

To

Date: 27/ 02/2009

The Hon' Member Secretary

Committee for Consultations on the situation in A.P.

Room No. 248, Vigyan Bhawan Annexe

Moulana Azad Road, NEW DELHI 110011

Dear Sir,

SUB: Views and suggestions on the situation in Andhra Pradesh-

REQUEST FOR "CREATION OF SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA" BY DEMERGING

OF TELANGANA WITH ANDHRA STATE – memorandum submitted - regarding

REF: Your press notification dated 15/02/2010

I 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.

I, as a responsible citizen of our country, with sensibility to the unstable situation in my state of Andhra Pradesh, especially in Telangana, and also as a Muslim residing in Telangana , humbly request the Hon' Committee for Consultations on the situation in Andhra Pradesh to recommend the Central Government to create a **SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA BY DEMERGING OF TELANGANA WITH ANDHRA STATE.**

Because, the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956 by merging Telangana districts of the then State of Hyderabad with the State of Andhra, which was separated from Madras State just three years back in 1953.

This merger was done much against the wishes of Telangana people, that is why there arose a need for the so called " GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT", to pacify the people of Telangana, which 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 anti. Hence, the people of Telangana are demanding the demerging of Telangana with Andhra but not separation from Andhra.

When our country got independence in 1947 there was no State of Andhra Pradesh with Telangana as a part of it. THERE WAS A SEPARATE STATE OF HYDERABAD with a capital of its own and having Telangana in it, in existence from 1947 to 1956 that is, for 9 years and even 224 years prior to independence,

that is from 1724 to 1948 . Whereas the Andhra State with which Telangana was merged was formed in 1953 with a temporary capital and with an eye on the capital of Hyderabad state , Hyderabad. **HENCE THE QUESTION OF SEPARATION DOES NOT ARISE , IT IS ONLY DEMERGING THAT IS BEING CALLED FOR.** The people of Telangana are demanding only for the restoration of their Telangana State with centuries old Hyderabad as its capital.

Sir, the developments from 1956 to till date prove that the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis did not bring about any emotional integration of the people of Telangana with Andhra people, as one language did not unify them.

The merger of Telangana with Andhra was against the recommendation of First States Reorganization Commission headed by Justice Fazal Ali. Releasing the SRC report in 1955, in Para 386, the Commission pointed out, “ After taking all these factors into consideration we have come to the conclusions that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana areas to constitute into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by a two thirds majority the legislature of the residency of Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification.”

The Fazal Ali Commission in the succeeding Paras also stated as follows.

“387. The advantage of this arrangement will be that while the objective of the unification of the Andhras will neither be blurred nor impeded during a period of five or six years, the two governments may have stabilized their administrative machinery and, if possible, also reviewed their land revenue systems etc., the object in view being the attainment of uniformity. The intervening period may incidentally provide an opportunity for allaying apprehensions and achieving the consensus of opinion necessary for a real union between the two States.”

“388 Andhra and Telangana have common interests and we hope these interests will tend to bring the people closer to each other. If, however, our hopes for the development of the environment and conditions congenial to the unification of the two areas do not materialize and if public sentiment in Telangana crystallizes itself against the unification of the two states, Telangana will have to continue as a separate unit. “

But this was never allowed. The leaders of Andhra in the name of Linguistic States did not want to take chance and wait until 1961 and pressurized the Central Government to form Vishalandhra. The main reason for this can be found in the observations of first SRC itself as follows in Para 376.

“ The existing Andhra State has faced a financial problem of some magnitude ever since it was created and in comparison with Telangana the existing Andhra State has a low per capita revenue. Telangana, on the other hand, is much less likely to be faced with financial embarrassment. The

much higher incidence of land revenue in Telangana and an excise revenue of the order of Rs. 5 crores per annum principally explain this difference. “

The first SRC also highlighted the apprehensions of people of Telangana as follows in para 378

“ One of the principal causes of opposition of Vishalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas. In the Telangana districts outside the city of Hyderabad, education is woefully backward. The result is that a lower qualification than in Andhra is accepted for public services. The real fear of the people of Telangana is that if they join Andhra they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra and in this partnership the major partner will derive all the advantages immediately, while Telangana, itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhra.”

History has proved these apprehensions to become true. That is why there is Telangana movement now and also in 1969.

But, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru’s government decided to ignore the SRC recommendations and established a unified Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956.

Now the people of Telangana are doubting the Central Government that even if your Hon’ Committee recommends formation of Telangana will it respect it, when in 1956 it ignored the first SRC recommendation to keep the States of Telangana and Andhra separate up to at least 1961. Many people even think that when on December 9, 2009 Government already decided to start process for formation of Telangana State where was the need for a Committee to examine whether to give Telangana or keep the State united.

Sir, the reasons for the demand for formation of the state of Telangana are as follows.

Firstly, ever since the formation of the Unified State the very first principles of the ‘Gentlemen’s Agreement’ signed by the representatives of both the regions have been ignored. For example the agreement says that the post of the deputy chief minister should be given to a leader from Telangana, in case the Chief Minister is from other regions, has never been followed.

All the governments since the formation of the Unified State – both Congress and non-Congress governments have ignored the ‘Gentlemen’s Agreement’. Since then the policies pursued have been favorable to coastal Andhra. These pertain to jobs in the government and public sector, irrigation projects and policies of education and health. The bias always was toward the non-Telangana areas.

Secondly, the present conjuncture is characterized, and is a result of, the policies pursued by the Telugu Desam and Congress governments over the last several years. The N T Rama Rao regime which came to power in 1983 through the Telugu Desam Party championed the ‘Telugu pride’ and ‘self respect’ vis-à-vis the Centre. Later, NTR shifted the Telugu film industry from Chennai to Hyderabad. This was a huge subterranean shift; from then onwards two processes happened: one, propagation of a discourse of Telugu pride and two, systematic rehabilitation of coastal Andhra interests in Hyderabad.

Thirdly, the subsequent Chandrababu Naidu government qualitatively changed its tack and concentrated on a paradigm shift from NTR-style populism to neo-liberalism. Naidu, in his rule of about a decade, did his best to attract internal investment from coastal Andhra and external investment from the multinational corporate sector in high tech industries. He built the infrastructure needed for this in Hyderabad. There was also systematic exodus of coastal Andhra investors to Hyderabad. The rural sector and agriculture were neglected, which resulted in a large numbers of farmers' suicides; these particularly happened in Telangana. Naidu's focus was Hyderabad.

The TDP lost the elections in 2004. Post-2004, Y S Rajasekhar Reddy changed the political strategy concentrating on rural sector. In a way, both Congress and TDP were responsible for the current Telangana movement and the present imbroglio involving political opportunism leaving to the wind the promises they made to people during elections.

The assertion of Telangana cultural identity today, wherein the protesters are using all the folk media that they can muster, is in direct opposition to the economic and cultural dominance of the aforesaid culture industry.

It is pertinent to note that the coastal Andhra culture industry deliberately humiliates Telangana dialect and culture; it's past and present. All those who belong to culture industry are based in Hyderabad and have expanded their grip over the economy of AP and Hyderabad. Therefore they need Hyderabad. No matter what happens to its hinterland.

SO FAR, THE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN LED LARGELY BY THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF MAJOR POLITICAL GROUPINGS. THE SITUATION TODAY IS THAT THE MOVEMENT HAS SPREAD TO RURAL AREAS AND GRASSROOTS. ALL SECTIONS OF PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES ARE AGITATING FOR TELANGANA CUTTING ACROSS PARTY LINES. NOT ONLY STUDENTS BUT THE ACTIVISTS OF TELANGANA ARE ALSO COMMITTING DAILY SUICIDES IN DESPERATION. THIS SHOULD BE THE MOST OPPORTUNE TIME FOR THE CENTRE TO DECLARE TELANGANA. OR OTHERWISE ENMITY MAY DEVELOP BETWEEN BOTH THE PEOPLE OF TELANGANA AND ANDHRA LEADING TO EVEN MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

The December 9 declaration of the Centre has aroused separate State aspirations among all the sections of people and they are unwilling till a separate State is created. The sudden Unified Andhra movement is only in reaction to the Centre's statement on December 9. Why this movement was not started when a separate political party (TRS) was launched in 2001 with the single purpose of formation of Telangana.

The 'Unified State' protagonists do not have much to lose if they accede to the demand, because even under Telangana state, Hyderabad will retain its diversity. The Seemandhra students fears that they will lose job opportunities in Hyderabad if Telangana is created are unfounded. Most of the jobs in Hyderabad are in private sector, especially in I.T. industry are open to all the Indians. Are not students of AP working in IT sector in Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai etc.

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.

The aim of democracy is to meet the aspirations of the people. How long the people of Telangana will be denied their aspirations to have their own State and rule their own State? The Hon' Justice Sri Krishna Committee may recognize the genuine aspirations of Telangana people and make strong recommendations to fulfill them. The task before the Hon' Justice Sri Krishna Committee is to see how the genuine urge for Telangana can be accommodated neither making Hyderabad a Union Territory nor yielding to the pressures of the coastal Andhra lobbies.

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. Muslims have already declared their stance for a separate State of Telangana. They do not consider language as the only valid basis for the formation of a State. There can be two States with one language that is Telugu. Muslims want development, equality of opportunity and justice to be the basis of the formation of Telangana. Muslims also demand their their share in education and employment opportunities and refuse denial of their rights on the grounds of religion.

Recently the AP High Court struck down 4% reservation to Muslims saying these were provided on the grounds of religion. 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.

THE ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND FACTS FOR SEPARATE TELANGANA ARE AS FOLLOWS.

45% of the state income comes from Telangana region. When it comes to utilization of funds, the share of Telangana is only 28%.

Normally canals are dug to supply water to the crops from rivers for cultivation. The amount of land cultivated through canals in just Guntur district is more than the land cultivated with canals in entire Telangana region.

Nagarjuna Sagar dam is built in Nalgonda district which is in Telangana but majority of the water from the dam is used for Krishna and Guntur district. The original dam was supposed to be build much ahead of its present location but the location was changed so that it falls in the Telangana region. Due to the construction of the dam several hectares of Lime stone mines vanished as part of the dam back waters. Everyone knows that lime stone is used for producing cement. Even the natural resources were not allowed to remain.

Fluorinated water problem is only in Nalgonda district which has not been resolved since decades.

Two major rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra enter the state of AP in the district of Mahaboobnagar (the biggest district in Telangana) but the district always remains the worst draught hit area along with Anantapur, because there is no project and process with which the water can be utilized. The plans for utilization have been pending for decades.

RDS (Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme) is build in Mahaboobnagar to provide water to 85000 hectares of

land in the district. The leaders of Rayalaseema blasted the gates of RDS and water is supplied to KC (Kurnool-Kadapa) canal while only remaining water, if any, is supplied to the lands in Mahaboobnagar

3 TMC of water from Gandipet is sufficient to supply drinking water to Hyderabad city. Every year 1700 TMC of water is wasted and is flown into Bay of Bengal from river Godavari. Starting from Nizamabad to Bay of Bengal there is no project allowed to build on Godavari. If it is built leaders in Godavari districts fear that the fertile lands in the area may fall short of water. If the Godavari water is utilized properly, there will be no scarcity for food grains in our state.

In Telangana regions, only few areas cultivate one crop a year and very rarely two crops a year while most of the land doesn't even cultivate single crop. In both the Godavari districts, Krishna and Guntur district, two crops a year is common and there are times where even 3 crops a year are cultivated. The only reason is WATER.

G.O number 610 is the longest non implemented G.O in the history of AP. The G.O was issued in 1986 by late NTR who was then the CM of AP, which is not yet completely implemented.

33% of the population in Mahaboobnagar district has left the district for livelihood to different parts of the state due to draught and majority of them are working as daily labour. No other district has so many people who fled the home place due to lack of livelihood and working as daily labor.

There are 25 plus government degree colleges in Krishna, Kadapa and Guntur district while there is not even a single government degree college in Ranga Reddy district.

In between 2005-2008 government sold lands worth Rs. 20000 crores in and around Hyderabad which was utilized to build projects in Rayalaseema and Andhra.

Not even a single project was completed in Telangana in the last 5 years while several projects were completed in Andhra and Rayalaseema.

THE OTHER STATISTICS DEPICTING DISCRIMINATION IS AS FOLLOWS

Catchment area of Krishna Basin

Rayalaseema 18%
Andhra 13%
Telangana 69%
Allocation of Krishna water as per tribunal recommendation=
Rayalaseema 16%
Andhra 49%
Telangana 35%
Actual utilization
Rayalaseema 13%
Andhra 87%
Telangana less than 1%

Godavari river catchment area

Telangana 79% (1170 TMC)

Andhra 21% (310 TMC)

Utilization of Godavari waters

Andhra 23% (320 TMC i.e. 110% of allotted)
Telangana 9.6 % (143 TMC)
405 TMC is being diverted to Andhra via Polavaram project

Total loss of water share of Telangana merging with Andhra is 1125 TMC. With estimation of 1 TMC to serve 10,000 acres, total cultivation land Telangana lost is 11, 25,000 acres.

There are 10 districts in Telangana, 9 in Andhra, 4 in Rayalaseema. Out of these 7 districts in Telangana, 3 in Andhra and 1 in Rayalaseema are considered severely backward districts which means 70% of districts in Telangana are backward while in Andhra 35% and in Rayalaseema 25%

65% of Industries in Telangana are owned by Andhra. One Telangana person (close relative of Sri Jaipal Reddy) tried to start industry in west Godavari, he was harassed and tormented so much that he gave it up half way through.

From past 50 years AP got nearly 40 major projects in which 37 went to Seemandhra region

Telangana side:

- SLBC (30 TMC) not taken up
- SLBC beyond Musi river (20 TMC) not taken up
- RDS extension (10 TMC) not taken up
- LIS to high level areas in Mahabubnagar not taken up
- Bheema LIS 20 TMC under construction for many years

Seemandhra side:

- Telugu Ganga project (29 TMC) completed
- SRBC (19 TMC) completed
- KC canal extension completed (10 TMC)
- Upland areas Brahmamgari matham reservoir (10 TMC) completed
- SRBC beyond Gorakallu (20TMC) under construction
- Puchintala evaporation losses (5 TMC) under construction
- Veligonda not recommended project (40 TMC) almost completed
- Handrineeva sujala sarvanthi not recommended (38 TMC) almost completed
- Galerunagari sujala sravanthi not recommended (38 TMC) is under construction

Pothireddypadu regulator was originally created for drinking water to Chennai with 5 TMC. Gradually 5 projects were 'piggy backed' & augmented to canal. In the name of Chennai drinking water, Rayalaseema leaders wanted to take away the entire waters of Srisailam reservoir.

Veligonda project is being constructed on war footing basis. This will drain 60 TMC of water from Srisailam. This project is not allotted (water share by tribunal) and do not have clearance till now.

Handrineeva Srujana Sravanthi, not allotted not cleared project is going on war footing now. It will run through Chittoor via Anantapur.

SLBC - Srisailem Left Bank Canal, despite of all recommendations, Clearances and permissions never started. This would have provided 30 TMC for 3 Lakh acres in Nalgonda district.

Manuguru thermal power station proposed by Central govt due to proximity of coal mines was lobbied to be shifted to Vijayawada, transporting coal from Telangana (Singareni). This led to shortage of power due to pump set usage by Telangana farmers.

Ramagundam super thermal power station (2500 MW) transferred to NTPC, crippling power ownership of state by which we get only 27% of power produced and rest is pooled in national grid.

Dummugudem Hydel power station never even started construction – this remained a promise on paper.

Icchampalli power (975 MW) project never started.

If Mumbai is not a free-zone, Delhi is not a freezone, Kolkatta is not a freezone, Chennai is not a freezone, Pune is not a freezone ... why should Hyderabad be a freezone ?

1953 Andhra Pradesh the area irrigated under TANKS in the Telangana 11 lakh acres. Now it is hardly 6.5 lakh acres.

**Andhra 9 districts – funds spent on education – Rs 1308.56 Crores
Rayalaseema 4 dist – funds spent on education – Rs 382.87 Crores
Telangana 10 districts – funds spent on education – Rs 163.39 Crores**

Literacy – Andhra (9 districts) 42%, Rayalaseema (4 districts) 38%,
Telangana (10 districts) 30%

**Andhra 9 districts – schools 26,800
Rayalaseema 4 dist – schools 13,000
Telangana 10 dist – 17,954**

Hospitals : Andhra (9 dist) 666, Rayalaseema (4 dist) 303,
Telangana (10 dist) 270

**Total Government employees : Seemandhra (13 districts) 9 lakhs,
Telangana (10 dist) 3 lakhs**

IAS, IPS and IFS officers (Civil Services) – Andhra (9 dist) 225,
Rayalaseema (4 dist) 50, Telangana (10 dist) 60

**Industries (small, medium and large) – Andhra (9 dist) 6,100,
Rayalaseema (4 dist) 773, Telangana (10 dist) 1250**

Power Utilization : Andhra (9 dist) 54% - Rayalaseema (4 dist) 23% -
Telangana (10 dist) 23%

Nagarjuna Sagar project : Andhra submerged land = 0, cultivation land 20 lakh acres. Telangana submerged land = 100%, cultivation land 4.5 lakh acres

Polavaram project is submerging 250 small villages in Telangana, displacing 5 lakh tribal's are going to provide lakhs of acres cultivation land to Andhra.

Grant-in-aid Private Degree colleges: Andhra (9 dist) - 96, Rayalaseema (4 dist) - 32, Telangana (10 dist) - 30

There are more than 130 posts of heads of departments. Out of them only 7 or 8 are held by the officers belonging to the Telangana region.

Sales Tax collection (2001- 2002) : Andhra 21%, Rayalaseema 5%, Telangana 74%

Excise Collections (2001-2002) : Andhra 24%, Rayalaseema 10%, Telangana 66%

Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission board members so far : 8 from Andhra, 6 from Rayalaseema and 2 from Telangana.

Telanganites constitutes 23% in all industries in Telangana area, 0% in Andhra, Rayalaseema area

All housing board colonies in capital city – 93% people are from Seemandhra.

Govt Libraries : Andhra (9 districts) 630, Rayalaseema (4 dist) 243, Telangana (10 dist) 450.

In 70's – Jubilee hills lands were purchased at Rs 105 per acre. Total acres 1400. All Telanganites living in that area were thrown out; Jubi lee hills housing society did not have a single Telanganite.

Panchayat Raj divisions : Andhra (9 dist) 883, Rayalaseema (4 dist) 342, Telangana (10 dist) 295.

100% power of Vizag thermal (Simhadri) is being used for Andhra only, but 27% power of Ramagundam is being used for A.P.

82% of farmers are depending on private loans in Telangana

If development was the justification for keeping an alien ruler in place, India should have never been free from British rule .

There was no single drop of water in Palanadu 350yrs ago, it was like a desert. Now, entire Telangana canal irrigation land is less than Guntur dist alone.

Rs 60 crores of surplus budget was the pride of Telangana in 1948. When Andhra state was formed – it had only 1 Crore in hand given by Madras Government and Shri Raj Gopalachari said 'Get lost from here'.

Government buys sugar cane from farmers (per quintal) in
Andhra – Rs 1200, Telangana –Rs 890
Andhra lands are canal cultivated – Telangana depend on bore wells.

Andhrites converted Telangana -WAKF lands in to revenue lands in the era of real estate boom. Lanco is main culprit in this. Muslim shouted 'go back' at Lagadapati .

150 forts are about to ruin in the Telangana which were built by various dynasties. They are symbols of great cultural heritage.

Hyd Central University is filled with Andhraits – every Central University in India has 60% reserved for local region. Except HCU.

Pranahita project, there is no staff, no sufficient funding, don't even have proper office, but Andhra ruler says project will be completed 4yrs

There are never any difficulties in construction of irrigation projects in Andhra. But why irregularities, corruption, delays in Telangana projects?

Mahabubnagar 35lakhs population, migration 14 lakhs, 350km of Krishna stretch, there is no drinking water or irrigation water.

How many JNTU colleges should be there in 10 dist of Telangana, if 2 are in 4 districts of Rayalaseema ?

450 tribal villages, millions of tons of limestone, rich minerals, lot of natural biodiversity...are going to submerge if Polavaram project is built

Seemandhra revenue 38.5% - Expenditure 49%, Telangana revenue 61.5% - Expenditure 51%

Jallianwala bagh, General Dyer, 1919 yr - 379 shot dead. Telangana, Kasu Brahmananda Reddy, 1969 - 370 students shot dead.

WHO declared Nalgonda dist affected with fluorosis so much that it is moving towards No Man Zone.

While merging with Andhra leaders agreed to continue Mulki rules in Telangana. As per this 100% employees in Telangana should be from Telangana only. Nizam formulated Mulki rules in 1919, a person to get job in they must be Telangana from 15yrs, but now Andhra rulers reduced the period to 4yrs.

Seemandhrites got 28000 jobs in Telangana by getting bogus mulki certificates between 1956-1968. Between 1975 to 1985 again 58000 by violating presidential order.

In 1969 students and employees agitated against 28000 jobs by Andhra. Andhra rulers killed 370 students. In 1972, Andhra rulers managed to annul Supreme Court judgment by parliament, then 6 point formula was introduced for jobs. As per this formula Telangana split into zone 5, zone 6. As per presidential order Telangana people should get reservation 80% dist posts, 70% zonal posts, 60% Gazetted posts. Remaining 20%, 30%, 40% shall be open to other regions . What's happening now ?

In 1985, 610 GO for transfer of 58000 employs from Telangana, but this GO is never implemented. That too 610 GO is restricted to 102 departments only, out of 250 Government departments. In 2001, Chandra Babu Naidu (CM) appointed Girglani Commission which submitted report in 2004 that 2 lakh Seemandhra employees are working in Telangana.

Only 23% Singareni coal is used in Telangana. Remaining 77% is being drained out to other places.

**Per Capita Funds allocation to Student in Universities.
SV University - Rs. 37500, Andhra University - Rs 35500
SK University - Rs 25000, Nagarjuna University - Rs 22700
OU - Rs 17400, K.U - Rs 14000**

Cultivation land (Lakh Acres) before 1956

Andhra 30.65, Telangana 18.20
In 2004, Andhra 69.27, Telangana 18.00

Kothagudem thermal power station sabotaged on purpose to obtain repair contracts to Andhra contractors in 1978, this is confirmed in single man commission (Sundar Ramaiah commission – 1979)

Technically it is possible to develop water grid to benefit Telangana, Rayalaseema and Andhra regions – it would match in comparison with Mississippi river water system (USA), Three Gorges river system (China), Nile river (Aswan dam) Africa and Rhine river system Europe. Similar models were conceived by intellectuals but are trashed by Andhra rulers and pseudo intellectuals because they will benefit Telangana.

1969 - after Jai Telangana movement 'All Party Accord' was formulated, scrapped within 6 months. Than 8-point formula, 5-point formula was announced. Then Supreme Court upheld Mulki rules. Andhra elites could not digest it, launched Jai Andhra movement. Central Government yielded as usual to elites tactics. Then 6 point formula. Even this is being violated royally many times, robbing Telangana its rightful share.

Nagarjuna Sagar initially meant to benefit Andhra and Telangana. Later on it is modified in such a way that 75% of the benefit is accruing to Andhra reducing the share of Telangana region to just 25%. Andhra settlers own 50% of these 25% utilization lands.

Singur project was originally designed to meet primarily the irrigation needs of Medak and Nizamabad districts. But it is now solely used for meeting the requirements of capital city.

Jurala Project which is the first project on river Krishna meant for Telangana, is the smallest of all the projects built on this river. The Bachawat Tribunal allocated just 17.5 TMC ft. water for this project, and the state government reduced its storage capacity to 60% ft. But the actual utilization so far has not been more than 10%

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, was to irrigate 87500 acres in Mahabubnagar. The Bachawat Tribunal also allocated 15.90 TMC ft. of water for this project. This water has to pass through a canal in Raichur district of Karnataka State. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh landlords of Rayalaseema blasted the gates with bombs and diverted water to their land. Since then Govt never even tried to reconstruct the gates.

Two major projects proposed on river Godavari are Ichampally and Polavaram. Ichampally is meant for Telangana and Polavaram for Andhra. The irrigation potential of Polavaram Project would be 6 to 7 times more than the irrigation potential of Ichampally. Ichampally is going to be primarily a power project not a irrigation project!

Andhra lands are irrigated by canal irrigation i.e. with tax payer's money. Andhra farmer pays Rs 200 - 300 per annum as water charges. Telangana lands are irrigated by bore wells, entire cost is on the farmer. Digging, power, bore well, motor, pipes. He struggles with fluctuations in power supplies with irregularities and pathetic power distribution pattern in Telangana.

Ramagundam is in heart of coal belt ... Fertilizer plant is closed showing a reason as poor quality of coal. NTPC is running with same coal, VTPS is running with same coal. Subsequently, Fertilizer plants are started in Nellore and Andhra.

Based on the proportionality at least 40% of jobs, i.e. 6 lakhs should have gone to Telangana. But the total number of jobs now occupied by them is less than 3 lakhs.

1972, PV Narasimha Rao made an attempt to implement the verdict of Supreme Court validating the Mulki Rules. The verdict was in favor of Telangana. Seemandhra gave outrageous reaction, he lost his Chief Minister ship.

Daily wage workers working in industries – from Andhra (9 districts) 3.16 lakhs, from Rayalaseema (4 districts)– 0.7 lakhs, Telangana (10 district) 0.81 lakhs.

Andhra controlled media never highlighted migration of 15 lakh people out of 24lakh population from Mahabubnagar due to draught conditions.

Proportional representation says Telangana should get 42% jobs in the Secretariat, but only 9% are working now. How can a people representative, MLA, MLC can get a work done if 91% do not help ?

Metro Rail project is being designed dilapidating 5000 shops, 2500 houses, 147 schools, 120 hospitals, 60 Temples, Mosques and Churches. Historical monuments will disappear. All shops and complexes throughout Metro rail route are with Seemandhra people.

Despite 69% Krishna, 79% Godavari flows through Telangana, irrigation cost is Rs.1500.acre. 13% of Krishna, 21% Godavari flows through Andhra irrigation cost is Rs.150.acre.

Since 1956 to date, the additional irrigation potential created in Telangana is only 5%

There are 10,000+ Industrial units in Telangana, 1200 are owned by Telanganites, 6500 are owned by Seemandhra, rest are by outsiders.

Proportionally Telangana should be given about 43% in budget allocation, Since 1953, it never exceeded 30%. Yet Telangana contributes 42% of revenue to the state exchequer.

Nizamsagar was built in 1931 to serve Nizamabad and Medak about 2.7 lakh acres of land. It was neglected for maintenance and improvements, now satellite images prove that all its 83 tributaries, 243 distributaries have been silted up and eroded. World bank sanctioned 30 crores for the project, which was never spent. The project now going to be almost useless.

In Andhra region every year two crops are cultivated because of water availability, in Telangana a single crop will be cultivated with great difficulty.

Technical institutions wise, 26 are in Telangana, 54 are in Andhra. 20 polytechnics in Telangana, 70 in Andhra. 2 Medical colleges in Telangana, 6 in Andhra.

British build Railways, Administrative Services, Post and Telegraph, installed democratic institutions, judiciary, rule of law, and built the cities of Kolkata, Mumbai , Chennai, and New Delhi. British did not claim any of these when they had to leave India. Seemandhra people are making big hue and cry clamoring for Hyderabad claiming they have built the city. In 400 yrs of Hyderabad history, how many years did they contribute for the 'development'? They developed their business and real estate calling it Hyderabad development. So they don't want to give it to Telangana.

SIR, FROM THE ABOVE IT IS CLEAR THAT THERE IS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TELENGANA IN ALL SPHERES. IF TELANGANA IS GRANTED IT WILL DEVELOP ACCORDING TO ITS OWN ACCORD.

The genesis of present situation in AP was on the night of Dec 9 2009. On Dec 9 2009, The Home Minister of Govt of India had made an announcement saying that they are initiating the process of formation of Telangana State. On that night all people of Telangana celebrated throughout night by bursting crackers and dancing on the roads. But their happiness was short lived. It did not last even for 24 hours. The flood of resignations by MLA's and MP's of Andhra areas killed their happiness and triggered suicides by students and people of Telangana which are daily continuing even today. Then, after hectic lobbying by the selfish leaders of Andhra for their businesses and real estate in Hyderabad, the Central Government changed it's stand again and again and appointed Hon' Justice Sri Krishna Committee to look into demands of Telangana and United Andhra.

I HUMMBLY SUBMIT TO HON' JUSTICE SRI KRISHNA COMMITTEE THAT RIGHT FROM FIRST SRC, HISTORY IS IN FAVOUR OF A SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA, FACTS AND PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE ARE IN FAVOUR OF FORMATION OF TELANGANA AND REQUEST TO RECOMMEND FOR FORMATION OF TELANGANA STATE.

IT WILL BE IN THE BEST INTREST OF BOTH ANDHRA AND TELANGANA TO BECOME TWO STATES AND PROSPER SEPARATELY WITHOUT NURSING GRUDGES AGAINST ONE ANOTHER.

The people of Telangana feel that they are being discriminated, their resources and jobs taken away and costly lands in Telangana particularly around Hyderabad occupied by Andhra people.

So there are many reasons for the formation of Telangana State, at least to prevent their area from being exploited, even if assumed that there are no special benefits if they are separated from Andhra people.

Yours faithfully

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