. The States like Haryana, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have shown faster growth after separation from bigger States.

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The Eleventh Plan document, lately approved by the National Development Council gives telling figures, wherein the recently-formed small states fared better than the parent states in regard to Gross Domestic Product targets set for the tenth plan period. A comparison of the targeted growth and that achieved in three such states shows: Chhattisgarh (targeted growth 6.1 per cent, achieved 9.2 per cent), Jharkhand (targeted 6.9 per cent, achieved 11.1 per cent) and Uttarakhand (targeted 6.8 per cent, achieved 8.8 per cent). In contrast, the performance of their parent states, viz. Madhya Pradesh (targeted 7.0 per cent, achieved 4.3 per cent), Bihar (targeted 6.2 per cent, achieved 4.7 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (7.6 per cent, achieved 4.6 per cent) was distinctly lower, falling considerably short of the targets.

This experience suggests that the growth potential of these backward areas remained suppressed for long before their constitutions into new States. Better governance may have also contributed to attracting outside investment as well as to better planning and utilization of resources.

HENCE, WE REQUEST THE HONORABLE JUSTICE SRI KRISHNA COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO CREATE A “SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA”.

Yours faithfully

MUSLIMS OF WARANGAL

1. Inkeshaf Ahmed Parvez,

(H.no.4-8-18, Opposite Police Station, Main road, Hanamkonda. Mobile: 9866573301)

2. Dr. Anees Ahmed Siddiqui

3. Mohammed Zubair,

4. Dr. Shaik Khaleel Ur Rahman

(2-1-1026, Hanamkonda A.P. 506009 Mobile: 9963652786)

5. Dr. Feroze

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6.Mohd. Jaleel Khan

7.Mohammed Riyaz

8.Dr.Raza Malik Khan

9.Akbar Mohiuddin Zia

10.Barkat Bari

11.Shaik Masiuddin Ahmed

12.Dr. Mohammed Masliuddin