

N. KIRAN KUMAR REDDY



Chief Minister
Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

Dt: 17-11-2013

Dear Sri Sushil Kumar Shinde ji,

I have been repeatedly pointing out the adverse implications of the division on the lives of the people of Andhra Pradesh time and again. A brief on the historical evolution of Hyderabad, complexities in sharing and managing river waters, power generation and distribution problems, concerns of the Government employees and complications arising out of Article-371(D) Amendment to the Constitution, concerns of private employees apart from future employment opportunities, inaccessibility to high standards of medical facilities and inaccessibility to the students in Institutes of Excellence on Education front in Hyderabad in the short-run, are submitted once again for better appreciation. It is not one region but both the regions are going to face negative consequences. Moreover, the oft-quoted internal security issues, involving Left Wing Extremism, Terrorism, and communal sensitivity, gets compounded with the mutual distrust and ill-will between two large groups of residents specially in Hyderabad.

I reiterate that a beautiful State known for its dynamism is being thrown into a whirl-pool of disputes, legal concerns, resource constraints and political uncertainties, knowingly, despite the fact that it is avoidable. I quote in this connection from the statement made by our former Prime Minister Smt.Indira Gandhi, undisputedly one of our greatest leaders, in parliament "Merely talking of separation is not an end of the problem. It is the beginning of another very big problem, not for other states but also for that area; that state itself".

I, once again, appeal to the wisdom of decision makers at the national level, to reconsider the whole issue in the interest of well being of people of Andhra Pradesh and in the larger interest of the country.

With high regards,

Yours sincerely,

(N.Kiran Kumar Reddy)

Sri Sushil Kumar Shinde,
Minister of Home Affairs,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

**Presentation
On
Issues of Internal Security**

**Before
The Group of Ministers (GoM)**

**Constituted for
Bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh**

By

**Sri. N. Kiran Kumar Reddy,
Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh**

18th November, 2013

INDEX

Sl. No.	Contents	Pages
1.	Prime Minister on Maoist violence	1
2.	Threats to Internal Security	
	Naxal violence	2
	Hyderabad City - Terrorist & Communal violence	12
	Conclusion	15

Prime Minister's Statements on Naxalism

- Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security, April 13, 2006:
"Naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country".

- Chief Ministers' Conference on Internal Security, Dec 20, 2007:
"Not a day passes without an incident of Left-Wing extremism taking place somewhere or the other" "We cannot rest in peace till we have eliminated this virus"

- DGP and IGPs' Conference, 2009:
"The Left-Wing Extremism is, perhaps, the gravest internal security threat our country faces."

- Press Meet after killing of 75 CRPF Officers, April 21, 2010:
"Left-wing extremism is the gravest internal security threat faced by the nation. Recent events have underscored the need for urgent and considered action to root out this problem."

- Chief Ministers' conference on Internal Security, May 23, 2010:
"Naxalism remains the biggest internal security challenge facing our country" and "it is imperative to control Left-Wing extremism for the country's growth"

- Chief Ministers' conference on Internal Security, June 6, 2013:
"Left-Wing Extremism is a very grave threat to the nation and the States shall come up with concrete measures to deal with it"

Threat to Internal Security

NAXAL VIOLENCE:

- Currently, the CPI (Maoist) violence is mainly restricted to the districts of Khammam and Visakhapatnam apart from sporadic intrusions into the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, East Godavari and Vizianagaram which are situated on inter-state borders with Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
- Almost for two and a half decades i.e. from 1980 to 2006, violent activities of the Maoists had been very intense in most parts of the Telangana Region and relatively less intense in some Parts of Seemandhra Region.
- During this entire period, none of the political executive, landlords could venture to stay in the villages. All of them vacated their villages and started living in the nearest towns and cities under police protection.
- There used to be a complete political vacuum giving way to the complete influence of Maoists on the voting pattern in these Assembly Constituencies.
- However, it was only from 2006 onwards, most of the rural areas have been freed from the problem of naxal activity and all the political executive have gone back to their villages after a period of almost two and a half decades.
- Since the successive Chief Ministers were representing Assembly Constituencies from non-affected areas, they have been able to take a strong stand against naxals forcing the Maoists to vacate the State through a multi-pronged strategy of development, pro-poor welfare, skill development and employment followed by strong law enforcement measures.
- Given the history of Telangana armed struggle by the Communists in 1946 in the pre Independent India, when Naxalism was born in 1967 in Naxalbari of West Bengal, the naxalites found a ready fertile ground in Telangana region (apart from Srikakulam) and took off from where the Telangana armed struggle ended.

- From Telangana, the naxalism has been spread throughout Andhra Pradesh and to the neighbouring States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa .
- Today all top Maoist leaders are from Telangana Region leading the Maoist movement all over the country especially in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra and Odisha which are highly affected with Naxal activities and which are bordering with the proposed state of Telangana and the residual state of Andhra Pradesh.
- Given the social, cultural, political history and relatively smaller size of the Legislative Assembly with 119 seats in the proposed state of Teleangana, there is a very definite possibility of political instability on a regular basis with several players from different political parties emerging as king makers in the formation of successive Governments.
- The Political instability in turn will lead to weakening of political will to fight naxalism, terrorism and communalism. This will be taken advantage of by naxals in reemerging themselves in Telangana.
- Moreover the limited resources of Law Enforcement in the proposed Telangana State will be another obstacle in effectively countering relapse of naxalism in the State.
- Given this background, once Telangana State is formed, the Maoist elements may force any Government in power to take a lenient view towards them and thereby re-establish themselves in Telangana area within no time.
- Once Naxalism reemerges in Telangana, it will automatically spread to Nallmala Forest areas of Seemandhra and from there to the entire residual state of Andhra Pradesh as it once spread in the past.
- Thus, in the event of a division, there will be resurgence of Naxalism in both the states and both will find it a herculean task to fight Naxalism due to reduced resources
- A Statement containing trends in Naxal violence and police successes over the years is enclosed for ready reference in this regard.

**CPI (MAOIST) - NATIONAL LEADERSHIP
CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF CPI (MAOIST)**

Details	AP	Other State	Total
Central Committee Members	11	6	17

Region	Telangana	Andhra	Rayalaseema
Total	9	2	--

**Top leadership in Danda Karanya Special Zonal Committee
(DKSZC) of CPI(Maoist)**

Details	AP	Other State	Total
State Committee Members	15	3	18

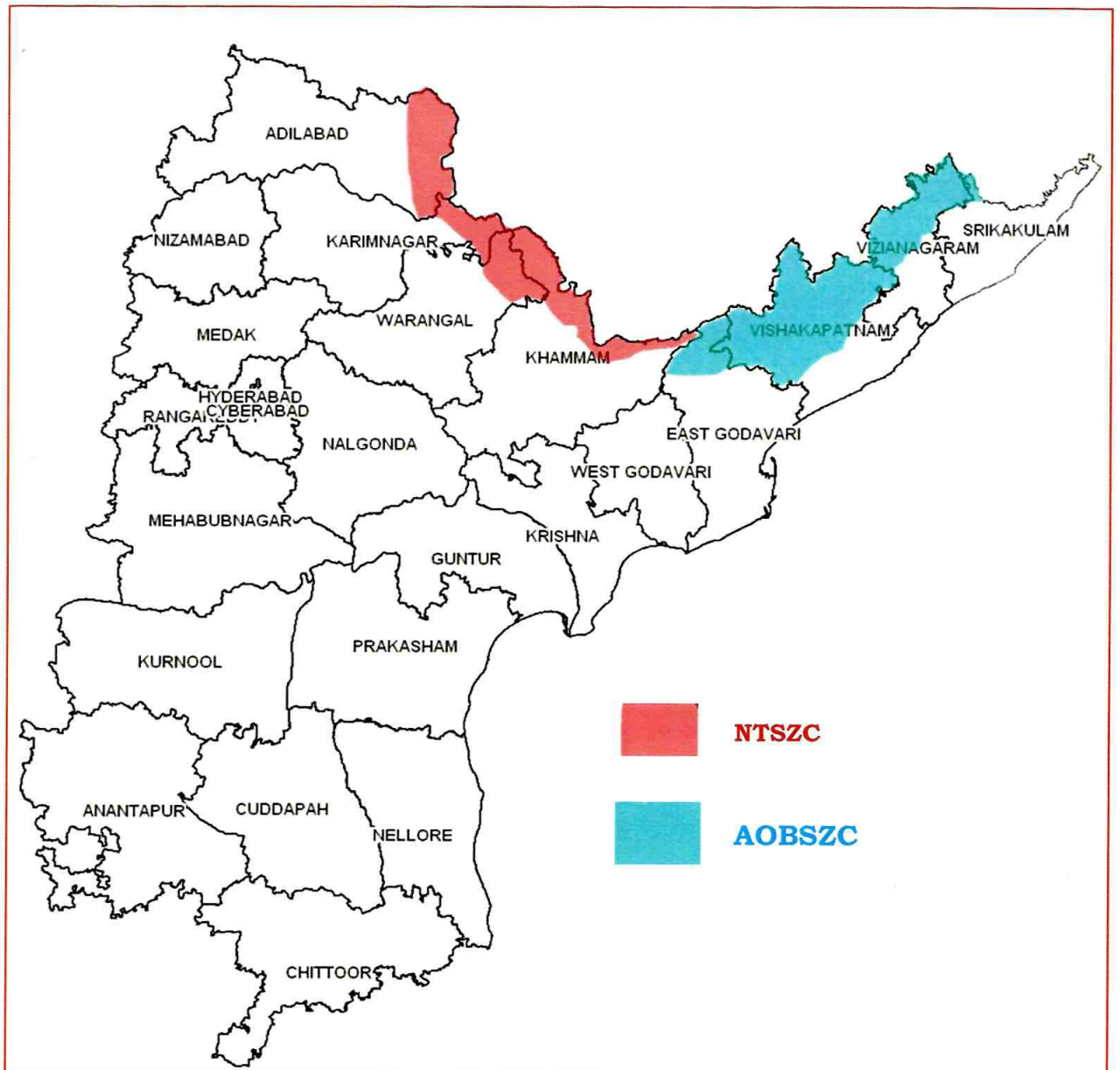
Region	Telangana	Andhra	Rayalaseema	Other States
Telangana	14	1	--	3

**Top leadership in Andhra Odisha Border Special Zonal
Committee (AOBSZC) of CPI (Maoist)**

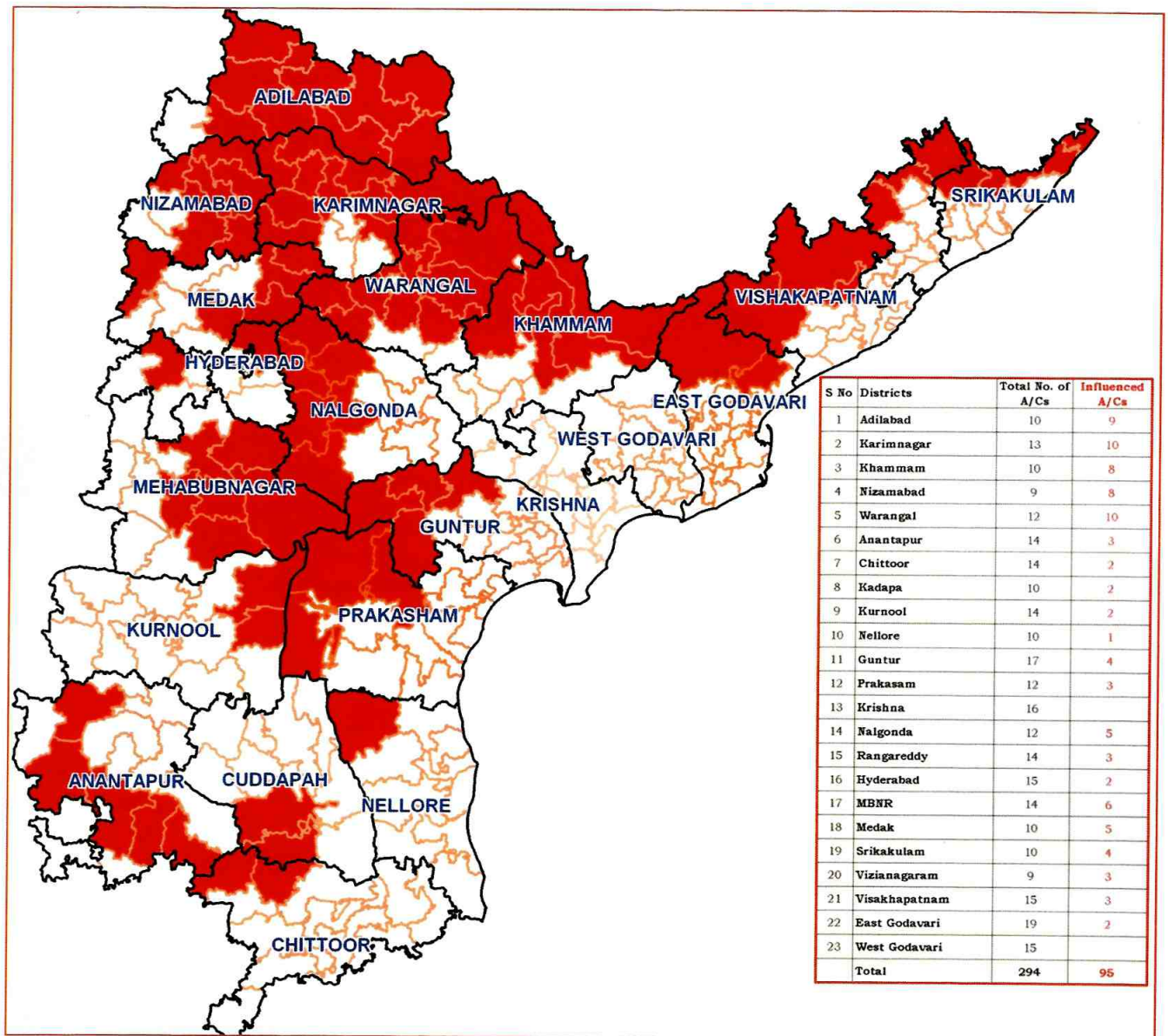
Details	AP	Other State	Total
State Committee Members	9	--	9

Region	Telangana	Andhra	Rayalaseema
Total	3	4	2

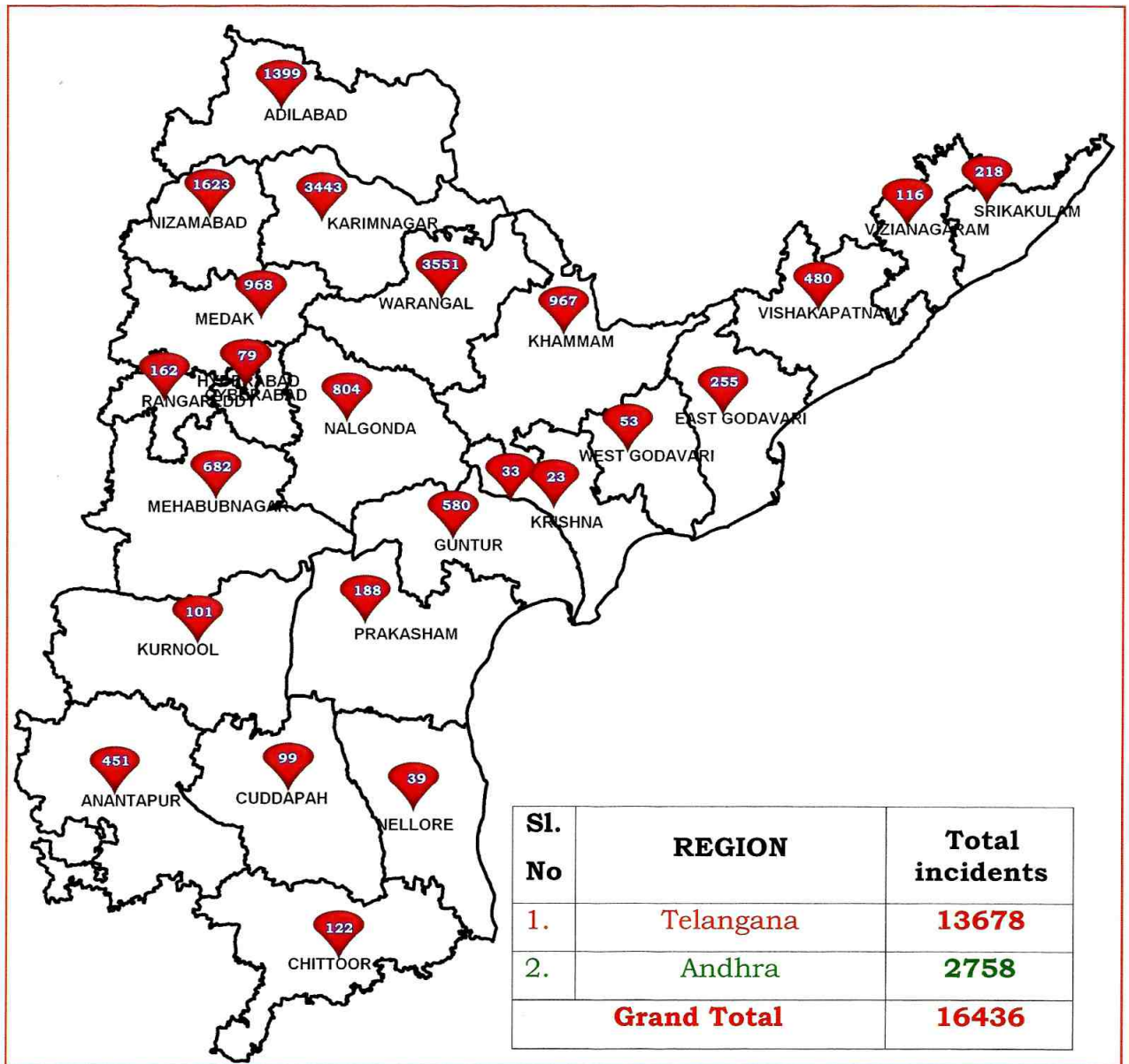
Naxal affected areas as on Today



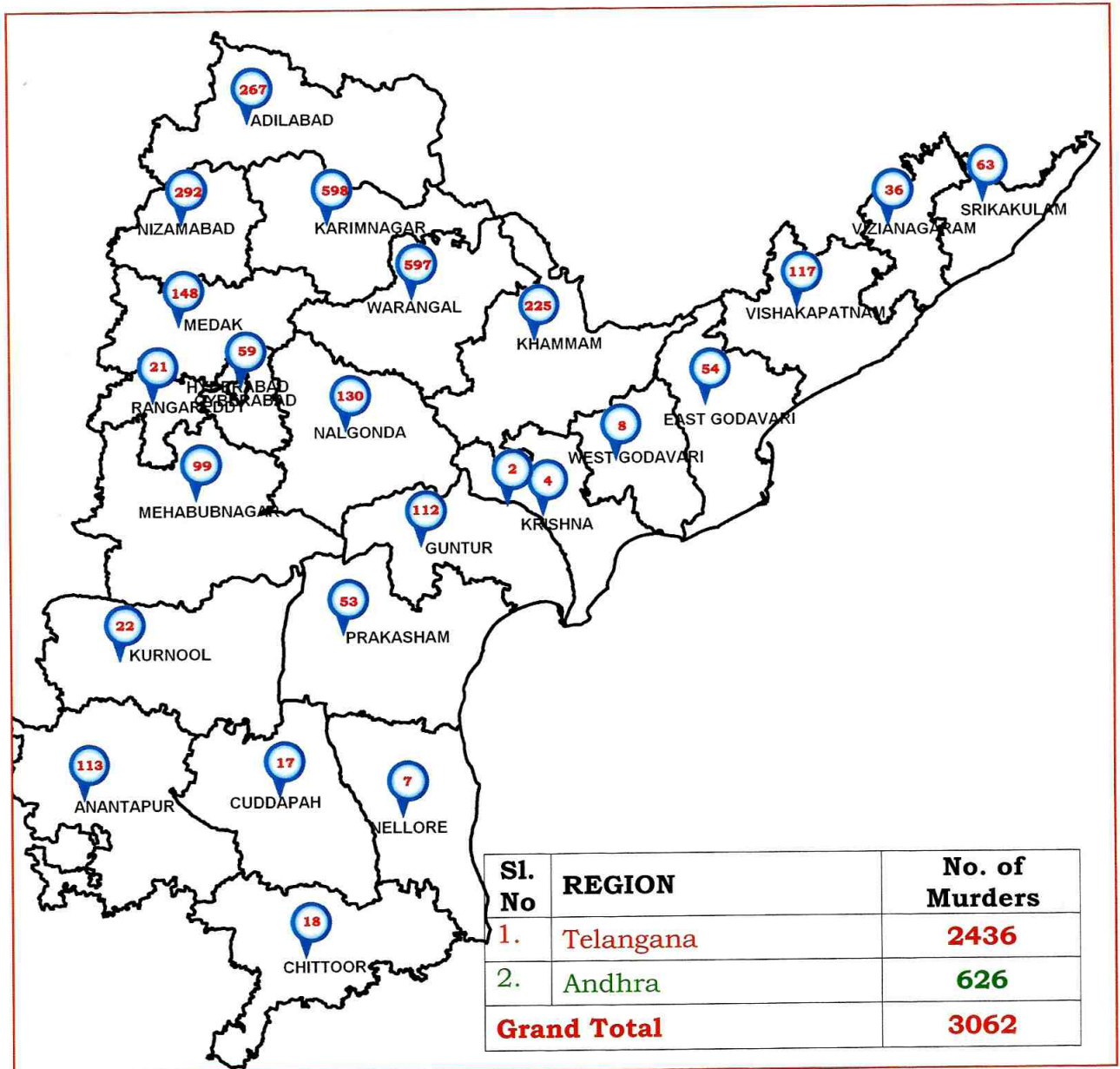
Naxals Influenced A/Cs in AP at the peak of the Movement



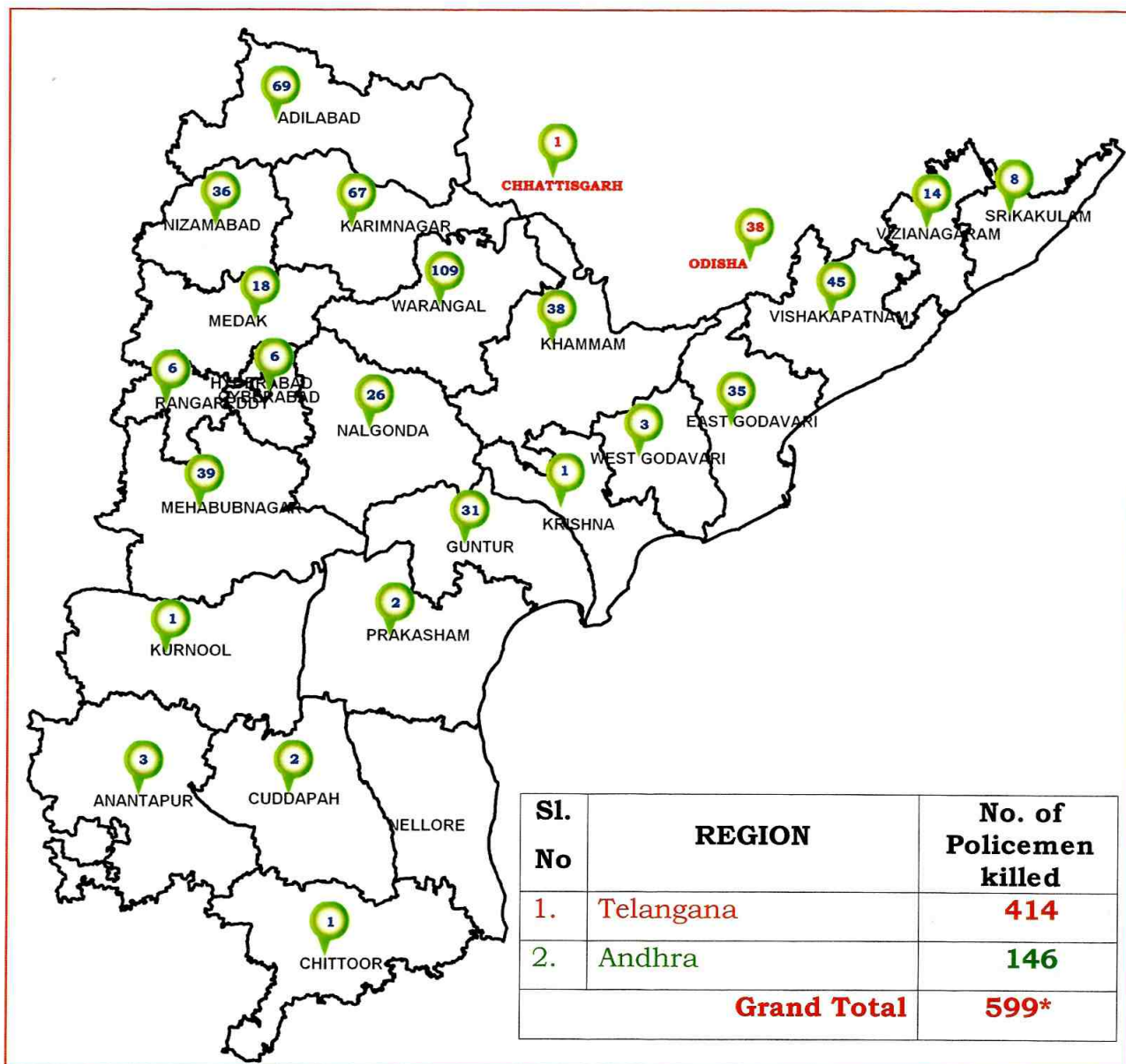
Total Naxal Offences in AP from the beginning (1968 – 2013)



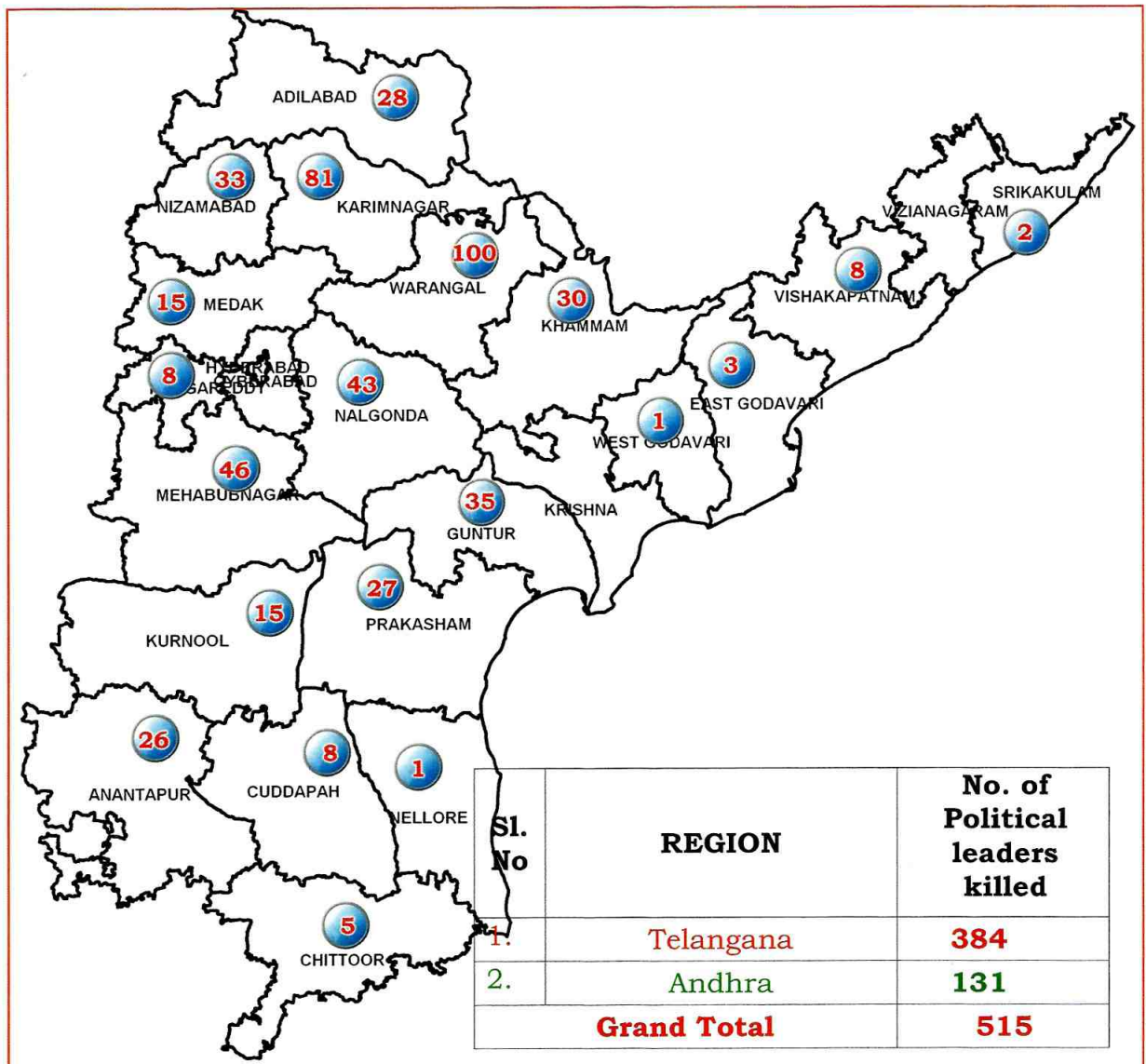
Total Naxal Murders in AP from the beginning (1968 – 2013)



Total Police Personnel Killed in Naxal Violence in AP from the beginning (1968 – 2013)



Total Political leaders killed in Naxal Violence in AP from the beginning (1968 – 2013)



Naxal Offences from 1968 to 2013 (17.11.2013)

Sl No	District	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL	
1	Warangal (T)	56	16	17	14	14	9	8	6	5	14	11	12	29	28	75	105	44	25	31	51	56	189	251	131	105	106	134	310	218	267	141	408	140	75	88	155	89	28	21	27	10	16	11	4	2	3552		
2	Karimnagar (T)			7	4	1	1	5	2	14	19	18	28	73	72	91	102	47	46	102	131	240	383	148	131	75	102	192	159	228	149	377	107	61	123	79	15	7	10	4	7	2	2			3443			
3	Nizamabad (T)													2	3	1	5	22	21	16	31	34	54	122	66	62	93	56	42	161	219	153	96	249	36	19	20	12	6	2	2	1	5			1623			
4	Adilabad (T)			3				9	5	5	14	4	9	8	32	26	17	22	108	76	113	155	55	51	45	46	98	51	74	70	144	40	31	32	22	25	3	1	4	1					1399				
5	Medak (T)						1	2	1								1	1	1	1	19	36	88	59	30	54	37	35	100	99	102	42	144	45	7	23	22	13	6					968					
6	Khammam (T)	57	10	11	20	8	6	8	2	2	1	10	1	11	7	8	15	10	9	39	24	10	14	43	13	11	9	21	29	33	44	17	61	23	27	14	60	84	61	37	25	16	14	15	18	11	969		
7	Nalgonda (T)	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	13	3	2	5	3	1	3	2	3	4	7	74	79	43	42	20	24	37	69	41	27	68	30	10	51	53	43	14	4	3					804			
8	Mahabubnagar (T)												2			1	3	1	17	9	15	99	69	26	28	24	6	27	39	27	22	49	19	23	39	55	58	20	3	1					682				
9	Rangareddy (T)											1					3	1	4	13	6	13	40	24	3	4	1																			162			
10	Hyderabad (T)																																														79		
11	Guntur (A)																																															580	
12	Vishakhapatnam (A)																																															490	
13	East Godavari (A)																																															255	
14	Srikakulam (A)																																															218	
15	Prakasam (A)																																																188
16	Vizianagaram (A)																																																116
17	West Godavari (A)																																																53
18	Nellore (A)																																																39
19	Vijayawada (A)																																																33
20	Krishna (A)																																																23
21	Anantapur (R)																																																451
22	Chittoor (R)																																																122
23	Kurnool (R)																																																101
24	Kadapa (R)																																																99
	Total	24	186	65	47	47	31	25	29	35	17	41	68	59	82	131	181	314	230	134	224	415	430	1051	1407	664	601	439	481	1035	991	1062	661	###	570	383	577	708	577	212	135	97	62	85	44	43	26	16449	

Hyderabad City : Terrorist and Communal Violence

- The political power in Hyderabad State was vested in Muslim dynasty for the last 400 years till Independence unlike in the Andhra State which was under the British rule. There has been a deep divide between Hindus and Muslims from the beginning in Telangana region. This region has witnessed communal incidents since then.
- However, in the Seemandhra region of Madras State, the Muslims and Hindus had perfectly integrated themselves with each other over a period of time under the British rule and Independence movement.
- At the time of Independence of India in 1947, The Nizam wanted Hyderabad State to be either Independent or merge with Pakistan. However, it was merged with the rest of India by the use of force by the Union Government through Police Action in 1948.

Hyderabad as a potential target for Terrorist Attacks

- This was exploited by the terrorist organizations operating from across the border on a regular basis declaring that they would liberate Hyderabad from Indian Union after the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Towards this end, the Terrorist organizations have been making efforts relentlessly.
- During a conference at Muridke, near Lahore, in November 1999, LeT chief Hafiz Mohd. Sayeed declared that Hyderabad (A.P.) and Junagarh (Gujarat) (erstwhile princely states held by Muslim rulers) are their targets for "liberation" apart from Jammu & Kashmir.
- Moulana Azhar Masood (one of the militants released in lieu of hijacked IA passengers at Kandahar, Afghanistan on the New Year eve of 1999) founder of Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) stated that after liberation of Kashmir, the next target for Jihad will be liberation of

Hyderabad, Junagarh and other erstwhile princely states, ruled by Muslim rulers before independence.

- Thus, Hyderabad has been continuously targeted by Terrorists for historical reasons taking advantage of volatile communal atmosphere since 1992 from across the borders.
- Terrorist Violence is a serious cause of concern for the safety of a large number of Defence Establishments present in Hyderabad City.

Hyderabad as a Communally Hypersensitive City

- Many areas in Telangana including Hyderabad City are communally hypersensitive and experienced outburst of communal riots on many occasions.
- Hyderabad City has been categorized as communally hypersensitive in addition to several other towns in Telangana region.
- Hyderabad witnessed communal flare-ups during the last 35 years claiming about 400 lives and injuring more than 3000 people.

Impact of Bifurcation of the State on maintenance of Law & Order in Hyderabad City

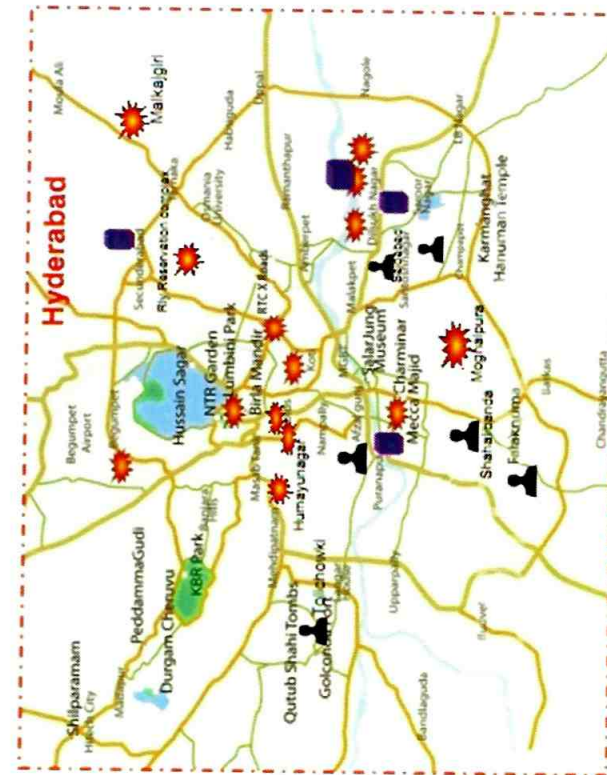
- The Government has been deploying a huge Police force to maintain Law & Order in Hyderabad City on the eve of every important festival of either community at regular intervals.
- Any minor communal incident in Hyderabad City has a direct bearing on the communal situation in the entire state of AP, more so in about 8-10 districts.
- The festivals which are hypersensitive from law & order point of view in Hyderabad City are also hypersensitive in other Telangana districts, requiring similar scale of deployment at district level.

- On account of this reason, to maintain communal harmony in Hyderabad City, a large contingent of police forces are mainly being drawn from 9 districts of Coastal Andhra and 4 districts of Rayalaseema, as these districts don't have any serious communal problems.
- For example, on the eve of Ganesh Festival, a force of about 25000 is drawn every year from these districts for a period of 15 days.
- In the event of bifurcation of the State, the forces required for the maintenance of Law & Order in Hyderabad City and presently being drawn from the 13 districts of residuary state of Andhra Pradesh, will not be available in future.
- The forces cannot also be drawn from the rest of the districts of Telangana as they are also communally hypersensitive during the same festivities.
- Hence, during the times of important festivals and occasions in Hyderabad city, there is a need of additional force of 25000 members in the new State of Telangana to cater to the needs of maintenance of Law & Order for Hyderabad City.
- **The new state of Telangana therefore, has to raise an additional force of 25000 which will be about 40% of the existing force in Telangana resulting in huge additional expenditure.**
- The division of the state will therefore have serious repercussions on maintenance of Law and Order in Hyderabad City.

Conclusion:

- With situation being such, the expected political instability coupled with limited resources of Law Enforcement on account of smaller size of the Telangana state will have serious implications for countering the threat of Naxal, Terrorist and Communal violence.
- The reemergence of Naxal violence in Telangana State will automatically lead to increase in Naxal activity in the Residual State of Andhra Pradesh too.
- The Law & Order situation in Hyderabad city will come under severe stress and strain on a the regular basis.
- The division of the State has therefore dangerous implications to the safety and security of people of both the new states proposed, especially to the people of Hyderabad City.
- Therefore the division of the state is not recommended in the overall interests of safety and security needs of people of both the regions.

Terror Acts surfaced in last 20 years in Andhra Pradesh



-  - **Bomb Blasts - 15**
-  - **Unexploded IEDs - 4**
-  - **Incidents of firing - 8**

Areas prone to communal violence in AP

