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Gross Violation Of Legal And Human Rights In Rayalaseema Region Of Andhra Pradesh - A Historical Approach.

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ABSTRACT

After Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 the capital city is establishing became a contradiction in Andhra Pradesh. Apart from this subject, the Rayalaseema people are demanding the capital city in Kurnool (Rayalaseema) which was previously established as capital city in Kurnool when Andhra was bifurcated from Madras State on October 1, 1953. Present scenario, the capital city establishing is the controversial subject between to political parties ie., Telugudesam Party and YSRC Party. In 2014 General Elections, the Telugudesam Party came into power and established the capital City in Amaravathi (Coastal Andhra, Guntur district) and Centralized the Administration in Amaravathi. In 2019 general elections, the YSRC Party came into power and Decentralized the Administration and Passed the bill in Andhra Pradesh Legislature for establishing Three capital cities. On 20th January 2020. Pariticularly New Andhra Pradesh Geographically formed three different areas such as Rayalaseema , Coastal Andhra and Uttara Andhra. Three areas are existing three different Atmosphere such as Rayalaseema drought hit area, Coastal Andhra area is floods hit area and Uttara Andhra Cyclons hit area. Since decades this type situation have been prevailing in three areas in Andhra Pradesh . This study is focused on socially, economically and politically antecedents in Rayalaseema region and focusing Rayalaseema people demands and their legally rights .

KEY WORDS:- Rayalaseema Etymology, Rayalaseema Antecedents , Decentralization of Administration and Establishment of three Capitals.

Introduction:

Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. These are moral claims which are inalienable and inherent in all human individuals by virtue of their humanity alone. These claims are articulated and formulated in what we today call human rights, and have been translated into legal rights, established according to the law creating process of societies, both national and international. The basic of these legal rights is the consent of the governed that is the consent of the subjects of the rights. This study is focused on Human rights perspective, particularly in Rayalaseema Region, grossly violated the human rights in our country. Particularly, Rayalaseema Region is No.1 backward region in the country.

Rayalaseema Region consists four districts such as Kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapuramu and Chittoor District. These regions people depend upon the agriculture and its allied sectors. Particularly this region agriculture depends upon monsoons. There is no proper irrigation development. This region people believed that the agriculture is the best culture while compare with other cultures such as Sericulture, Vermi Culture, Prawn Culture, Horticulture and Aqua Culture. Agriculture is one of the science and practices of cultivation of the soil with the equipment of the agriculture and cattle power. Since 1875 drought hit the Rayalaseema region due to climate change and erratic Monsoons. All the irrigation water tanks and most of the water wells and bore wells which are the principal sources of water supply to the people have completely dried up. Additionally fake seeds, fake fertilizers, erratic power supply and marketing ruined agriculture farmers. Due to above all, Rayalaseema agriculture farmers hampered with debts and committed suicide. All difficulties are favoured Rayalaseema people.

Since decades, Law & Order problems, social problems and legal problems have been prevailing in Rayalaseema region violent crimes such as Crime against life, Murder, Culpable Homicide, Dowry death and Torcher of Women, Riots, Arson and Grievous hurt. **Property Crimes** such as Decoit, Robbery, Burgler and Theft. **Economic Crimes** such as Criminal breech of trust, Cheating counter feting. **Human Rights Crimes** such as Human Trafficking, Woman Trafficking, Child Marriages, Temple Prostitution, bonded labour, Right to Life Liberty and caste Discrimination and Gross Violation of Daliths Rights. Additionally Caste domination, Armed factionalism are prevailed in Rayalaseema Region. Constitutional Law of India declared the aspiration of the people in the preamble as –

“We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to Constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to Secure to all its citizens.

Justice, social, economic and political.

Liberty of Thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all.

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

In our constituent assembly this 26 day of November, 1949 DO HERE BY ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.”

The fruits of the constitution of India did not distribute and fulfill the aspirations of the Rayalaseema people and their legal rights thrown on the road and grossly violated.

History of Rayalaseema –Etymology

The Rayalaseema – the land of the Rayas and also popularly known as ‘Region of Dimonds’. The word ‘Raya’-like Raja, Rana etc; indicated Feudatory status. The Sangama, Saluva, Tulava and Araveeti kings who administered successfully vijayanagara kingdom. As per the “Abhisakta Raghava Kritya Vatarinika” written by Nadiminti Venkatapati [local chieftain of the Vijayanagara kings 17th century] as a greater remembrance to the administration of Sri Krishna Devaraya the name “Rayalaseema” has come into existence at the time of administration of Sri Krishna Devaraya, the towns like Kadapa, Kurnool, Ballary, Anantapuramu and some parts of Chittor Districts were administered as one state. The word Rayalaseema has come into existence and used since 17th century itself.

Sri Krishna Devaraya was the great predominant king among Vijayanagara Empires and ruled this region. The King Raya was strived for welfare of the people and good governance through this kingdom. The king Raya dug 3000 above water irrigation tanks for agriculture development.

The Vijayanagara Rulers appointed military chieftains in Rayalaseema Region to have administrative control over the region. Therefore, the military chieftains used to have some accountability to the supreme command located at “Hampi” (the main capital of vijayanagara empires). After demise of Raya, this region administration went into the hands of his son-in-law by name Aliya Rama Raya. Alia was defeated in Tallikota battle in 1565 A.D by the Muslims sultans.

Again this region went into the hands of Golkonda Sultans. The chieftains revolted against Golkonda Sultans and declared their independence ruling against sultans. Polegars started functioning as separate entities, without any sort of accountability. This lack of an effective supreme command, a power vacuum was created among polegars

without any sort of control, the polegars declared independence and maintained their own private armies collect revenue from the passage of time. Supremacy became the main contention among polegars and they started setting the scores, by resorting to violent methods, such as brutal killings of their opponents. This was seed of armed factionalism which sown in Rayalaseema Region. The feudalism among polegars gave away to factionalism during the course of time.

The rulers of Golkonda Sultans found it extremely difficult to control this new born tendency among palegars. After Mysore war, which brought the fall of Tippu Sultan, the entire Rayalaseema Region consisted four districts namely Kadapa, Kurnool, Ballary, Anantapuramu and some parts of the Chittoor district were entrusted by the sultan the then Nizam of Hyderabad to the British rulers on the Military Subsidiary system.

The British Government appointed Sir. Thomas Munro as chief collector of this region Mr.Munro was brutally curbed the polegars. The British Government enacted the Act that C.T. Act (criminal Tribal Act) to curb the palegars. The Britishers, in their natural style, treated it as a law and order problem and resorted to punishments, such as hangings, which dealing with such cases. The Britishers called this region as ceded area instead of Rayalaseema.

Rayalaseema etymology in Andhra Movement

In 1928, the Andhra Mahasabha held in Nandyal Town in Kurnool district on behalf of the Andhra movement which was against Madras Government. In this meeting, Chilukuri Narayana Rao felt insult to use the word as ceded districts .Then the word Rayalaseema came into force again in the Madras Government and in Andhra.

Role of British engineers in Rayalaseema:

Since 1875 consecutive droughts hit in Rayalaseema Region. Due to consecutive droughts, the British Engineers sir Machenge and sir Arther cotton declared that the Rayalaseema would became the desert. Both engineers were surveyed the region and found the desert symptoms in Rayadurgamu taluk in Anantapuramu district. They found sand terrace was existed in 2000 hectors. Till today this desert is expanding into the agriculture lands and the interrupting the agriculture farmers particularly, Rayadurgamu taluk, Madakasira Taluk and Kalyanadurgam taluk in Anantapuramu district are proving the desert symptoms. Consecutively, the sand is covering red soils. Earlier both engineers suggested the British Government and Madras presidency Government to preventing the drought and desert symptoms. A part from this, the British government allocated the funds to prevent the drought in Rayalaseema Region. Both engineers prepared the plans to preventing the drought through the water irrigation development.A part from this

plan, they suggested to dug a channel from Tungabhadra dam by name High level channel (H.L.C) for irrigation to Kadapa and Kurnool districts. The second plan was prepared by Sir Machenge that the channel from Tungabhadra Dam to Anantapuramu, Chittoor and Madras. In the meantime, the IInd world war started and the British government entered into the war.

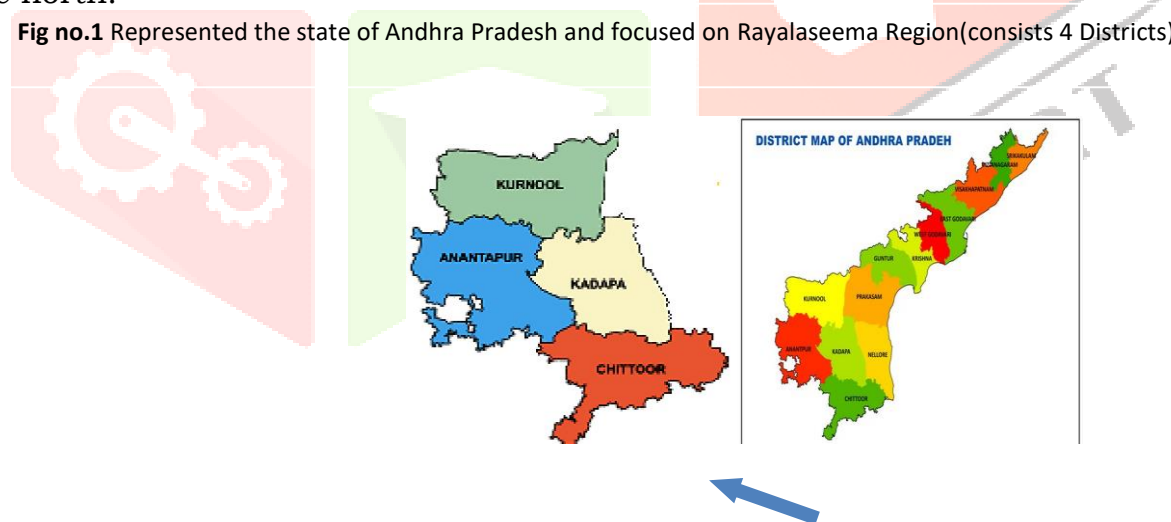
Due to IInd world war, the British government economically loses and hampered with economy. The British Government did not allocate the funds to dug the Machenge channel. Due to failure of the Machenge channel, the Rayalaseema(ceded area) remaining two districts such as Anantapuramu and Chittoor lost the irrigaton development and shown the desert symptoms and drought hit in Rayalaseema about 53 times since 1875.

As a Researcher in Law faculty and author of this Article, I described and named this desert the rememebrance of Sir Mecheng as the “Mechenge desert” which is existed in 2000 hectors in Rayadurgam Taluk in Anantapuramu district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Geography of Rayalaseema:

Rayalaseema region is located in the southern region of the state of Andhra Pradesh. This region borders the state of Tamilnadu to the south, Karnataka to the west, and Telangana to the north.

Fig no.1 Represented the state of Andhra Pradesh and focused on Rayalaseema Region(consists 4 Districts)



Source Chief planning office” Anantapuramu District of Andhra Pradesh – 2020

Pariticularly New Andhra Pradesh Geographically formed three different areas such as Rayalaseema , Coastal Andhra and Uttara Andhra . Three areas are existing three different Atmosphere such as Rayalaseema drought hit area, Coastal Andhra is floods hit area and Uttara Andhra Cyclons hit area. Since decades this type situation have been prevailing in three areas in Andhra Pradesh.

Climate Change and Erratic Monsoons impact on Agriculture



Fig. No.2 Represent the drought diagram in Rayalaseema

Source: Rayalaseema Drought Diagram adopted from “Rayalaseema Kannetigathalu
“(Rayalaseema has been shedding the tears since 1875)

This Diagram showing the drought in Rayalaseema. This Drought diagram adopted from the Rayalaseema kanneti gathalu (Rayalaseema is Shedding Tears Since Decades) M V Ramanareddy Dharani printers Hyderabad.

The country as a whole received 936.7mm of rainfall against normal rainfall of 886.9mm which represents a deviation of 6% above the long period average out of 622 districts, Rayalaseema four districts of Andhra Pradesh below 2 percent received rainfall. This region is known for its scanty rainfall below 2% one of the lowest in the country. A part from other reasons it is location in the rain shadow region of the Deccan is the main reason for this scanty rainfall. All soils are from this region suitable for cultivation and used to product the number of kinds crops such as paddy 2) groundnut 3) Foxtail millet rice 4) Little millet rice 5) koda millet rice 6) finger millet 7) peral millet 8) great millet 9) green grams 10) red grams 11) Horse corns 12) cow pea and particularly very suitable agriculture for Horticulture and suitable for organic farming. But lack of rainfall and irrigation development, agriculture and its allied sectors hampered in this region. This geo-political region consists of four districts i.e., kadapa, Kurnool, Anantapuramu and chittoor. This region has a geographical area of approx. 67.29 lakh ha and has population of 140 lakhs. The cultivated area is 24.16 lakh ha, of which only 5.57 lakh ha 23% area is irrigated with underground water and some river water. It has 14.9 lakh ha, 22% under forest and mostly without tree cover. The groundwater irrigation as well as river water irrigation is also undependable in the region. There is very little industry in the region and livelihoods are dependent farming which is prone for very frequent droughts. The annual average rainfall in this region ranges from about 350mm to about 650mm from both south west monsoon (from june to September) and north-east

monsoon (from October and November). The region consists of predominantly 85%. Small and marginal farmers mostly from poor and marginalized communities. From the year 1875 till 1975, in 100 years received less than normal rainfall and had witnessed more the 53 drought years including severe famines. Since 1875 this region experienced a severe famine where in it was believed that almost 40% of above the population died of hunger and lakhs of agriculture farmers and its allied sector people committed suicide.

Royalaseema-Pre- Independence:

The Royalaseema and Andhra existed in Madras state and ruled by Madras state government. Royalaseema and Andhra people treated as secondary citizens in Madras state and there were no socio, economic, and political priority. Royalaseema leaders and Andhra leaders had started movement against Madras state. The movement was called as "Andhra Movement" (Andhrodyamam). For the first time both respective area leaders jointly conducted the meeting in Bapatla in 1913 against Madras State. The second meeting was also conducted in Visakapatnam (vizag) in 1915 and the leaders demanded openly the "Telugu state" Pappuru Ramacharyulu, Kadapa Koti Reddy, Ramakrishna Reddy, Kalluru Subba Rao represented on behalf of Royalaseema Region. These leaders sometimes opposed Andhra leaders and Madras State and demanded the separate State for Royalaseema. The leaders rose for separate State from Madras State.

Andhra leaders afraid of Royalaseema State and called them immediately to Vijayawada and discussed about both Seema and Andhra leaders in 1937 in Sri Bhagh Bhavan and both side leaders performed an agreement between Royalaseema and Andhra. This agreement was called Sri Bhagh Agreement. According to Sri Bhagh Agreement in 1937, the Royalaseema leaders demanded the irrigation waters from Krishna river and Tungabhadra Dam. According to Sri Bhagh Agreement, Krishna-Penna irrigation project would construct on the Krishna River which was planned by Sir. Mechenji. This water project was planned in Siddeswaramu (Alugu) in Kurnool District of Royalaseema. The Madras state government came forward to construct the Krishna-Pennar irrigation project apart from the five multi purposed water irrigation projects (Bahularada sadaka projects) such as 1) Krishna-Pennar project, 2) Hirakud project 3) Bhakrangal project, 4) Domodar vally project 5) Satlej project in the first five year plan headed by the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Due to negative thought against madras state, Royalaseema and Andhra leaders opposed Krishna-pennar project. Particularly, Krishna-Pennar project multi purposed project from Royalaseema and Madras state and used 200 TMC's water for this project from Krishna river. Royalaseema leaders also blindly opposed this project with the inspiration of Andhra leaders. According to madras state and Nizam state

agreement came into force in 1944. According to this agreement, the union Government of India constructed the Nagarjuna Sagar (Bahulardha Sadaka project) constructed on Krishna river in Nalgonda district in 1956. Seema and Andhra leaders did not make movement against this Dam. Andhra leaders deceived Seema leaders to stop Nagarjuna Sagar Dam. Andhra leaders gained irrigation waters from this dam. Krishna river waters flowed lower level particularly, Rayalaseema huge lost Krishna river waters. Rayalaseema had lost their rights and left the Krishna waters into lower level. Particularly, irrigation development lost in this region.

Rayalaseema – post – independence:

In 1953, Rayalaseema including Andhra separated from Madras State and established the capital city in Kurnool District in Rayalaseema as per the demand of Rayalaseema leader. Andhra leaders also demanded the capital City between Guntur and Vijayawada. After, three years, Visal Andhra movement came into force in 1956 in Telugu people headed by Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and became Andhra Pradesh state on November 1st, 1956 for Telugu people. The capital city established in Hyderabad for Andhra Pradesh. Second time Rayalaseema had lost the capital city from Kurnool. Rayalaseema everything lost such as 1. Krishna – Pennar water project 2. Tungabhadra waters 3. Capital city.

Particularly, Andhra people gained irrigation waters and Telangana gained irrigation waters from Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and Telangana gained capital city in Hyderabad, Rayalaseema was thrown on the road.

Due to irrigation development in Rayalaseema region, the anti-social element activities increased such as Armed Factionalism dominated in Rayalaseema districts. Agriculture coolies and small scale farmers who were lost their agriculture works and joined in the armed factions and lost their lives. Particularly in Rayalaseema factionalism may be defined as a “phenomenon of continued and retaliatory violence between two groups or two families or two political parties or two villages in micro and macro levels. These faction groups fought for the domination, for the political power and earning the money over the villages. The problem first manifested in the form of hurt cases, rioting, arson etc., and grows into retaliatory murders. Each faction leader assesses the loss caused to himself and to his group by the opposite group and initiates retaliatory action to inflict behavior losses to the opposite group. This leads to both families and groups falling into one over lasting vicious circle of enmity. Factionalism is one of the important features of all Districts of Rayalaseema, in violation of large scale human rights of fundamental rights of constitution, Socio-economic rights, Social- security rights, Dalit

rights, Neutrals rights, Financial and Economic rights, Political rights, Right to life and Children rights.

Lack of irrigation development in Rayalaseema region, Agriculture and its allied sectors hampered. Poverty, uneducated, un-employment, coolie works, child marriages, women trafficking has been increased day by day till

today. So, Rayalaseema people had lost their dignity of life. Constitutional rights and right to life till today.

Rayalaseema gave six Hon'ble Chief Ministers to Andhra Pradesh (united Andhrapradesh) Neelam Sanjeeva reddy, Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, Kotla Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy, and N. Kiran Kumar Reddy from congress party. Another one chief minister N. ChAndhraBabu Naidu worked as a C.M 9 years long. Particularly Neelam sanjeeva reddy served as India's president. Former Prime Minister P.V Narasimha Rao represented from Rayalaseema (Nandyal Loksabha). All of them neglected the Rayalaseema they did not strive to irrigation development and prevent the factionalism and Rayalaseema social problems. Particularly Y.S.Rajasekhar Reddy, during his tenure, he had given the first priority to the agriculture. Apart from this, he dug and the Handri-Neeva canal from Srisailam Dam and strived the irrigation development. Second priority had given to Education and Preventing Unemployment and third priority had given the Medicine. He strived for the quarter part development of Rayalaseema. He was demised in 2009 and his development plans were eye out and not address. After demise of Y.S.Rajasekhar Reddy, the united Andhra Pradesh went into political crisis. There was a big vacuum after demised of YSR and also uncertainty on the A.P. State politics. Telangana Movement raised and demanded separate state. The Union Government also very interested to bifurcate the State. Later Rayalaseema scholars also demanded separate state from Andhra and Telangana. The union government enacted Reorganization Act in 2014.

Andhra Pradesh – Reorganisation Act 2014

This act popularly known as the Telangana Act, is an act of Indian parliament that bifurcated the state of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and the residuary Andhra Pradesh State as outcome of the Telangana movement. The Act defined the boundaries of the two states determined how the assets and liabilities were to be divided and laid out the status of Hyderabad as the permanent capital of now Telangana state and temporary capital of the Andhra Pradesh state.

An earlier version of the bill, Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2013 was rejected by the Andhra Pradesh legislative assembly on January 30, 2014. The 2014 bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 18th February, 2014 and in the Rajya Sabha on 20th February, 2014. The bill was attested by the President of India Sri Pranab Mukharjee on March 1st 2014 and published in the Official Gazette on March 2nd 2014 whereas, June 2nd 2014 is the appointed day according to the Act. The new states were created on June 2nd 2014.

Rayalaseema – present scenario

After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the general elections came in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Telugudesam Party came into power headed by N.Chandrababu Naidu. Since 2014, again Rayalaseema scholars and people demanded the capital city establishing in Kurnool which was lost in the past by 1937 Sri Bhagh Agreement. The union government constituted the Siva Ramakrishna committee to suggest the palace to build the capital city of Andhra Pradesh. This committee submitted the report on 27th august 2014 to the Home Minister Rajanath Singh in New Delhi. According to report and the committee suggested that the capital city place was suitable between Marturu and Vinukonda and Dhonakonda. This area is situated triangle circle of the Prakasam district, Guntur district and Kurnool district.

This committee absolutely rejected the capital place between Guntur district and Vijayawada area. The Andhra Pradesh government rejected the proposal of the Siva Rama Krishna Committee and constituted the P.Narayana Committee (Andhra Pradesh Municipal Administration Minister). This committee advised the capital city place at Tulture, Velagapudi and Nelapadu (Coastal Andhra). According to this committee, the Andhra Pradesh government headed by N.Chandrababu Naidu, Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (C.R.D.A) Act enacted in the AP state assembly in 2014. This act came into force on 30th day of December 2014. According to APCRDA, the government of Andhra Pradesh built the temporary buildings for legislature and secretariat. According APCRDA(Coastal Andhra), the Andhra Pradesh government headed by the N. Chandrababu Naidu established the Capital City, Secretariat, High court etc centralized in Coastal Andhra. The Rayalaseema people demanded the Capital City or High Court to established in Rayalaseema and gave the slogans against APCRDA. But the government did not hear the Seema demand. Siva Rama Krishna Committee also suggested the AP government and union government that the administration should be decentralized in Andhra Pradesh. The former government of AP 2014 to 2019 rejected this

proposal. 2019 general elections came into Andhra Pradesh. YSRCP political party came into power headed by Y.S. Jaganmohan reddy. The present government of AP repealed the former APCRDA Act 2014 and constituted as Amaravati Metropolitan Region Development Area (AMRDA).

YSRCP party government took the steps that the decentralization of administration, good governance and economical development throughout Andhra Pradesh. Apart from AMRDA, this Government established the Judicial Capital in Rayalaseema (Kurnool District), Legislative Capital in Amaravathi (Coastal Andhra) and Executive Capital established in Visakapatnam (Uttara Andhra). If the Judicial Capital establish in Rayalaseema (Kurnool) the dream of Rayalaseema shall be fulfilled. On the other hand, the Uttara Andhra dream also fulfilled with established of Executive Capital City. In further, separation of movements will be prevent in Andhra Pradesh if decentralization of Administration. This is strategy of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

In Midevial history, three capital cities (kingdoms) are established by Vijayanagara Empires in India such as Hampi-Kingdom for west side, Penukonda-Kingdom for Middle East and Chandragiri-Kingdom for South upto Srilanka. They were Successful their administration through these three capital cities.

The second time in the world three capital cities were established by the YSRCP government headed by Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy in Andhra Pradesh. particularly, He is striving for decentralization of administration, good governance, and economic development and preventing the further separation of states movements. On 20th January 2020 the Andhra Pradesh state assembly approved the bill for decentralization of administration and established three capital cities as Judicial Capital City in Kurnool, Legislative Capital city in Amaravathi (Coastal Andhra, Guntur District) and Executive Capital city in Visakapatnam (Uttara Andhra).

The Kings Satavahana's called present "CRDA" area was "Dhanya Katakam". According to Sir Arthur Catton British Government called the 'CRDA' area was "Rice Bowl of India". The South Indian (mideval history) Kings called the CRDA area was "Annapurna". The Kings Satavahanas, the Kings Chola's and Kondaveeti Reddy Raja's and Mideval South Indian Kings were never thought to built their Kingdom in the present CRDA area. Because of this area existed pure 100% alluvial soil and useful for agricultural crops for yearly three crops. They were never tried to built the Kingdoms. They used to built the Kingdoms at hill areas but not agriculture lands. The Former Government headed by N. Chandrababu

Naidu and his team used this land for capital city and gathered 32 thousand acres from the agriculture formers. Present CRDA is the controversial subject throughout the country.

Conclusion and Suggestions:

For the first time in the world particularly medieval history, three capital cities (kingdoms) were established by Vijayanagara Empires in India such as Hampi-Kingdom for west side, Penukonda-Kingdom for Middle East and Chandragiri-Kingdom for South upto Srilanka.

According to Indian constitution, articles 1 to 4 declared that the "Sovereign Democratic Republic of India" shall be the union of states (The Union and its territories). The parliament empowered to formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states. But the high court of Andhra Pradesh issued the notice against three capitals to the union government in this regard the union government filed an affidavit in

High court of Andhra Pradesh that the union government has no objection to establish three capital cities for decentralization of administration. But the High court of Andhra Pradesh is infringement over the Andhra Pradesh Legislature decision and administration. High court of Andhra Pradesh is not competent authority to define three capital cities. But former Chief Minister de-stabilized the decentralization with support of the High Court Orders and stays have been demanding, their legal rights such as irrigation development and establishment of capital city which established by Sri Bhagh Agreement in 1937 and in 1956. The political instability had shrunk irrigation developments and employment opportunities for youth and business and traders. On the other hand infrastructure developments invisible in the rural areas. Particularly, former Governments of Andhra Pradesh developed Hyderabad city. Former Chief Minister N.Chandrababu Naidu also all developments centralized in Amaravathi capital city in the CRDA (Tulluru, Velagapudi and Nelapadu).

But some obstructions prevailed by the opponent political party (Telugudesam Party). Particularly former Chief Minister N.Chandrababu Naidu rejected the decentralization. Constitutional instrumentalities are also interfere against decentralization. Because of former chief minister N.Chandrababu Naidu and his Cabinet involved in the Amaravathi inside business and real estate (this is meager allegations).

The present Government is alleging the constitutional bodies also involved in Amaravathi inside business and they were also against decentralization of administration.

We are from Rayalaseema praying that the Union Government headed by Sri Narendra Modi to provide the special status for Rayalaseema only. On the other hand, the union government will take steps to irrigation development to eradicate drought and desert, eradicate the poverty, unemployment. The union government will involve establishing the decentralization of administration.

Rayalaseema authors, scholars, agriculture formers and elderly people praying the union government on behalf of Rayalaseema to protect their legal rights, constitutional rights and acquittal from the poverty. We are demanding the justice from socially, economically and politically rights which have lost by Sri Bhagh agreement in 1937 and Elders Agreement in 1956 between Telangana leaders and Andhra leaders. Daliths also demanding the social justice from social issues such as socially, economically and politically.

Abbreviations:

AP – Andhra Pradesh

CRDA – Capital Regional Development Authority.

APCRDA –Andhra Pradesh Capital Regional Development Authority. **AMRDA** – Amaravthi Metropolitan Region Development Area.

YSRCP – Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party.

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