

# SUBMISSION TO COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION ON THE SITUATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH HEADED BY HON'BLE JUSTICE SRI B N SRIKRISHNA



17/06/2010

Progressive Telangana Foundation

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Address, email id and contact numbers of PTF

# INTRODUCTION

## **About Progressive Telangana Foundation**

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

# Submission to Committee for Consultations on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh, Headed by Hon'ble Justice Srikrishna committee

PROGRESSIVE TELANGANA FOUNDATION

## CHAPTER 1 ABOUT THIS SUBMISSION

In last several years Progressive Telangana Foundation (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 the central Government's appointment of the Hon'ble Committee for Consultation on the Situation in Andhra Pradesh (CCSAP) headed by Hon'ble 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 that great injustice is being perpetuated against them

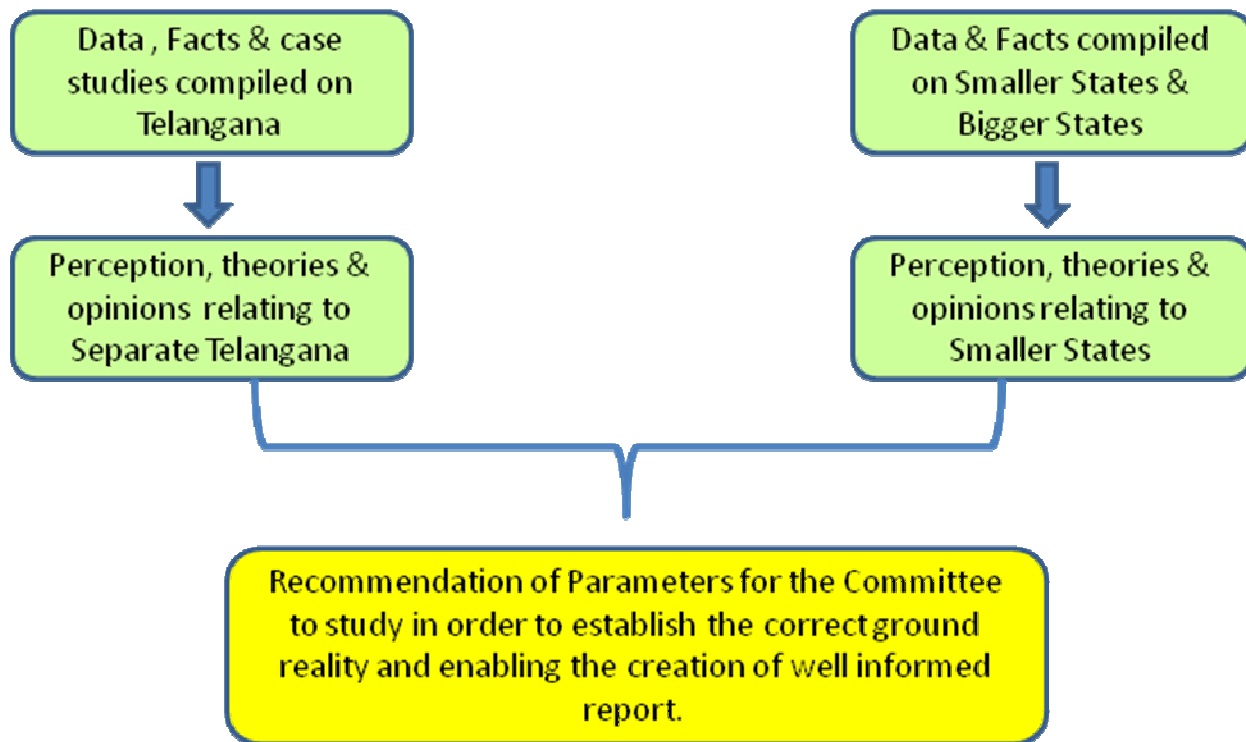
PTF also conducted some studies, surveys and research with its limited resources, to understand the issues better.

PTF thought that the data and facts it collected and its experiences may be useful to the Hon'ble 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.

## Section 1.1 Structure of the document

The document is structured as follows:



Compilation of data, facts collected from Telangana region and selected case studies

Opinions, Perceptions and Theories of PTF and the people of Telangana and their Rational for Separate Telangana

Compilation of data and statistics on Indian states collected from India Stat a credible Socio-Economic Reference Database and government data.

Opinions on the rationale for smaller states

Parameters to study and validate the rationale for Separate Telangana

The Documents will also attempt to clarify the confusing co-existence of opposing & contradicting realities in the Telangana Region.

Further the Document will highlight to the committee the following:

**“Injustice within Injustice”:** The reality of macro level Injustice compounded & multiplied by micro and local level injustice.

Absence of Middle Class, very limited upward mobility in the erstwhile Telangana and its effects.

The connect between the various issues magnifying the problem

### Section 1.2 **Issues not discussed in this Submission**

PTF did not have sufficient data or experiences on certain issues. Further PTF did not have the required resources to study some of the issues or felt that certain issues are well documented and Hon'ble committee is aware of these issues and has the required document. Below is the list of issues not covered in this document:

- Issues of extremism---- PTF does not have data or experience on the subject
- Legal Issues- Agreements, GO's... It is well documented and the committee has access to the documents
- Historical Issues..... It is well documented and the committee has access to the documents
- Communal Issues..... PTF does not have sufficient data or experience on the subject

### Section 1.3 **Disclaimer**

Progressive Telangana Foundation opinions are based only on the data and knowledge mentioned below:

PTF also does not make judgments or come to conclusions relating to personal traits of people from different region. Further PTF does not believe the ethics and personal values of people of a region are better than or worse than people of other regions. So, also PTF does not believe that the people of a particular region are more hard working or capable than people of another region. In this document, should it appear anywhere that the opinions presented reflects the personal traits or values of people of a particular region, then that is not the intent.

PTF strongly believes that people with different traits, standards of ethics and value systems exist in all regions and this has no bearing on which region they come from.

### Section 1.4 **Sources of Data**

- *Our visit to 250 villages. Meeting the Sarpanchs and atleast 5 other villagers including a minimum of 3 youth.*
- *Our survey conducted in Hyderabad covering 1000 individuals (700 Random and 300 known individuals)*
- *A survey of 50 villages in Kamanpur Mandal in Karimnagar District covering 2500 persons*
- *Study and research based on All India Statistics from a credible Socio-Economic Reference Database from various credible sources both government and non-government sources.*
- *3 Case Studies*
  - ✓ *Pranahita*
  - ✓ *Jurala Mahaboobnagar*
- *Our own experiences, knowledge and opinions.*
- *Interactions with some eminent personalities from Telangana.*

## CHAPTER 2 **FACTS COLLECTED ON TELANGANA**

### Section 2.1 **Political Issues**

**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 minority “Us”.**

**The Purpose and Structure of Democracy stand broken of the “minority us”**

- 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 60 years since the formation of the combined state.

### Section 2.2 **Governance Issues**

- Panchayat Raj Divisions – Andhra (9 dist)-883, Rayalaseema (4 dist)-342, Telangana (10 dist)-295.

### Section 2.3 **Developmental Issues**

#### EDUCATION

1) Andhra 9 districts – funds spent on education – Rs 1308.56 Crores Rayalaseema 4 dist – funds spent on education – Rs 382.87 Crores Telangana 10 districts – funds spent on education – Rs 163.39 Crores

2) Literacy – Andhra (9 districts) Significantly higher, Rayalaseema (4 districts) Higher, Telangana (10 districts) lowest.

3) Andhra 9 districts – schools 26,800 Rayalaseema 4 dist – schools 13,000, Telangana 10 dist – 17,95,424  
Total Govt employees – Seemandhra (13 districts) 9 lakhs, Telangana (10 dist) 3 lakhs

4) Grant-in-aid Private Degree colleges Andhra (9 dist) - 96, Rayalaseema (4 dist) - 32, Telangana (10 dist) - 3032 There are more than 130 posts of heads of departments. Out of them only 7 or 8 are held by the officers belonging to the Telangana region.

5) Govt Libraries – Andhra (9 districts) 630, Rayalaseema (4 dist) 243, Telangana (10 dist) 450.

6) Hyderabad Central University is filled with Andhraits – every Central University in India has 60% reserved for local region. Except HCU.

7) How many JNTU colleges should be there in 10 dist of Telangana, if 2 are in 4 districts of Rayalaseema?



## **Tourism and Hospitality:-**

About 150 forts built by various dynasties are about to ruin in the Telangana. They are symbols of great a cultural heritage. Other Than Hyderabad, No Telangana district is on the Tourist map Of India, Except Nagarjuna Sagar Dam and Nagarjuna Konda. In Andhra region also there are several spectacular forts, beautiful beaches and canal systems lined with coconut groves competing with Kerala. Andhra Pradesh as a large State could never capitalize on the potential of foreign or out of state non pilgrim tourism. Also see data in **chapter 3**.

## **Irrigation:-**

**Rivers like Krishna and Godavari flow through Telangana**, but the water from the dams is mainly used in to Andhra. Before Andhra Pradesh formation i.e. 1 Nov. 1956, Telangana had irrigation in 17.55 lakh acres, which increased to 18.40 lakhs acres fifty years later after merger. At the same time, in Andhra the irrigated land increased from 34.5 lakh acres to 100.0 lakh acres. At the time of AP formation Telangana had 11.0 lakh acres under tank irrigation, historically as this region was covered by network of tanks (rainwater harvesting structures) under the rules of various kings much including the Kakathiyas upto the recent time till the Nizam. This got reduced to 6.5 lakh acres due to reduced budgetary allocations to the minor irrigation projects and lack of appropriate maintenance.

Though 80% of the total catchment area of River Godavari in Andhra Pradesh of over 72,000 sq kms is in Telangana across seven districts, there is minimum utilization of the river for irrigation development in Telangana; 12 lakh acres in Andhra area compared to 5.0 lakh aces in Telangana. During the former Rayalaseema Chief Minister regime, Polavaram proposes to divert 80 TMC of Godavari waters to Krishna barrage to irrigate an additional 7.5 lakh aces of land in costal districts. Telangana loose 300 tribal habitations due to submerge along with a huge area of cropped land in Khammam dist and 20 TMC of Krishna water will devolve to Karnataka State.

Jurala Project on Krishna River was started in 1968 and was expected to finish in 1971. It took almost three and half decades to complete the project and the farmers received the water for irrigation only in 2005. This was mainly due to poor allocation of funds to complete this project which would irrigate over 1.0 Lakh aces in Mahaboobnagar Dist. (Actually less than 10,000 acres) and 240 MW power generations was to be completed by year 2000, but only 120MW generation till now and the other 120 MW is still under progress.

**Srisailem Left bank canal** ---It is contemplated to provide Irrigation facilities in Drought prone areas of Nalgonda District in addition to drinking water to fluoride affected villages enroute. The Project was later renamed as Alimeti Madhava Reddy Project. Originally SLBC was supposed to have completed by 1980, but nothing has happened till now except naming it as Alimeti Madhava Reddy project/canal. Potential irrigation under this is 2.70 lakh acres. In comparison SRBC was completed by late nineties irrigating roughly over 2.0 lakh acres in Rayalaseema areas of Kurnool and Kadapa.

**Nagarjunasagar Project:** Nagarjuna Sagar project was taken up as a joint project between the then Andhra State and the then Hyderabad State in 1954. On the basis of the agreement, the project was to be jointly executed with left canal to serve 7.95 lakh acres in Nalgonda and Khammam districts with 161 TMC feet of water as its share. Lands in Andhra State limits were also to be served from the left canal. But in reality and as a result of the manipulation in the ayacut alignment and levels of left canal bt Dr. K.L. Rao, the ayacut in Telangana utilizes only 80 TMC feet of water to Telangana ayacut under left canal, against its entitlement of 161 TMC feet of water

1) *Catchment Area of Krishna Basin:-*

Rayalaseema----18%, Andhra-----13% and Telangana ----- 69%

**Allocation of Krishna water as per tribunal recommendation:-**

Rayalaseema ---- 16%, Andhra ----- 49% and Telangana ----- 35%

**Actual Utilization:-**

Rayalaseema ----- Low but more than made up in the last Govt run by Rayalaseems CM, Andhra ---- Significantly High and Telangana ----- least

2) *Catchment Area of Godavari River:-*

Telangana -----79% (1170 TMC) and Andhra ----- 21% (310 TMC)

**Utilization of Godavari waters**

Skewed allocation and skewed utilization.

3) 405 TMC is being diverted to Andhra via Polavaram Project

4) Total loss of water share of Telangana merging with Andhra is 1125 TMC. With estimation of 1 TMC to serve 10,000 acres, total cultivation land Telangana lost is 11, 25,000 acres.

5) *New Projects:-*

**Telangana side:**

- SLBC (30 TMC) not taken up
- SLBC beyond Musi river (20 TMC) not taken up
- RDS extension (10 TMC) not taken up
- LIS to high level areas in Mahaboobnagar not taken up
- Bheema LIS 20 TMC under construction for many years
- Ichampalli Project not taken up.

**Andhra side:**

- Telugu Ganga project (29 TMC) completed
- SRBC (19 TMC) completed
- KC canal extension completed (10 TMC)
- Upland areas Brahmangari matham reservoir (10 TMC) completed

- SRBC beyond Gorakallu (20TMC) under construction
- Puchintala evaporation losses (5 TMC) under construction
- Veligonda not recommended project (40 TMC) almost completed
- Handrineeva sujala sarvanthi not recommended (38 TMC) almost completed
- Galerunagari sujala sravanthi not recommended (38 TMC) is under construction

6) Pothireddypadu regulator was originally created for drinking water to Chennai with 15 TMC. Gradually 5 projects were 'piggy backed' & augmented to canal. In the name of Chennai drinking water, Rayalaseema leaders wanted to take away the entire waters of Srisailem reservoir.

7) Veligonda project is being constructed on war footing basis. This will drain 60 TMC of water from Srisailem. This project is not allotted (water share by tribunal) and does not have clearance till now.

8) Handrineeva SrujaLa Sravanthi, not allotted not cleared project is going on war footing now. It will run through chittoor via Anantapur. 12) SLBC - Srisailem Left Bank Canal, despite of all recommendations, Clearances and permissions just started. This would have provided 30 TMC for 3 Lakh acres in Nalgonda district.

9) In 1953 the area irrigated under TANKS in the Telangana 11 lakh acres. Now it is hardly 6.5 lakh acres.

10) There was no single drop of water in Palanadu of Guntur Dist. 350yrs ago, it was like a desert. Now, entire Telangana canal irrigation land is less than Guntur dist alone.

11) For the Pranahita Chevella project, there is no staff, no sufficient funding, don't even have proper office, but Andhra ruler says project will be completed 4yrs. The project is totally unviable as the cost electricity for lifting the water from 500 feet MSL (Pranahita) to 2100 feet MSL (Chevella) would be upwards of Rs 20,000 per acre per crop. The project is meant to hoodwink the people of Telangana and an excuse for not bringing the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> phase of Krishna drinking water to Hyderabad.

12) There are never any difficulties in construction of irrigation projects in Andhra But why only major delays, irregularities, corruption in Telangana projects?

13) Mahaboobnagar 35laks population, migration 14 laks, 350km of Krishna stretch, there is no drinking water or irrigation water for more than 80% of the district.

14) Nagarjuna Sagar initially meant to benefit Andhra and Telangana. Later on it was modified in such a way that 75% of the benefit is accruing to Andhra reducing the share of Telangana region to just 25%. Andhra settlers own 50% of these 25% utilization lands.

15) Singur project was originally designed to meet primarily the irrigation needs of Medak and Nizamabad districts. But it is now solely used for meeting the requirements of capital city.

16) Jurala Project which is the first project on river Krishna meant for Telangana is the smallest of all the projects built on this river. The Bachawat Tribunal allocated just 17.5 TMC ft. water for this project, and the state government reduced its storage capacity to 60% ft. But the actual utilization so far has not been more than 10%

17) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme was to irrigate 87500 acres in Mahaboobnagar. The Bachawat Tribunal also allocated 15.90 TMC ft. of water for this project. This water has to pass through a canal in Raichur district of Karnataka State. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh landlords of Rayalaseema blasted the gates with bombs and diverted water to their land. Since then Govt., never even tried to reconstruct the gates.

18) Devadula lift irrigation Project, provides water for 5 lakh acres, was promised to be finished in 5 yrs in 2001, not yet to completed. The funniest fact is, Sriram sagar is yet to be completed for last 40 yrs which provides water for just 4 lakh acres. Telangana people are supposed to believe the promise.

19) Two major projects proposed on river Godavari are Ichampally and Polavaram. Ichampally is meant for Telangana and Polavaram for Andhra. The irrigation potential of Polavaram Project would be 6 to 7 times more than the irrigation potential of Ichampally. Ichampally is going to be primarily a power project not an irrigation project; though in the previous (Hyderabad State) design it was to be the largest irrigation project on Godavari and the benefit was 100% to Telangana.

20) Andhra lands are irrigated by canal irrigation i.e. with tax payer's money. Andhra farmer pays Rs 200 - 300 per annum as water charges. Telangana lands are irrigated by bore wells; entire cost is on the farmer. Digging, power, bore well, motor, pipes. He struggles with fluctuations in power supplies with irregularities and pathetic power distribution pattern in Telangana.

21) Despite 69% of the Krishna River and 79% of the Godavari River flows through Telangana, irrigation cost is estimated at Rs.1500/acre. Whereas, 13% of Krishna, and 21% of Godavari flows through Andhra and the corresponding irrigation cost is Rs.150/acre.

22) Since 1956 to date, the additional irrigation potential created in Telangana is only 5%

23) Nizamsagar was built in 1931 to serve Nizamabad and Medak about 2.7 lakh acres of land. It was neglected in maintenance and improvements, now satellite images prove that all its 83 tributaries, 243 distributaries have been silted up and eroded. World Bank sanctioned 30 crores for the project, which was never spent. The project is soon going to be almost useless.

#### **Agriculture:-**

1) Nagarjuna sagar project – Andhra submerged land = very little, cultivation land huge. Telangana submerged land = huge, cultivation land much less than Andhra

2) Polavaram project is submerging 250 small villages in Telangana, displacing 5 lakh tribals. It is going to provide lakhs of acres cultivation land to Andhra only and provide supplementary irrigation to the well developed & irrigated delta districts. Further a 20 TMC of water will be lost from Krishna.

3) 82% of farmers are depending on private loans in Telangana

4) Cultivation land (Lakh Acres):-

Before 1956, Andhra 30.65, Telangana 18.20

In 2009, Andhra 100, Telangana 18.00

5) In Andhra region every year two/three crops are cultivated because of water availability, in Telangana a single crop will be cultivated with great difficulty. (Yet additional projects Polavaram, Pulichintala, Tatipudi etc.) being built to support and provide supplemental irrigation to delta region. Nothing proportionate for Telangana only statements and unfeasible projects.

### **Mineral Resources:-**

- 1) 450 tribal villages, millions of tons of limestone, rich minerals, and lot of natural biodiversity...are going to submerge if Polavaram project is built.
- 2) Only 23% Singareni coal is used in Telangana. Remaining 77% is being drained out to other places, but all the environmental loss is in Telangana region.
- 3) Ramagundam is in heart of coal belt ... Fertilizer plant based on coal has been closed. NTPC is running with same coal, VTPS is running with same coal. Subsequently, Fertilizer plants are started in Andhra.

### **Industry:-**

- 1) Industries (small/medium/large) – Andhra (9 dist) 6,100, Rayalaseema (4 dist) 773, Telangana (10 dist) 125028) Power Utilization Andhra (9 dist) 54% - Rayalaseema (4 dist) 23% - Telangana (10 dist) 23%
- 2) 65% of Industries in Telangana are owned by Andhra. One Telangana person tried to start industry in west Godavari, he was harassed and tormented so much that he gave it up half way through. Nizam Sugar Factories started by the Nizam Govt. closed down or handed over to Andhra businessmen at throw away prices.
- 3) Daily wage workers working in industries – from Andhra (9 districts) 3.16 lakhs, from Rayalaseema (4 districts) – 0.7 lakhs, and from Telangana (10 district) 0.81 lakhs.
- 4) There are 10,000+ Industrial units in Telangana, 1200 are owned by Telanganites, 6500 are owned by Seemandhra, and rests are by outsiders.

### **Healthcare:-**

- 1) No. of Hospitals Area wise: Andhra (9 dist) - 666, Rayalaseema (4 dist) - 303, Telangana (10 dist)-270
- 2) WHO declared Nalgonda dist affected with fluorosis yet no remedial action by the government.

### **Revenue & Taxation:-**

- 1) Telangana covers 41.7% area, Seemandhra 58.3% area. Telangana has 40.5% population, Seemandhra 59.5%. Telangana revenue is 53% to the state exchequer.
- 2) Sales Tax collection (2001- 2002) – Andhra 21%, Rayalaseema 5%, Telangana 74%
- 3) Excise Collections (2001-2002) – Andhra 24%, Rayalaseema 10%, Telangana 66%
- 4) Budget allocation to Telangana has always been skewed.

### **Housing:-**

- 1) Telanganites constitutes 23% in all industries in Telangana area, near 0% in Andhra region.
- 2) All govt. housing board colonies in capital city – approx. 75% people are from Andhra region

### Other Issues affecting development:-

- 1) From past 50 years AP got nearly 40 major Govt. projects in which more than 75% went to Seemandhra region
- 2) If Mumbai is not a free-zone, Delhi is not a freezone, Kolkata is not a freezone, Chennai is not a freezone, and Pune is not a freezone ... why should Hyderabad be a freezone? Andhra enthusiasts hailing Hyd being a Freezone were demanding entire Telangana should be freezone.
- 3) Total Govt employees – Seemandhra (13 districts) 9 lakhs, Telangana (10 dist) 3 lakh
- 4) APPSC – Andhra Pradesh public service commission board members so far, 8 from Andhra, 6 from Rayalaseema, 2 from Telangana.
- 5) Most backward district in AP is Mahaboobnagar, was granted 4% white ration cards. Most developed dist in AP is West Godavari dist was given 7% white ration cards.
- 6) AP dairy buys milk from farmers from Andhra Rs 24.30, Telangana Rs 22.30 for the same fat content.
- 7) Twelve milk chilling plants established by the erstwhile Telangana Regional Committee in different parts of Telangana have been abruptly closed down showing lack of funds as a reason.
- 8) Proportional representation says Telangana should get 42% jobs in the Secretariat, but only 9% are working now. How can a people representative, MLA, MLC can get a work done if 91% do not help?

### Section 2.4 Co-existence of opposing truths and realities in Telangana

Co-existence of conflicting realities. Literature documents the fact that Hyderabad State – Telagana region was a vibrant, rich and culturally developed region. Equally credible literature reveals the existence of abject poverty in the erstwhile Telangana region .This co existence of conflicting realities is explained by the fact that the overall GDP of the Nizam state was high. There was a relatively Significant Population of the Rich Nobility – Nawabs, and Deshmukhs - compared to other principalities or regions in India. There was a huge population of poor peasants who were mostly dryland farmers and **a relatively small population of the Middle Class in urban Telangana**. On the overall total Hyderabad was one of the richest states not only in India but the world.

The poorer dryland farmer looked upon the larger farmers, deshmukhs, landlords for guidance, economic support, and livelihood in fact for everything. He did not develop the ability to fend for himself and was not exposed to competition and a complex economy. The larger farmers and the deshmukhs of whom many were kind and supportive of their people imitating a benevolent dictator role. Some others were not as humane. This role play of rich and poor had continued for generations and was ingrained in the psyche. These two groups were particularly unprepared for the more calculative and aggressive settler. This scenario was further perpetuated and complicated by the lack of employment opportunities, irrigation, infrastructure or schools in the region

This also gives credence to the popular belief among the Telangana people that people from Costal Andhra (Not Rayalseema) are more corrupt, have the financial ability to Bribe and the know the “Art of Bribing”

In this respect the psyche of the people from Rayalaseema region is more similar to the Telangana region as the socio-demographic system and the revenue collection system in Telangana and Rayalaseema was same when both were under the Nizam’s Dominion. Thus evolved the social demography of the state.

**Section 2.5 Absence of Middle Class in Telangana** – a startling reality in the Telangana region is the Almost complete lack of a middle class in the past. The region of Telangana for the most part comprised socially of the larger landowners, their tenants and the poorer farmer. Being an agrarian economy, primarily, with very little industry or other employment opportunities except in the city of Hyderabad, society had a very small middle class which was also urban centric. The larger farmer had more land but was always cash strapped and depended on money lenders for their cash flow needs. This reality reflected in the behavior patterns and psyche of the people...

### **The Connect between Absence of Middle Class (of the presence of huge disparity) & Corruption**

Some of the nobility also had the role in revenue collection. They could collect the revenue very efficiently from the farmer (and several instances of over tax and collect). **There was very little corruption in revenue collection in Telangana** for the following reasons:-

The absence of middle class meant there was a huge gap between the Tax payer (Farmers) and the tax collectors (Nobility- Paighas etc.) both financially and socially. The peasants could not bribe the Nobility. Moreover the Nobility got a share of the revenue which dis-incentivized bribe taking during tax collection.

This explains the reasons why the revenue collections in Telangana were very high compared to the Andhra region which included two of the richest and most fertile river deltas in the country. This continued in combined Andhra Pradesh because of the skewed and mis-classification of the lands for the purpose of revenue collections. PTF also feels this mis-classification of the lands may have also contributed to skewed developmental issues like irrigation, loans etc.

The poor Telangana peasant had many years of poverty, obedience, subservience and compliance ingrained into his behavior. So while the land reform granted him the lands post independence. He was economically incapable and not prepared to manage the complexities of running his own affairs. Getting electricity permissions, applying for govt subsidies, forcing his leaders to ensure irrigation projects were completely new skill sets and he had not been exposed to the concept of “speed money”.

During the implementation of the Agriculture Land Ceiling Act, , the implementation was far more vigorously implemented in Telangana than in Andhra region- Telangana landlords did not take recourse to illegal means. Disproportionately more land was surrendered in Telangana.

This group of individuals was unprepared to face upto and withstand the wiles and cunning of the Andhra settler who had lived in a competitive environment for a long time and had developed certain survival skills that are typical of socio demographic environments of an economically progressive and comparatively larger middleclass populations. Therefore the Telangana farmer unwittingly got marginalized in his own region. The rules of the game had changed and he did not know the new ones.

PTF would like to reiterate that it does not imply people of one region are more unethical than people of another region. In this case in particular it is the environment which lends itself to the flourish or inhibition of the corruption and malpractices.

### **Section 2.6 “Injustice within Injustice”**

The injustice of Skewed allocation figures is further compounded by empowered government employees, senior police officials (93%) and bureaucrats from Andhra region who are disproportionately in greater numbers and the Andhra politicians who are in majority. Even among the meager resources allocated to the Telangana region, most of these resources go to the Andhra settlers in the Telangana region be it loans, transformers, housing, disbursement of crop insurance payments, contracts or jobs.

The reality of macro level injustice compounded & multiplied by micro and local level injustice in the Telangana region. Section 2.3 highlights the regionally skewed development biased against the Telangana region. It presents facts where funds, transformers, water etc. is significantly diverted to Andhra region at the cost of the Telangana people.

Ever since PTF started interacting with rural Telangana, it had come across several instances where from the little share that Telangana region got, most of it was again diverted to the Andhra people who settled in Telangana region... be it bank loans, transformers or irrigation pumps etc.

So while the **Telangana region** got a **small fraction** of the benefits of Developmental activity.  
The **Telangana People** got a **Fraction of the small fraction** of the benefits of Developmental activity.

Some of these examples are highlighted in the attachments in section 5.2. Thousands of such individual Examples are there. It will be useful for the Hon'ble Committee to study this issue in detail.  
Some of the parameter for this study are listed in chapter 4.

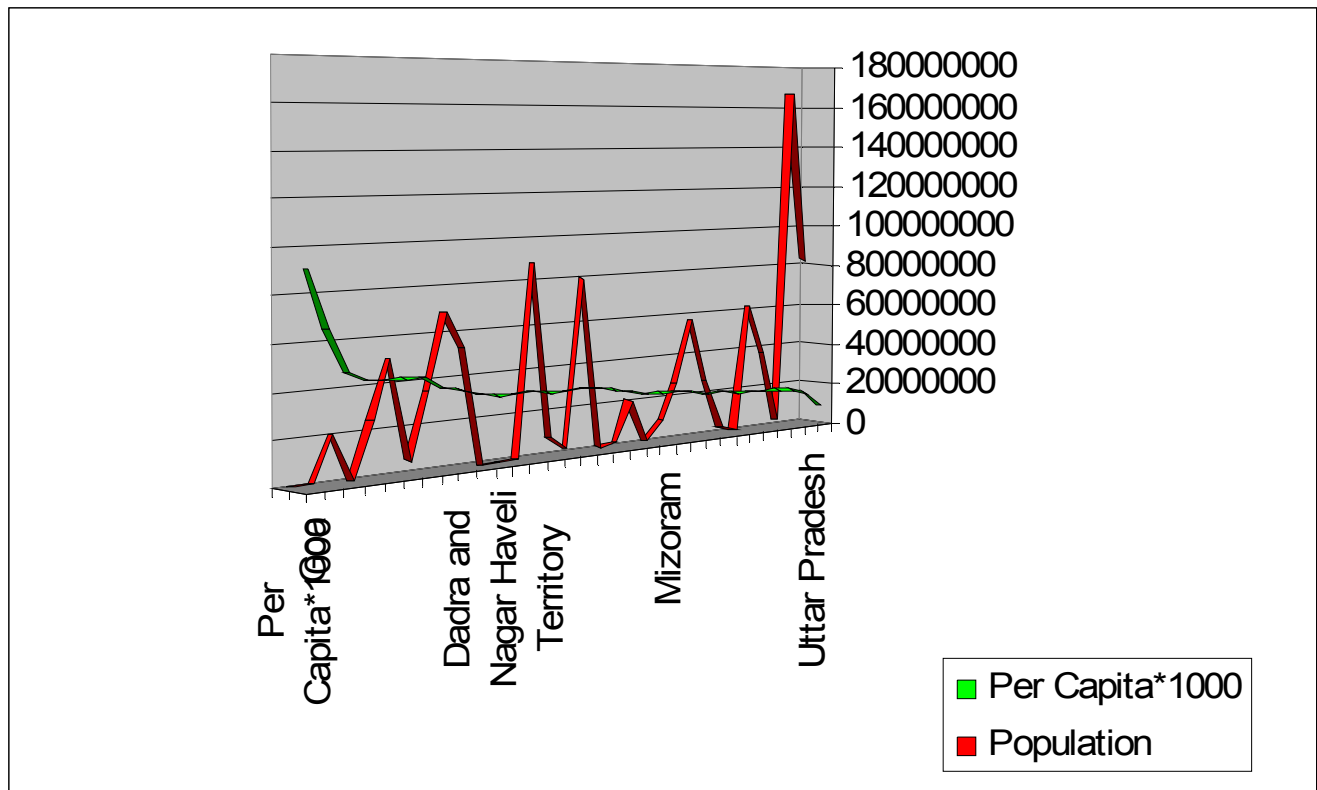
Some of the glaring and the most depressing examples are: Telangana reservoirs (Pakala, Wyra, Kinnarsani, lower Sileru) being emptied regularly so that the water flows downstream to the delta districts (where they have 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> crops every year), denying water to the standing crops just below these reservoirs in Telangana. Many cases standing crops withered away, in some cases protests from small groups of farmers were quelled with police force. Also some hydro electric projects are regularly emptied to provide water for delta districts., denying electricity to the state, which effects Telangana more as there are very few canals in Telangana.



## CHAPTER 3 DATA ON SMALL STATES Vs LARGER STATES

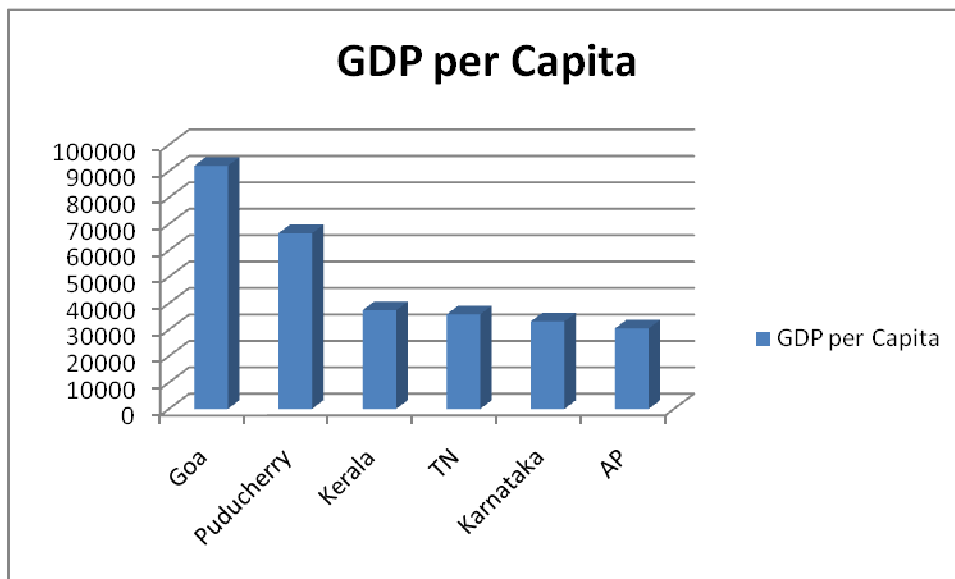
### Section 3.1 Per Capita GDP Vs State Size:

All India Data: Larger the state poorer the people. Barring some exceptions like Maharashtra (Mumbai included)



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

	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



**Section 3.2 Data Job Creation Vs Size of the state:** Smaller states create more formal and better paying Jobs. Even communist state which are supposedly do not encourage industries like Kerala has more Jobs per capita than AP

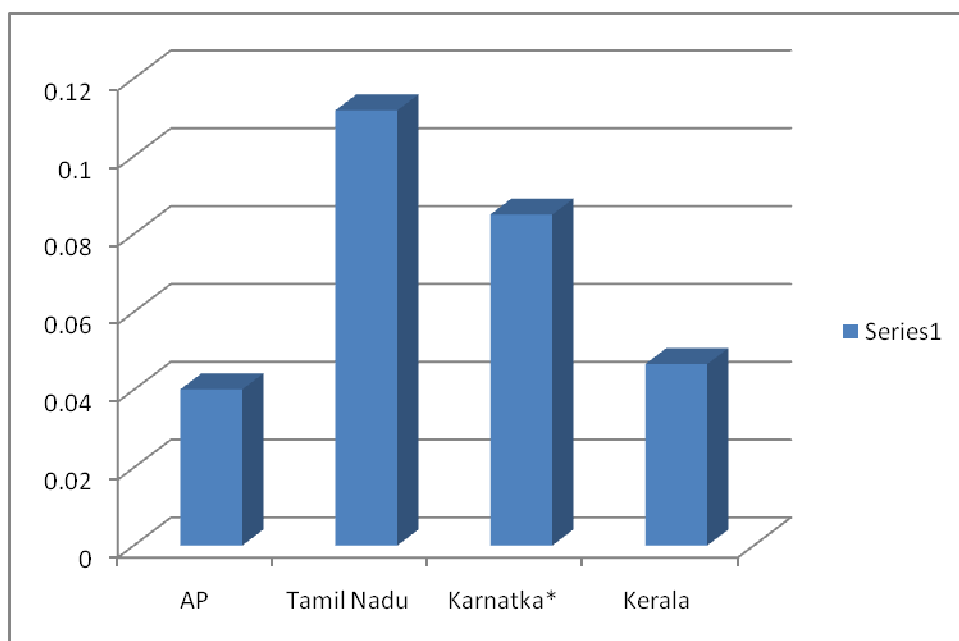
State wise Per Capita PF collection Index:- Is Indicative of per capita jobs created in service and manufacturing

**AP                    0.040136422**

**TN                    0.111814535**

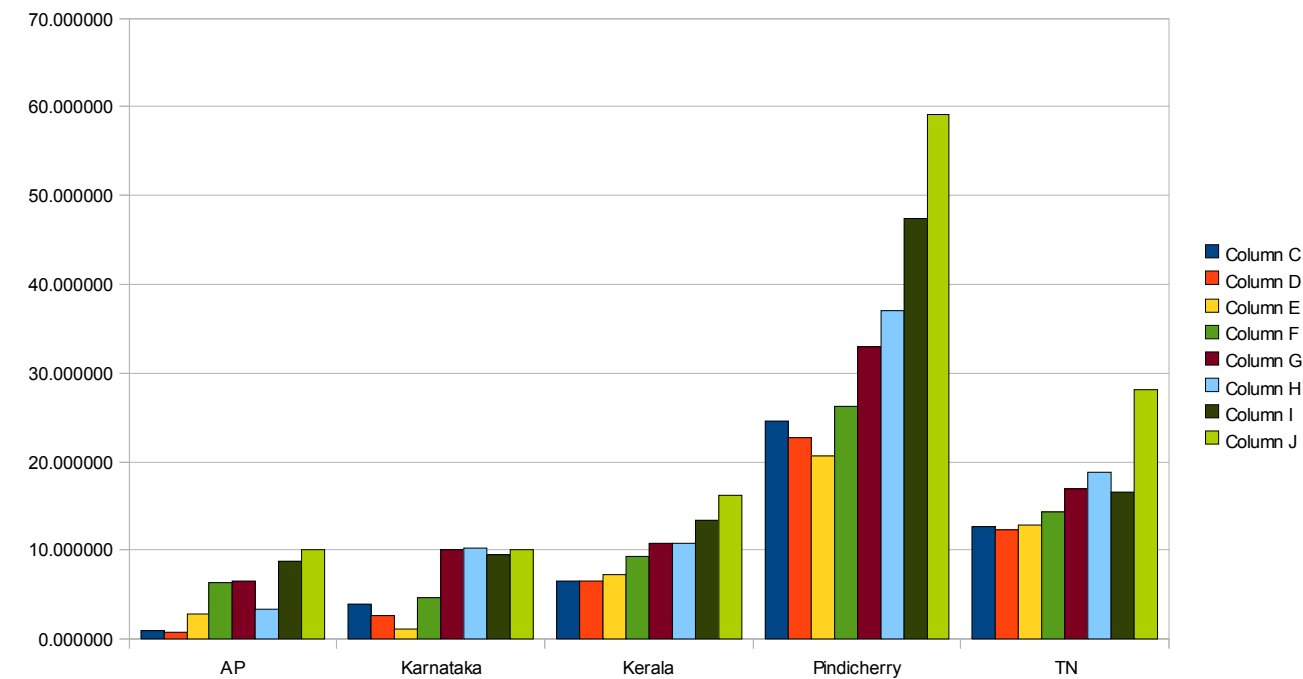
**Karnatka\*        0.085026664**

**Kerala              0.046619282**



Section 3.3 Foreign Tourist Arrivals per capita South India: Here again AP is laggard

Detailed data available in PTF office source IndiaStat



### Section 3.4 School Drop Out Rate South India:

State/Sex-wise 2000 to 2007	Gross	Drop-out	Rates	of	Classes	I-V	in
<b>Classes I – V</b>							
	Boys	Girls	Total				
Andhra Pradesh	42.62	43.46	43.03				
Karnataka	23.86	23.87	23.87				
Kerala	0	0	0				
Tamil Nadu	30.16	24.03	27.24				
Pondicherry	0	0	0				
Note	:	*	As	on	30th	September,	
		#	As	on	30th	September,2002	
		\$	Data	upto	Sept.	2005	
<b>Classes I –VII</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	61.25	65.16	63.09				
Karnataka	50.8	51.2	50.99				
Kerala	0	0	0				
Tamil Nadu	43.95	35.43	40.07				
Pondicherry	2.6	3.27	2.92				
Note	:	*	As	on	30th	September, 2004	
<b>Classes I – X</b>							
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	September, 2004	

## CHAPTER 4 **RECOMENDATIONS OF PARAMETERS TO BE STUDIED**

**Suggestions to the Hon'ble Committee to study the following parameters:** (Given below are some issues that is affecting the sentiment in favour of Separate Telangana)

- Study the efficiency of an Andhra Officer when dealing with an application of an Andhrate Vs when dealing with the application of a Telanganite. What is the time between application and disposal of the application? (Much more difficult for us to do as we need to file 100's RTI applications to study a single officer's behavior)
- Study the number and the amounts of loans given to settlers by Bank managers from Andhra region posted in Rural Telangana Vs the mounts of loans given to locals in Telangana region.
- No of Transformers allocated to Andhra settlers in Telangana in proportion to their population in Telangana or in Proportion to their land holding in Telangana Vs the number of Transformers allocated to the local farmers in proportion to their population or land holding.
- Study the efficiency & behavior of officers from Andhra region posted in Telangana Region, when dealing with locals
- State Budgets allocated to Telangana Region vs. Andhra Region in various sectors from 1956 till date.
- Actual State amount spent in Telangana Region vs. Andhra Region in various sectors from 1956 till date.
- Study Parameters: Income Tax, sales tax, municipal tax, water bills, and electricity bills paid by Telanganite owned industries in Hyderabad divided by their turnover Vs the Income Tax, sales tax, municipal tax, water bills, electricity bills paid by Andhra owned industries divided by the turnover
- Study Parameters: Income Tax, sales tax, municipal tax, water bills, and electricity bills paid by Telanganite owned industries in Hyderabad divided by their Profit Vs the Income Tax, sales tax, municipal by Andhra owned industries divided by profit.
- Private Engineering & Medical Colleges admissions in Telangana Region to candidates from Andhra region
- Revenue collections from Telangana Region vs. Andhra Region in various sectors from 1956.
- Decline in the ratio of Telangana entrepreneurs continuously since the merger of Hyderabad State with Andhra State
- Ancillary units allotted by APSEB, Singareni, AP Steels, Sponge Iron India, belonging to Andhra people.
- Dis-investment of Govt/Public Sector units of Telangana to Andhrates (Nizam Sugar Factory, Azamjahi Mills, etc.)
- Central Grants for the state spent in Telangana Vs Andhra
- Literacy Levels in Smaller States Vs larger States in India
- Correlation between various developmental parameters and Size of the State in India.
- Correlation between regional (State level) discrepancy between states in developed countries and India. Correlation between regional (State level) discrepancy between states in un-developed countries and India

The above is an only a sample of parameters, other parameters on similar lines need to be studied as well. We are confident the committee will discover the magnitude of the injustice being done against the people of Telangana and that this injustice will come down significantly if Telangana is separated.

**Section 5.1 Resolutions and letters from Telangana Villages which reflect the popular sentiment.**

Dist. జిల్లా పంచాయతీ

తేది Date	పేరు Name of the Member	హాజరు Present	గైరు హాజరు Absent	విషయ సంక్షిప్తము SUBJECT	చర్చలు తీర్మానాలు Discussions, Resolution
09-03-2010	10. రవినందర్ రెడ్డి, సరపంచి ర. బోర్లపల్లి, మునిసిపల్ ర. కల్వకుర్తి, ముంబర CH, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ P, కర్నూలు M, హుస్సేన్ సాగర్ N, చింతలపాడు N, రెడ్డి P, శ్రీనివాస్ M, చంద్రవర N, కుర్నమి	హాజరు " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	హాజరు " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	తెలంగాణ పరిశోధన	తేది 9.3.2010 ఉదయం 10.00 N. రవినందర్ రెడ్డి సరపంచి గారి ఆధ్వర్యంలో ఎమ్మెల్యే శ్రీ చంద్రవర ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ పరిశోధనా కమిషన్ ఆమెరుకుకొని అంశము :- పార్లమెంటు బయటపెట్టిన ఆమెరుకు పై ప్రతి తెలంగాణ శాస్త్రవేత్తకు పట్టణ పౌరాలన్ని ముఖ్యమంత్రి పట్టు అనుసంబంధించి వర్తించే తెలంగాణ పరిశోధన అధికారి

[illegible]

# గ్రామ పంచాయితీ కార్యాలయము - నేరెళ్ళ

మం॥ కమలాపూర్, జి॥ కరీంనగర్.

సర్పంచ్ :

ఇమ్మడిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాస్

సెల్ : 9948701055, 9533904967



తేది 26-03-2010

తేది 26-03-2010 రోజున గ్రామసర్పంచ్ శ్రీ ఇమ్మడిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాస్ గారి అధ్యక్షతన గ్రామ వాడుమెంబర్లు, గ్రామ ప్రజల సమక్షంలో తెలంగాణ ఏకైక ఎజెండాగా గ్రామసభను ఏర్పాటుచేసి క్రింది ఆశ్రితాన్ని ఏక గ్రామంగా భిమోదించడం జరిగింది.

## ఆశ్రితానుమతి

" భారత రాజ్యాంగంలోని 3వ ప్రకరణం అనుసరించి పెంట్స్ పార్లమెంటు బిల్లుపట్టి భిమోదించి చేసి తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయాలనిగా భారత ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ మన గ్రామపంచాయితీ సేర్కల్ గ్రామసభ ముక్త కంఠంతో ఏకగ్రామంగా ఆశ్రితించడం జరిగింది"

వాళ్ళు సభ్యులు:-

1. P. Balkeu

2. ఎం.ఎ.ఎ

3. A. Renuka 9949534821

4. G. Chetana

5. P. Kaulkian

ఉపసర్పంచ్

D. Suley  
9948747604

శాశ్వత  
గ్రామ పంచాయితీ సర్పంచ్  
గ్రామ నేరెళ్ళ, మం॥ కమలాపూర్

మీ  
విశ్వసనీయులు

ఇమ్మడిశెట్టి శ్రీనివాస్  
E. S. Srinivas  
9948701055

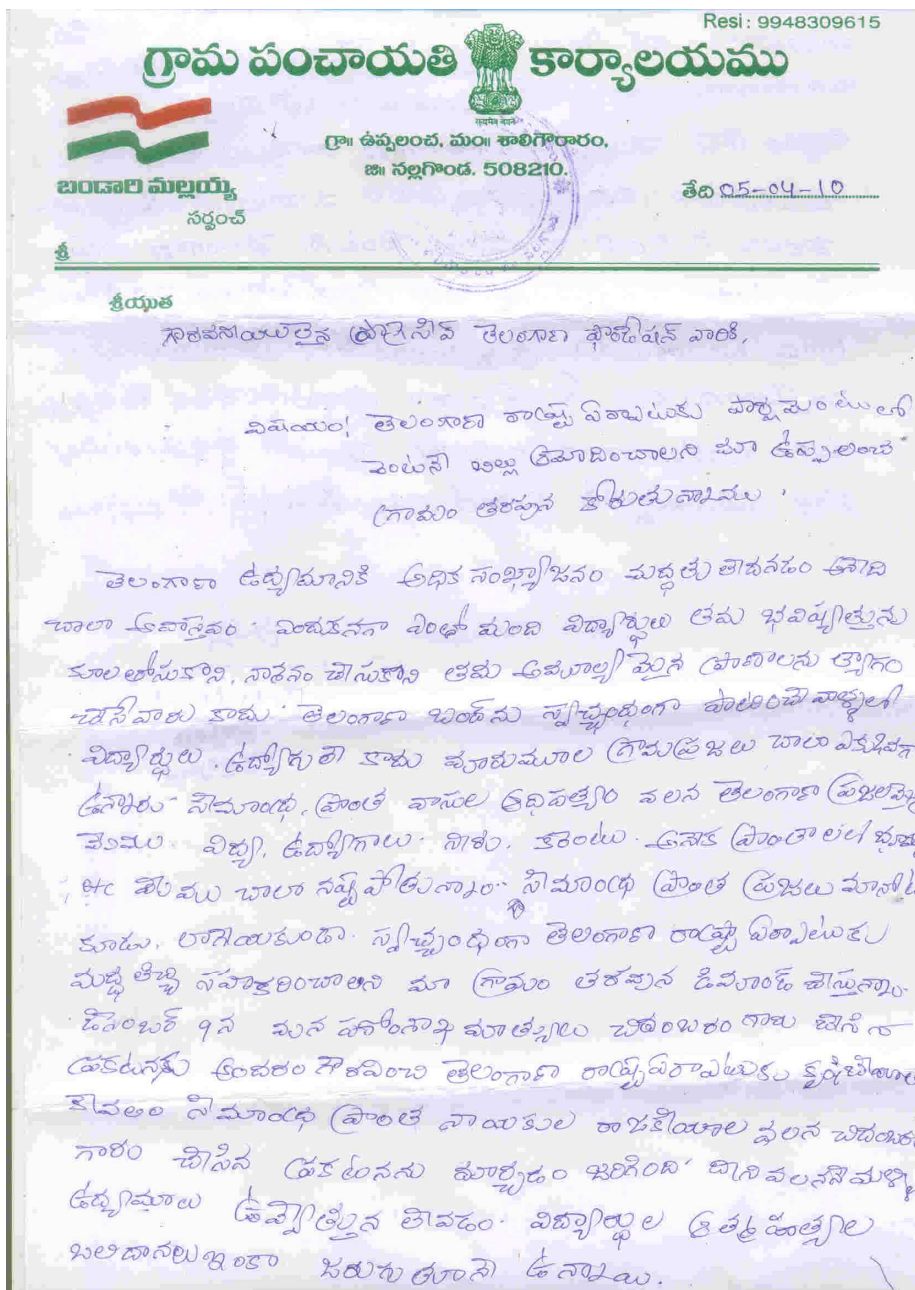
PTO



Resolution తీర్మానములు పుల్లమామిడి Man. మండలము నవాబ్పేట Dist. జిల్లా రంగారెడ్డి

తేది Date	సభ్యుల పేరు Name of the Member	హాజరు Present గైరు హాజరు Absent	చర్చలు తీర్మానాలు Discussions, Resolution
	M. వెంకటయ్య సర్పంచ్		<p>ది. 4.4.2010 రోజున ఉ. 10. గం. లో సర్పంచ్ M. వెంకటయ్య గారి అధిష్ట తన సమావేశము ఈ క్రింది విషయ లపై చారిత్రాత్మకంగా చేపా మొదలై పార్లమెంటులో నిల్చుపెట్టి అమోదింపచేసి వెలుపై ప్రవేశపె డబడిన రాష్ట్రాన్ని విశాలముచే య్యాలనిదిగా మా పుల్లమామిడి గ్రామంపై ఏర్పడిన అరాచక నియం మైనది.</p>
1)	N. సర్పంచ్		
2)	P. రవి సర్పంచ్		
3)	N. సర్పంచ్		
4)	U. గోపాల్		
5)	P. పునమంతురెడ్డి		
6)	M. ర. అయ్యల భాస్కర్		
7)	U. సర్పంచ్		
8)	U. చిక్క గోపాల్		
9)	U. తాత సర్పంచ్		
10)	N. అసలేమల		
11)	H. సర్పంచ్		
12)	T. రుద్రమల		

SARPANCH  
V. PULMAMIDI  
Md. NAWABPET



We have received more than 300 Resolutions from telangana districts, We are still Receiving Resolutions from other Telangana Districts. Above attached Resolutions are the samples of what we received.

## Section 5.2 Voices of Rural Telangana (Mostly Ranga Reddy Districts): “Injustice within Injustice”

“అయ్యా మా ఊరిలోమాఅందరికీ ఒక ట్రాన్స్ ఫార్మర్ ఉంటే, ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన ఒక్క కుటుంబానికి ఒకటి ఉందయ్యా మన గడ్డ మీద మనకు గిది ఏం అన్యాయం....?”

Villager in Western Ranga Reddy District lamenting “the whole village has been asking for a transformer for last 4 years and recently an Andhra settler bought 7 acres of land and he immediately got a transformer... “The whole village of locals got one transformer, the lone Andhra settler got one transformer.\*

“అయ్యా మాకు ఒక ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంత ఎం.ఆర్.వో. ఉన్నాడు, మనం పహానీల కోసం దరఖాస్తు చేసుకుంటే చెప్పలరిగేల తిప్పిస్తాడు అదే వారి ప్రాంతం వారికి ఒక్కరిజులోనే పరిష్కరిస్తాడు”

Villager lamenting the treatment they get from an Andhra MRO (Mandal Revenue Officer) posted in their mandal. “When we applied to get a Phani Document on the land we owned for generations we are made to run from pillar to post, when an Andhra settler who bought land recently applied for the same document he got it on the same day.” “We are being ill treated and molested in our own village by a costal Andhra officer.

అయ్యా మా బేగుంపేట్ బ్యాంక్ మేనేజర్ మాకు లోన్లు ఇయ్యకుండా తిప్పతూ మీకు లోన్లు ఇస్తే కట్టరు అంటుండు .అతను ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంత వాడు కాబట్టి గిట్ల చేస్తుండు మేము ధర్నాలు చేసినా కాని న్యాయం జరగలే.....

Villager lamenting the treatment they get from an Andhra manager (**Bank Manager**) posted in their Village. “When we applied to get a Loan for my crop I didn’t get it because of an Andhra region person working here as manager.

### Section 5.3 Survey Results of 7000 Villagers in Karimnagar Districts

During the survey, people of this region while mentioning their pending local issues like water for agriculture, current for bore wells, drinking water etc, felt most of the injustice was due to Andhra officials in local Govt.offices/banks. More than 95% felt that these may be resolved only by formation of separate state.

క్ర.సం.	పేరు	గ్రామం	హోదా	కులము	సెల్ నెం.
1	కాసిపేట వెంకటేశ్	గుంజపడుగు	అధ్యక్షులు	ఎస్.సి	9912051530
2	చీరపుడి చెంద్రశేఖర్ రెడ్డి	ఉప్పట్ల	ఉపాధ్యక్షులు	ఓసి	9948351136
3	ముస్కొ రాజు	మంథని	ఉపాధ్యక్షులు	బిసి	9052172433
4	బూడిడి శ్రీను	నాగారం	ఉపాధ్యక్షులు	ఎస్.సి	9848709403
5	గుర్ర లచ్చయ్య	అడ్యాల	ఉపాధ్యక్షులు	బిసి	9440523020
6	పెరుమల నారాయణణ	వెంట్రాపుపూర్	ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి		
7	కోండ తిరుపతి	నాగేపల్లి	కార్యదర్శి	బిసి	9912232138
8	కందుల సమ్మయ్య	ఖాన్సాయిపేట	కార్యదర్శి		9490297283
9	అత్మకూరి నర్సయ్య	మల్లేపేల్లి	కార్యదర్శి	ఎస్.సి	
10	రేగటి తిరుపతి	మల్లారం	కార్యదర్శి	బిసి	9959041636
11	ఓరువాక సదానందం	లక్కిపూర్	సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి	బిసి	9490527321
12	మంథని కిష్టయ్య	వెగ్లాస్పూర్	ప్రచార కార్యదర్శి	ఎస్.సి	9912339526
13	పేరం మోండయ్య	గాజులపల్లి	ప్రచార కార్యదర్శి		
14	ఊదరి నర్సయ్య	గుంజపడుగు	కోశాధికారి		
			కార్యవర్గ సభ్యులు		
1	మచ్చకుర్తి మల్లేష్	గుంజపడుగు		మమ	
2	మేడ శంకర్	గొపాల్పూర్		బిసి	
3	మంథనిపెద్దులు	లక్కిపూర్		బిసి	
4	తోటపెల్లి పెద్దులు	నాగేపల్లి		ఎస్.సి	
5	గాసిపేట రాములు	గుంజపడుగు		ఎస్.సి	
6	కావటి రాజయ్య	కన్నాల		బిసి	
7	అన్నం రమేష్	కన్నాల		బిసి	
8	బి. మల్లయ్య ప్రైవేటు టీచర్	స్వర్ణపెల్లి		బిసి	
9	కరేడ్ల యుగేందర్	ఆరేంద		బిసి	
10	తూండ్ల రాయమల్లు	హోశారం		ఎస్.సి	
11					
					9912069590



క్ర. సం.	పేరు	పేరాదా	కుల ము	సెల్ నెం.
1	గండి సత్యనారాయణ గౌడ్	జిల్లా ప్రదాన కార్యదర్శి		9949030118
2	బుర్ర లక్ష్మన్ గౌడ్	జిల్లా బి.సి సెల్ కార్యదర్శి		9951894076
3	కొట్టె సమ్మయ్య	జిల్లా ఉపాధ్యక్షులు		9705625932
4	కనుకల చంద్రయ్య	జిల్లా ఉపాధ్యక్షులు		9490526431
5	ఇండ్ల శివసారయ్య	జిల్లా సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి		990843774
6	బడితెల వెంకటస్వామి	జిల్లా కార్యదర్శి		9705766876
7	సిద్దు లక్ష్మన్	జిల్లా ఉపాధ్యక్షులు		9848786946
8	సుంకరి సత్యనారాయణ	జిల్లా సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి		9912451678
9	చెన్నూరు వెంకటయ్య	జిల్లా సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి		
10	పర్తి రెడ్డి హనుమయ్య	జిల్లా సంయుక్త కార్యదర్శి		
11	రోమాల సమ్మయ్య	జిల్లా కార్యదర్శి		
12	రంగు సత్యం	జిల్లా ప్రదాన కార్యదర్శి		
13	నెమలికొండ ప్రసాద్	జిల్లా ప్రదాన కార్యదర్శి		
11	చీకట్ల సత్యం	కార్యదర్శి		
12	గంట కొండాల్ రెడ్డి	జిల్లా ఉపాధ్యక్షులు		
13	అడకర్ల మల్లయ్య	కార్యదర్శి		
14	ఒర్పాల శ్రీనివాస్	జిల్లా ఉపాధ్యక్షులు		
15	బియ్యాల జగన్	జిల్లా కార్యదర్శి		

క్ర. సం.	పేరు	గ్రామం	హోదా	కుల ము	సెల్ నెం.
1	సట్ల సత్యనారాయణ		జిల్లా కమిటీ		9441136050
2	అయుబోధ్దీన్		జిల్లా కమిటీ		9441897733
3	మెరుగు మల్లయ్య		ఎస్.సి.సెల్		9490259406
4	చెనూరి వెంకటయ్య		బి.సి.సెల్		
5	వేమునూరి రవిందర్ రెడ్డి		పార్టీ కమిటీ		
6	తుంగల సమ్మయ్య		బి.సి.సెల్		
7	అడుప సమ్మయ్య		బి.సి.సెల్		
8	ఖలీమోద్దీన్		మైనార్టీ సెల్		9000338504
9	తుంగలి రాజన్న		రైతు విభాగ్		94411012586
10	ఎర్రవెల్లి రాజేశ్వ రావు				9441164470
11	సాగర్ల మహేందర్				9948055688
12	బద్రయ్య				9441377041
13	జనగాం పోచాలు		ఎస్.టి		9490220573
14	కర్రె చంద్రయ్య				9849717956
15	గుజ్జేటి శ్రీను		జిల్లా కార్య దర్శి		

The above are only samples all 7000 documents are available in PTF office.

#### Section 5.4 Survey of 1000 persons in Hyderabad

The survey was conducted in Hyderabad covering 1000 persons with a simple questionnaire. All the interviewees were of Telangana origin. 700 of the interviewees were random persons unknown to the interviewers, 300 were known to the interviewer. Following was the gist of the study.

756 felt Telangana was under developed compared to Andhra

742 felt injustice is being perpetuated against the people of Telangana

672 felt the only solution was separate Telangana

Among the Wealthy Telanganites (More than 9 Lakhs income) less than 50% felt Separate Telangana was not desirable.

Among the Middle Class (1.2 to 9 lakhs income) more than 70% felt the need for separate Telangana

Among the Telanganite with less than 1.2 Lakh incomes more than 90% felt the need for Separate Telangana

Among the forward castes and wealthy, less than 40% felt the need for Separate Telangana? (Only 376 out of 1000 interviewees caste identities was established)

Among the lower income group and non forward class group 100% felt the need for separate Telangana

## Section 5.5 Case Study of villages submerged in Mahaboobnagar District

### CASE STUDY of the Villages of the Mahaboobnagar District that got submerged during Manmade disaster in September 2009.

The Nagarjunasagar project was formulated as a 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, to meet the irrigation requirements of Nagarjunasagar ayacut .

Pothireddypadu head regulator with sill level at EL.841 Ft... Has been constructed to take 15 TMC of water @ 2000 Cusecs, to Chennai for meeting drinking water requirements. The MDDL of Srisailem reservoir has been fixed as EL 834 Ft. to enable to draw water during flood season only.

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. i.e. water should not be drawn either for power generation or for any other purpose when Srisailem reservoir water level falls to EL. 854 ft. The main idea of this G.O is to keep the Srisailem water level high. So that maximum water can be drawn to Rayalaseema through Pothireddipadu head regulator. The issue of G.O itself is a first step of Violation of principle of drawing water during flood season only. i.e. to draw surplus waters only.

The next step taken is 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 at Nagarjunasagar and for irrigation to meet requirements of Nagarjunasagar Ayacut. 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 on wards.

After 2004, power generation below 854 ft. level water is pumped from Nagarjunasagar into Srisailem by running reversible turbines provided at Srisailem Left Bank Power House. On an average about 30 TMC / year was drawn from Nagarjunasagar and filled in Srisailem reservoir and Srisailem 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.

Of late, from 2007 onwards, even when Srisailem 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 Srisailem water level was ensured above El 875 ft. (UNOFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS) in August/ September with the idea of drawing more and more water to Rayalaseema, as higher the head gives higher discharges through Pothireddipadu head regulator. Whenever further floods are received, in no time balance storage area used to get filled and Srisailem dam over flows.**

**With this there was about 35 Million units/day loss of power generation and is and 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.**

This year due to symptoms of scanty rain fall and with over enthusiasm and over faithfulness to higher ups, in August/ September the reservoir level is 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.

The main reasons for recent manmade disaster are:

1. Politicians interfering in the engineering aspects of water releases of Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar dams and keeping Srisailem water level at EL.881 Ft. even after knowing flood from upstream catchments.
2. Dams and reservoirs administration is totally controlled by Politicians through Bureaucrats (IAS/IPS) in the present day for their selfish and regional motives.
3. Not allowing water use for full power generation even after Srisailem dam water level reached EL. 854 ft. and above.
4. Keeping the Srisailem reservoir levels above EL.880 ft. in August / September and not allowing the dam Chief Engineer to release water to Nagarjunasagar as per norms for depleting the Srisailem reservoir to receive the expected flood from upstream areas

It is learnt that even though the S.E and other I/C officials of Srisailem dam requested the concerned Chief Engineer for instructions to deplete the reservoir expecting heavy inflows from Karnataka and Maharashtra and from catchment areas in A.P. The CE being an Anantapur person did not allow it. Had the Srisailem project Chief Engineer heeded to the request of his subordinate engineers, the havoc of submerging Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Krishna and Guntur districts and other areas would have been avoided. He deserves to be suspended immediately for this historical blunder and criminal case is to be initiated against him for the loss of human lives and property.

From September 29 to October 1 North Karnataka was being pounded by heavy rain. It rained 10 times more than usual in some places, causing the floods,”

The release of water from Maharashtra was not a big problem. “The flow in the Krishna was 35,000 cusecs on 26 Sep. and it was 50,000 cusecs on 28 Sep, 09. But the Krishna can carry six to seven lakh cusecs. Therefore Karnataka officials released 150,000 cusecs from the Tungabhadra and 300,000 cusecs from the Krishna, saying it was within limits. On September 30 morning, the inflow into the Srisailem reservoir was just 57,000 cusecs.

However, whenever heavy rains cause floods in upstream Krishna, Karnataka opens the Almatti dam gates to prevent a submergence of places in Bijapur and Bagalkot. There is a time gap in the water releases between Almatti in Karnataka and Srisailem in Andhra Pradesh. It takes about 72 hours for the water released from the Almatti to reach the Srisailem. Similarly, it takes 60-65 hours for water released from a dam on the Tungabhadra at Hospet to reach Srisailem. This gives Andhra officials enough time to manage the water releases from Srisailem to avoid flooding in Kurnool and Mantralayam.

But on the night of September 30, there were heavy rains in the catchment areas of the Krishna basin in Mahbubnagar, which received 30 cm rainfall and the Tungabhadra basin received 28 cm, leading to flash floods. Against an inflow of 1.16 lakh cusecs forecast by the CWC in its Bulletin No. 108 on September 30, the water flow multiplied to 5 lakh cusecs.

The Srisailem dam authorities first opened four gates and later 11, to let out water on October 1. On the same day, the CWC's next bulletin predicted 5.95 lakh cusecs; the water level was already 880ft

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 Srisailem flooded Kurnool on October 2. 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 soon after.

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.

On October 3, Karnataka also started releasing 3 lakh cusecs from Almatti dam. However, though Karnataka later regulated the outflows, the damage had already been done.

It was Andhra Pradesh which failed to release the water from reservoirs downstream earlier, i.e on much before 30 to have the cushion for flood water .If only they could have maintained around 860 feet level (Actual as per dam design, it should be only 840) and start releasing water from 30 September morning, one could have avoided this manmade disaster..

The death toll from the floods crept up to 227 in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka amid blame games between the states. But what underscores the extent of the disaster is the fact that it cannot be relegated to the realm of natural calamities and forgotten.

Experts have unanimously called it manmade and have blamed the floods on the poor coordination between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Experts said irrigation engineers, who control the release of water from dams, have little understanding of what goes on upstream, midstream or downstream.

**Leo Saldanha, Bangalore-based environmentalist and director of Environment Support Group (ESG), said it was “criminal” to keep dams full and release water during heavy rains.**

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 caused by non release of water in Srisailem dam by 2 Oct, 2009.

Twenty Villages got totally submerged in these backwaters and about agricultural crops in about 80 villages were completely destroyed. The total estimated cost of the loss was about 100 crores and displacing 10,000 people.

Mahaboobnagar is one of the ten most backward districts in India. The district forms part of

Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh, which is a land-locked area with semi-arid climatic conditions having hot summers, warm winters and sporadic rainfall.

The geographical area of this district is 18,432 sq.kms and accounts for 6.7% of the total area of the state. It is the second largest district in the state and largest in Telangana. The district has a

Population of 35.13 lakhs (as per 2001 census) of which 31.42 lakhs (89.44%) is the rural population. Mahaboobnagar is the most backward and least developed district in the state, despite its proximity to Hyderabad, the state capital.

The state's first Human Development Report of 2007 reiterates that the district is lagging behind in all aspects, as measured in the Human Poverty Index, Human Development Index, Gender Development and Empowerment Measure Index, and Economic Growth parameters. There is a decline in total cropped and

irrigated area in AP and Mahaboobnagar with high rate of decline in both Net sown area (17.5%) and net irrigated area (4%). With Rs. 8,996 as per capita income (the state average is Rs 11,756), Mahaboobnagar is ranked third lowest after Srikakulam and Vizianagaram districts in the state.

Human Poverty Index (HPI), includes the parameters like, adult literacy rate, percentage of children (6-14 yrs) not attending school, IMR for health, percentage of households not having access to basic amenities like drinking water, housing, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity, and command over resources. Mahaboobnagar was the most backward district with the lowest rate of change during the period of the study (2001-06) for HDR of AP (2007). With HPI of 0.592 it is ranked the lowest at 22. Adult literacy rate (44.4%, is the lowest in AP), among men is 56.6% and among women is 31.9%; among SCs 32.6%, STs 25.8%, among SC women is only 22.7% and among ST women it is 5.1% only. IMR (2001) is 24.7 per 1000 live births and Infant Survival Rate (ISR = 1000 – IMR) is 942 is second lowest in the state. In basic amenities access parameters, the population having no access to dwelling is 47.1%, Tap water 60.2%, Electricity 37.8%, Toilets 65% (in 1991 it was as high as 91%), Traditional Fuel is 73.7%.

Migration is a pattern of life for people of Mahaboobnagar district, who are popularly known as Palamur labour. Palamur labourers have a reputation for the most physically arduous work, and are believed to be docile and compliant, an even greater virtue as far as labour contractors are concerned. This year migration has taken place earlier and in much larger numbers than usual due to severe drought.

These Unprecedented heavy rain between 29th September and 1st October, 2009 occurred in Northern Karnataka and Mahaboobnagar and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh resulted in release of fifty lakhs of cusecs of water in to the dams of Joorala and Srisailem and led to flooding in 15 mandals of Mahaboobnagar district.

The breach in Tungabhadra Reservoir at Sunkesula and Rajoli caused submergence of the nearly 41 villages in Alampur, Waddepally, Ileeja and Manopad mandals of Mahaboobnagar district and Kurnool town.

The flood created havoc among people in the district and caused very heavy damage to human lives and properties. Thousands of people were displaced as their houses were razed, crops submerged, agriculture land is sand casted and in few areas caused severe soil erosion, communication paralysed and brought misery to the affected.

The floods have caused irreparable loss in some villages and claimed 31 lives. Due to incessant rains, many roads, bridges and culverts were damaged and to take up temporary and alternate routes to restore communications, the administration sought Rs.1,349 crore. Several roads, including Hyderabad–Raichur State highway, Kollapur and Nagarkurnool got breached.

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 crore and presented the flood damage report to the visiting Central Flood Assessment team.

About 59,618 houses have been affected in Mahaboobnagar district and the total loss is estimated to be approximately Rs.385 Crores. **But hardly 25% are covered till date.**

More than 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. These works were supposed to be taken under NREG, which is supposed to begin in April 2010.

Seeds for the Rabi season given by the GOVT. under concessional price, had given very bad yields, thus multiplying their sufferings.

The farmers, who were effected by this floods in Alampur are not been released water for the rabi crop, inspite of Jurala being only 20Km due to local mis-management of water and water being transferred to KC canal for irrigation to the farmers in Kurnool and Ananthapur Dist.

The farmers took to road blocking the National Highway and then water gets restored but in the next few days the canal goes dry again. This has become a night mare of these farmers in Alampur district, especially Manopad Mandal.

Seeing no options available and compensation not reaching thousands of farmers have taken the matter to Courts as the Govt. has failed in every aspect to protect their livelihood and their Agricultural land by the MAN MADE disasters. Many have resigned to their fate and a deep despondency is visible among the people.

It is our deepest hope that the many years of injustice perpetuated against these people will be corrected in a significant and systemic manner

### **Section 5.6 Case Study of Chevella Pranahita Projects**

**Pranahita Chevella Project is mostly an unviable project involve bringing water from AP- Maharashtra border to Chevella. The project involves lifting the water from an elevation of approx 450 ft above MSL and bringing it more than 340 kms to Chevella pumping to a height of approx 2050 ft above MSL. i.e. a elevation difference of approx 1600 ft.. The cost electricity for pumping the water will be so high that it is unviable for irrigation in Chevella RR district. Further, the power requirements are so high that AP will not able to spare this much. We wonder if this project is only for a PR purpose?**

Bringing the water to Chevella from Jurala Project on Krishna River is much more viable as it is 120 kms in the neighboring district of Mahaboobnagar and the elevation difference is less (Approx 1000 ft)

**Section 5.7 Other facts & Developmental Issues on Telangana.** These facts points are from the documents received by PTF from other organizations

1) Per Capita Funds allocation to Students in Universities:-

Sree Venkateshwara University, Seemandhra - Rs. 37500,

Andhra University, Seemandhra - Rs 35500

SK University, Seemandhra - Rs 25000,

Nagarjuna University, Seemandhra - Rs 22700

Osmania University, Telangana - Rs 17400,

Kakatiya.University, Telangana - Rs 14000

2) Technological University was actually started in Warangal but was shifted to Hyderabad; Open University was originally Nalgonda district but was later shifted to Hyd. The same State Level Universities, University of

Health Sciences, Mahila University and the University of Dravidian Languages were allowed to stay in Seemandhra - not moved to Capital city.

3) Technical institutions wise, 26 are in Telangana while 54 are in Andhra. 20 polytechnics are in Telangana while 70 in Andhra. 2 Medical colleges are in Telangana while 6 are in Andhra.

**Power Generation:-**

1) VTPS thermal power station proposed by Central govt due to proximity of coal mines was lobbied to be shifted to Vijayawada (VTPS), transporting coal from telangana (singareni).

2) Ramagundam super thermal power station (2500 MW) transferred to NTPC, crippling power ownership of state by which we get only 27% of power produced and rest is pooled in national grid.

3) Dummugudem Hydal power station never even started construction – this remained a promise on paper.

4) Icchampalli power cum irrigation (975 MW) project never started – pending from independence

5) Power regulatory mechanisms – 220 KV, 132 KV, 32 KV substations and lines never realized in Telangana region.

6) 100% power of Vizag thermal (simhadri) is being used for Andhra only, but 27% power of Ramagundam is being used for A.P.

7) Kothagudem thermal power station sabotaged on purpose to obtain repair contracts to Andhra contractors in 1978; this is confirmed in single man commission (Sundar Ramaiah commission – 1979)

8a) All APSEB scams occurred so far at high level in board are targeted towards Telangana power supply and distribution, never to Andhra or Rayalaseema region. Higher officials found guilty by Vimal Lal commission, the recommendations were never implemented.

8b) Most APSEB ancillaries during the reign of Mr. N. Tata Rao given to Andhrites.

## CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS

**Progressive Telangana Foundation during its interactions with the people mostly from rural Telangana and some from Hyderabad, gained knowledge and experience relating to the issue of Telangana. Based on this, the following are its discoveries and opinions:**

- **The “Injustice within Injustice” perpetuated on the people of Telangana.. elaborated in chapter 2, section 2.6.**
- **The intent and purpose of democracy in Telangana region is broken due to the regional divide in the mindsets of both the people, the politicians and Government employees where Andhriles form the majority.**
- **PTF discovered the rationale for the co-existence of conflicting realities which explains some of the anomalies peculiar to the region.**
- **PTF discovered credible proof that majority of smaller states have performed better and that people are wealthier in a smaller state**

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