



DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Comparative study on Andhra Pradesh and Telangana region And it's democratic decentralisation since history

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ABSTRACT

Democratic decentralisation reshaped our country's administration. Andhra Pradesh is a district which was under various amendments from history till now. Recently in 2014, Telangana and Andhra were officially said to be different states, even though they have the same language but why was it proclaimed to be? During British rule, a major part of Andhra came under British rule in the Madras Presidency which was acquired from the Nizam but still, the Telangana region remained under Nizam's domination of Hyderabad. The infrastructure and development were different but after the independence, It was the end of British and Nizam rule, Telangana region merged with Andhra Pradesh and the rest to Karnataka and Maharashtra. But this form of decentralisation didn't work well because of some disparities. Andhra region was directly ruled by the British so their development and education level were high compared to Telangana. Even, they had cultural differences as the Telangana region was influenced by north India. So as their standards are not equal, due to the difference in earlier decentralisation. To make inequality equal, we need to practice inequality in the distribution of resources, so all people could get equal opportunity. Now again India has redrawn the internal boundaries for better democratic decentralisation to be provided by the central government. In this paper, we could understand the merits and demerits of democratic decentralisation in all

the 3 cases of British and Nizam's rule, together, and separate states such as Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

And understand the administration and find the best alternative among them.

Keyword: Nizam and British rule; Telangana and Andhra; difference in development; inequality; separation of States.

INTRODUCTION

In this paper we would discuss on democratic decentralisation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Today Hyderabad is known as a city in India, but earlier Hyderabad seems to be a big state. How did Hyderabad join India? India got independence in 1947 but the independence of Hyderabad is in 1948. And this paper would stretch upon how the administration and other decentralisation process are been done in the political and geographical chance of the state.

HYDERABAD SINCE HISTORY

Before many centuries Hyderabad was named Golconda. 1518-1687 Golconda was ruled by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. Before he was crowned as the king, he fell in love with a Hindu woman named Bhagmati. Being the future king his family was against them. After he was crowned as the king he had complete sovereignty. He married Bhagmati and named her Hyder Mahal. After years, due to love and affection, the king changed the name of her birthplace to her Islamic name from Golconda to Hyderabad. This is how Hyderabad got its name (kumar, 2022). From 1811 till independence Hyderabad was ruled by the Nizam dynasty. The seventh and last Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan ascended the throne in 1911 and continued till independence. During British rule, the English government captured the country both directly and indirectly. If a region is against the British they confiscated their land but if kings support the British government then they could continue to rule their region. Hyderabad was one of the places ruled indirectly by the British government where the king has to collect tax from the people and hand it to the government. After the independence, the British government did not hand over the entire region, only the states which are directly under the British government, governed by a governor and not a princely state. Three options were given to these states if the Hindu population is high they can merge with India, if they are Islamic majority then they can join Pakistan nor it can exist as an individual state. Many states joined with India but some states wanted to be individual. In Hyderabad Hindu people's population is high but they own a very less percentage of land whereas Muslim people were high-powered and ruled Hyderabad. So Hindu people wanted to join India, and there were riots and strikes. These problems were in the ears of mount batten. He called both the Indian government and the Hyderabad rulers, during the discussion the Hyderabad rulers said they wanted one year time to discuss and negotiate on it both parties agreed and signed. But the one year time was not for the discussion, this gap is to increase the military forces of Hyderabad. They bought the weapons through the medium of Pakistan; the

Indian government blocked this supply. Hindu people living in Hyderabad faced a lot of problems. A train from Bombay to Chennai was attacked. In 1948 Indian government sent its army in the name of operation polo Hyderabad state was surrounded by the army, and it lasted for 5 days. Later the king announced that Hyderabad would join India. This is how this state has merged with India after a great struggle. After 1948, the king possessed a high amount of money and gold. Some were sold to the government. Then the king was asked to pay tax, but it was refused by the king.

ANDHRA STATE SINCE HISTORY

The Satavahanas are the ancient Indian dynasty in the Indian Deccan region, most modern scholars believe that the Satavahana rule began in the late second century BC and until the early third-century CE. The Satavahana kingdom mainly comprises the present-day Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra at a different time the rule extended to parts of modern Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The dynasty had different capital cities at different times, including Paithan and Amaravati. Puranas used the name Andhra for Satavahanas, the term Andhra may refer to the ethnicity or territory of the dynasty even though it does not appear in the dynasty's records. Andhra is the name of the dynasty mentioned in ancient Sanskrit literature which was later used as a synonym for Telugu people and Pradesh means province. India was not the same before independence; we were ruled under and developed under the shadows of the British. In some places, the British ruled directly whereas in others they were ruled by the princely states that are responsible and controlled by the British government. They collect taxes from the people and surrender them to the British government. This was the scenario till independence. But after 1947, all lands of the British government were taken by the Indian government according to the respective partition of India and Pakistan. There were 2 choices for the princely state they could join India or Pakistan. But two states that wanted to join neither of them one was Jammu and Kashmir and the other was Hyderabad. Before 1947, the Madras Presidency consists of the present Tamil Nadu, Andhra, some regions of Kerala and Karnataka. Whereas Hyderabad is Telangana, some regions in Maharashtra and Karnataka. Mysore comprises the entire Karnataka and some parts of Kerala. In these 4 states, only one state will not come under the Indian government and it is Hyderabad. Madras, Travancore and Mysore are under the Indian govt. only in 1948 after lots of struggle the state is considered a part of the Indian government. Later again there was another dispute from Madras, the linguistic population was mostly shared among Tamil and Telugu-speaking people in north Madras (present Tamil Nadu) and in south Madras (present Andhra Pradesh) there was no clash, but in Chennai, Travancore, Vellur where they have mixed people living together mostly, the Telugu speaking people complained that there is partiality given to Tamil people and demanded a separate state. The protest grew in a wider range. Jawaharlal Nehru formed a committee to show the survey but the report says separation of states is not necessary then again in the 1949 report Nehru declared that separation of states might lead to discord in the country and a lack of development. Telugu people were angry, even in the Madras assembly regular community people demanded a separate state but it was been rejected even by the central government. When this problem reached the assembly even the Tamil people wanted a separate state. In 1952 Rajaji was the

new CM, before 1952 the chief ministers were from the Telugu community. But Rajaji being a Tamil man, brought to light the Tamil people's hurt. In between Nehru declared that India has to be on the path of a democratic state not on the bases of language. But still, there was no peace even telling freedom Potti Sreeramulu raised his voice for them. In 1952 hunger strike continued in madras for a month demanding the separation of states by the Telugu people. In this struggle, Potti Sreeramulu died. The central government didn't have the option to control the riot; an announcement was made in 1953 for the separation of states for the Tamil and Telugu-speaking communities to maintain harmony. Now it is said that Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are separated but there was another problem for the cities. Chennai, traveller and vellur were populated with an almost equal majority. Tamil people were scared that they might lose their capital and the Tamil people started to protest for Chennai. There are three important leaders in safeguarding Chennai within Tamil Nadu they are M.P.Sivagnanam, Rajaji and major Chengalvaraya. When the protest among Tamil people was huge the Telugu people started to realise that Chennai couldn't be captured by them Telugu leader Prakasam said they don't want entire madras and suggested the Cooum river to be the border of the state and separate north to Telugu people and south to Tamil people. But Tamil leaders didn't accept it they said the entire madras is for Tamil people. The chief minister of Madras Mets leader Ma.Po.Si comes up with an idea to pressurize the central government. Rajaji meets Nehru in New Delhi but Nehru didn't give a clear statement that Chennai belongs to the Tamil people.

UNITED ANDHRA PRADESH

The formation of Andhra Pradesh was not so simple. Andhra Pradesh witnessed many changes before it becomes the first linguistic state on November 1, 1956. 1947 to 1956 was an important period in which the history of Andhra Pradesh was amended. Earlier Andhra state was a part of madras's presidency, and the three main regions of Andhra Pradesh – Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana were not part of Andhra Pradesh state. After Andhra was separated from the madras by gentleman agreement there was a need for a separate state for Telugu speaking community. The communist party demanded a separate state for Telugu people on the bases of linguistics. It can be done by separating and merging it with Hyderabad (Telangana) with the intervention of Nehru. Anyway, Andhra was separated from madras in 1953. This is how Andhra Pradesh and Telangana merged as a single state. But this didn't work well and was dismantled in 2014.

SEPERATION OF UNITED ANDHRA PRADESH

In India, the two southern states known as Andhra Pradesh and Telangana separated within eight years in 2014. Around Four hundred people death is sacrificed for the partition into these two states. Then Andhra Pradesh was divided into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. History says Andhra and Telangana were proclaimed as different states from history, only later Indian government united these states but now the unit has broken. Telangana was known as Hyderabad ruled by the nizam king, he supported the British and paid

tax to control Hyderabad during the British period. Later after independence when India was moving to the path of democracy nizam wanted to lead Hyderabad. They declared that Hyderabad would remain an independent state. But the majority population was Hindu who wanted to join India, still, the land and rule belonged to the king. But after the riot and struggle, the Indian government included Hyderabad in maps of India. Andhra Pradesh earlier was a part of the madras presidency during British rule. After 1947, it was the part of madras state but it was not simple. Telugu people felt the government was biased against Tamil people. So they demanded a separate state for the Telugu people. After the separation, Tamilnadu had a capital which is present-day Chennai, but Andhra Pradesh didn't have well infrastructure centre. So the Andhra government announced Kurnool as its temporary capital. Because Andhra was part of the madras presidency, it had good employment opportunities, and people were even rich and educated compared to Telangana but all the monuments were not in the region of Andhra state. As Kurnool was not a developed and revenuebuilding state the leaders of Andhra felt that Hyderabad is a developed state. It had all facilities to become a capital. So they wanted Hyderabad to be Andhra's capital. But Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru disagreed, this same problem has arisen in various states regarding the reorganization of states merging and separation. so in 1953 Jawaharlal Nehru formed the "state reorganisation committee". This committee is formed to move across India and check which states need to be merged and separated apart in a form of a report. In that report, it was said that it is good for Andhra and Hyderabad to be a separate states but in both the states Telugu speaking people are high so the maximum part of Hyderabad can be merged with Andhra Pradesh and the balance part of Hyderabad widened the borders of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Even the vote in the state assembly in both states was for the unity of each other. This is how in 1956 Telangana and Andhra have joint together. There huge problem after the Andhra Pradesh was the discussion regarding the development of the 2 areas. In today's Andhra Pradesh the development was high compared to Hyderabad, even though Hyderabad consist of huge monuments and infrastructure, the growth was only in the region of the king's place. As Andhra was directly under madras presidency the British were not biased among Indians based on caste, language, or religion. Education and employment opportunities were common to all people in that presidency. So people in Andhra Pradesh were educated, employed and rich. In Hyderabad, as it was a princely state ruled by king nizam, people were developed and were educated based on their religion. A light percentage of the total wealth in Hyderabad was the minority Muslims who were just twenty per cent of the total population. The remaining twenty per cent of wealth was with the minority. Hindu people were poor and uneducated. So the development was less. When Hyderabad was said to be the capital of Andhra Pradesh where it was embossed with flourishing monuments people from, the Andhra Pradesh region started settling down in Hyderabad this was because they had more wealth within them so they started business in Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh but Telangana people were working under the rich people from Andhra Pradesh people when it comes to the government job around eighty per cent of the post reaches the hands of Andhra people where else just twenty percentage are for Telangana people. Even though the Andhra people are rich and educated it is because of their history. Earlier these two states were developed under different circumstances, so these differences created a clash between them. The gentlemen's agreement created during the state reorganisation says that the jobs, policies and development must be distributed equally among them without any discrimination. But the Telangana people said the government didn't follow

it, so they started to protest. In 1968 a Telangana student protested for an unequal opportunities in government jobs for Telangana students. The protest started to gain strength it lasts for three days with the brutal aggressive actions of students. To take control the police took charge and fired. Around 369 young people lost their life sans a lot more were injured. So the anger of the Telangana people was raised, and many people actively started to protest. Until then people protested for their rights and equal opportunity but after the death of 369 people, they demanded an individual state as earlier. And don't want to be with Andhra, 1969 they started to protest for an individual state for the Telangana people. The students of Telangana played a major role in this separation. They formed a political party in the same year 1956 and contested in the next Member of Parliament (MP) election. In the total 11 MP seats of Telangana, the party has secured 10 seats. All these ten MPs joined hands in the parliament requesting the prime minister during that time Indra Gandhi for separation of state but she disapproved. But this problem was been considered by her. These internal disputes might lead to disharmony in the nation so to reduce the sensation in this matter she came up with a temporary solution. The chief minister of Andhra Pradesh was from the native Andhra region and was been replaced with Telangana region leader PV Narasimha Rao as the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh. Now the protest of Telangana people gradually reduced due to the belief that he would focus on the development of their community people. But this time the Andhra people jumped into the protest, demanding to bring back their chief minister. The two states' political leaders organized a discussion in 1973 and implemented a policy known as the six-point formula. It says that the job opportunity must be equally divided among them. Development has to be made in all undeveloped areas regardless of their place. All underdeveloped places have to build their infrastructure instead of developing in developed countries. Both regions agreed on the sixpoint formula. In the 1980s, a new political party was established by NT Rama Rao and he have come to power. He tackled to settle down disputes among the people by generously practising the six-point formula. He followed it and controlled Andhra Pradesh with harmony till the 1990s. But in 1999, the problem took a new evolution the Telangana people demanded a separate state but the Andhra people refused it. The protest took a vital form. In 2001 the cm of Andhra Pradesh was Chandrababu Naidu. In the same party, Chandra Sekar Rao was a member of the legislative assembly (MLA) who is the present chief minister of Telangana. When Chandra Sekar Rao rose voice for the Telangana people and their development but the chief minister was against it. So, Chandrababu Naidu started a political party for the Telangana people. In 2004, the Telangana political party allied with congress on dual benefit demanding that the victory of the election with the alliance will lead to the participation of congress in state reorganisation. Chandra Sekar Rao's party agreed to it. But the demand was not fulfilled by congress they didn't separate the state. In the 2009 election again the congress came into power and in the same year chief minister of Andhra Pradesh Y S Rajasaker Reddy died due to helicopter crash. Using this situation Chandra Sekar Rao used this opportunity and developed the protest into a huge form. By seeing this the central government on 9 December 2009 agreed to the separation of Telangana as a separate state. But the MLA of Andhra Pradesh were completely against it by saying if the state is divided then they would resign from their post. By seeing this the central government took back their words and established a committee and proclaimed that the committee's decision is final. In 2011, the committee has submitted are report stating that same like Andhra many places in Telangana are also developed but still, lacked development compared to Andhra. After

hearing this report the protest was so cruel and aggressive demanding their needs and it continued for the next two years. The government properties including the police stations and buses were on fire but the Andhra Pradesh, people didn't take violent form. On 2 June 2014, the central government declared the partition of states and Hyderabad will remain as a common capital for both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the next 10 years.

CENSUS, DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

From the 18th to 20th-century Telangana was popularly known as the Nizam of Hyderabad. This state was ruled by a king Nizam ul Mulk also known as Asaf Jah. Even though under British rule this state remained to follow monarchy. Today Hyderabad may be known as a city but earlier it was the most largest and prosperous princely state. It covered 82,698 sq. miles (214,190km²) which is multiple times bigger than Delhi. And Nizam of Hyderabad had a rough population of 16.34 million people according to the 1941 census. Hyderabad had its military, telecommunication system, railway networking, currency and airline. The majority were Hindus, and the highly talented Hindus were also given high posts for example the prime minister of Hyderabad was maharaja sir Kishen Pershad, maharaja Chandu Lal and raja Sham Raj. Diamond's value is known since ever, at that time Golconda mines were the only source of diamonds in the world market it making the 7th Nizam the richest person in the world only later south African mines were discovered. The jewels of the Nizams are the best example of their wealth, it is now with the Reserve Bank of India with earlier displaced in the Salar Jung Museum. Hyderabad generated total revenue of ₹90,029,000. This state had its currency which was known as the Hyderabad rupee until 1951. The last Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan was estimated at around ₹660 crores he is the 5th richest man in recorded history. Nizam established many hospitals, schools, colleges and universities in the name of his dynasty. When British brought the civil services to India Nizam inspired and adopted local Hyderabad civil services for the state. When it comes to the infrastructure facilities, the reservoirs like Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was also initiated during this time, although the actual work was completed under the Government of India in 1969. They also gave Hyderabad its own Railway Network -the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which helped in setting up various industries. Many college libraries were built too. During the publication of Mahabharata in the Bhandarkar Oriental Research there was a shortage of money in 1932. Mir Osman Ali Khan granted 1000 rupees for 11 years. Nizam's guest house was constructed for 50,000 which was given to them. Even though he was a Muslim ruler he focused on matters of Hindu concern. Nizam donated a large amount to the Hindu temples. Even now the building and infrastructure built by Nizam are used today. Madras province was an administrative division of India under British rule. It covers almost all parts of southern India, states of Tamil Nadu, and Andhra state and some parts of Kerala, Karnataka, Odisha and the union territory of Lakshadweep. Madras was the winter capital of the presidency. Telugu districts coming under Madras provinces are Vizagapatam (later Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts), Godavari (later East Godavari district), Machilipatnam (later Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari Districts), Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur. The total area of Madras province was so

huge that the population was 26,539,052 in the 1861 census. The north madras presidency which is present-day Andhra Pradesh was Telegu-speaking people. Madras presidency consists of 26 districts in it. madras was under the direct British government so education and fracture were developed. people got equal opportunities to gain knowledge and become rich there was no bias to get a government job. There was no discrimination based on colour, caste, religion and language among Indians. But unlike Telangana an independent state, Andhra was a part of Madras. So the development of infrastructure and buildings was only in the central region with access to British visits and government buildings. The united Andhra Pradesh was announced to be a separate state in southern India comprising Telangana and Andhra states together created by the state reorganisation act 1956. It covers around 162,975 km² with a population of approximately 8.46 crores according to the 2011 census. It is the first state to be formed on linguistic bases. It consists of three divisions they are coastal Andhra, Uttarandhra and Rayalaseema. There are 26 districts in total 12 in the coastal Andhra region, six in Uttar Andhra and 8 in the Rayalaseema region. Apart from administration, the districts are further divided into 77 revenue divisions. These make the distribution and allocation of the budget easier. Though it was governed by the Indian government is a huge state following the Mandal system dividing revenue divisions into 679 Mandal. There were 31 cities with 16 municipal corporations and 14 municipalities. There were the stable political rule and the development of successful programs implemented by political parties. In terms of economy, Andhra Pradesh was a growing state. In GSDP, Andhra Pradesh ranked 8th among other states. Visakhapatnam is an important commercial hub of the city. The main source of income was based on livestock and agriculture. At present Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are separated as different states into economy, wealth, land, and water bodies and people are to move to different states. Here they have their leader, tradition and culture to practice their own culture.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we have discussed about the history Andhra Pradesh and Telangana since history and the development made by the leaders. There were huge difference in area and population in each case including the method of administration. As before today, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and portrayed to be a separate state. This is prominent decision in reorganisation of state as they are unequal and the decentralisation is provided on its bases.

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