

AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

To

Date: 05/ 04/2010

The Member Secretary,

Justice Sree 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:* AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA—THE ONLY SOLUTION IS “FORMATION OF SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA” – SUBMITTED - REGARDING**

REF: 1.Your Press Notification dated 15/02/2010

2. My previous letter to Committee dated 27/02/2010

In continuation to my earlier letter in the reference (2) cited above, I submit the following to the Hon' Justice Sree Krishna Committee for Consultations on the situation in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the Honorable Committee by this time might have received more than 20,000 representations. It is apparent that the people and parties from Andhra areas are demanding for continuation of united Andhra Pradesh, whereas the people and parties from Telangana are demanding for Statehood to Telangana.

BUT SIR, IS THERE ANY REPRESENTATION FROM NATIVE TELANGANA PEOPLE TO KEEP THE STATE UNITED?

Obviously there won't be any such representation. Because, Telangana people are undergoing exploitation at the hands of Andhra people in many areas which have become chronic areas of conflict between both the people. Andhra people have eternal benefit in continuation of A.P. State and Telangana people have eternal loss in continuation of A.P. State. HENCE ARE DEMANDING FOR THE DEMERGER OF TELANGANA FROM ANDHRA PRADESH.

I ALSO WOULD LIKE TO BRING TO YOUR KIND NOTICE THAT EVEN IN ANDHRA, THERE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE IN FAVOUR OF “SEPARATE ANDHRA STATE” AND SUBMITTED MEMORANDA ACCORDINGLY.

WHY SOME ANDHRA PEOPLE ARE DEMANDING UNITED A.P. IS BECAUSE, THEY HAVE BENEFIT IN IT. HAD TELANGANA PEOPLE ALSO HAVE BENEFITS IN UNITED A.P. THEY ALSO WOULD HAVE ASKED FOR IT. **BUT THE TRUTH IS OTHER WISE.**

AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

Telangana was forcibly merged with Andhra in 1956 against the wishes of people of Telangana and SRC recommendations. NO STATE HAS BEEN FORMED IN INDIA BY FORCIBLY MERGING TWO STATES EXCEPT “ANDHRA PRADESH”.

Following are some of the main areas of chronic conflict between Telangana and Andhra, because of which Telangana people are getting agitated from 1956 to till date, the solution of which lies only in the “FORMATION OF SEPARATE STATE OF TELANGANA” .

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. WATER or IRRIGATION | 2.DISCRIMINATION IN POWER PROJECTS |
| 3. EMPLOYMENT | 4.SURPLUS BUDGET OF TELANGANA |
| 5. EDUCATION | 6. INDUSTRIES |
| 7. SHARE OF POLITICAL POWER | 8. HYDERABAD |

1. WATER OR IRRIGATION

This is the biggest grievance of the Telangana people.

Water is the lifeline for human life and we all know that all cities in the world are established around rivers. Water powers economic growth through commercial crops and with canal irrigation systems, there is no limit for human development. This is what exactly happened in Andhra. With major irrigation projects, and a political leadership always biased in their favor, Andhraites got better irrigation opportunities via canals and improved acreage of farming.

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF IRRIGATION IN TELANGANA ARE AS FOLLOWS:

55 years after merger with Andhra the additional irrigation facility provided to Telangana is only 15 TMC

During the period from 1956-1998 there was 22% fall in cultivated land in Telangana. During the same period there was a rise of 4.25% cultivated land in Coastal Andhra.

TOTAL LOSS OF WATER SHARE OF TELANGANA MERGING WITH ANDHRA IS 1125 TMC. 1 TMC SERVES 10000 ACRES, i.e. TOTAL CULTIVATION LAND LOST IN TELANGANA IS 11, 25,000 ACRES.

In 1956 total cultivated land in Telangana under tanks was 10.68 lakhs hectares. It came down to 7.47 lakhs hectares in 1995.

GODAVARI FLOWS 600 KM. IN TELANGANA AND 150 KM. IN ANDHRA, BUT TWO CROPS FOR THEM AND WITH DIFFICULTY ONLY ONE CROP FOR US THAT TOO IN SMALL AREA.

10,000 farmers committed suicides in Telangana unable to pay back the debt.

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IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN ANDHRA THROUGH MAJOR PROJECTS IS 62.11 LAKH ACRES AND THROUGH MEDIUM PROJECTS IS 7.82 LAKH ACRES. THAT IS TOTAL OF ABOUT 70 LAKH ACRES. WHERE AS IN TELANGANA IT IS 24.62 LAKH ACRES THROUGH MAJOR PROJECTS AND 3.83 LAKH ACRES THROUGH MEDIUM PROJECTS. THAT IS TOTAL OF ABOUT 28 LAKH ACRES.

Telangana is encircled by two major rivers of south India i.e., Krishna and Godavari. Within the State of A. P., 69% of catchment area of river Krishna and 79% of catchment area of river Godavari are in the Telangana region. In addition, most of the tributaries of these rivers traverse its length and breadth. If waters of these rivers flowing through the region are properly utilized, almost every acre of cultivable land available in Telangana could be provided with assured irrigation facilities and every village could be provided with assured drinking water facilities.

But Telangana has been denied its rightful share in the river waters by the successive governments during the last 54 years, irrespective of the parties and leaders in power. In Telangana regions, only few areas cultivate one crop a year and very rarely two crops, while most of the land doesn't even cultivate single crop. Despite 69% Krishna and 79% Godavari flows through Telangana, the lands in Telangana have been converted to deserts.

The lands in Telangana depend on bore wells and entire cost of operations such as digging, power, bore well, motor, pipes etc which include to the total irrigation cost of Rs.1500/acre is on the farmer whereas 13% of Krishna, 21% Godavari flows through Andhra and the total irrigation cost there is just Rs.150/acre, because of canal waters supplied by Government.

RIVER KRISHNA

While determining the share of waters of river Krishna among the three riparian States i.e., Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, the Bachawat Tribunal allocated 811 TMC ft. of water to Andhra Pradesh. The allocation of water among different regions of the State has, however, been the prerogative of the State government. If catchment area is taken as the criterion for allocation of waters between different regions of the State, as is normally done between different States of the country, Telangana should get 69% of the 811 TMC ft. If cultivable area, rainfall, subsoil levels of water, etc., also are taken into account Telangana region would be entitled to not less than 70% of the total quantum of water allocated to State. **But the allocation made for the projects in the Telangana region was only around 32%. If the actual utilization of water is taken into account it is only about 10 to 11%.**

FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF TO SHOW HOW TELANGANA WATER RESOURCES WERE EXPLOITED. ACTUALLY IT TAKES TENS OF PAGES TO EXPLAIN THE FRAUD PLAYED BY ANDHRA ON TELANGANA TO ROB IT'S WATERS :

NAGARJUNA SAGAR: Built on: River Krishna, Location: Nalgonda district.

Telangana was supposed to get 70% of water share as per original agreement. **Cheating and, greed played a big role in moving the project site 19 km downstream (from the original site of Ileswaram proposed by Nizam) thereby making it impossible for Telangana to get its share.** Andhraites cheated us in the name of increased catchment area. Nagarjuna Sagar meant to benefit Andhra and Telangana regions is modified in such a way that 75% of the benefit is accruing to Coastal Andhra reducing the share of Telangana region to just 25%. Consequently,

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an area of more than 15 lakh acres is getting irrigation facilities for the first crop and more than half of it for the second crop in the coastal districts. But the Telangana area gets this facility hardly for 5 lakh acres. Further, settlers migrated from the Andhra area own nearly half of these lands. Due to the construction of the dam several hectares of Lime stone mines vanished as part of the dam back waters. 21 villages of Nalgonda district got submerged.

SINGUR PROJECT: Singur Project was built on Manjeera River to irrigate the fields of Medak but it was used to quench thirst of Hyderabad which is filled with settlers. **As a result one lakh acres of cultivable land is deprived of irrigation**

SRISAILAM DAM: Built on: River Krishna, Location: Kurnool district of Rayalaseema Srisailam Project which was originally a power project is now converted into a multipurpose project. **Yet the Telangana region does not get even a single drop of water from it.** It has only a right bank canal to facilitate irrigation in the Rayalaseema region. Further, its capacity has been increased by 3 times when compared to what was originally contemplated. It has now three sluices - one for the Srisailam Right Branch Canal, one for the Telugu Ganga Project and the other styled as Escape Channel. This project has the potential to irrigate 6 to 7 lakh acres of land in the Rayalaseema and Nellore district besides providing Drinking water to Chennai city.

But the left bank canal meant for the benefit of Telangana region has been abandoned. The canal which is now styled as the Srisailam Left Bank Canal (SLBC) and rechristened as Alimineti Madhava Reddy Project is a misnomer. It is neither on the left bank of Srisailam Project nor does it draw water from the Srisailam Reservoir. It is, in fact, a lift irrigation project on the Nagarjuna Sagar dam. When completed it can irrigate hardly about 1.5 lakh acres. Further it is also contemplated to draw water from this canal to meet the drinking water requirements of capital city. If it happens the SLBC will become another Singur.

TUNGABHADRA: Built on River Tungabhadra Nizam started the project in 1948 and is supposed to give 20TMC (Thousand Million Cubic Feet) of water to Mahaboobnagar, but the canal which was to siphon water till Mahaboobnagar **was stopped abruptly.**

Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, taken up before the formation of Andhra Pradesh by the then government of Hyderabad was envisaged to provide irrigation facilities to 87500 acres in Mahabubnagar district of Telangana region. **The Bachawat Tribunal also allocated 15.90 TMC ft. of water for this project. BUT IN PRACTICE ONLY 3 TMC WATER IS MADE AVAILABLE.** This water has to pass through a canal in Raichur district of Karnataka State. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh the leaders of Rayalaseema blasted the gates of RDS and water is supplied to KC (Kurnool-Cadapa) canal while only remaining water, if any, is supplied to the lands in Mahaboobnagar.

RIVER GODAVARI

The Ganges of the south flows in Telangana almost 600 miles, yet Sriram Sagar is a lone project of this mighty river, even this project grounded 43 years ago, still in its first phase. Of proposed irrigation was a 16 lakh acre but hardly 6 lacs got irrigated. Iccham palli a lift irrigation project initially proposed by Nizam Govt years ago, but still pending to complete and lost hope of completion. Other pending projects under River Godavari are - Yellampalli,

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Devadula, Dummugudem, Lendi, Gutpa, Alisagar, Pranahita, Lower Penuganga and most other projects of Godavari and its tributaries, **which are mostly lift irrigation schemes without assured power supply for which capacity is not at all created.**

Of the three regions of the State, Telangana has the largest area, with 11,48,000 sq km, followed by coastal Andhra with 9,28,000 sq km. The cultivable area is estimated at 64,02,358 hectares in Telangana and 46,33,304 hectares in the Coastal Andhra. **But 13,12,795 hectares or 28.33 percent of the cultivable land in the Coastal Andhra is being irrigated under canal irrigation system, whereas 2,66,964 hectares or 4.17 percent of the cultivable land in Telangana is receiving canal waters of Godavari.**

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN TELANGANA SO FAR IS RS. 4005 CRORES WHILE THAT SPENT IN COASTAL ANDHRA IS RS. 19,693.50 CRORES, NEARLY **FIVE TIMES HIGHER. IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE, WHILE TELANGANA GOT A MERE 15.5 PERCENT, COASTAL ANDHRA GOT 76 PERCENT.**

The Bachawat Tribunal allocated 1480 TMC ft. of water to Andhra Pradesh, but half of this water is yet to be utilized. The Coastal Andhra region has been the major beneficiary of the water already utilized. The other two major projects proposed on river Godavari are Ichampally and Polavaram. Ichampally is meant for Telangana and Polavaram for Coastal Andhra. The irrigation potential of Polavaram Project would be 6 to 7 times more than the irrigation potential of Ichampally. Further, Ichampally is going to be primarily a power project because of the inter-state issues involved. If that is going to happen, **Ichampally would ultimately become a balancing reservoir to ensure a perennial flow of water into Polavaram first and Dawaleswaram next. Consequently Telangana would be permanently doomed.** The other projects Sri Ram Sagar Project Stage II, Sri Ram Sagar Flood Flow Canal and barrages at Yellampalli and Dummagudem even if they are completed –which is a big if- **all of them put together will not have a capacity to utilize more than 50 TMC ft. of water.**

Regional Disparities:

Because of the factors enumerated above the benefit of irrigation through the canal system under major irrigation projects is accruing substantially, i.e. **74.25%, to the Coastal Andhra region. While the share of Telangana is just 18.20%, the remaining 7.55% goes to the Rayalaseema region. CONSEQUENTLY, THE FARMERS IN TELANGANA DEPEND MOSTLY ON WELL IRRIGATION WHICH IS BECOMING PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE DAY BY DAY, LEADING MANY TIMES TO SUICIDES BY FARMERS.**

Well Irrigation

In this situation the farmers of Telangana are left with only one alternative i.e., well irrigation. But the well irrigation has many disadvantages as compared to canal irrigation. Canal irrigation is ensured by the government by spending on construction of dams, digging of canals and supplying water to the fields every season. The entire cost is borne by the government i.e., spending tax-payers money. In return the farmer pays about 200 to 250 rupees per acre per annum as water charges. It is extremely negligible when compared to the huge amounts spent by the government. This practice is necessary to support agriculture sector in any region or in any State for that matter. Therefore, no one will grudge this.

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But the same facility is not extended to a majority of farmers in Telangana who depend mostly on well irrigation. The farmer will have to pay from his pocket for sinking well and for buying a pump-set. In addition he has to pay power tariff which is increased every year. He has to also incur huge expenses on getting the water pumps repaired as they are frequently damaged because of erratic fluctuations in voltage. As a result, a farmer in the Telangana region depending on well irrigation is compelled to spend 2 to 3 thousand rupees per acre per annum in addition to capital investment on sinking well and installing pump-set.

THE REGIONAL DISPARITIES WILL CONTINUE FURTHER IN A UNIFIED A.P. THE IRRIGATION PROBLEMS IN TELANGANA CAN BE ADDRESSED ADEQUATELY ONLY IF TELANGANA ATTAINS STATEHOOD.

DRINKING WATER:

Further there is pathetic supply of drinking water throughout Telangana, especially in Nalgonda district. It is affected by excess of fluoride in the drinking water, as they do not have river Krishna water for drinking even though River Krishna flow in this district about **100 km**. Local people have been demanding supply of water from River Krishna for 30 years. The estimated cost according to experts is 12 billion rupees. In 600 villages, about 300,000 people are affected by excess of fluoride in the underground water. 10,000 people are totally crippled. People with paralyzing bone diseases, stooped backs, crooked hands and legs, deformed teeth, blindness and other handicaps are common sight in the district.

2. DISCRIMINATION IN POWER PROJECTS

Though Telangana has river water sources to cultivate 50 lakh acres, sufficient projects have not been taken up. Due to this majority of farmers in Telangana depend on bore wells for which power supply is also adequately not provided. **Though the demand for power in Telangana is 56%, capacity created is only 34%. Whereas in Andhra though the demand is 44%, capacity created is 66%.** Some examples of discrimination in power sector is as follows.

1. Manugur power project in Khammam district was shifted to Vijayawada in 1973.
2. Gas supply not sanctioned to 2100 MW power plant envisaged in Karimnagar, but gas was sanctioned to 7000 MW power plant of Vijayawada MP, Lagadapati and other Andhra investors.
3. Though 600 MW power plant envisaged in Sattupally, has allotments for water, land and coal still it is not sanctioned.
4. Where as Rayala seema power plant set up in 1980 in Kadapa district in Maddunur, even though no source of water and coal, is being run by Telangana Singareni coal.
5. Ramagundam power plant was handed over to NTPC in 1977 in proposals stage itself. Actually it should have been built and run by State government. As a result of joining NTPC our State is getting only 900 MW of the total 2500 MW.
6. Last year in Khammam district water was not released to Kothgudem thermal power station from Kinnerasani project. Instead water was released from Kinnerasani project to fields under Dhawaleswaram project. But never was water released to 10000 acres land under Kinnerasani project. In this way KTPS is underutilized.

3. EMPLOYMENT

There are about 15 lakh jobs in the government and government-funded offices and establishments. Based on the size of population at least 40% of these jobs, i.e. 6 lakh,

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should have gone to the job seekers from Telangana. But the total number of jobs now occupied by them is less than 3 lakhs. **THE REMAINING JOBS OF TELANGANA ARE YUSURPED BY ANDHRA PEOPLE AND ANDHRAS ARE WORKING IN TELANGANA.**

There are more than 5,000 employees in the State's secretariat. Out of them not even 10% belong to the Telangana region. 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. There are 23 district collectors. One rarely finds an officer from the Telangana cadres holding that position.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh issued G.O 36 in 1969 to suppress the separate Telangana movement. It was aimed at repatriating about 25000 non-Mulki (non local) employees illegally appointed in the Telangana region, to their respective places and appointing local candidates in the resultant vacancies. After a prolonged litigation, the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of Mulki Rules and facilitated implementation of G.O. 36. It was estimated that between 1973 and 1985 around 59000 non locals were recruited in the Telangana region. As a result, the people of the region became once again restive and the government was compelled to issue G.O. 610(issued on 30th December 1985) to rectify the situation. But, no one remembered even the existence of this order, until the revival of demand for a separate state of Telangana gathered momentum in 1996.

The G.O. 610 issued to remove all the non-locals appointed in the vacancies meant for the youth of Telangana and to appoint only Telangana locals against all resultant vacancies. Besides not implementing these orders further recruitment of non-locals in Telangana region is going on. **Thus Telangana people are being deprived of their share in jobs which are being usurped by people from Andhra. THERE ARE INSTANCES OF EDUCATED YOUTH IN TELANGANA COMMITTING SUICIDES NOT ABLE TO GET JOBS. HENCE, THE SOLUTION IS SEPARATE TELANGANA STATE.**

4. SURPLUS BUDGET OF TELANGANA

Rs 60 crores of surplus budget was the pride of Telangana in 1948. When Andhra State was formed in 1953, it had a meager Rs 1Crore in hand given by Madras Government. At the time of merger, Hyderabad State (Telangana) was the highest revenue generating State compared to Andhra and Rayalaseema combined. Still the same Hyderabad contributes about 37% to 40% revenue and rest of Telangana contributes about 28% to 31% revenue whereas Andhra and Rayalaseema combined contributes only 32% revenue. In spite of surplus revenue from Telangana, we never got our fair share of Government funds after the merger with Andhra and Rayalaseema.

Contribution of Telangana to the State's revenues under some major heads continues to be far higher than the contribution of other two regions. For instance, sales tax and excise collections constitute about 43% of total revenue of the State. Nearly 75% of receipts under the head 'sales tax', the single largest source of revenue, and more than 55% of excise collections are contributed by Telanganato the State's exchequer.

The other major head of revenue consists of State's share in central taxes and grants-in-aid. In determining this share, backward regions of the State facilitate higher allocation by the successive Finance Commissions. Therefore, Telangana is entitled to a higher share in these revenues as well. Even if population, and nothing else, is taken as the criterion Telangana's share

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would be more than 40%. It is evident that the overall contribution of Telangana to the state's revenue will in any case be more than 50%. But, the expenditure incurred on this region has never been more than 25% to 30%.

JUSTICE BHARGAVA COMMITTEE REPORTED IN OCTOBER 1969 THAT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1956-57 TO 1967-68 i.e., 43 YEARS BACK THE UNSPENT SURPLUS REVENUE FROM TELANGANA WAS Rs.2834.31 LAKHS. THEN WHAT WOULD BE THE UNSPENT SURPLUS REVENUE FROM TELANGANA NOW? AND WHERE THIS SURPLUS REVENUE IS GOING ?

5. EDUCATION

At the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh it was assured that disparities in the levels of development in different regions of the State, including the field of education, would be removed in five to ten years time. But even after 5 DECADES the literacy rate in Telangana continues to be lowest in the State.

This has happened because of uneven distribution of educational facilities in different regions of the State. The important point to be kept in view in this regard is the percentage of population spread over different regions of the State, i.e. Coastal Andhra 41.69%, Rayalaseema 17.77% and Telangana 40.54%. This is necessary to assess the adequacy or otherwise of the facilities of education created vis-à-vis the size of population and the levels of literacy achieved.

Primary Education

The data chosen for this analysis pertains to the year 2001. During this period there were 60,60,394 students in the state enrolled in the primary schools run by the government, local bodies and private managements (aided and unaided). The region-wise breakup is: Coastal Andhra 27,57,269 (45.50%), Rayalaseema 13,02,673 (21.49%), Telangana 20,00,452 (33.01%). It should be realized that unaided primary schools do not reflect endeavor of the government, and if such institutions were not taken into account the position would be much worse in Telangana.

Collegiate Education

Regarding the facilities available for collegiate education (degree colleges) the position is more or less the same. If the salary component paid to the teachers is taken as the basis for assessing the spread of these facilities between different regions of the state, Telangana's share in the total expenditure incurred by the state government would be 37.85% in respect of government colleges and 21.59% in respect of aided colleges.

Private colleges getting grant-in-aid from the government are playing a crucial and dominant role in the realm of collegiate education in the State. The State government has been admitting year after year several private colleges into grant-in-aid. The share of Telangana continues to be lowest, i.e. less than 20% in the total quantum of grant-in-aid. All this is happening in spite of the claim of the government that it is trying to remove disparities and do justice to Telangana.

Universities : It is very often argued that all the state-level and national-level universities located in the capital city belong to the Telangana region. If it were to be so what benefit this region has derived from their location in Hyderabad? At least what percent of staff recruited by these universities belongs to Telangana? It is not even 10%. Further, some of the State-level and

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National-level universities are located in the other regions of the state as well, but none in Telangana districts.

The details of Universities in Andhra area (for 57 to 58% of AP population):

1. Vikram Simhapuri University, Nellore - 524 001
2. Yogi Vemana University, Cuddapah
3. Sri Sathya Sai University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
4. Sri Venkateswara University. Tirupathi
5. Sri Venkateswara Vedic University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
6. Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University (SVVU), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
7. Sri Padmavathi Mahila University, Tirupati, Chittoor
8. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur - 515 003
9. Rayalaseema University, Kurnool - 518 002
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Ananthapur, Ananthapur - 515 002
11. Dravidian University, Kuppam, Chittoor - 517 425
12. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh
13. Krishna University, Andhra Jatiya Kalasala, Machilipatnam, Krishna - 521 001
14. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University East Godavari, Kakinada - 533 003
15. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Etcherla, Srikakulam - 532 402
16. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam - 530 003
17. Andhra Pradesh University of Law, Visakhapatnam
18. Adi Kavi Nannaya University, 25-8-4/2, Jaya Krishna Puram, Rajahmundry, - 533 105
19. Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar, Guntur - 522 510
20. Vignan University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh
21. Gitam University, Visakhapatnam
22. Dr. N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Krishna - 520 008

Universities in Telangana (catering to 42 to 43% of AP population) Out of 14 universities in Telangana 8 are in Hyderabad and 6 are in remaining 9 districts of Telangana 8 universities in Hyderabad are filled by people from all regions.

1. University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad - 500 072
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, Kukatpally, Hyderabad - 500 07
4. Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Public Gardens, Hyderabad - 500 004
5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Prof. G. Ram Reddy Marg, Road No. 46, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500 033
6. Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
7. English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
8. NALSAR University of Law, Justice City, Shameerpet, Rangareddi - 500 078
9. Telangana University, Nizamabad
10. Satavahana University, Jyothinagar, Karimnagar - 505 001

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11. Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500 007
12. Mahatma Gandhi University, Ramagiri, Nalgonda - 508 001
13. Kakatiya University, Vidyaranyaपुरi, Warangal - 506 009
14. Palamuru University, Mahaboobnagar

Here is a news reference to funding disparities in universities : Rs. 343 crore allocated to two universities set up in Kadapa. Only Rs. 27 cr. allocated to five varsities in Telangana region

Location of a university in a district place facilitates and contributes to the development of that area. For instance, the University of Health Sciences has considerably improved the medical facilities in and around Vijayawada city, besides providing employment opportunities to the locals. Similarly the University of Dravidian Languages has changed the very face of Kuppam village in the Rayalaseema region. No one grudges this. But the question is as to why the Telangana districts are deprived of such facilities. When Technological University and Open University were shifted to Hyderabad from Warangal and Nalgonda the reason given was to locate the state-level universities in the capital city. But the same logic is not applied in respect of University of Health Sciences, Women's University and the University of Dravidian Languages. They too are state-level universities.

Development of education affects, and in turn gets affected by, the pace of economic development. There is a bi-directional linkage, and in this process the low rates of literacy and economic backwardness sustained each other. This is precisely the problem of Telangana.

6. INDUSTRIES

No major industry worth its name has been setup in any of the districts of Telangana region as compared to the establishment of several industries in Visakapatnam, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Nellore, Tirupati, and Cuddapah. **Quite a few major industries established in the Telangana region during the period of much maligned Nizam are being closed one after the other by the successive governments.**

Important among the closed industries are: Azamjahi Mills (Warangal), Sir Silk Factory (Sirpur), Antargaon Spinning Mills (Adilabad), DBR Mills (Hyderabad), Allwyn Factory (Hyderabad), Republic Forge (Hyderabad). Further, the famous Nizam's Sugar Factory (Nizamabad) is put on sale.

Twelve milk chilling plants established by the erstwhile Telangana Regional Committee in different parts of Telangana have been abruptly closed down.

The fertilizer factory at Ramagundam is closed because of, among other factors, inadequacy of power supply and poor quality of coal made available. This fertilizer plant is in the coal belt of the region and large quantities of good quality coal available here are diverted to other regions for feeding thermal plants there. A national super thermal power plant is situated in Ramagundam itself and its operation is solely dependent on coal and water supplied by the Telangana regions, ignoring other pressing requirements of the people of the region. These major

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inputs available locally are, ironically, not accessible to a locally situated fertilizer plant. Coinciding with the decision to close down the plant, a decision is taken to set up a new fertilizer plant at Nellore in Coastal Andhra.

The industrial development that has taken place in and around the capital city has not benefited the people of Telangana in any way. The land, water, power and other infrastructure facilities made available to these industries belong entirely to Telangana, Yet the migrants from other regions grab more than 95% of the jobs offered by these industries. The environmental pollution caused by the industries in and around Hyderabad is going unchecked because the sufferers are mostly Telanganites.

7. SHARE OF POLITICAL POWER

With 41.5% population and 43% land share, Telangana became minority in united Andhra Pradesh. We were promised of sharing power with Deputy Chief Minister post which was never implemented. The very first Chief Minister of united Andhra Pradesh abolished the deputy chief minister post. There were 4 Chief Ministers from Telangana who lasted only for a total of 6.3 years out of 54 years of Andhra Pradesh. Many Andhraites became MLAs in Telangana region. Many political and government institutions like Corporations got heads from Andhra area only.

There were no political leaders from telangana served as CM for complete five years, Telangana CMs ruled only 6 years, remaining years ruled by either Andhra or Rayalaseema Leaders.

30 Sep 1971 - 10 Jan 1973 P.V. Narasimha Rao

6 Mar 1978 - 11 Oct 1980 Marri Channa Reddy (1st time)

11 Oct 1980 - 24 Feb 1982 Tanguturi Anjaiah

3 Dec 1989 - 17 Dec 1990 Marri Channa Reddy (2nd time)

During P.V .Narasimha rao's rule, he faced 'JAI ANDHRA' movement. During Chenna Reddy second tenure, he stepped down because of Hyderabad's communal violence. Thus, there is "denial of Fair-Share" in the 'high offices' of the legislature to the M.L.As and M.L.Cs from Telangana who are 119 out of 294 in the Assembly and 40 MLCs out of 90 in the Council. In this connection you may consider the following 'facts and instances' to realize how and in what manner the Telangana legislators were 'denied' their "Fair-Share" in respect of 'high offices' like Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the Council and other high offices

Holders of 'high offices' in the Legislature:

1 Speaker :Sri. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy from Chittoor, Seema Andhra

2 Deputy Speaker: Sri. N. Manohar from Guntur ,Seema Andhra

3 Chairman of Legislative Council: Dr. A. Chakrapani from Kurnool, Seema Andhra

4 Deputy Chairman of the Council: Sri. Mohd Jani from Guntur, SeemaAndhra

5Minister for Legislative Affairs: Sri. K. Roshaiiah from Guntur ,SeemaAndhra

AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

It is evident that all the '5 offices' are held by Hon'ble Members hailing from Andhra region and **NONE** from Telangana which has 10 districts and 42% of the State population. And what is more astonishing is that legislators of Rayalaseema with 17.6% population of the state are holding the most coveted posts like Speaker of the Assembly and Chairman of the Council. This is something unimaginable under any democratic government and in particular in the light of the "terms and conditions of merger" of Telangana with Andhra State

It is indeed a very sensitive issue which involves 'self-respect' or 'Atma Gauravam' of Telangana people. In other words 'ignoring' the Telangana Legislators amounts to 'violating' the 'democratic rights' of the 4 crore people of Telangana. It is for these reasons that Telangana people have come to the conclusion that Telangana has become a COLONY of Andhras who DOMINATE in all branches of Government only to exploit the people of Telangana.

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES THEY ARE OF THE 'FIRM OPINION' THAT THE ONLY 'REMEDY' FOR ALL THESE ILLS LIES IN "BIFURCATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH".

8. HYDERABAD

AN IMPRESSION IS SOUGHT TO BE CREATED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDERABAD TOOK PLACE AFTER IT BECAME THE CAPITAL OF ANDHRA PRADESH. It is a travesty of truth. The fact is that the plight of erstwhile Andhra State in locating its capital could be mitigated only because of the formation of Andhra Pradesh and giving to it, on a silver platter, an already well developed capital of erstwhile Hyderabad State.

The development that has taken place in and around the capital city, after the formation of Andhra Pradesh, is natural and is comparable to the development that has taken place in other major cities of the country. It is to be realized that at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was the fifth largest city in the country and even now it continues to be in the same position. On the other hand, the growth of Visakhapatnam has been faster than the growth of Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.

The argument that Hyderabad is developed by the Andhraiters or people who came and settled is not true. When the great floods of 1900's ravaged away the Hyderabad, Nizam ordered engineers to design the city in a proper way and the result was Mokshagundam Vishveshwarayya, the legendary civil engineer designed the city with good sanitary system with well lined drainages canals to discharge the downpour etc. In 1956, Hyderabad was a place with an Airport, Railway lines to connect it to main land built by Nizam.

The unabated vociferous chanting by people from Andhra for credit for Hyderabad's development is a hollow rhetoric. **City of Hyderabad was judged as highly developed prior to India's independence.** It ranked high among the beautiful cities in India in terms of cleanliness, underground sanitation, gardens, wide roads, lakes, robust infrastructure and sustainable economy. The precious Kohinoor diamond came from Hyderabad. The old buildings are still the architectural marvels that reflect the fusion of Islamic, Italian and Hindu architectures. Some examples of these are Charminar, Osmania University, Mecca Masjid, Falaknuma palace, Assembly building, etc. Spawned around the city are beautiful lakes - Hussain Sagar, Himayat Sagar and Osman Sagar.

AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

The merger of the Andhra and Telangana also saw the slow death of the Telangana industries viz: Ajamjhahi mills, Sirpur Sirsilk mills, Anthargam spinning mills, DBR mills, Alwyn metal works, Praga Tools, Republic forge. The Nizam Sugar Factory is now on the verge of extinction. **This record does not add up to any development.**

Huge monstrous ugly cement flyovers eclipsing the beauty of the city do not constitute development either. Adding bricks, mortar and cement to the already overcrowded city leaving debris all over is not a measure of development. **Sathyam Computers sure is an Andhra investment but one mired in fraud and deception.** Could this be a barometer for development? **Whatever development that Hyderabad achieved through government investment is neither the generosity of Andhras nor that of Telanganites.**

Hi Tech city lies way out in the suburb of Hyderabad and it does not constitute part of Hyderabad per se. It survives because of foreign investments such as Microsoft, Oracle, Dell, Motorola, Deloitte, HSBC, GE, and out of State investors like Tata Consultancy, Infosys, Wipro, etc. **Should we call these as Andhra investors.**

IT IS NO DENYING THAT EVER SINCE THE MERGER OF THE TWO, HYDERABAD HAD BECOME A MECCA FOR SHADY REAL ESTATE DEALERS WITH EXPERTISE IN LAND GRABBING AND ILLEGAL ACQUISITIONS OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN COLLUSION WITH THE MEN IN POWER.

THE EXPENSIVE MEDIA BLITZ UNLEASHED NOW BY ANDHRAS, WHIPPING THE FEAR OF GETTING EVICTED IF TELANGANA WERE TO SEPARATE HAS NO TRUTH.

INSTEAD, IT HAS THE LURKING FEAR OF LOSING THE LUCRATIVE REAL ESTATE SHENANIGANS IN AND AROUND HYDERABAD, AND THE CHILLING REALITY OF BEING EXPOSED TO LEGAL INVESTIGATION INTO THEIR ILL GOTTEN MONEY BY THE INCOMING TELANGANA GOVERNMENT.

Hyderabad is also characterized by a very significant presence of the urban poor, with a growing poverty profile. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city and surrounding municipalities, with high population densities and the number of people inhabiting them estimated to be around two million. People of Telangana had put their sweat in developing the city and all the fruits of development have been hijacked by Andhra migrants and local politicians.

Does anyone wonder where the native people of these villages are now? They shifted to neighboring villages and you can find majority of them running road-side chai shops and working as laborers in Andhra establishments. When the original Hyderabadis aren't able to enjoy the fruits of the so called development by Andhras, **should we still regard their contribution as 'development of Hyderabad'?** But in fact Hyderabad has been a real victim and destroyed in the last 40 years. Where have the lakes gone, where has Urdu gone, who is responsible for communal politics in Hyderabad and Telangana, who has taken Wakf lands, who destroyed Telangana culture and language, what is the meaning of setting up of 40 SEZs around Hyderabad out of 50 SEZs in AP?

AREAS OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TELANGANA AND ANDHRA

In India any citizen can go and settle anywhere in the country, but why Andhra leadership fears if they have not committed any sins. The 'Unified State' protagonists do not have much to lose if they accede to the demand of Telangana, 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.

Damage through Universities

There has been a huge damage done through universities by shifting major universities of Telangana to Hyderabad and showing the development at the cost of rural Telangana. Addition to the six universities with regional jurisdiction, there are six more universities having their jurisdiction over the entire State. None of these universities is located in the Telangana region. Of these six universities, the University of Health Sciences is located in the Coastal Andhra region (Vijayawada) and the Women's University in the Rayalaseema region (Tirupati), while all the other four universities, i.e., Agricultural University, Technological University, Open University and Telugu University are in the capital city. Further, the Agricultural and Technological Universities have their campuses and colleges in the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions as well, but no such facility exists in the Telangana region. It may be recalled that the Technological University was actually started at Warangal in the Telangana region, but was subsequently shifted to Hyderabad for inexplicable reasons. Similarly, the Open University was initially launched at Nalgonda in the Telangana Region, but was later started in the capital city, again for no valid reasons.

SIR, AS MENTIONED ABOVE TELANGANA IS SUFFERING AT THE HANDS OF ANDHRA EVER SINCE 1956, WHICH SHOULD BE STOPPED ONE DAY. THIS SHOULD BE DONE BY YOUR HON' BLE COMMITTEE BY RECOMMENDING STATEHOOD TO TELANGANA, A HITORIC DECISION AND MOMENT THE ENTIRE WORLD IS WAITING FOR.

Yours faithfully

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