

SUBMISSION TO COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATIONS ON SITUATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH



23/06/2010

Progressive Telangana Foundation



Progressive Telangana Foundation

INTRODUCTION

Progressive Telangana Foundation (PTF) is an apolitical, not for profit organization established in the year 2005. PTF has been involved in various developmental activities mostly in rural Telangana.

Vision:

TO MAKE TELANGANA THE MOST PROGRESSIVE REGION AND TO PUT THE SMILE BACK ON THE PEOPLE OF TELANGANA

About PTF members:

Progressive Telangana Foundation is founded by professionals and successful businessmen from various parts of the region living in India and abroad. The founder members of PTF are engineers, doctors and academicians all highly qualified in their respective fields.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Justice, Growth & Prosperity

ABOUT THIS SUBMISSION

In last several years PTF, during its interaction with rural Telangana, has come across various facts and had an opportunity for deeper understanding of the issues of the region. PTF observed the renewed agitation for separate Telangana since November 2009 and later subsequently noted the central Government's appointment of the Justice Srikrishna committee to study the issue of Separate Telangana.

During the interactions in rural Telangana PTF has come across various emotional outbursts, celebrations anticipating separate Telangana, feelings of depressions, suicides, Telangana Jataras / carnivals, innovative ideas and solutions to the problems, demonstrations, confusion of the people regarding the reasons for injustice and backwardness etc. In general the people of Telangana are under the impression, great injustice is being perpetuated against them

PTF also conducted some studies, surveys and research with its limited resources, to understand the issues better.

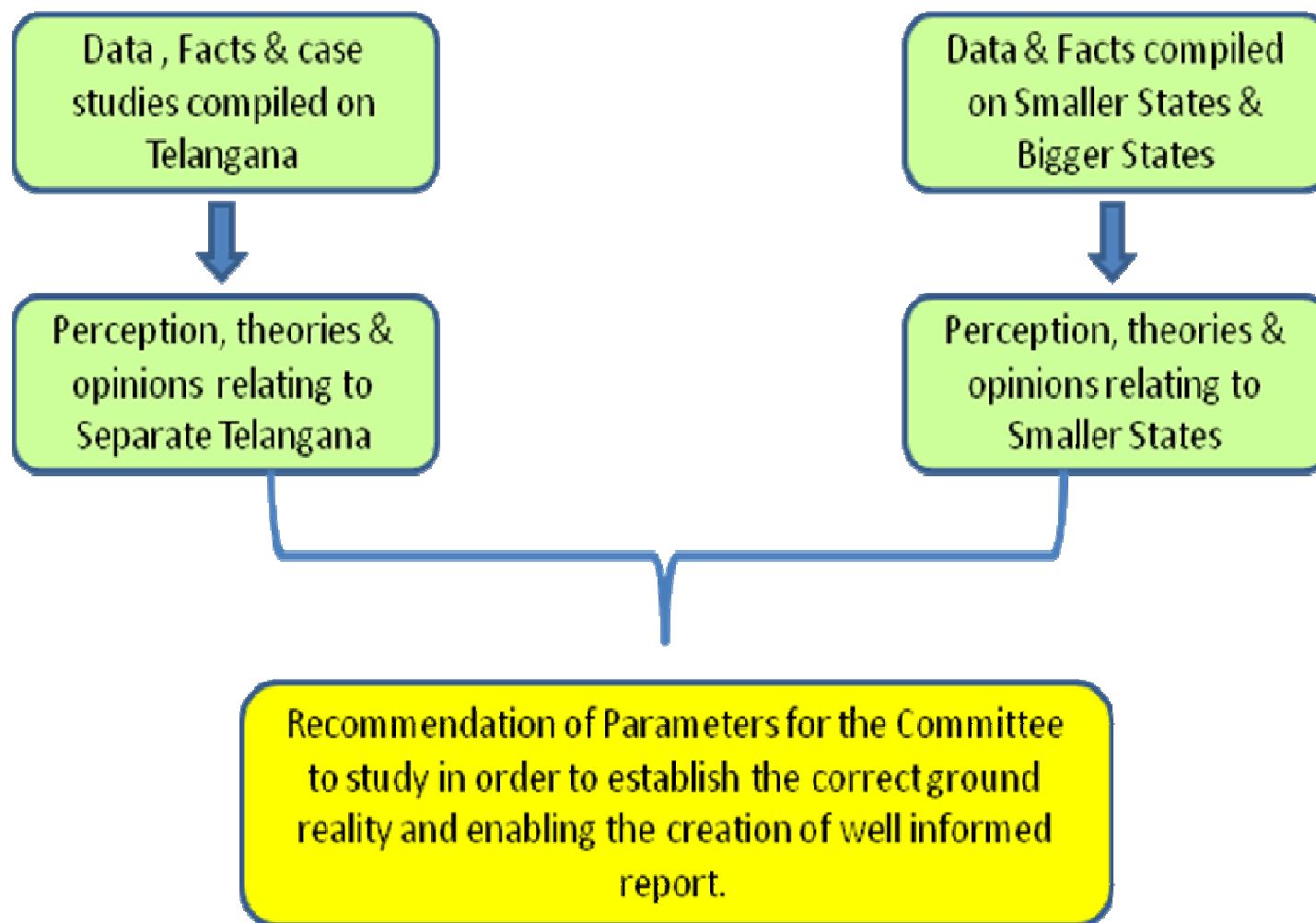
PTF thought that the data and facts it collected during its experiences will be useful to the Justice Srikrishna committee in preparing the report.

PTF believes that Hon'ble Justice Srikrishna committee is the most respectable and competent authority to analyze the issues and create objective report. We believe it is only through such objective reports true Justice will be/may be delivered to the people of Telangana.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Structure of this Submission





Progressive Telangana Foundation

Facts Collected on Telangana - Political

“In a Democracy, we govern ourselves.... and among us the majority’s opinion prevails.

If the “we” is divided into “Us and them” and “them” are in greater numbers, then “They” will always win... resulting in great injustice to “Us”.

The Purpose and Structure of Democracy stand broken”

- The Number of MLA’s in the Legislative Assembly in Andhra Pradesh 294. Number of MLA’s from Andhra Region 175. The number of MLA’s from Telangana Region 119
- 17 MP’s from Telangana and 25 MP’s from Andhra
- The Two main political parties in Andhra Pradesh are internally divided within themselves on clear regional lines.
- All Telangana region CM's combined tenure is hardly 6 years out of the 54 years since the formation of the combined state.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Facts Collected on Telangana – Skewed Development

- Funds Allocation- Various Departments
- Irrigation & Water Allocation
- Revenue Collection
- Education & Literacy
- Government Jobs
- Hospitals & Healthcare
- Industry & Ancillaries

Great Injustice to Telangana Region



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Parameters to be examined

While the authenticity, interpretation and inferences of the above facts and data can be debated; PTF believes the study of the following parameters will establish correct ground reality for enabling the creation of a well informed report in the best interest of the public, the regions and the nation.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

“Injustice within Injustice”

The cascading effect of Skewed Development /Parochialism ..

- **Electricity Department-** Numbers of transformers allocated to Telangana Region is significantly lower than Costal Andhra. Even among those transformers allocated to Telangana Region most of them are allocated to Costal Andhra Settlers in Telangana. Reason: the Electricity Board Officials are from Costal Andhra.
- **Loans disbursed:** to farmers in Telangana significantly lower than Costal Andhra. Even among those loans disbursed in Telangana Region most of them are given to Costal Andhra Settlers in Telangana. Reason: the officials are from Costal Andhra.

Skewed Allocation + Parochialism = “Injustice within Injustice”



Progressive Telangana Foundation “Injustice within Injustice”

- **Allocation of houses** disproportionately to Andhra Settlers in Hyderabad and Telangana Region by AP Housing Board on land cheaply acquired from Telanganites
 - Kukatpally
 - Saidabad
 - Vanasthalipuram --- Etc.
- **Allocation of Ancillaries**
 - APSEB
 - Singareni
 - AP Steels/Sponge Iron
- **Water Diverted:** Lesser allocation of new resources and Diversion of Traditional Resources... Pakhala, Wyra, etc.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Introduction

IRRIGATION :

- This is a submission to the Committee for Consultation of situation of Andhra Pradesh -- regarding irrigation in Telangana over the 53 years 1956-2009.
- Based on official data as published by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, also deals with earlier periods, where we have data, collected from NGO's, Economic forums to put the whole scene in perspective.
- Agriculture now produces only 30% of the total Telangana income but is the basis for survival of nearly 78% of the Telangana population.
- Tank irrigation in Telangana fell from 1955-56 (4.47 lakh hectares) to 2005-09 (2.18 lakh hectares).
- Canal irrigation in Telangana increased from 1955-56 (1.15 lakh hectares) to 2005-09 (2.59 lakh hectares).
- Well/Tube well irrigation in Telangana increased from 1955-56 (1.35 lakh hectares) to 2005-09 (5.16 + 7.01=12.17 lakh hectares).



Progressive Telangana Foundation Jalayagnam

The Lift irrigation:

- Three of the five projects located in Telangana as well those of another five independent lift irrigation projects together require power of nearly 4,700 MW.
- The entire funding is to be requested from the Union government for these “national projects”.
- The power requirement of these Telangana irrigation projects cannot be supplied against the existing generation of 14,000 MW (which is itself insufficient to meet current demand!).
- Totally uneconomical



Progressive Telangana Foundation AP Vision 2020

AP Vision-2020 Document:

Harnessing water resources as envisaged will require an investment of Rs.1,25,000 crores and power of 9,000 MW. Committing these resources will enable the State to utilize 856 TMC of dependable water and 300 TMC of flood flow water available to the State, 50 percent of which would need to be pumped to a height 100-300 meters to lands situated at higher elevations.

The Vision document gave skimpy details

1. Godavari for Telangana 775 TMC -- 23.5 lakh acres
2. Krishna for Rayalseema, Telangana, Andhra --- Flood flow --- 8.0 lakh acres
3. Pennar for Andhra and Rayalseema ---- Flood flow ---- nil
4. Vamsadra, Janjhavati and Bahuda for Andhra --- ? ----- ?

Thus, the Vision involved more than 32 lakh acres at the cost of Rs. 1,25,000 crore! This works out to almost Rs. 4 lakhs per acre! This is so only if we take the 9,000 MW as part of the Rs.1,25,000 crore bill. If not, the total bill would be much higher. Of this estimate, the State has spent already Rs.64,469 crores between 2005-10 with little scope for Telangana.

NOTE: After spending Rs 64,469 crores, AP vision 2020 could not add a single extra acre of land in Telangana.



Progressive Telangana Foundation AP Vision 2020

- While Telangana would /may (taken in right prospective), benefit from such investment in the region, the high power requirement for pumping water, technical feasibility of pumping large volumes continuously over long periods, inter-state and central clearances, high capital costs and scarce funds would indicate
- That it is a much better alternative to concentrate on saving and restoring existing canal and tank irrigation and extending new tank irrigation and ensuring higher productivity for well-irrigated land.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Water Allocations

(as per Bachwat Tribunal)

Godavari Water :

	Eligibility	Assured	Short fall
Andhra	645 TMC	500 TMC	(-) 145 TMC
Telangana	778 TMC	250 TMC *	(-) 528 TMC
Rayalseema	NIL		

Catchment area: 79% in Telangana

* Availability (as per records) is not more than 150 TMC

Krishna Water :

	Eligibility	Assured	Short/Excess
Andhra	105 TMC	388 TMC	(+) 283 TMC
Telangana	554 TMC	278 TMC*	(-) 276 TMC
Rayalseema	147 TMC	164 TMC	(+) 17 TMC

Catchment area: 68.5% in Telangana

* Availability (as per records) is not more than 150 TMC



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Year wise irrigation

Telangana Irrigated Area

Source (unless stated): BES,

(Hectares)

Period	Irrigation in Telangana				Total Irrigation
	Tanks	Canal	Open Well	TubeWell	
1875	41,000	7,000	46,000	-	95,000
1901					3,04,423
1920	1,39,511	27,447	1,08,535		2,75,492
1930	2,56,714	61,700	1,77,980		4,96,394
1940	3,73,684	51,417	1,94,332		6,19,433
1955-56	4,47,000	1,15,000	1,35,600	-	6,98,000
1970-72	2,84,500	1,88,600	2,10,500	4,000	7,04,600
1980-82	3,75,700	2,84,500	3,32,000	9,400	10,38,600
1990-92	3,28,900	3,14,500	6,24,100	80,300	14,07,500
2001-05	1,65,303	1,62,315	4,73,697	5,00,773	13,44,604
2005-09	2,18,124	2,59,629	5,16,467	6,68,974	16,95,395 *

* Tanks 2.18+ Canals 2.59 + Wells/borewells 12.17 = 16.95



Progressive Telangana Foundation Power consumption

Power Consumption For Wels /Tube wells

	No: of connections in lakhs (% of state total)	Connected load (MW) (% of state total)
As of 31.03.2004	13.82 (60)	4,320 (52)
As of 31.03.2009	15.66 (58)	5,447 (53)

Table 7. Power for Well Irrigation in Telengana

Source. BES: 2005, 2009



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Impact on People

➤ Telangana farmers

- Lost production and income (National waste)
- Non-utilization of these extensive and expensively developed irrigated areas
- The consequent loss of ground water recharge, lead to the fluorination.
- The reduction in well-irrigated acreage and drop in ground water levels,
- Further reduce Telangana farmers' incomes from their private irrigation sources
- The worst years were 2001-05 ,due to drought, which lead to record farmers suicide due to private loans taken from the pawn brokers.
- Telangana has lost 2.30 lakh hectares of tank irrigation. It would need Rs 22,600 crores invested in new projects to make up this loss.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Impact on lives/nature

- Right from the merger of the State, telangana was deprived .
- Telangana people were having innovative thought for agriculture for centuries , as this region had Tank/well irrigation from last five hundred years and then over last hundred years they had major irrigation project like Nizam Sagar,Tungabadra, Sriram Sagar. Mega dams like Nagarjunasagar, Ichampalli,Almatti, were planned and finance allotted to these projects.
- Once with the merger of the State, Tanks in telangana and its canals were intentionally not maintained. This resulted in drop in tank irrigation by 2.29 Lakh hectares i.e 4.47 (1956) - 2.18(2009).
- Due to non maintenance of existing (before 1956) tank irrigation, the Telangana farmers for their survival and based on their knowhow, they evolved an alternative source of water in the form of tube wells (expensive).
- The result was migration/ suicides due to expensive agricultural practices like digging of tube wells, pipelines, motors, current shortages, repairs due to low voltage, higher interest rates on investment drawn from local lenders.
- As the agricultural in telangana became unviable , the farmer had no option but to sell the lands cheaply,thus resulting in migarton for labour jobs.(Mumbai, Delhi and Gulf countries.---16 Lakh from Mahabubnagar Dist. alone)



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Rights on river water

Legal Rights :

555TMC in Krishna

778 TMC in Godavari

Geographical Right :

68.5% of Krishna catchment and flow

79% of Godavari catchment and flow.

Human Right :

Population : 40%

Justice is done only when state is bifurcated because it is 175MLA's Vs 119 MLA's and 25 MP's Vs 17 MP's.



EXPO CITY

Progressive Telangana Foundation
Growth & prosperity

Case study – 1

Pranahita - Chevella
Lift Irrigation Project



Progressive Telangana Foundation Pranahita-Chevella

**Project announcement
Wednesday, January 31, 2007**

- YSR Announced the plan to commence the Pranahita- Chevella Project as a gift to the Telangana Region and more specifically to the farmers of Chevella RR Dist and Medak Region.
- The plan involves lifting water from Godavari-Pranahita and pumping it to Chevella providing water to water starved farmers in Chevella and farmers along the route in Medak District

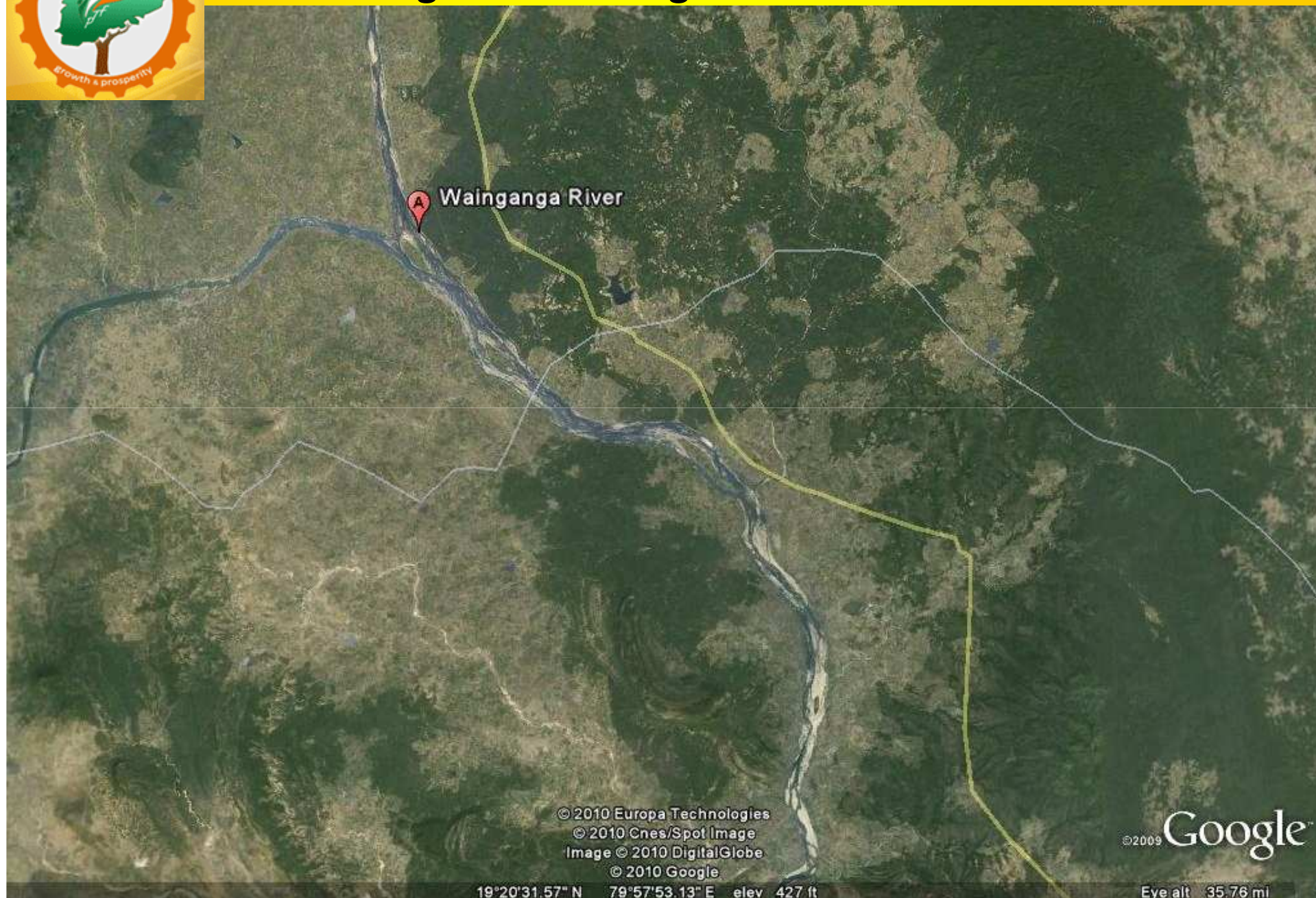


Project Highlights Pranahita-chevella

- **Investment/Estimated Cost:** Rs. 38,500.00 Crores / USD 9,625.00 Million
- **Objective:** Irrigation of 16 Lakhs acres in Telangana- Chevella RR, Medak.
- 160 tmcft of water will be carried from Thummadi Patti Village Adilabad Dist to Chevella.
- **Monday, December 31, 2012** Completion by



Progressive Telangana Foundation





Progressive Telangana Foundation





Progressive Telangana Foundation





Progressive Telangana Foundation

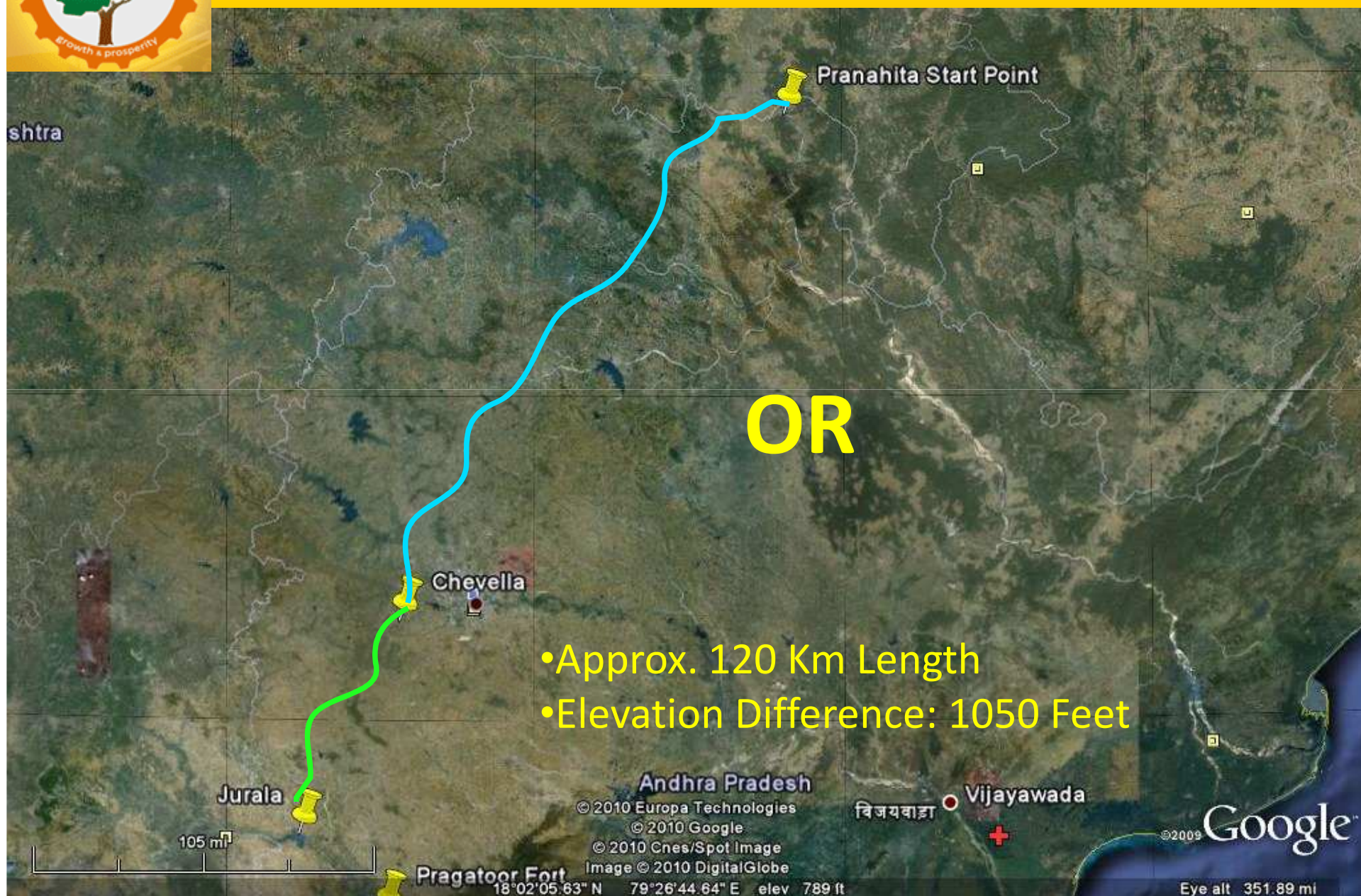
Case Study Pranahita-Chevella





Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case study-Pranahita-Chevella





Progressive Telangana Foundation

Pranahita---Power required to irrigate

Calculation1:

Amount of water required for one acre of Paddy=1.0 crores liters =22000000 lbs of water

1KWH=2655220 foot-pounds (ft-lb)

Cost of irrigating one acre Rs 49,713/- per crop.

Calculation 2:

Amount of water required for one acre of Paddy=1 acre meter = 8900851.91 lbs of water

Cost of irrigating one acre Rs 21,454.14 per crop.

Calculation 3: (through RTI)

Avg. cost of power to irrigate 1640000 acres = Rs 1947 Cr

i.e. Avg, cost to irrigate one acre = Rs 11,871.95

Cost to irrigate Chevella lands will be minimum 2X i.e. Rs 23,743/-



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case Study -2

Case study-2

On Srisailem Reservoir



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case study on Srisailem Reservoir

- The Nagarjunasagar project was formulated as multipurpose project (for irrigation and power generation) where as Srisailem project was formulated purely for power generation and proposed to release the water to Nagarjunasagar after power generation and to meet the irrigation requirements of Nagarjunasagar ayacut .
- The MDDL of Srisailem reservoir has been fixed as EL 834 Ft. to enable to draw water during flood season only.
- Pothireddypadu head regulator with sill level at EL.841 Ft...for 15 TMC of water @ 2000 Cusecs, to Chennai for meeting drinking water requirements.
- In 2004 the G.O of MDDL (Minimum draw down level) of EL.834 ft. has been cancelled and new G.O 107 fixing MDDL as EL.854 ft. has been issued.
- Remodelling of Pothireddipadu head regulator under Jalaygnam, to draw 45000 Cusecs (about 300TMC) water to other river basins by violating riparian rights for usage of river water.
- Srisailem water was earlier drawn for power generation till water level comes down to EL.800 ft. and maximum power is generated from August to March and the water is again used for power generation.
- In March the water levels used to be around El 810 ft and in June/ July it used to be El.790 to 800 ft. and reservoir used to be ready to receive flood water from July / August onwards.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case study on Srisaillum Resorvior

- After 2004, power generation below 854 ft. level water is pumped from Nagarjunasar into Srisaillum by running reversible turbines provided at Srisaillum Left Bank Power House.
- On an average about 30 TMC / year was drawn from Nagarjunasagar and filled in Srisaillum reservoir and Srisaillum water level is kept above EL.854 Ft. up to March.
- After April, water was allowed to be drawn for power generation to run 1 or 2 machines only to show that water is permitted to draw below EL.854 ft.
- From 2007 onwards, even when Srisaillum water level reaches EL.860 ft, after receipt of initial floods during July/August / September also, full power generation was never allowed except running of 2 or 3 units during evening/ morning peak power demand hours.
- Always the Srisaillum water level was ensured above El 875 ft. (UNOFFICAL INSTRUCTIONS) in August/ September with the idea of drawing more and more water to Rayalaseema, Whenever further floods are received, there is no time balance storage area used to get filled and Srisaillum dam over flows.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case study on Srisaillum Resorvior

- With this there was about 35 Million units/day loss of power generation and it works out to about 175 MU /year, whose cost is about 44 Crores/year at tariff of Rs.2.50 / unit. Instead of allowing generating power, power is being purchased at minimum of Rs 5 /unit from other states and agencies. The total loss to Govt. exchequer/ TRANSCO is about 87.5 Crores/ year.
- That year, i.e 2008-09 due to symptoms of scanty rain fall and with over enthusiasm and over faithfulness to higher ups, in August/ September the reservoir level was maintained at El 881 ft. to play safe and draw more water to Rayalaseema, denying discharges to Nagarjunasagar which was kept at EL 534 ft. level against full reservoir level of 590 ft.
- From September 29 to October 1, North Karnataka , Maharastra an catchment areas of Krishna inTelangana was being pounded by heavy rain and the water flow of 6 lakh cusecs, as per CWC's bulletin on 1Oct., when the water level was already 881. But the actual flow turned out to be 9.72 lakh cusecs.
- In the meantime, the Tungabhadra went in spate because of a breach at the Sunkesula dam. The Gajuladinne dam on the Handri and several small and medium tanks along the catchment areas of the Tungabhadra were also breached. Added to this, the swelling backwaters around Srisailam flooded Kurnool on October 2.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Case study on Srisailem Reservoir

- The situation worsened in the next 24 hours as the inflows into the Krishna touched 25 lakh cusecs at Srisailem. This was almost double what the dam is designed to hold. All the gates of the dam were opened on 1 Oct.
- At Nagarjuna Sagar, too, the authorities lifted all 26 gates on October 1 to release 13 lakh cusecs of water to create enough cushion to regulate the flood. At Prakasam barrage, further down the Krishna at Vijayawada, the authorities discharged 10 lakh cusecs for the first time in 50 years. The ripple effect spelt doom and flooded hundred of villages in Krishna district and submerging Rapalle Town.
- The death toll from the floods crept up to 227 in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka amid blame games between the states.
- Experts have unanimously called it manmade and have blamed the floods on the poor coordination between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh law makers and irrigation officials.
- Mahaboobnagar is the most effected district in these floods. About 100 villages in Alampur and Gadwal Taluks of Mahaboobnagar District got submerged due to the flooding (9!0 to !5 feet of water) caused by non release of water in Srisailem dam by 2 Oct, 2009.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

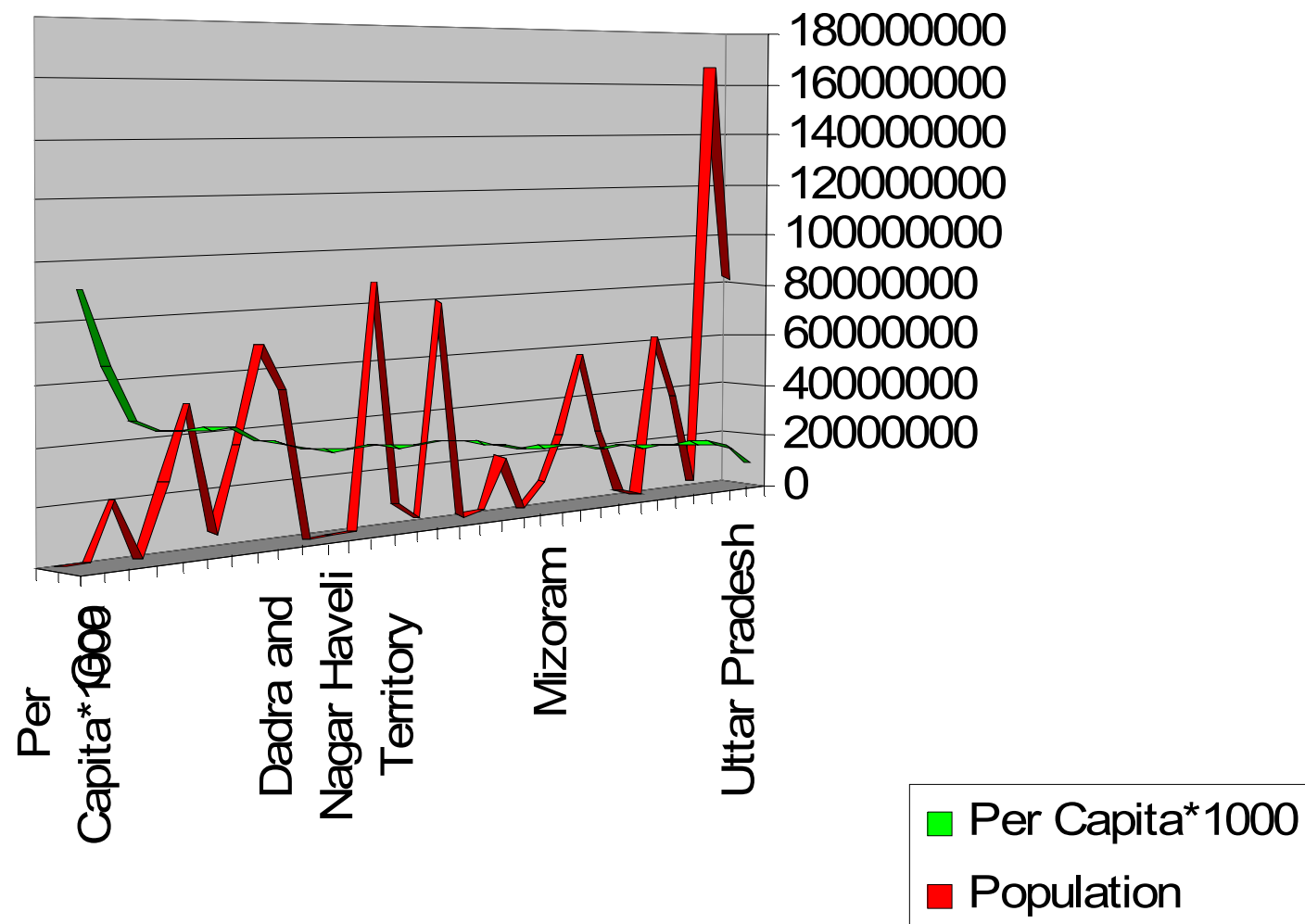
Effect of Man made Disaster

- Twenty Villages got totally submerged in these backwaters and about agricultural crops
- 80 villages were completely destroyed.
- floods displaced 10,000 people.
- A length of more than 2,000 km long road was damaged badly.
- The district administration has estimated the loss to over Rs.3,067 crores and presented the flood damage report to the visiting Central Flood Assessment team.
- About 59,618 houses have been affected i and the total loss is estimated to be approximately Rs.385 Crores. But hardly 25% are coved till date.
- 45,000 acres of agriculture crop land got damaged due to these forced floods and crop loss amounting to over Rs 100.0 at a very moderate estimate. Compensation is still to reach the effected till date.
- Infrastructure such as canals ,drains, ground water source like open wells, bores are filled with silt, electrical lines and pumps got damaged and 960 tanks got breached due to the heavy rain and flooding,estimated over 500 crores
- Seeds for the Rabi season given by the GOVT. under concessional price, had given very bad yields, thus multiplying their sufferings.



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Facts on Smaller States - Per Capita GDP Vs State Size:



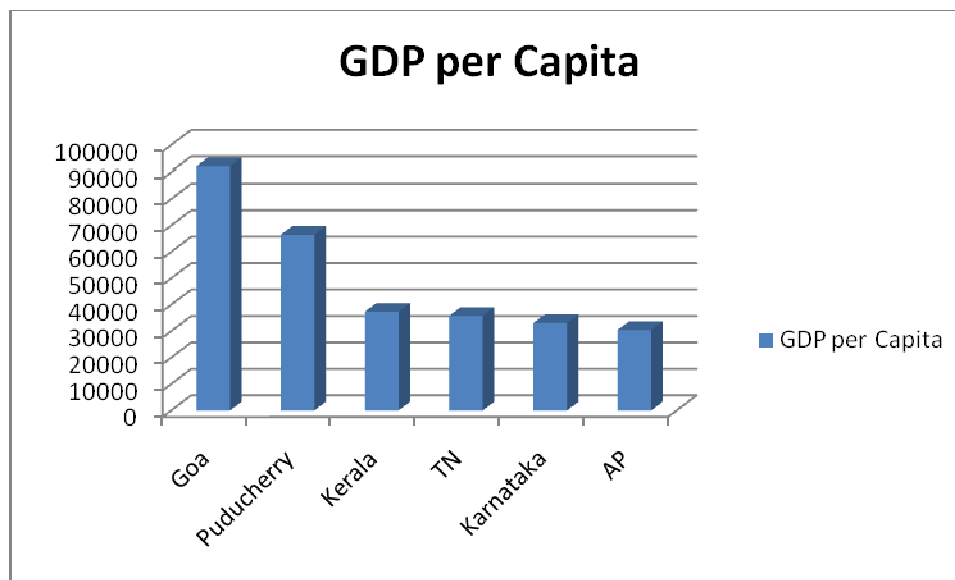
Larger the state poorer the people. ...exceptions like Maharashtra (Mumbai included)



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Facts on Smaller States - Per Capita GDP Vs State Size:

	GDP/Capita	Population
Goa	92,010	1347668
Puducherry	66,478	971298
Kerala	37,372	35518177
Tamil Nadu	35,818	68753789
Karnataka	33,129	52850561
Andhra Pradesh	30,485	88295045

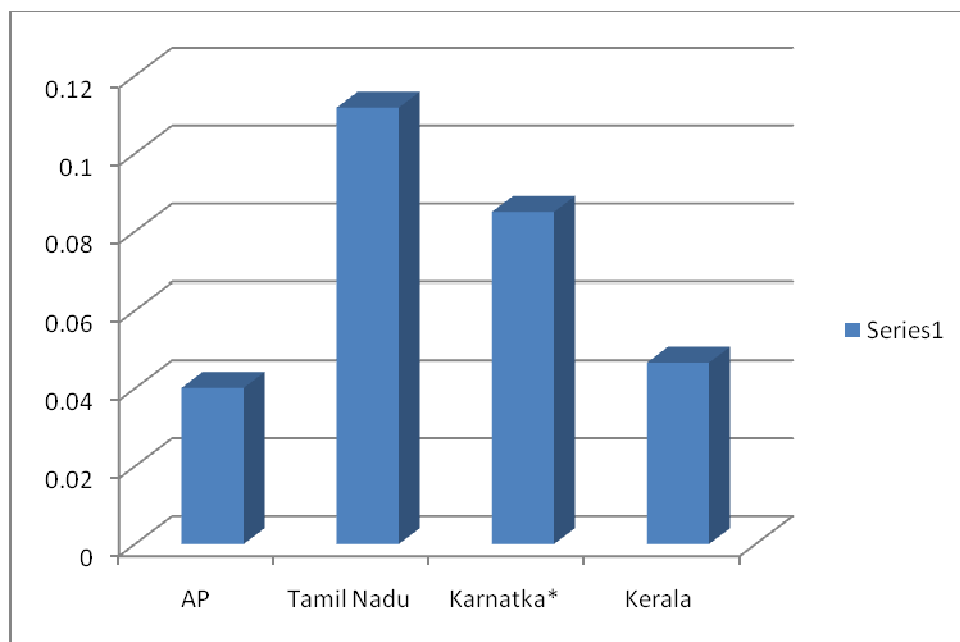


South India Data: Larger the state poorer the people. Even more pronounced in South



Progressive Telangana Foundation Data Job Creation Vs Size of the state

State wise Per Capita PF collection Index:- Represents per capita jobs created in service sector, manufacturing and agriculture



AP 0.040136422

TN 0.111814535

Karnataka* 0.085026664

Kerala 0.046619282

Smaller states create more formal jobs. Even communist state like Kerala which supposedly do not encourage industries has more formal jobs per capita than AP



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Facts on Smaller States – School Dropout Rates

Classes I –VII

	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	61.25	65.16	63.09
Karnataka	50.8	51.2	50.99
Kerala	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	43.95	35.43	40.07
Pondicherry	2.6	3.27	2.92

Note :As on 30th Sep 2004

Classes I – X

	Boys	Girls	Total
Andhra Pradesh	76.51	77.58	76.98
Karnataka	61.27	65.34	63.18
Kerala	23.82	14.29	19.15
Tamil Nadu	57.97	58.89	58.4
Pondicherry	34.7	32.66	33.73

Note : As on 30th Nov 2004

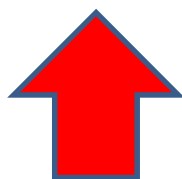
Smaller States perform Better



Progressive Telangana Foundation
Social Causes for Difference in Attitude
(Hon'ble Justice Fazal Ali commission's apprehensions proved)

Telangana

Feudalism



Corruption



Middle Class

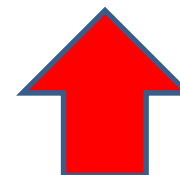


Andhra

Feudalism



Corruption



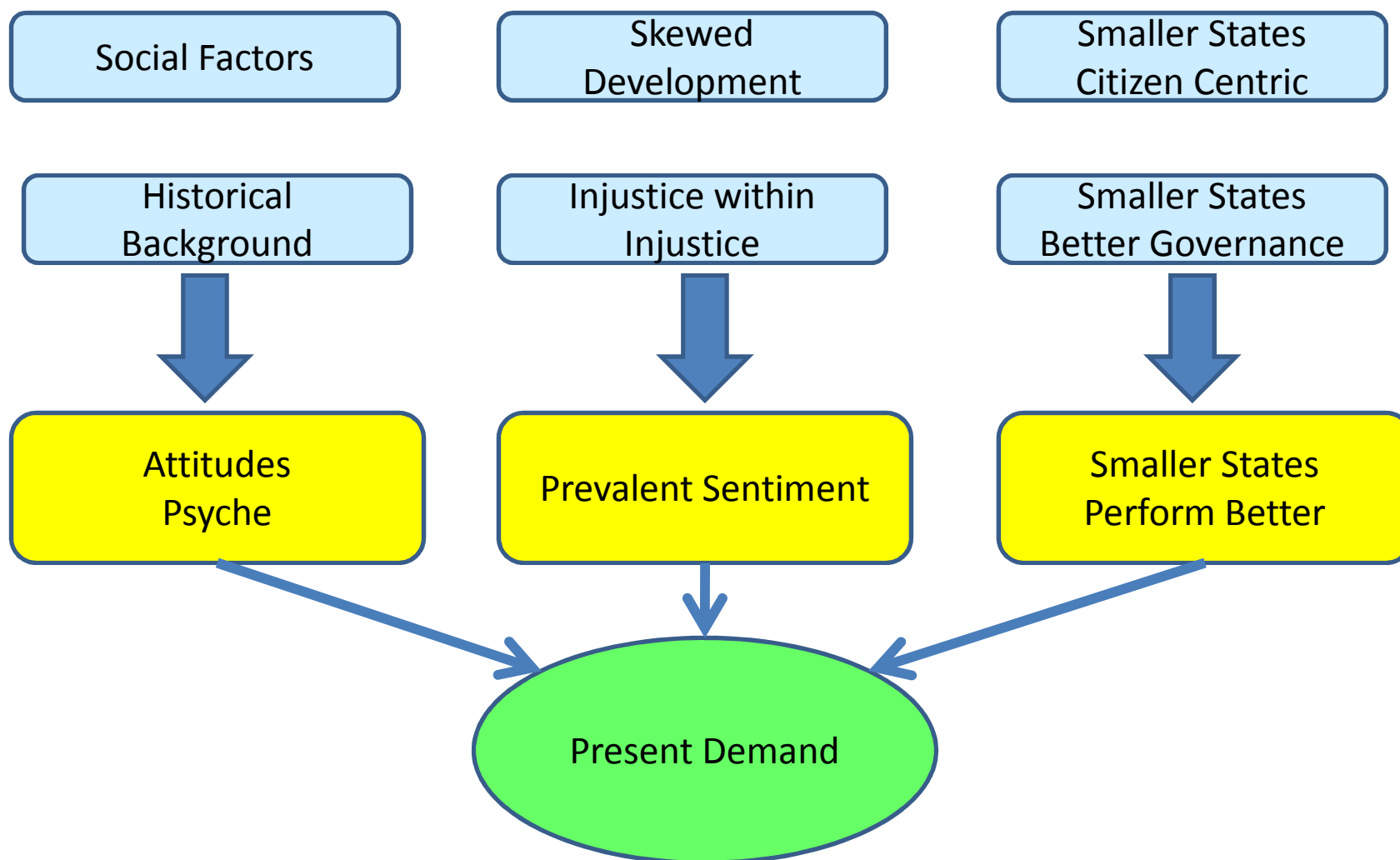
Middle Class



Telangana Public inexperienced in the "Art of Bribery"



Progressive Telangana Foundation





Progressive Telangana Foundation

Future of Telangana

- Reduced Regional Skew
- Job Creation/Industry
- HR Development
- Retention, local value addition, utilization of Resources
- Retention and Development of Culture, Tradition
- Bridging India



Progressive Telangana Foundation

Thank you for the opportunity.

**Look forward to Justice for Telangana to achieve its
destiny as the Heart of India!**

Glad to provide any further assistance

Progressive Telangana Foundation

35, Sai Enclave, Road No12, Banjara Hills,

Hyderabad- 500034, AP, INDIA,

Phone No: +91- 9491440555

Email: info@progressivetelangana.com