









Historical Timeline - III

Course on AP/TG Bifurcation & Reorganization Act 2014









Post Independence Analysis

1969 – Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS) Party was started by Ananthula Madan Mohan, but later taken over by Marri Chenna Reddy and K.V Ranga Reddy

- TPS was founded in 1969. The founding president of the party was Ananthula Madan Mohan, but later taken over by Marri Chenna Reddy who spearheaded the telangana agitation and eventually winning over 10 Lok Sabha seats out of 11 in Telangana in the 1971 elections.
- The main objective of the party to achieve free state of Telangana
- The main reason was the failure to implement 14 point agenda in Gentleman Agreement

April 12th 1969 – Indira Gandhi came with 8 point agenda

- After several days of talks with leaders of both regions, on 11 April 1969, Prime minister came up with Eight point plan.
- Eight point plan: This plan includes appointment of Five committees:
 1. High-powered committee would be set up to determine financial surpluses to Telangana
 2. Telangana development committee
 3. Plan implementation committee
 4. Committee of jurists to be consulted on safeguards
 5. Committees to look into grievances of public servants
- Telangana leaders were not satisfied with the accord
- In September 1971 TPS merged with Congress, and the Telangana agitations





temporarily disappeared and P V Narsimha Rao was made the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

1972- Jai Andhra movement is a political movement in support for the creation of Andhra state in the light of injustices felt by the people of the Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema Regions.

- Prominent leaders from Coastal Andhra:

1. Tenneti Viswanadham ,
2. Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju,
3. Gouthu Latchanna,
4. Jupudi Yegnanarayana,
5. N. Srinivasulu Reddy,
6. B. V. Subba Reddy,
7. Kakani Venkataratnam,
8. Vasantha Nageswara Rao,
9. M. Venkaiah Naidu,
10. Nissankararao Ventakaratnam



- It was a sequel to the 1969 Telangana movement. Over 400 people sacrificed their lives for the movement.
- One of the main opinions expressed was "Development is seen only in and around Hyderabad and it is time the coastal districts also develop rapidly".







21 September 1973 – Indira Gandhi came with 6 points formula

- The Six-Point Formula is a political settlement reached between the Government of India and various regions of Andhra Pradesh on 21 September 1973.
- It was agreed upon by the leaders of the two regions to prevent any recurrence of such agitations in the future.
- To avoid legal problems, constitution was amended and added special status to state of Andhra Pradesh through Article 371 D and 371 E (32nd amendment 1973)
- During the time there was President's rule in Andhra Pradesh after P. V. Narasimha Rao resigned as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, after flaring up of Jai Andhra Movement.











The Six Points Formula

1. Accelerated **development of the backward areas** of the State, and planned development of the State capital, with specific resources earmarked for these purposes; and appropriate representation of such backward areas in the State legislature, along with other experts, should formulate and monitor development schemes for the areas. The formation at the State level of a Planning Board as well as Sub-Committees for different backward areas should be the appropriate instrument for achieving this objective.
2. Institution of uniform arrangements throughout the State enabling adequate **preference being given to local candidates** in the matter of admission to educational institutions, and

establishment of a new Central University at Hyderabad to augment the existing educational facilities should be the basis of the educational policy of the State.

3. Subject to the requirements of the State as a whole, local candidates should be given preference to specified extent in the matter of direct recruitment to (i) non-gazetted posts (other than in the Secretariat. Offices of Heads of Department, other State level offices and institutions and the Hyderabad City Police) (ii) corresponding posts under the local bodies and (iii) the posts of Tahsildars, Junior Engineers and Civil Assistant Surgeons. To improve their promotion prospects, service cadres should be organised to the extent possible on appropriate local basis up to specified

gazetted level, first or second, as may be administratively convenient.

4. A high-power **administrative tribunal** should be constituted to deal with the grievances of services regarding appointments, seniority, promotion and other allied matters. The decisions of the Tribunal should ordinarily be binding on the State Government. The constitution of such a tribunal would justify limits on recourse to judiciary in such matters.
5. In order that implementation of measures based on the above principles does not give rise to litigation and consequent uncertainty, the Constitution should be suitably amended to the extent necessary conferring on the President enabling powers in this behalf.

6. The above approach would render the continuance of Mulki Rules and Regional Committee unnecessary.

- In 1985, when Telangana employees complained about the violations to six-point formula, government enacted **government order 610** to correct the violations in recruitment. As Telangana people complained about non-implementation of GO 610.
- In 2001, government constituted Girglani commission to look into violations.
- Government in 2012 constituted Raikoti Commission to review the implementation process suggested by Girglani Commission

1976 – Hyderabad Central University was established as part of implementing 6 points formula

March 29th 1982: Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao established Telugu Desham Party (TDP)

January 9th 1983: After 9 months of formation, TDP came in to the power and NTR is appointed as 10th CM of Andhra Pradesh

- Takur Ram Lal was governor of the state, later Nadella Bashkar became the CM for temporary period
- Shakar Dayal Sharma was appointed as Governor later
- TDP with NTR as three terms
 1. 1983 January 9th to 1984 August 16th
 2. 16th September 1984 to 2nd December 1989
 3. 12th December 1994 to 1st September 1995

1st September 1995 – Chandra Babu Naidu was appointed as CM of Andhra Pradesh

- Krishna Kanth was the Governor then

- NTR Died on 18th January 1996
- Kalavakuntla Chandrashekar Rao (KCR) was appointed as irrigation minister till 1999

1999: CBN appointed as CM for the second term

- KCR was elected as Deputy Speaker of SLA
- KCR resigned TDP in 2001

April 27th 2001: KCR formed Telangana Rastra Samithi

Year	Election	Seats Won	Seats Contested
2004	Assembly	26	54
2009	Assembly	10	45
2014	Assembly	64	110

2018	Assembly	88	119
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2004 and 2009 – Indian National Congress under the leadership of Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy came in to power

- YSR died on September 2nd 2009 in an helicopter crash









Post Independence Analysis

November 29th 2009 – KCR started Indefinite fast demanding separate state of Telangana



- KCR was detained and shifted to Khammam Jail
- He continued the fast till 9th December (**11 days**)

December 9th 2009 – Chidambaram
Declaration

- P. Chidambaram, The Home Minister has announced the process of separate state of Telangana State

December 24th 2009 – Telangana Joint
Action Committee (TJAC) under the
leadership of Prof. Kodandaram was
constituted

- TJAC and activist organisations was formed in 2009 to bring all the organisations and political parties under one roof.
- The Congress party and TDP were its members initially but withdrew later

**February 3rd 2010 - Sri Krishna
Committee was formed**



1. Justice Srikrishna
2. Professor (Dr.) Ranbir Singh, vice-chancellor, National Law University, Delhi
3. Dr. Abusaleh Shariff, senior research fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute, Delhi
4. Ravinder Kaur | Dr. (Ms.) Ravinder Kaur, professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT, Delhi

5. Vinod K. Duggal, former Home Secretary, who also functioned as its member-secretary

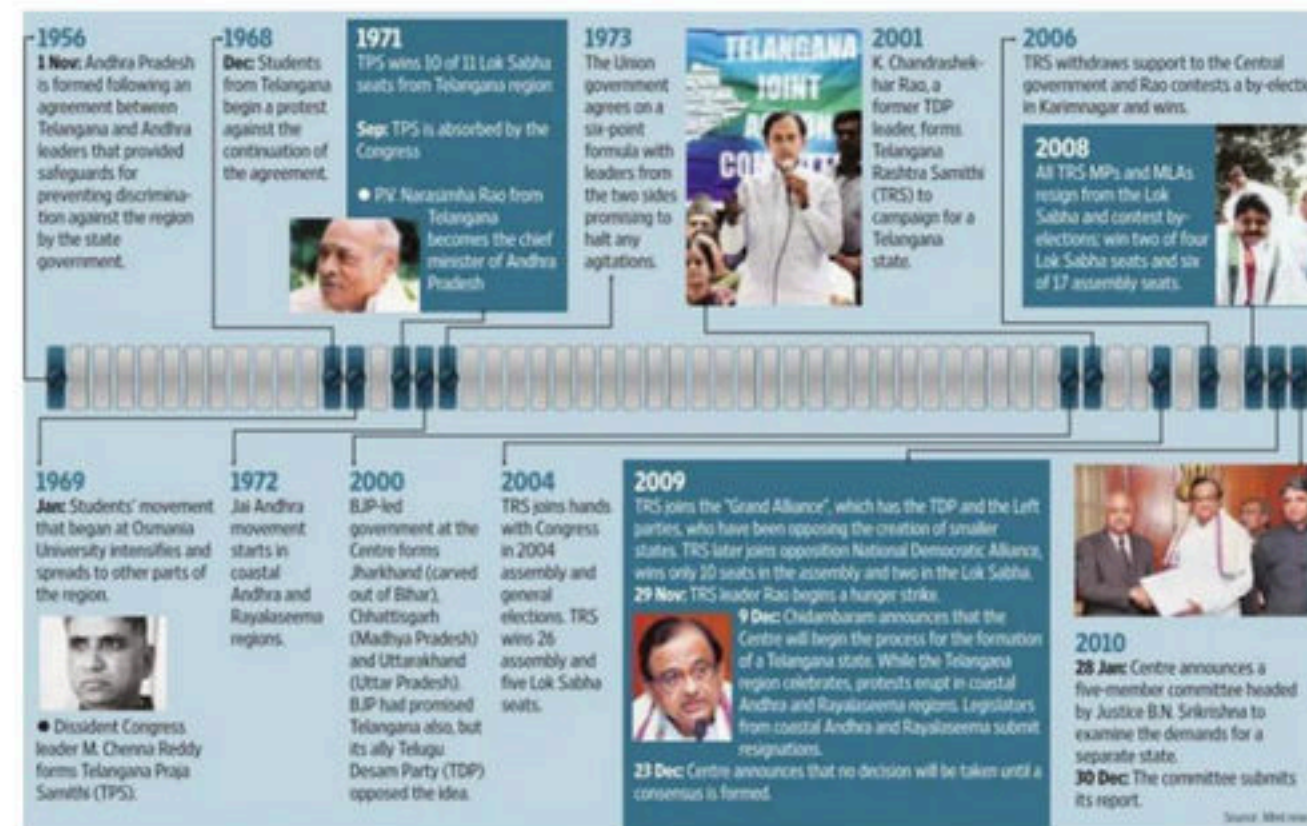
- It was formed by the centre (Home Minister) to review the process and provide the execution plan for the state of Telangana
- It submitted its report on **December 30th 2010** to Home Ministry
- The committee received over 60,000 petitions by the deadline of 10 April.
- The committee began personal interactions with the various stakeholders, including the political parties on 16 April.

- The committee met with the leaders of TRS, PRP, CPI, MIM, TDP, and various organisations from throughout Andhra Pradesh.
- The report was released to the public on the internet on 6 January 2011.
- The Sri Krishna Committee submitted a comprehensive **461-page report** after their detailed across the state which included consultations with various political as well as social groups and suggested 6 alternatives

1. Maintaining Status Quo – Keeping the Andhra Pradesh State as it is.
2. Bifurcating the state of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana regions with both of them developing their own capitals in due course of time. Hyderabad to be converted to a Union Territory – This proposal was similar to the Punjab-Haryana-Chandigarh model.
3. Dividing Andhra Pradesh into two states – One of Rayala-Telangana with Hyderabad as its capital and second one of the Coastal Andhra Pradesh

4. Dividing Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory that will be linked geographically to district Guntur in coastal Andhra via Nalgonda district in the southeast and via Mahboobnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema
5. Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhrâ as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital.

6. Keeping the State united and providing for creation of a statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council for socio-economic development and political development of Telangana region.



- **An all party** meeting was conducted in Delhi and attended by eight registered political parties in Andhra

Pradesh -- Congress, TDP, TRS, Praja Rajyam, CPI(M), CPI, BJP and MIM.

- All parties except MIM and CPI rejected the state of Telangana in an All Party Meeting conducted in Delhi

2012 – 2nd all party meeting was held in Delhi

- Congress Working Committee unanimously taken a decision to start the process of Telangana state

3 October 2013 - Cabinet approval of Telangana state

- 3 October 2013, the Union Cabinet approved the creation of the new State of Telangana.

- A Group of Ministers (GoM) was created to settle issues concerning the new state and the State of Andhra Pradesh

1. P. Chidambaram
2. A.K Antony
3. Jiamam Ramesh
4. Gulam Nabi Azad
5. Veerappa Moily

- Hyderabad will be the shared capital for 10 years, after which it will belong to Telangana, said the Home Minister.

5 December 2013 - The cabinet approved the Telangana draft bill prepared by Group of Ministers (GoM).

11th December 2013 – President (Pranab Mukerjee) has given the consent to the bill following Article 3 of the Constitution

12th December 2013 – The AP Reorganization bill came to Andhra Pradesh

- The C.M of the state was Kiran Kumar Reddy

16th December 2013 – The Bill was tabled for debate in State Assembly

19th December 2013 – The first session on the bill took place

30th January 2014 – The bill was rejected by the assembly and sent back to the president

- A total of 1000 plus suggestions was given by both Assembly and council
- Assembly suggestions (9072)
- Council Suggestions (1157)
- The government passed a resolution which said “The House while rejecting the AP Reorganisation Bill, 2013, resolves to request the Honourable President of India not to recommend it for introduction in Parliament as the Bill seeks to bifurcate the state of Andhra Pradesh without any reason\basis and without arriving at a consensus, in

utter disregard to the linguistic and cultural homogeneity and economic and administrative viability of both regions”

4th February 2014 – The Central cabinet reviewed the suggestions and accepted the bill

13th February 2014 – The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde.

18th February 2014 – Lok Sabha passed the bill (blackout for 15min)

20th February 2014 – Rajya Sabha passed the bill (blackout for 15min)

1st March 2014 – President of India “Pranab Mukerjee” gave consent to the bill and

2nd March 2014 - published in official Gazette of India

2nd June 2014 – “Appointed Day” of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh was separated in to two states

- Samikya Andhra Movement started and continued for 66 days

Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014

It consist of

- 12 parts
- 13 Schedules
- 108 Sections

PARTS	SUBJECT	SECTIONS
I	The Preliminary	1,2
II	Reorganization of the state of Andhra Pradesh	3 to 11
III	Representation in the	12 to 29

	legislature	
IV	High Court	30 to 43
V	Authorization of expenses and distribution of expenses	44 to 46
VI	Appropriation of assets and liabilities	47 to 67
VII	Provisions as to certain corporations	68 to 75
VIII	Provision as to services	76 to 83
IX	Management and development of water resources	84 to 91

X	Infrastructure and special economic measures	92 to 94
XI	Access to Higher Education	95
XII	Legal and Miscellaneous Provisions	96 to 108

Schedules in the Act

Schedule	Subject
1	Sharing of seats for upper house (Rajya Sabha)
2	Delimitation seats for lower house (Lok Sabha) and SLA
3	Delimitation of Council

	Constituencies
4	State Legislative Council in each state
5	Special provisions to Schedule Caste
6	Special provisions to Schedule Tribes
7	Matters related to Development fund sharing
8	Pension
9	Government companies and public corporations
10	Government training and educational Institutions
11	Water resource management
12	Coal, Natural Gas, Electricity
13	Education, Infrastructure and financial aid

