

***A SUBMISSION FOR RECONSIDERATION...***

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**CHIEF MINISTER, ANDHRA PRADESH**

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# 1. IS SEPARATION / BIFURCATION A SOLUTION TO THE PRESENT CRISIS?

## 1.1 Significance of united Andhra Pradesh:

Famous historian and adviser to first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Sardar K.M.Panikkar wrote: "Andhra Desa has been the laboratory of Indian national evolution, where the synthesis between the Aryan and the Dravidian culture was worked out through many centuries. That Sayana's great commentary of the Vedas should have been produced here is no accident. The integration of northern and Southern thought, which that commentary signifies, is the result of the great synthesis. Historically this tradition has been a living factor, and it has continued to mould the life and thought of the Andhras. Their contribution to the culture of India in its most comprehensive sense has been unique, what has appeared to me to be the true significance of the Andhra spirit, is the spirit of synthesis. Geography and history have both contributed to it."

The formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, combining the three regions of Rayalaseema, Telangana and Andhra, was described a '**logical culmination of a process of integration of all Telugu speaking people**' set in motion in the twenties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the Telugu speaking people of the three regions.

Social, economical and cultural differentials, however, compelled the leaders to seek a framework of safeguards against exploitation by the better off sections over the disadvantaged people. Backwardness exists in all the three regions



in varying degrees. Prime Minister Nehru cautioned the people against such tendencies at the time of the formation of A P in 1956.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi looked into the demand for a separate Andhra State with thoroughness and astuteness and expressed herself against the Andhra demand for separation in 1973 and for separate Telangana demand as well.

The reasons for the recurring periodic crises in Andhra Pradesh are too well known to warrant detailed elaboration. They include (a) failure of parties and leaders to strictly implement the Gentlemen's Agreement and the formulae that followed it, (b) failure to establish healthy conventions such as rotation of offices of CM and Dy. CMs among the three regions (c) rise of casteist forces and factional groups desperately in quest of political power (d) a conspiracy to dismantle the largest South Indian state and India's fourth largest state on the threshold of emergence as a trend setter in many development programmes such as MNREG and software technology, by vested interests.

The following major concerns are presented below in detail for better appreciation:

## **1.2 Status of Hyderabad**

**The following facts can help guide to have an impartial understanding –**

### **The Historic Foundation:**

- Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth sultan of Golconda had founded Hyderabad in the name of his ladylove. At the time of building the great city in 1591, he was receiving taxes from both Telangana and Coastal Andhra regions.
- The Golconda kingdom comprised twenty-one sarkars or districts consisting 355 smaller administrative units called parganas. Muhammadnagar, Kaulas, Melangur, Elgandal, Warangal, Khammamet, Devarkonda, Pangal, Mustafanagar, Bhongir, Akarkara, Kovilkonda and Ghanpura sarkars constituted the present day Telangana region and surroundings. Similarly the districts in Coastal Andhra region were named as Murtazanagar or Kondapalli, Machilipatnam, Nizampatnam, Ellore, Rajamundri, Sikkakol and Atraf (surroundings).
- In those days, the entire Telugu speaking region under the reign of Qutb Shahs used to be called as Telingana.
- The fort of Kondapalli in the present day Krishna District was an important fort during Qutb Shahi period. Soon after assuming the reigns of Golkonda, Sultan Quli turned his attention towards coastal Andhra against the Reddy kingdom of Kondapalli and conquered it in 1579, nearly 12 years before the city of Hyderabad was founded in 1591. He renamed Kondapalli as Murtuzanagar.
- It is obvious that the kings of those days used to take up construction and other activities with the money gathered from the public in the form of taxes. The Northern sarkars of those days corresponded to the modern day Krishna, Guntur, Ongole, East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam,

Vijayanagaram, Srikakulam districts of AP and Gajapatnagar and Ganjam districts of Orissa. It is self-evident that the tax contributions made by the residents of those areas also went into the construction of Hyderabad city. The Machili Kamaan, one of the four arches built around Charminar derived its name as it leads to the route to Machilipatnam.

- Apart from land revenue, the Coastal districts used to yield much wealth to the Qutb Shahi treasury in the form of diamonds and valuable stones. French traveler Tavernier has recorded the fact that in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, diamond mining was thriving in the area that is today called as Guntur and Krishna districts.
- There is abundant historic evidence to affirm the inseparability of the coastal region of the Telugu land from what is now called as the Telangana region.
- Qutb Shahis' the founders of the Hyderabad were deriving good amount of income in the form of land revenue collected from the people. Tarikh-i-Zafrah gives a detailed statement of the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom during Abul Hassan's time for the year 1685-86. A book titled The Heritage of Qutb Shahis of Golconda and Hyderabad, by Dr. M.A. Nayeem, quotes Tarikh-i-Zafrah saying that the total amount of land revenue realized by Abul Hasan from all his subjects stood at Rs.2,47,41,251. Of this land revenue from the 39 paraganas of Murtuzanagar and its 3 surrounding areas or atrafs (the fort of Kondapalli in the coastal district of Krishna and adjacent areas) was Rs.11,67,709.04.
- The king was receiving around Rs.44 lakh as land revenue from the 199 paraganas of the Northern Sarkars of Machilipatnam, Nizampatnam, Ellore, Rajahmundry and Sikkakol. The tax flow towards Hyderabad went on until Asafjahis, the successors of Qutb Shahis, gave away the Northern sarcars to the British in 1759 as a grant. The region was subsequently sold off to the British, in 1823, by the Nizam. The Rayalaseema region joined the Nizam's



dominion after the death and defeat of Tipu Sultan in 1799. But it was very quickly ceded to the British, in lieu of the services rendered towards maintaining the armed forces of the Nizam.

- Therefore, it can be authoritatively stated that the Telugus were associated with Hyderabad for nearly two and half centuries prior to the year 1823. The city's bond with the Andhra region was restored after a gap of 133 years in 1956, when the Hyderabad State was merged with the Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh.

Hyderabad remained the Capital of Coastal Andhra region from 1591 to 1823 and from 1956 to 2013. With an intervening gap of 133 years, the city has been associated with Coastal Andhra region for almost three centuries. During that entire period, the people from the region contributed to the affluence and progress of the city.

**After the reunion of the Telugu land, Hyderabad became the natural choice for capital hood.**

The moment of glory returned to the Telugus when they were again united as one people on November 1, 1956. People in pursuit of better living conditions and livelihood began moving towards the capital city. The influx into Hyderabad gained momentum after 1961. An analysis of the census figures reveals that there was a negligible growth of less than 40,000 in the population of Hyderabad between 1951 and 1961. While the population of the city in the year 1951 was 10,85,722, it rose to 11,18,553 by 1961. By the year 2011 the city's population grew by seven folds to 77,49,334.

The rapid growth established the fact that the population of Hyderabad grew by leaps and bounds after it became the capital of Andhra Pradesh as people from Seemandhra region chose their capital city as the City of their destiny. It may be noted that the increase in the population density of Hyderabad remains

incomparable with any other city or town in the State. The improved employment opportunities that have been on a scale incomparable with any other city in the State, resulting from the investments from the State and Central governments and private entrepreneurs made Hyderabad a natural choice of the Telugu people.

### **1.3 Seemandhra's economic contribution to Hyderabad:**

The word capital originated from its Latin root – Caput, meaning head. By its very nature capital city attracts the focus of all the people from the rest of the dominion, as it happens to be the economic, cultural and intellectual centre of a nation or a province.

Feudalism is an exploitative set-up where the land holding nobility enjoyed all the privileges at the cost of the sweat and blood of the toiling masses. As a city of the nobility prior to the year 1948, Hyderabad had huge palaces, but for the common-man there weren't many avenues of employment, education and economic development. Democracy and equality came only after the nation attained freedom. Industrial and economic lag continued till Hyderabad became the capital of all Telugu people united as a State after a gap of 133 years on November 1, 1956.

This rise is in proportion to the increase in the economic activity resulting from the steady flow of the Telugu people from the entire State, barring a miniscule section of non-Telugus, most of those that opted Hyderabad as their city are from Seemandhra region. At the root of this tendency lies the people's natural affinity to their capital city.

From a petty trader to an entrepreneur owning Group of Companies, all have contributed to the economic development of their capital city according to their capacity at different levels. A cursory glance at the list of industrialists, traders,



educationists, scientists and the accomplished personalities from Hyderabad city clearly shows that most of those that brought prosperity and pride to the capital city are from Seemandhra region. The economic and educational contribution of the people from Seemandhra has been much greater when compared with others. Denying this contribution is an insult to the entire Telugu people in general and to the 6 crore people from Seemandhra region in particular. An impartial scientific study can be conducted to establish the facts. A casual observation itself reveals that the revenues generated from the city grew in consonance with the growth of its population. The city has witnessed a record 700 per cent growth in a span of little over five and half decades.

The revenues generated from the capital in 1956 and the subsequent steady growth in the revenue can be analyzed with the help of documentary evidence in government records. With the help of such a scientific study it would not be difficult to establish the contribution made by the Seemandhra people to this growth. Hyderabad belongs to all the Telugu people. It also belongs to Seemandhra people. Any negation of this amounts to telling the body that the head doesn't belong to it.

### **Industries made a beeline after 1956...**

Capital cities always have something special about them. There may be any number of cities in a province, but the capital city alone is seen as the representative of the entire province. With its huge population and vast extent, Andhra Pradesh has always been an important State in the country. Considering the demographic and political significance of the Andhra Pradesh, the Centre started several public sector units in its capital city. The foundation stone for Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was laid at Ramachandrapuram in Hyderabad city in the year 1959. The unit began production from 1965.



Similarly, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) were commissioned in 1967. Mishra Dhatu Nigam, more popular as MIDHANI was established in 1973. HMT Bearings Ltd was set up at the city in 1964. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd in 1983, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd in 1967, Bharat Dynamics Ltd specializing in the manufacture of ammunitions and missile systems was established in 1970. Important units like Sponge Iron India Ltd also were set-up in corresponding period. These vital Central PSUs were set-up in Hyderabad because it is the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

Private enterprise also flourished as hundreds of units in various sectors like auto-component manufacturing, bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles and apparels, Information Technology and other fields came up in the city. More than 140 pharmaceutical companies are situated in the city. There are more than 1000 IT companies providing employment to more than 3 lakh people. A good number of other industries like textiles, tanning, food processing etc. also came into being.

All this industrial development required manpower came from all over the State. A major chunk of the manpower came from Seemandhra. There are several families from the region whose three successive generations have served industry at their capital city.

A flurry of industrial and economic development has given a big boost to hospitality industry in Hyderabad. Several hospitality giants launched their ventures in the city. Star hotels like Taj Banjara, Fortune Select Manohar, ITC Kakatiya, Taj Krishna, Taj Deccan, Hyderabad Marriott Hotel are serving their clientele with excellence and are also providing revenues to the State and generating jobs for the people. Newer concepts like Ramoji Film City are emerging to provide thousands of jobs for skilled and unskilled people alike.

But the industrial situation was not so bright before 1956. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company, the manufacturer of Charminar cigarette and also Golconda Cigarette factory were the only conspicuous major industries in Hyderabad city in those days. Railways were still at a fledging stage. This lag was corrected once Hyderabad became the capital of Andhra Pradesh. In terms of industrial and economic development, Hyderabad has been a hinge between Seemandhra and Telangana regions.

### **Sea change in the educational scenario:**

Prior to the accession of the Nizam's dominion, the literacy rate in Telangana region was merely 6 per cent. Though the Nizam had set up Osmania University in 1918, local people could hardly gain admission, as there were not sufficient schools in the first place to churn out enough number of eligible candidates to get admission in the university.

Contrast this with the present situation in Hyderabad. The city today houses 14 premium institutions of higher learning like Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (estd. 1965), University of Hyderabad (estb. 1974), Acharya N. G. Ranga Agriculture University (estb. 1965), Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University (estd 1982) International Institute of Information Technology (estd 1998) Potti Sriramulu Telugu University (estd 1985), Maulana Azad National Urdu University (estd 1998), Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences (estd 1986), Nalsar University of Law (estd 1998), ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (estd 1984), Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management – GITAM (estd 2009), Rajiv Gandhi University of Knowledge Technologies (estd 2008), Institutions like Indian School of Business, Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, National Institute of Fashion Technology, National Institute of Design added to the city's reputation as a global educational hub.



The city and the surrounding Ranga Reddy district have ...67 Pharmacy colleges, 70 BEd colleges, 224 MBA colleges, 206 MCA colleges 127 degree colleges, 11 Law colleges and 72 PG colleges apart from 11 Medical colleges. According to estimates, out of a total of 712 Engineering colleges in Andhra Pradesh, 152 are located in Hyderabad and RangaReddy Districts.

All the State and Central educational institutions and research centers, colleges and universities were established with the budgetary grants from the State and Central exchequers. It is thus obvious that the taxes collected from the entire State went into establishing them. With an impartial study into the matter, it would not be difficult to prove that with its greater area and greater population and consequent higher range of tax remittances, Seemandhra region contributed more for the educational institutions in Hyderabad and surrounding areas. Similarly, it is noteworthy that many of the prestigious private educational institutions were also established by the people from the Seemandhra region.

The Capital City of Telugus did not lag in terms of Research and Development. After the State's formation, many Central and State research institutions were established here. Today, the city boasts of housing 46 research institutions and centers of excellence. They included Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and diagnostics, Directorate of Rice Research, Defence Research and Development Organization, National Institution of Nutrition, National Institute of Fashion Technology etc. These research institutions enhanced the Capital City's prestige across the globe as a centre of scientific research and development. A large number of these research institutions were set up by the Central Government. Institutions like AP Forensic Science Laboratory and Central Forensic Science Laboratory helped revolve many a crime riddles. Justice Sri Krishna Committee notes, "28 establishments are defence or other strategically important establishments with national security



significance. In addition, there are about 40 institutions owned by Government of India with national research, development and educational interest and nine educational institutions, mostly universities supported by the state government. All these institutions attract people from all over the country.”

Most of the top educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh State are situated in or around Hyderabad city only. As many as three Central Universities, namely University of Hyderabad, English and Foreign Languages University and Moulana Azad National Urdu University are in the city. Had it not been the Capital City of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad’s development on the educational front would certainly not have been as dramatic as it is.

During the initial days of AP Formation, the educational situation in Hyderabad was not any better. Referring to the educational backwardness of Telangana region, justice Sri Krishna Committee says “The Telangana region was short of qualified teachers at the time of merger (of Andhra State with Hyderabad State) and this gap was filled by bringing in teachers from Coastal Andhra. This later became an issue of discord during the 1969 agitation.” That implies to Hyderabad as well. From a state of educational backwardness to a state of being the educational hub of the country, Hyderabad traversed a long way over the years.

### **Today it is a Global Medical hub:**

Availability of efficient health services is one of the prime factors for categorising a city as a Global City. The most modern medical facilities available at Hyderabad today are attracting patients from within the country but also from foreign countries. Hyderabad stands fourth in the nation in terms of patients coming from foreign countries. Patients from far off places in Africa and Middle East constitute 50% of the total foreign patients coming to the city on medical trips.

The fraternity of enterprising doctors from Seemandhra region established several specialty and super-specialty hospitals in the city.

Prior to the independence, there were some renowned medical facilities in Hyderabad. While Osmania Hospital, one of the oldest in the country, was built in the year 1908 after the Nizamia Hospital was washed away in the floods to river Musi, Gandhi Hospital was originally built in 1851 as an infirmary of three wards. The first cancer hospital was established in the city in 1955 by Mehdi Nawaz Jung. Similarly the famed mental hospital of Erragadda was originally situated in Jalna, Maharashtra. It was shifted to Hyderabad city in 1955.

The first medical specialty hospital was established in Hyderabad in 1976 as Nizams Institute of Orthopaedics and Specialties. After ten years, the hospital was upgraded to the status of a medical institute and named as Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) in 1986 by late N.T. Rama Rao.

Today there are all kinds of specialty and super specialty hospitals in Hyderabad. Apollo Hospitals, the first corporate hospital chain in the country founded its Hyderabad Branch in 1988. Hyderabad has internationally accredited medical facilities using latest technologies. The city has hospitals staffed by highly qualified physicians, surgeons and other support staff. Following the high quality of the services being rendered by the corporate hospitals at Hyderabad, foreign patients are making a beeline to the city to get treatment for their maladies.

A large number of medical graduates from Andhra Pradesh, most of them from Seemandhra region, went abroad in pursuit of their specialization studies between 1960s and 1990s to UK and US. They returned home and took up private practice in their capital city and subsequently launched corporate



hospitals in the city. This led to a steep spurt in the number of medical facilities in Hyderabad.

The estimated number of mini-hospitals (with 50 beds) in Hyderabad is between 120 and 150 and the number of clinics and nursing homes (10 to 20 beds) will be anywhere between 3,000 to 4,000. The medium to large sized hospitals (200 beds capacity and above) will be a little more than 15 in number.

Unlike any other city in the State, Hyderabad has around 50 government hospitals with a capacity to accommodate 6700 in-patients. As many as 1400 doctors are serving these Government hospitals. As the government facilities were unable to meet the ever-rising demand for medical services corporate hospitals and private nursing homes came into the picture in a big way to cater to the demand.

The list of acclaimed hospitals in the city include Apollo Hospitals, Asian Institute of Gastroenterology, Mahavir Hospital, Kamineni Hospitals, Medwin Hospital, Yashoda Super Specialty Hospital, CDR Hospitals, CARE Hospital, Usha Mullapudi Cardiac Centre, Image Hospitals, Star Hospitals, Rainbow Hospitals, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Basavatarakam Cancer Hospital, so on and so forth.

#### **1.4 Can Seemandhra's contribution be disregarded?**

Formation of Andhra Pradesh marked the culmination of a long-standing wish for a unified Telugu land. In fact the Telugu identity was more assertive in the Telangana region prior to the year 1948. Perhaps Andhra Maha Sabha played a pivotal role in the movement to liberate Telangana from the clutches of its feudal lords. Several leaders from the Andhra region were also involved in the armed struggle against the Nizam. Narrating the role of comrades from Andhra region in the Telangana Armed Struggle, Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy says, "The Andhra Party (it was a part of the composite Madras State) was



organizationally better equipped. The infrastructure of party organization was quite good. The leadership was ideologically and politically matured. The Andhra Party had given all help to the struggle of Telangana. Armed training camps were held. Fund and weapons were collected. Volunteers joined the struggle in Telangana; many Andhra comrades were killed in Telangana.”

The joy of the people knew no bounds when Hyderabad became the symbol of Telugu identity when it was made the Capital of all the Telugu people united as one State on November 1, 1956.

Fifty-Seven years is a long period in the history of a people. The Capital city's contours have undergone a sea change in all these years. From a city of nobility with several palaces and devdis like Chowmahalla Palace, King Kothi, Mahbub Mansion and others, Hyderabad became an industrial and infrastructural hub over the period.

In the year 1921, the area of Hyderabad municipality stood at 84 sq.km. By 1991 Hyderabad 252 sq.km. The fast pace of expansion led to the up gradation of the city as Hyderabad Metro Development Authority covering an area of 7257 sq.km. Hyderabad has now grown as the fifth largest centre after Bangalore, Mumbai, the National Capital Region and Chennai, and much ahead of locations such as Pune and Kolkata.

This would not have been possible without some natural advantages like the extensive opportunities for higher education, arrival of trained and talented personnel from within the State as well as outside. Increasing number of employees continued to pour in to set up establishments around the city due to the availability of quality human resources and active labour market.

The ***observations of the Sri Krishna Committee report sum-up*** the advantages accrued to Hyderabad because of its status as the capital City of Telugus.

Listing out the development projects in Hyderabad, Sri Krishna Committee says "A number of major infrastructure projects have contributed to improve Hyderabad's capacity to absorb investments. Some of the key projects that have been implemented or are in the process of getting implemented are:

- (a) The Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, built on an area of 22 Sq.Km has a current capacity of 10 million passengers and is designed for an eventual capacity of 40 million passengers per annum. This is a public private partnership (PPP) project, where the principal private investor is GMR Projects Ltd.

While GMR is a group that originated in coastal Andhra, it is now a global investor. Apart from being the concessionaire at the New Delhi airport, it is also a major investor in ISGIA airport in Istanbul, Turkey, in addition to its significant investment in highways and energy, which includes the acquisition of Intergen, which has power plants located across the UK, the Netherlands, Mexico, Australia and Philippines.

- (b) The Narasimha Rao Expressway is an 11.6 km elevated Expressway connecting the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport to the city, which was constructed by HMDA and built by Simplex-Som Datt consortium, a joint venture between two national construction firms.
- (c) The Outer Ring Road, which is a 158 km ring road costing Rs.6,800 Cr. connecting all around Hyderabad. It provides connectivity to various State and national highways and the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.
- (d) The Hyderabad Growth Corridor initiative is a plan to develop "well planned and well connected urban settlements", around the Outer Ring Road. This is a joint venture of HMDA and Infrastructure Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (INCAP), both state parastatal agencies.

- (e) The Hyderabad Multi-Modal Transport Service (MMTS) is a city train service, associated with South Central Railway (SCR), which has integrated ticketing with APSRTC. It presently runs 84 services a day, covering 27 stations.
- (f) The Hyderabad Metro Rail project under implementation by Larsen & Turbo on PPP model. The first phase envisages a route length of 72 km covering three high-density traffic corridors of Hyderabad.

The Committee goes on to add, "In addition to these investments, Hyderabad has a relatively well functioning public sector delivery mechanism for water and electricity. Both of these are through parastatals, viz., the Hyderabad Water Supply and Sewerage Board, chaired by the Chief Minister himself and the AP Central Power Distribution Company Ltd, which has acquired a reputation for efficiency."

On the other hand the Hyderabad Metro Development Authority has developed 26 townships and sites around the city. Apart from developing an Inner Ring Road, it has developed several commercial complexes and flyovers in the city. Several new projects like Development of Inter-city Bus Terminal at Miyapur, Development of Truck Terminals and Logistics Hubs and Development of Logistics Parks Mangalpally is being taken up.

Hyderabad is today the headquarters of several construction giants like IVRCL (est. in 1987), GMR (est. in 1978), NCC Ltd (est. in 1978), Ramky Infrastructure Ltd (est. in 1994), L&T Construction (est. in 1938), Madhucon projects Pvt. Ltd (est. 1988), PVR Projects (est. 1989), My Home Constructions (est. 1981), Elite Engineering and Constructions Pvt. Ltd (est. 2007) and Lanco Projects Ltd.

There are hundreds of big electrical companies like Signetic Systems Pvt. Ltd, Kakatiya Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Lampex Electronics Ltd, Kwality Electronic Industry, Kakarla Electrics & Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Inorchem Power Systems Pvt.



Ltd., Hitech India Pvt. Ltd, Izra Electronics Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad Insulated Wires, Axiom Energy Conversion Pvt. Ltd, Golconda Corrosion Control Pvt. Ltd, Frizair Corporation Ltd, Global Electronics, FE Global Electronics India Pvt. Ltd, etc.

There are more than 1000 IT companies. They include Satyam Computer Services, Sun Microsystems, Texas Instruments, HCL Technologies, Microsoft, HSBC, Infosys, InfoTech Enterprises, Bank of America, Google, Oracle, Deloitte, IBM, Wipro, AMD, TCS, Thomson, Hyundai and iGATE.

Some of the private enterprises have grown global. For example, out of Rs.55,000 crores of Software turnover (domestic plus exports) from Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13, Hyderabad city itself accounted for Rs.54,800 crores. As a result, Andhra and Rayalaseema regions have essentially remained agrarian districts.

Nearly Rs.20,000 crores of pharma exports are attributed to the City alone. The Capital of the Telugu people is a cosmopolitan with a wide variety of employment opportunities, thriving trade and industry.

As the saying goes – drop-by-drop makes the ocean. The sweat and blood contributed by the workers from the entire Telugu land, their investments and innovative ideas led to the transformation of Hyderabad to its present stage. The Telugu people, particularly those from Seemandhra region, chose to be in the city as it is their capital. They have a stake in it because they all have contributed to its development for nearly three centuries. How can anyone ask them to fend their ways and disown their capital?

## **2. RIVER WATER SHARING:**

The history & the status of the river water sector & the major issues likely to arise, in the event of the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into two States, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, are as follows:

### **2.1 Views of 1<sup>st</sup> State Reorganization Commission, 1956**

- i) The 1<sup>st</sup> SRC (Fazal Ali Committee), had in 1956, examined in detail, the pros & cons of the demand for a united Andhra State.
- ii) In this regard, the observations of the SRC, with reference to river waters, mentioned below, are most instructive.

***“Para 371. The advantages of a larger Andhra state including Telangana are that it will bring into existence a State of about 32 millions with a considerable hinterland, with large water & power resources, adequate mineral wealth & valuable raw materials...”***

***Para 372. Another advantage of the formation of Vishalandhra will be that the development of the Krishna & Godavari rivers will thereby be brought under unified control.***

*The Krishna & Godavari projects rank amongst the most ambitious in India. They have been formulated after prolonged period of inactivity, during which, for various technical & administrative reasons, only anicuts in the delta area have been built.*

*Complete unification of either the Krishna or the Godavari valley is not, of course, possible.*

*But if one independent political jurisdiction, namely, that of Telangana, can be eliminated, the **formulation and implementation of plans in the eastern areas in these two great river basins will be greatly expedited.***

*Since **Telangana, as part of Vishalandhra, will benefit both directly and indirectly from this development,** there is a great deal to be said for its amalgamation with the Andhra state.*

***Para 381.** The advantages of the formation of Vishalandhra are obvious. The **desirability of Andhra bringing the Krishna & Godavari river basins under unified control,** the trade affiliations between Telangana and Andhra and the suitability of Hyderabad as the capital for the entire region are in brief the **arguments in favor of the bigger unit.**"*  
(Emphasis supplied)

Thus, as can be seen supra, the advantages accruing to the people & the State by the proper utilization of river waters, which was possible, only in the scenario of a united Andhra State, weighed heavily on the minds of the members of the 1<sup>st</sup> State Reorganization Commission, while suggesting the formation of a larger Andhra State.

***Is it necessary, at all, to go against the common wisdom of our elders, when the situation on ground has not substantially changed?***

## **2.2 Agrarian importance of Andhra Pradesh**

- i) It is not an exaggeration to say that Andhra Pradesh is the granary of India.
- ii) The efforts of Sir Arthur Cotton, who built the Godavari & Pennar anicuts, has been supplemented by successive Congress



Government & today Andhra Pradesh has a strategic importance from the point of view of the food security of the nation.

- iii) The agrarian importance of Andhra Pradesh, at the national level, is reflected by its ranking in the production of various crops, as enumerated below:

Crop	Rank	India (Lakh Million Tonnes)	AP (Lakh Million Tonnes)	% of AP in Country's Production.
Rice	III	1043.20	128.90	12.36
Maize	II	215.70	36.55	16.94
Bengal gram	V	75.80	5.20	6.86
Total pulses	V	172.10	12.28	7.14
Total food grains	V	2574.40	184.00	7.15
Groundnut	III	69.30	8.43	12.16
Soybean	IV	122.80	2.10	1.71
Cotton *	III	352.00	31.82	9.04
<b>*Cotton production in lakh bales of 170 kgs of lint</b>				

- iv) The driver for the humungous agricultural production in Andhra Pradesh has been the intensive development of irrigation resources.
- v) Any step, which endangers the availability of assured irrigation, will have adverse implications upon Andhra Pradesh's, as well as, the nation's food security scenario.

***Is it worth staking the food security of Andhra Pradesh & nay India on the altar of so called regional aspirations, which serve only narrow & parochial interests?***

## **2.3 Projects on the River Krishna - Sacrifices by People of all (3)**

### **Regions**

- vi) On October 1963, on the occasion of the dedication of the Bhakra-Nangal Dam to the nation, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said:
- "this dam has been built with the unrelenting toil of man for the benefit of mankind and therefore is worthy of worship. May you call it a temple or a gurdwara or a mosque, it inspires our admiration and reverence".*
- vii) The modern temples in Andhra Pradesh on the Krishna river are the:
- **Nagarjuna sagar Project**
  - **Srisaïlam Project**
  - **Pulichintala Project**
- viii) The above (3) projects could come into existence, only because of a united Andhra Pradesh.
- ix) The projects caused submergence & displacement in all (3) regions viz. Telangana, Rayalaseema & Andhra.
- x) The projects could be taken only, since the State was a single entity encompassing the (3) regions.
- xi) The collateral negative effects of submergence & displacement-justified by overall benefit to the state.
- xii) The experience of Polavaram & the Vamsadhara Projects, where Orissa & Chhattisgarh, are litigating for minor submergence, clearly demonstrates, that these (3) projects could not have been implemented, if Telangana had been a separate entity.
- xiii) As a result of the Nagarjunasagar Dam, Srisaïlam Project & the Pulichintala Project, all the (3) regions benefitted from power, agriculture, agro-industries & development.

## NAGARJUNA SAGAR PROJECT

LEFT BANK	Chelakurthy (V), Peddavoora (M), Nalgonda Dt.		
RIGHT BANK	Vijayapuri South (V), Macherla (M), Guntur Dt.		
FOUNDATION	10-12-1955 (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)		
INAUGURATION	4-08-1967 (INDIRA GANDHI)		
COST	INITIAL: RS 91.12 CRORES (1954) FINAL: RS 1,184.00 CRORES (2000)		
POWER	MAIN POWER HOUSE: 810 MW RIGHT CANAL POWER: 90 MW LEFT CANAL POWER: 60 MW TOTAL POWER: 960 MW		
IRRIGATION (INCLUDING KRISHNA DELTA UNDER PRAKASAM BARRAGE)		IP (LAKH ACRES)	
ANDHRA	GUNTUR	11.587	
	PRAKASAM	5.063	
	KRISHNA	10.440	
	WEST GODAVARI	0.585	
TOTAL		27.675	
TELANGANA	NALGONDA	3.810	
	KHAMMAM	2.766	
TOTAL		6.576	
GRAND TOTAL		34.251	
SUBMERGENCE DETAILS: (AREA SUBMERGED: 70,400 Acres)			
DISTRICT	VILLAGES	HOUSES / STRUCTURES	FAMILIES AFFECTED
GUNTUR	8	538	568
NALGONDA	49	4286	4524
TOTAL	57	4824	5,092



## SRISAILAM PROJECT

LEFT BANK	Domalapenta (V), Amrabad (M), Mahabubnagar (Dist.)	
RIGHT BANK	Sunnipenta (V), Srisailam (M), Kurnool (Dist.)	
FOUNDATION	24-7-1963(JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)	
INAUGURATION	30-8-1982(INDIRA GANDHI)	
COST	INITIAL: RS 39.39 CRORES FINAL: RS 567.264 CRORES	
POWER	RIGHT CANAL POWER: 900 MW LEFT CANAL POWER: 770 MW TOTAL POWER: 1,670 MW	
IRRIGATION	DISTRICT	IP (LAKH ACRES)
TELANGANA	MAHABUBNAGAR	9.852
	NALGONDA	3.7
TOTAL		13.552
RAYALASEEMA	KURNOOL	6.887
	ANANTAPUR	5.976
	CHITTOOR	2.44
	KADAPA	7.279
TOTAL		22.582
ANDHRA	NELLORE	0.86
	PRAKASAM	3.36
TOTAL		4.22
GRAND TOTAL		40.354

### SUBMERGENCE DETAILS (Area Submerged: 88,217 Acres)

DISTRICT	VILLAGES	HOUSES/ STRUCTURES	FAMILIES AFFECTED
KURNOOL	38	13,799	13,964
MAHBUBNAGAR	65	11,192	14,048
TOTAL	103	24,991	28,012

## **PULICHINTALA PROJECT**

FOUNDATION	5-9-04 (Dr.Y.S. RAJASEKHARA REDDY)		
INAUGURATION	UNDER PROGRESS (BY NOV, 2013)		
COST	INITIAL: RS 681 CRORES/FINAL: RS 1,820 CRORES		
POWER	120 MW		
<b>IRRIGATION (STABILIZATION OF KRISHNA DELTA AYACUT)</b>			
	DISTRICT	IP (ACRES)	
	KRISHNA	6.79	
	WEST GODAVARI	0.58	
	GUNTUR	4.99	
	PRAKASAM	0.72	
	TOTAL	13.08	
<b>SUBMERGENCE DETAILS: (Area Submerged: 28,446 Acres)</b>			
DISTRICT	VILLAGES	HOUSES/ STRUCTURES	FAMILIES AFFECTED
GUNTUR	15	4,500	6,447
NALGONDA	13	6,700	6,722
TOTAL	28	11,200	13,169

### REGION WISE AYACUT UNDER KRISHNA:

ANDHRA	31.895 LAKH ACRES
TELANGANA	20.125 LAKH ACRES
RAYALASEEMA	22.582 LAKH ACRES
TOTAL	74.605 LAKH ACRES

***When our very present prosperity & well being, rests on the foundations of the common sacrifices of our past generations, is it not sensible for us to stay together & contribute commonly for the best interests of our future generations?***

## 2.4 Jalayagyam:

- i) To accelerate the development of the State and to fully utilize the river water endowment of the State, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the ambitious Jalyagnam programme:

<b>NUMBER OF PROJECTS (MAJOR &amp; MEDIUM)</b>		<b>86 Projects</b>
<b>OUTLAY</b>		<b>Rs.1.85 lakh Cr.</b>
<b>IRRIGATION POTENTIAL</b>	<b>NEW</b>	<b>97.069 lakh acres</b>
	<b>STABILIZATION</b>	<b>22.54 lakh acres</b>
<b>IP CREATED BEFORE JALAYAGYAM</b>		<b>130.38 lakh acres</b>
<b>TOTAL IP AFTER JALAYAGYAM</b>		<b>227.452 lakh acres</b>
<b>AP CULTIVABLE AREA</b>		<b>389.72 lakh acres</b>
<b>DRINKING WATER</b>		<b>2.54 Cr. population in 6553 villages</b>

- ii) To ensure the early delivery of benefits to the farmers, the Government has prioritized the projects, which are at an advanced stage, as mentioned below:

<b>PROJECTS PRIORITIZED</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>OUTLAY</b>	<b>Rs.10, 878 Crores</b>
<b>IRRIGATION POTENTIAL</b>	<b>30 lakh acres</b>
<b>TO BE COMPLETED (2012-13)</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>TO BE COMPLETED (2013-14)</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>TO BE COMPLETED (2015-16)</b>	<b>3</b>

- iii) The strides being made by Andhra Pradesh in the Irrigation sector are visible from the table below:



ANDHRA PRADESH: DETAILS OF IRRIGATION AYACUT							
	Andhra	%	Rayala-seema	%	Telangana	%	Total Ayacut Created
Ayacut (Prior to State Formation in 1956)	41,12,447	63	8,13,274	12	16,43,993	25	65,69,714
Ayacut (Created After 1956 & prior to 2004)	26,24,743	41	7,67,756	12	30,76,022	48	64,68,521
IP to be created under Jalyagnam from 2004	31,83,878	33	16,70,883	17	48,52,177	50	97,06,938
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99,21,068</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32,51,913</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>95,72,192</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>227,45,173</b>

- iv) An expenditure of Rs 85,416 crores has been incurred under Jalyagyam creating an irrigation potential of 22.5 lakh acres.
- v) Further, irrigation potential, of 30 lakh acres, will be created, by Kharif 2014-15.

**AP-IRRIGATION SECTOR-REGION WISE EXPENDITURE-DIFFERENT PERIODS**

**(EXPENDITURE IN RS CRORES)**

<b>REGION</b>	<b>Andhra</b>	<b>Rayalaseema</b>	<b>Telangana</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1956-57 to 1982-83</b>	697.21 (47%)	131.45 (9%)	641.71 (44%)	1,470.38
<b>1983-84 to 2003-04</b>	3,450.25 (24%)	5,191.13 (36%)	5,837.57 (40%)	14,478.94
<b>2004-05 to 2012-13</b>	25,912.50 (30%)	20,532.00 (24%)	3,8971.67 (46%)	85,416.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,059.96 (30%)	25,854.58 (25%)	45,450.95 (45%)	1,01,365.49

*Is it legitimate, to put, the substantial investments already made under Jalayagnam, in all the (3) regions & largely Telangana, as also the future of the farmers of the State, to unwarranted uncertainty & risk?*

**2.5. Shortfall of water availability in the River Krishna & Competing Interests:**

- i) The KWDT allocated 811 TMC of water to Andhra Pradesh, out of the 2,060 TMC of water, available in Krishna river @75 % dependability. The utilization for the existing, on-going & contemplated projects in Krishna basin in Andhra Pradesh is 1038.5 TMC. Thus, there is a net deficit of 227.5 TMC of water, for the irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh.

- ii) Karnataka has constructed the Almatti Dam with the FRL of 516.90m & has started storing the full capacity of 129.73 TMC. A Technical study is made by IIT, Delhi using simulation models on the impact of the Almatti Dam on the flows to Andhra Pradesh. The study is made assuming that the Upper riparian States use their full share, as per the Bachawat award.
- iii) The study reveals that the Nagarjuna Sagar Project (NSP), which provides irrigation to 22.8 lakh acres in the districts of Khammam, Nalgonda, Krishna, West Godavari, Guntur & Prakasam & which is allocated 281 TMC, would not receive water in the months of June & July. Further, the availability of water in the lean years would be ranging from 50 TMC to 100 TMC, only.
- iv) The region wise ayacut under Krishna is:

<b>Andhra</b>	31.895 lakh acres
<b>Telangana</b>	20.128 lakh acres
<b>Rayalaseema</b>	22.508 lakh acres
<b>Total</b>	74.605 lakh acres

- v) In this prevailing situation of severe deficit in the availability of water in the River Krishna, the proposal to create Telangana, is likely creates complex competing demands. This will aggravate the situation, managed with great difficulty, even in a united State of Andhra Pradesh & can affect, only adversely, the interests of the farmers of all regions.

***In the context of the existing precariousness of water availability in the Krishna basin; is it desirable to create further unwarranted complexities?***



## **2.6 Dam Management & Control on the River Krishna:**

- i) This is the first occasion, that a major river will form the administrative boundary between two States. The river Krishna is bound by Seem Andhra on the right bank by Telangana on the left bank.
- ii) As per convention, the territorial boundaries are to be fixed in middle of the river.
- iii) The (3) major dams with Hydel generation lie across river Krishna with a flank each of the regions, namely Srisailam, between Kurnool (Andhra) on the right bank & Mahaboobnagar (Telangana) on the left bank & Nagarjuna Sagar with Guntur (Andhra) on the right bank & Mahaboobnagar & Nalgonda (Telangana) on the left bank & Pulichintala, with Guntur (Andhra) on the Right bank & Nalgonda (Telangana) on the left bank.
- iv) A piquant situation will arise where half the gates of dams will be in control of each of the States and this will cause immense difficulties for Dam regulation & safety.

***The management of the structures on the river Krishna, if not adequately resolved, is an issue, fraught with serious consequences?***

## **2.7 New projects on river Krishna**

- i) The river Krishna flows for 82 kms with Telangana districts in the left banks and Seemandhra districts in the right bank. (4) Lift schemes namely Bhīma (20 TMC re-allocated water out of the allocations of Krishna Delta, 2.03 lakh acres ayacut & Rs 2,500 crores outlay) Nettampadu (22 TMC flood water, 2.00 lakh acres ayacut & Rs 1800 crores outlay), Koilsagar (3.9 TMC allocated water, 0.50 lakh acres ayacut & Rs 400 crores outlay) & Kalwakurthy (25 TMC flood water, 3.4 lakh acres ayacut & Rs 3,000 crores outlay) are under implementation, in this stretch benefitting the Telangana districts.
- ii) There is possibility of new projects on river Krishna, by means of new lifts & by enhancing capacity of existing lifts by the Telangana State.
- iii) This will cause immense hardship to farmers of the downstream projects in Rayalaseema, Andhra & Telangana.
- iv) The experience of Andhra Pradesh vis-à-vis the Tungabhadra Dam is relevant, as the water realization in the Tungabhadra High Level canal & Low Level canal, in Andhra Pradesh is adversely affected by unauthorized lifting by Karnataka in upstream canal area. Similarly, in the case of the Bhabhli Dam, despite recourse to legal remedies, Andhra Pradesh has found it difficult to prevent interception of water by Maharashtra in water spread area of the Pochampad in the guise of authorized usage.

***Is it a good step, to take a decision, which will lead to water wars?***

## **2.8 Complexities in the Inter-se usage of the waters in Srisailam Dam.**

- i) The Srisailam Dam is a multipurpose project, which provides water for irrigation, both allocated, flood, to all the (3) three regions of Andhra, Rayalaseema & Telangana.
- ii) It also provides Hydel generation of 1,670 MW and the generating stations are located in both the river banks viz.the left bank in Mahaboobnagar district (900 MW) and right bank in Kurnool district (770 MW), which will fall in the States of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh respectively.
- iii) The competing demands for irrigation & the demand for power in the two States will make water management in Srisailam reservoir an unmanageable task.
- iv) In the case of full Hydel generation for 20 days, water will not be available for 5,22,539 acres in the districts of Kurnool, Kadapa, Nellore, Chittoor under the Srisailam Right Branch Canal, Galeru-Nagari Sujala Sravanthi, Kurnool-Kadapa Canal & the Telugu Ganga Project.
- v) This situation will also arise for the (AMRP), Srisailam Left Bank Canal ayacut in the Nalgonda district.
- vi) The situation will become all the more complex & difficult, in a deficit year.

***The regime for the inter-se utilization of water for Hydel & irrigation regions & between the States demands resolution & finalization!***



## **2.9 Present Management of Deficit in the State of Andhra Pradesh:**

- i) In a normal water-year i.e. dependable year, there may not be any deficit in utilizing the allocated quantities of Krishna waters from the reservoirs of Srisaïlam and Nagarjunsagar for all the three regions.
- ii) In a dependable water-year, Srisaïlam receives about 500 TMC; all the projects dependent on Srisaïlam and Nagarjunsagar reservoirs can be successfully operated to their allocated quantities of Krishna waters etc.
- iii) If there is any deficit in realizing the above flows into Srisaïlam reservoir, even the projects operated based on dependable flows will also get affected to meet their requirements.
- iv) After Srisaïlam reservoir came into operation in the year 1984, there were seven lean water-years. Out of which the acute water years are 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2012-13. During the said years, the inflows into Srisaïlam were 223.55 TMC, 157.04 TMC and 235.291 TMC respectively. These flows were less than half of its dependable flows received in a normal year. Therefore, during those years, the Kharif paddy was allowed only in Krishna Delta by letting 127.91 TMC, 94.08 TMC and 79.22 TMC respectively besides providing few wettings to the crops in the NS command and meeting drinking water needs of Chennai Water Supply, Hyderabad Water supply and RWS tanks and village tanks under Nagarjunsagar command. It was a herculean task for the State of Andhra Pradesh in managing the available water to meet various needs of the people of three regions in those lean years.
- v) In fact, people from some of the regions have approached the Hon'ble High Court on releases of water from Srisaïlam and Nagarjunsagar reservoirs.

- vi) However, State Government was able to manage successfully to provide water to the needs of drinking water in the three regions by optimum utilization of available water in the best interest of the State. This is possible only if the State is united.
- vii) In the year 2009-10, Srisaïlam had received a historic Probable Maximum Flood of about 25 lakh cusecs (day average of about 22 lakh cusecs) against the designed flood of 13.20 lakh cusecs. This magnitude of flood was routed successfully by pre-depletion of Nagarjunasagar reservoir in such a way that there would not be structural damages to the NS Dam and Prakasam Barrage duly discharging the flood without exceeding the designed limit at Prakasam Barrage. This was possible only as the above three projects are in the United State of Andhra Pradesh.
- viii) In case the State of AP is divided and even if an exclusive Board is constituted, the regulation from these two reservoirs will become an Inter-State issue than Intra-State issue and there will be multiple complexities in routing of floodwaters through Srisaïlam, Nagarjunasagar and Prakasam Barrage and the planning of available water in the two reservoirs. The integrated operation of Srisaïlam and Nagarjunasagar in lean years will certainly become extremely difficult to regulate and manage with the available quantum of water if the State is bifurcated.
- ix) The creation of the Telangana State, in the lean years, will create Inter-State disputes between Telangana & Andhra Pradesh, adding & exacerbating the already existing Inter-State disputes. This will adversely affect the interest of the farmers in both the States.
- x) The region wise ayacut under Krishna is 32.497 lakh acres in the Andhra region, 21.331 lakh acres in the Telangana region & 22.312 lakh acres in the Rayalaseema region.



- xi) The creation of the Telangana State will create complex competing demands, which, so far in both flood & drought situations, could be managed successfully in a United state.

***The utilization of the waters of the Krishna River, in case, a new State is formed, is a matter that deserves serious & adequate consideration to avoid future complications.***

## **2.10 Difficulties in managing the Srisailem and the Nagarjunasagar projects.**

- i) The residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are dependent on these two reservoirs for drinking, irrigation and power. Therefore, as per the entitlement of allocated waters by the Tribunals/Agreements shall be followed:
- Firstly, the releases are to be effected for drinking water needs and thereafter to irrigation for the projects based on dependable flows i.e. Krishna Delta, Nagarjunasagar canals and SRBC. After ensuring the requirements for these projects, releases to Surplus-based projects are to be effected depending upon the availability of water.
  - A policy is therefore to be evolved as to how these Surplus-based projects are to be operated from the foreshore of Jurala and Srisailem respectively. Such policy will be effective only if the State is united.
- ii) The following are some of the aspects to be considered/taken note of:



- The Srisaillam reservoir is operated in integration with Nagarjunasagar reservoir for meeting the drinking and irrigation requirements of Krishna Delta, Nagarjunasagar Canals, and SRBC and also to meet the requirements of projects taken up based on surplus waters while giving priority to Chennai Water Supply.
- The irrigation utilization for Nagarjunasagar canals is 264 TMC and drinking water supply to Twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad is 16.50 TMC with consumptive use of 3.30 TMC.
- In addition to this, irrigation requirement under Krishna Delta are also to be regulated from Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar reservoirs duly considering the intermittent flows between downstream of Nagarjunasagar Dam and upstream of Prakasam Barrage.
- The regulated flows to the Krishna Delta from Nagarjunasagar are about 80 TMC. This quantity varies depending upon intermittent flows to meet the requirements from Prakasam Barrage. These regulated flows are effected through power releases from NS Dam.
- Hence, the live storage of about 180 TMC available at Nagarjunasagar alone cannot meet the above requirements.
- Upon bifurcation of the State, the above flexibility in operating the reservoirs may not be available any more as none of the reservoirs will fall in a single State. Moreover, Srisaillam reservoir will have to be operated to meet requirements of projects based on dependable flows as well as remaining (surplus) flows.
- The projects of SLBC, TGP, Kalwakurthy, Veligonda, GNSS and HNSS are planned based on remaining water (surplus) from the foreshore of Srisaillam reservoir.

- Only TGP has received allocation of 25 TMC out of average flows by KWDT-II. Once KWDT-II decision becomes operative, the rest of the projects are to be operated only out of remaining waters available beyond average flows of 2578 TMC to the extent captured against total planned utilization.
- The projects of SLBC and Kalwakurthy will fall in the territory of Telangana upon bifurcation. Therefore, a policy for use of remaining water by these projects is to be evolved, as Telangana State will become upper riparian State.
- The utilization for the projects of Telangana shall have to be strictly in accordance with the allocations made by KWDT-I out of 75% dependable allocations. KWDT-I (and KWDT-II) clearly stated that the use of remaining water would be by the lowest riparian State. Hence, uses of remaining water by any upper States are questionable.
- The remaining water, if available in any water-year will have to be used only by the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh by virtue of becoming the lowest riparian State as the present scheme of allocation envisages fixed quantity of utilization by the upper riparian States and the lowest riparian State to utilize the remaining water with a right over a specified quantity.
- In respect of Narmada waters, there is distress sharing by the party States. Further, the distribution of available water is made to the extent of utilizable water considering the augmentation to 75% dependable allocations.
- As such, the water that would go waste without even generating power at the last River-Bed Power-House is allowed to be utilized by the party States to the extent they can. Lowest Riparian State was directed that whenever water starts going waste to sea



without generating power, or based on the information received from upstream gauging stations, it shall inform the Narmada Control Authority and designated representatives of all the concerned States. It shall also inform them when such flows cease. During the period of such flows, the party States, whose reservoirs are spilling and the spill water cannot be stored elsewhere, may utilize such flows from the said reservoirs as they like and such utilization by the party States will not count towards allotment of supplies to them, but, use of such water will not establish any prescriptive rights.

***The integrated management, of the Srisaïlam & the Nagarjunasagar reservoirs, is a challenging proposition, in the event of the bifurcation of the State!***

### **2.11 Institutional Mechanism for management of river Krishna:**

- i) Krishna River has a series of storages, during its course from Karnataka basin, through the districts of Mahaboobnagar of Telangana region, after entering at Jurala and then to Srisaïlam, Nagarjunasagar dam, Pulichintala project and finally to the Prakasam barrage in Krishna district.
- ii) Krishna River is prone to severe floods. The areas, which suffer most with flood havoc, are mostly in the districts of Kurnool, Guntur and Krishna in the Seemaandhra & part of Mahaboobnagar district in Telangana.
- iii) The experience of flood management on the Krishna river shows that a very judicious operation of gates, reservoir levels and controlled release of water through the series of territories on the Krishna river requires a political-cum-administrative authority for



taking safety measures. This is only possible when there is a single line of decision-making.

- iv) In the event of two entities twin command and control authorities, the flood management and disaster control runs the risk of becoming completely unmanageable and the consequences can be disastrous.
- v) The city of Vijayawada, which lies below Prakasam barrage, will not have enough time to regulate the floodwaters in case of a major disaster, which can happen, if not properly managed.
- vi) The experience of the massive 2009 floods shows that no River Valley Authority can have that command and control. It is on record, that the Government of Andhra Pradesh could manage the floods without any major loss of lives or property or damage to the structures in 2009.
- vii) Any Authority or Board devoid of political mandate will not be able to adequately manage the consequences of the floods and disaster as it's apolitical reach will limit such authority, because the River Valley authorities do not have control over the district administration and other District and State level officials which play a key role in managing the disaster/distress.
- viii) In such a situation, an authority that can negotiate with **give and take** approach rather than **give or take** approach would be the most appropriate and that authority can only be a political-cum - administrative authority over both side of the divide.
- ix) The Krishna river being the state boundary between the two regions, operation and maintenance of dams like Srisailam, Nagarjunasagar and Pulichintala will be unmanageable resulting into disputes and other law and order situations in the Dams itself on a daily basis.

- x) At present, all crisis including drought situations and demands of water are met through a political-cum-administrative mechanism of the State Government, that balances the interest of all three regions on a daily basis and situation of clash and litigation is averted.
- xi) There is a great deal of negotiation space in a non-monolithic structure, as loss in one area is compensated by gain in other, and it is never a zero sum game. Whereas, two monolithic States, will only create situations where solutions will be not easy to arrive on a daily and sometime hourly basis, as choices will be stark and decisions will be circumscribed by either fear of total loss or expectations of total gain and thereby reducing the scope of meeting points and agreements.
- xii) The experience in the water sector even between two State Governments, ruled by the same political party, shows the difficulty in dispute resolutions in such States.
- xiii) Therefore, it will not only be advisable but essential, that all the dams on the river Krishna should be under the control of a single State Government and in a single command and control structure.
- xiv) A River Valley authority or a Board can only regulate the release of waters allocated through tribunals and they cannot become responsible for the surplus waters and flood as the legal instruments, on water in India, do not allow the River Valley Boards to regulate the release of surplus waters between two States, until and unless ordered by a Tribunal or the Supreme Court.
- xv) The Projects taken in the present state of Andhra Pradesh, among all the three regions i.e., Rayalaseema, Telangana and Andhra will be rendered unworkable in the event of bifurcation.
- xvi) Any tribunal would find it difficult to sort out such issues or arrive at decisions which provide mutual benefits among the two States, as



both politically and administratively, such issues get settled at the State level through negotiations among the different stake holders in a single administrative unit. Sometimes, one region foregoes its share for the benefit of other region and vice versa and that no tribunal or authority devoid of political and administrative power can achieve.

- xvii) The Srisailem Reservoir plays a key role in the water release in Andhra Pradesh, as there are different levels for various projects, which are released as both assured water as well as surplus waters. The utilization of water from the projects on Srisailem reservoir in the upper reaches would be another area of conflict. This resolution of conflict, not only requires the administrative command and control authority but also a political authority.
- xviii) Krishna River, which has massive inflows in monsoon and meager inflow in the rest of the period, the water release to various projects would be a very contentious issue on a daily basis.
- xix) It has to be kept in mind that there cannot be a legal structure that can manage such a system through a Board or Authority, which would be functioning between two separate State Governments for effective implementation of its authority. Experience in river water disputes show that it is just unworkable without the support of political authority of the State Government.
- xx) In a such situation, if there is no recourse to the ideal situation of a united Andhra Pradesh State, then the lesser viable & workable alternative of a single unified authority is suggested which has apart from the span and jurisdiction over entire river valleys, a three tier architecture i.e. political, administrative and technical in one body.
- xxi) This authority should be for both the Krishna & Godavari rivers and must have the authority to regulate release of assured water,



utilization and release of surplus water, execution and completion of ongoing schemes and to regulate sanction of new schemes, irrespective of their utilization being in any other State and last but not the least should have the power and authority to manage disaster and distress in the whole area, irrespective of their location. Such powers and responsibilities should form part of a legal covenant and must contain penal provisions in case of violation of direction of the authority for both the State Governments.

xxii) In the above context, it would be appropriate to constitute the Krishna Water Decision Implementation Board, which is provided for in the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal-II report and which will have jurisdiction over the entire Krishna Valley in the party States of Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.

xxiii) The above shall be done by making adequate provisions for truly empowering Krishna Water Decision Implementation Board and without prejudice to the contentions raised by the State of Andhra Pradesh in the Special Leave Petition pending before the Supreme Court of India regarding Section V(II) of the Order of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal-II.

***Any laxity, in the above regard, will have grave consequences, foreseen & unforeseen, for the all the Krishna Valley States!***

## **2.12 Inter-River/Basin-water transfer**

- i) For proper utilization of available water, AP has taken up schemes to utilize water from surplus upper basins to deficit lower basins & by interlinking rivers:
- **Rayalaseema Projects on the Krishna:** 126 TMC of water under SRBC (re-allocated), TGP, HNSS& GNSS to provide irrigation to 14.531 lakh acres in the Rayalaseema districts of Kurnool, Kadapa, Ananthapur & Chittoor.
  - **Polavaram on the Godavari:** 312 TMC of water for 7.2-lakh acres new ayacut, stabilization of Godavari & Krishna deltas & water for irrigation & industrial purpose & of which 80 TMC is for supplementing Krishna River.
  - **Dummugudem Tail Pond on Godavari:** 165 TMC to supplement 21.164-lakh acres NSP ayacut in Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Guntur & Prakasam districts.
  - **Veligonda Project;** 43.50 TMC transfer from Krishna basin to Gundlakamma, Paleru and Musi basins to irrigate 4.47 lakh acres in Prakasam, Kadapa & Nellore districts.

***The completion of the above projects should be ensured, in the post division scenario, for the benefit of the farmers of all the regions!***

### **2.13 Emergency Inter Basin transfer of water**

- i) In a united State of Andhra Pradesh, it is possible to transfer water, from one basin to another, in times of crisis.

Kharif 2012	Krishna Delta shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 60 TMC rain water from Khammam/ Warangal via Munneru/ Palair rivers</li><li>• 13 lakh acres saved.</li></ul>
Rabi 2012	Godavari Delta shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1.1 TMC - Lower Sileru (Hydel bypass)</li><li>• 9 lakh acres saved.</li></ul>
Rabi 2009	Godavari Delta shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10 TMC - Lower Sileru (Hydel bypass)</li><li>• 9-lakh acres crop saved.</li></ul>

***The proposed formation of the Telangana State will make this impossible to the detriment of the interests of the farmers!***

### **2.14 The Dilemma of the Polavaram Multipurpose Project**

- i) Polavaram is an inter basin transfer scheme which has multiple benefits.
- The project contemplates to utilize 312 TMC of water from the Godavari, providing new ayacut of 7.2 lakh acres by Godavari & stabilization of 23 lakh acres, Hydel power generation of 960 MW, drinking water/industrial purpose to Visakhapatnam of 23.44 TMC & transferring 80 TMC to Krishna river of which 45 TMC accrues to Andhra Pradesh.
  - The Polvaram Project also ensures ***early kharif sowing in the Godavari delta*** & which will ***immunize it from the September***



*to December cyclones* besides effectively utilizing *natural supplementation of 177.77 TMC* by precipitation in the months of June, July & August.

- The Polavaram project involves the shifting of 205 villages, 29,568 families & the acquisition of 16,832 hectares of land in Bhadrachalam agency of Khammam district. Since, the pending land acquisition for the Project, is in the areas, which will fall in the proposed Telangana State, the completion of the project will be in jeopardy, until & unless the area of submergence is included in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

***In view of it's singular importance, the Polavaram Project should be declared as a national project, at the earliest.***

## **2.15 The problems of Telangana**

- i) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up an ambitious program of Jalayagyam for exploiting the irrigation potential in the State.
- ii) A total of (86) projects are taken up under Jalayagyam with an outlay of Rs 1,75,000 crores, of which (37) are in the Andhra region (17) in the Rayalaseema region and (32) in the Telangana region.
- iii) As on today, the balance amount required to complete the Jalayagyam projects is Rs 1,01,308 cores of which the requirement of the Andhra region is Rs 26,736 crores (26.39%), of the Rayalaseema region is Rs 7,137 crores (7.04 %) and the Telangana region is Rs 67,433 crores (66.56%).
- iv) The completion of the Jalayagyam projects in Telangana will be a financial challenge.

- v) Another anticipated problem will be providing energy for the Lift irrigation schemes under implementation in Telangana. The ultimate power demand, in the year 2017-18, for the present Andhra Pradesh State is 7538.42 MW of which 6489.43 MW (86.08%) is in the Telangana region, requiring a capital investment of Rs 38,937 crores.
- vi) The problems/drawbacks in utilizing the surplus/remaining water in Telangana region are a matter of serious concern.
- vii) As far as irrigation by gravity flow is concerned, there may not be any problem in utilizing the allocated shares from the projects operated commonly by Telangana and residuary State of Andhra Pradesh if a regulating authority is constituted.
- viii) However, the projects taken up based on Surplus water cannot be operated along with 75% dependable flow projects from Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar projects.
- ix) The State of Andhra Pradesh has taken up projects based on Surplus water keeping in view of the requirements of drought-prone and fluoride-affected areas of the three regions.
- x) All the Surplus-based projects in Telangana (SLBC presently drawing by lift from NSP) are lift schemes. The operation of these projects for drawing water from Srisailem or any other reservoir is mainly dependent on availability of power in the State.
- xi) The live storage available in the reservoirs of Srisailem and Nagarjunsagar are just sufficient to meet the requirements of the projects based on 75% dependable flows allocated by the KWDT-I. T
- xii) The projects of SLBC, Kalawakurthy, Nettempadu and HNSS are lift schemes based on surplus waters but they do not have the

required storages for diverting the floodwater during monsoon to meet their requirements.

- xiii) Except Nettempadu, which draws water from foreshore of Jurala, others have to draw water from the storage of Srisailam reservoir only after ensuring the requirements of projects based on 75% dependable allocations. Upon bifurcation of the State, the projects of SLBC, Kalwakurthy and Nettempadu are in the Telangana State.
- xiv) As Srisailam would fall in residuary State of Andhra Pradesh & the proposed State of Telangana, it would become difficult for projects of SLBC and Kalwakurthy to draw water from the stored waters of Srisailam.
- xv) Hitherto, the carryover storages have not been maintained as this water is being utilized for SLBC, TGP and permitting second crop under NSP and Krishna Delta.
- xvi) Once the decision of KWDT-II comes into operation, carryover storage (150 TMC) is to be maintained in the reservoirs of Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar to use the same in lean years for the projects based on 75% dependable allocations.
- xvii) In such a scenario, all the Surplus-based projects except TGP, which has got 25 TMC in the KWDT-II allocation, are to be operated only on remaining waters over and above 2578 TMC as the flows upto average are distributed to the party States.
- xviii) Out of 2578 TMC, the share of AP is 1001 TMC (i.e. over and above 811 TMC of dependable flows + 45 TMC of 65% dependable flows + 145 TMC of average flows).
- xix) The remaining water, if available in any water-year, it will have to be used only by the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh by virtue



of becoming the lowest riparian State as the present scheme of allocation envisages fixed quantity of utilization by the upper riparian States and the lowest riparian State to utilize the remaining water with a right over a specified quantity, as per the decision of the Tribunals. Hence, Upper States are not entitled to utilize the remaining water. The same principle will apply to the Telangana State on bifurcation.

***Thus, the infant Telangana State will be immediately beset by the multiple challenges of finances, non-availability of power for lift irrigation schemes & unviability of the projects, in-progress, due to the lack of the liberty to use surplus waters & the consequences arising thereof...***

***These challenges were non-existent in a united Andhra Pradesh!***

## **2.16 The problems of Rayalseema**

- i) The Rayalaseema region consists of the districts of Kadapa, Kurnool, Chittoor and Ananthapur. Perennially drought-stricken, these districts are least endowed by nature. In fact, Ananthapur district has the least rainfall in the country after Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. The Srikrishna Committee report also states “...***thus, on the whole, it would appear that the deprived region is Rayalaseema not Telangana***”
- ii) During the last decade, special focus was placed upon the development of the irrigation potential in the Rayalaseema region to ensure that it comes out of poverty & backwardness.
- iii) The irrigation projects with allocated water of 51 TMC in the Rayalaseema area are the KC canal (32 TMC & 2.66 lakh acres of ayacut in Kurnool & Kadapa districts) & Srisailam Right Bank canal (SRBC)[19 TMC with 1.90 lakh acres ayacut in Kurnool & Kadapa districts, thus totaling 4.56 lakh acres of ayacut.

- iv) On the other hand, the projects with flood water are the Telugu Ganga Project with 29 TMC of flood water & 5.23 lakh acres of ayacut in Kurnool, Kadapa, Nellore & Chittoor districts, the Galeru-Nagari Sujala Sravanthi with 38TMC flood water & 2.60 lakh acres of ayacut in Kadapa, Nellore & Chittoor districts & the Handri-Niva Sujala Sravanthi with 40 TMC and 6.03 lakh acres of ayacut in Kurnool, Ananthapur, Chittoor & Kadapa districts, with a total ayacut of 13.86 lakh acres & 107 TMC of flood water.
- v) In a larger State, in times, when there is plenty of water, all the regions are benefitted & in times of shortage, it is possible for the misery to be shared. The realignment of boundaries is likely to disturb this settled position.
- vi) Any uncertainty regarding the water supply will be fatal to the development of this resource-poor region and forever condemn its people to penury.

***The ensuring of water for irrigation & drinking water to the Rayalaseema region is a matter that requires urgent attention, in the interest of equity!***

### **2.17 Upper Riparian Projects in river Krishna.**

- i) The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-I, in it's Award, has permitted all the surplus waters in the Krishna River, to the State of Andhra Pradesh, without acquiring any right, till the next review takes place.
- ii) Hence, all the upper riparian projects, sanctioned on the basis of surplus/flood waters, in the upper riparian areas will become illegal, in case the new State of Telangana is formed. This situation has to be acknowledged.



- iii) The question, as to whether the remaining water, can be shared with the proposed Telangana State, has to be answered in the negative, since, if the upper States are permitted to utilize, a portion of water either out of surplus flows or remaining water in addition to their allocation made out of dependable flows, they have to store the water in the first instance, otherwise they may not realize their water.
- iv) This will result in prejudice to the lowest riparian State, since it will not realize its dependable allocations, as the excess water stored by upper States is nothing but dependable flow of the lowest riparian State.
- v) KWDT-I while dealing with similar request of the State of Karnataka in its Clarification II at page 23 of the Further Report; held reads as follows.

*“The average river flow is the theoretical upper limit of the utilizable river supply that can be developed by storage and regulation.... But until a chain of reservoirs having sufficient carry over storage is constructed in Krishna basin, it is not possible to utilize or distribute the river flow to the full extent”. KWDT-II also at page 323 of its report held that “Admittedly there are no carryover storages in the Krishna basin except at Srisaïlam and Nagarjunasagar projects”.*

- vi) KWDT-II at page 330 of its report also agreed with the finding of KWDT-I that without the backup of carry over storages the flows upto average cannot be distributed. KWDT-II vide proviso to clause X (3) of the report exclusively permitted the State of A.P. to utilize the remaining water to the extent it can store and utilize. Since the proposed Telangana State will become an upper riparian state to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, it alone is entitled to the remaining water, being the lowest riparian State.



*The lack of the liberty to use the remaining waters of River Krishna is a matter, which has severe repercussions on the fate of several irrigation schemes, & the farmers, in Telangana!*

**2.18 Telangana deprived of its rightful allocated share in River Krishna?**

- i) It is relevant to point out that Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT-I) after adjudication of the disputes raised by party States i.e. A.P., Karnataka and Maharashtra assessed the availability of water in Krishna basin as 2060 TMC at 75% dependability.
- ii) The Tribunal protected the use of water for the existing and committed projects of the three States. The protected utilizations of the three States are:

1	AP	749.16 TMC
2	Karnataka	504.55 TMC
3	Maharashtra	439.65 TMC
4	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1693.36 TMC</b>

- iii) Out of remaining 366.64 TMC, AP is given 33 TMC towards evaporation losses in Srisailem and 17.84 TMC to Jurala project in Mahaboobnagar District, totaling to 50.84 TMC. The balance water was allocated to States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- iv) Ultimately the State of AP, Karnataka and Maharashtra got 800 TMC, 700 TMC and 560 TMC respectively. In addition to the above, the Tribunal estimated return flows as 70 TMC and allocated 34 TMC to Karnataka, 25 TMC to Maharashtra 11 TMC to A.P.
- v) Though the Tribunal allocated water based on the merits of various projects placed before it by the parties concerned, ultimately it is held that the allocations are enbloc subject to certain restrictions & conditions.

- vi) It imposed specific restrictions on utilizations by upper States, sub-basin wise, project-wise and stem-wise in the interest of the lower riparian state of AP to realize its allocated share of 811 TMC.
- vii) The Tribunal also gave liberty to AP to utilize the remaining water to the extent possible and feasible. It also held that diversion of water outside basin for beneficial use is legal.
- viii) Since the Tribunal has allocated to only one new project, i.e. Jurala, AP could not provide water to the drought prone and fluoride-affected areas of three regions of the State. The State of A.P considered the need to provide water to the drought prone areas particularly in Telangana and Rayalaseema regions.
- ix) It contemplated modernization of Krishna Delta and KC canal system and estimated the savings to an extent of 29 TMC from Krishna Delta and 8 TMC from KC canal out of the allocated share of 181.20 TMC and 39.90 TMC respectively.
- x) Out of 29 TMC of the proposed savings from Krishna Delta, 20 TMC is earmarked by State of AP to Bhīma LIS of Mahaboobnagar District in Telangana region and remaining 9 TMC is earmarked for evaporation losses in Pulichintala project.
- xi) The savings of 8 TMC effected from KC canal and the 11 TMC of return flows are earmarked to SRBC for catering to the needs of drought prone areas in Kurnool and Kadapa districts of Rayalseema region.
- xii) The State of AP also taken up projects based on surplus flows over and above 2130 TMC to an extent of 227.50 TMC in three regions for catering to the needs of drought affected areas.
- xiii) It is clear from the above that none of the regions are deprived of their allocated share.



- xiv) In fact, 20 TMC of water out of allocation of 181.20 TMC to Krishna Delta is provided to Bhīma LIS in Telangana area. Further, 0.60 TMC out of 2.60 TMC allocated to Vaikuntapuram pumping scheme of Andhra region has been reallocated to Hyderabad Water Supply scheme. Another 1 TMC out of 281 TMC allocated to NSP has been reallocated to Hyderabad Water Supply scheme.
- xv) It is relevant to point out that the utilization by Telangana region under major irrigation project of Nagarjunasagar and Jurala is more than their allocated shares of 105.70 TMC and 17.84 TMC respectively.
- xvi) However the utilization under RDS is less due to non-realization of flows from the Catchment below TB Dam and also due to poor maintenance of canal in the head reach to a length of 105 Km lying in the State of Karnataka.
- xvii) The under-utilization in Koilsagar, Musi and Dindi projects is due to insufficient generation of flows in the catchment from the respective rivulets.
- xviii) The utilization under the rest of the medium irrigation projects like Pakhal, Palair, Wyra, Lankasagar, Okachettivagu are near about to their allocations and there is no under-utilization.
- xix) Out of total allocation of 298.96 TMC to Telangana, the allocation to minor irrigation is 89.150 TMC. The average utilization under minor irrigation of Telangana region is about 68 TMC. The shortfall in utilization is due to non-realization of flows from the self-catchments of the schemes situated in the region. In fact, the minor irrigation utilizations are to be met from self-catchment yield.
- xx) The aggregate utilizations of 297 TMC in Telangana region is almost matching with the allocated quantity of about 298 TMC.



***Hence, the assertion that Telangana has been deprived it's rightful share in the allocated waters is a statement, not borne by the facts!***

**2.19 Diversion of waters outside the Krishna basin- is it not permissible?**

- i) KWDT-I (Bachawat) Tribunal expressly held diversion of water of the inter-State river Krishna outside the river basin is legal. (Page 128 of Vol.II of KWDT-I).
- ii) The State of Karnataka sought clarification-VII before KWDT-I for restriction on the '*diversion of water outside the basin or to construct new works for utilization of water outside the basin by AP based on the liberty given to it to use the remaining water*'. (Page 35 of Further Report of KWDT-I)
- iii) On this, the Hon'ble KWDT-I expressly held that (there is) "*no ground for limiting the use of the remaining water by A.P to its existing carry-over capacity*".
- iv) It also observed that AP is permitted to utilize the water so impounded in any manner it deems proper. (Page 172 of KWDT-I Report)

***Hence, the assertion that the projects taken up, to transfer surplus waters from the Krishna River to projects in Rayalaseema & Andhra are illegal is also another statement, not borne by the facts & the records.***

## **2.20 Implementation of the Tribunal Awards.**

- ii) In the case of the formation of the Telangana State, it shall be mandated that the utilization of the allocated river waters shall be governed, strictly as per the Awards made by the various Tribunals, constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals Act, 1956.

***Further, any internal adjustments of the allocated water between Projects, which are beyond of the scope of the Awards, shall stand abrogated!***

## **2.21 Proliferation of River Water Disputes**

- i) Disputes, regarding the sharing of the river waters, is not a new phenomenon in India and, since Independence, disputes are raging on the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan, the Kaveri waters between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, Narmada waters between Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat & Maharashtra, etc.
- ii) The experience has been, that the disputes are extremely contentious, raise chauvinistic tendencies among the warring States, and that the mechanism of the Courts and the Tribunals have been not been able to adjudicate to the satisfaction of all the parties to the dispute and thus there is no closure of the issues.
- iii) In this regard, the position of Andhra Pradesh is extremely vulnerable, since it is a lower riparian State and it's position is made precarious by the over exploitation of the river waters by the upper riparian States and in which context, it is helpless.
- iv) This is borne out by history and Andhra Pradesh has a litany of river water disputes with its neighboring States, as illustrated below:

River/Project	Disputing States
<b>KRISHNA</b>	AP & Karnataka
<b>PARAGODU ON CHITRAVATHI</b>	AP & Karnataka
<b>BABHLI ON GODAVARI</b>	AP & Maharashtra
<b>POLAVARAM ON GODAVARI</b>	AP, Orissa & Chhattisgarh
<b>VAMSADHARA</b>	AP & Orissa
<b>JHANJHAVATHI</b>	AP & Orissa
<b>PALAR</b>	AP & Tamil Nadu

- v) Out of 40 rivers in Andhra Pradesh, 12 rivers are interstate rivers. The Krishna and Godavari are covered by Tribunal Awards. The Bahuda, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Palar, Ponnar are covered by Agreements among the basin states.
- vi) The Gol has constituted Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-2 & Vamsadhara Water Disputes Tribunal for resolving disputes arisen in Krishna & Vamsadhara Rivers in 2004 & 2010 respectively.
- vii) Of late, disputes regarding Babhali project & Polavaram project in Godavari basin, MI Scheme on Palar River and Paragodu Project & other MI Schemes in Pennar Basin arose & the aggrieved states have filed suits in Supreme Court of India.
- viii) In a united Andhra Pradesh, it is possible to settle dispute & real or perceived injustices, across the table and in the spirit of give & take.
- ix) The formation of the Telangana State will lead to a hardening of stances and the room for negotiation & settlement & mutual accommodation will disappear, leading to the proliferation of bitter & acrimonious disputes.
- x) In this regard, it is contextual to recapitulate & narrate instances where the mechanism of the Tribunals, Authorities & the Supreme Court was flouted with impunity, by the States:



xi) Kaveri:

- **1991**-Karnataka, by an Ordinance annulled the Cauvery water Dispute Tribunal's interim award to release water to Tamil Nadu & finally, the Supreme Court, on a Presidential reference had to intervene, & strike down the Ordinance.
- **2002**-Karnataka, refused to release water to Tamil Nadu, despite the Supreme Court's & the Cavery River Authority's(CRA) direction, in this regard.
- **2012**- Karnataka, twice refused, to release water to Tamil Nadu, the Prime Minister/Chairman of CRA's direction in the matter.

xii) **Ravi & Beas**

- **2004** – Punjab, dissatisfied by Ravi-Beas Tribunal's Award passed the "Punjab Termination of Agreements Act 2004" which declared all earlier agreements, as null & void. A Presidential Reference in this matter is pending before the Supreme Court of India.
- **1988** Punjab floods-Major General B K Kumar, who was the Chairman of the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), during the 1988 floods, in which 600 people were killed in Punjab, was shot for mismanagement of release of the waters from Bhakra Dam, by militants.

xiii) **Mullaperiyar**

- **2006**: The Supreme court allowed storage level in Mullaperiyar Dam, to be raised to 142 feet, which was against the perceived interests of Kerala. In response the Kerala Legislature, promulgated a new "Dam Safety Act" against increasing storage level of dam. This was challenged by Tamil Nadu in the Supreme Court of India & is referred to a Constitution bench, constituted considering the wide ramifications of the matter & is pending adjudication.

xiv) The above instances only goes to prove the contentious nature of the disputes pertaining to river waters.

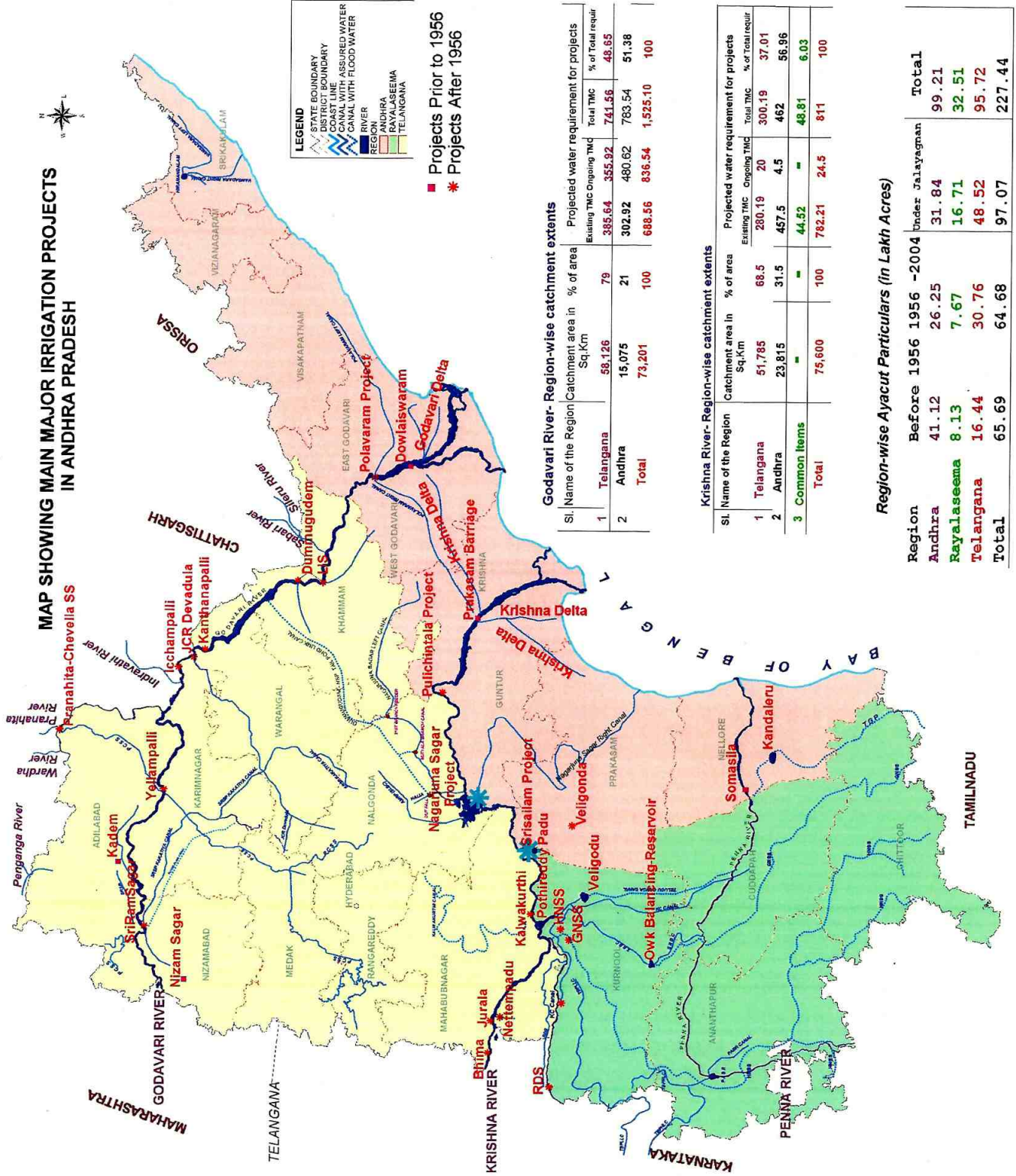
xv) The history of the Tribunal awards has shown that the Awards are never accepted, when real or the perceived interests of any of the party State is affected, & this results in endless litigation, benefitting only the legal fraternity.

***The creation of Telangana, will only add to the totally unnecessary & unending spiral of litigation and lead to a zero sum game situation.***

***Is this, at all, desirable?***

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# MAP SHOWING MAIN MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH



■ Projects Prior to 1956  
 \* Projects After 1956

Godavari River- Region-wise catchment extents

Sl. Name of the Region	Catchment area in Sq.Km	% of area	Existing TMC	Ongoing TMC	Total TMC	% of Total require
1 Telangana	58,126	79	385.64	355.82	741.56	48.65
2 Andhra	15,075	21	302.92	480.62	783.54	51.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,201</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>688.56</b>	<b>836.54</b>	<b>1,525.10</b>	<b>100</b>

Krishna River- Region-wise catchment extents

Sl. Name of the Region	Catchment area in Sq.Km	% of area	Existing TMC	Ongoing TMC	Total TMC	% of Total require
1 Telangana	51,785	68.5	280.19	20	300.19	37.01
2 Andhra	23,815	31.5	457.5	4.5	462	56.96
<b>3 Common Items</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>782.21</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>100</b>

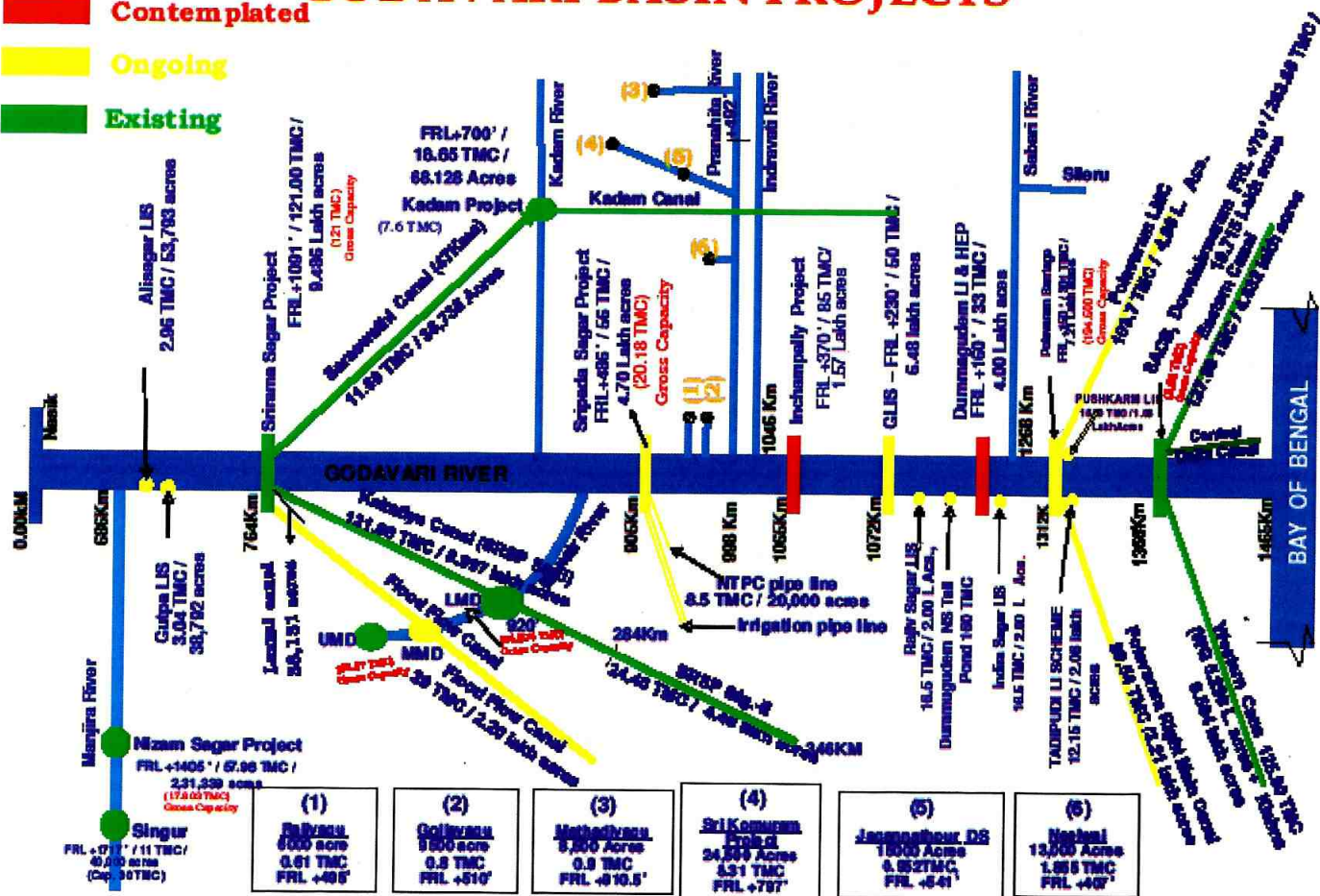
Region-wise Ayacut Particulars (in Lakh Acres)

Region	Before 1956	-2004	Under Jalayagan	Total
Andhra	41.12	26.25	31.84	99.21
Rayalaseema	8.13	7.67	16.71	32.51
Telangana	16.44	30.76	48.52	95.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.69</b>	<b>64.68</b>	<b>97.07</b>	<b>227.44</b>

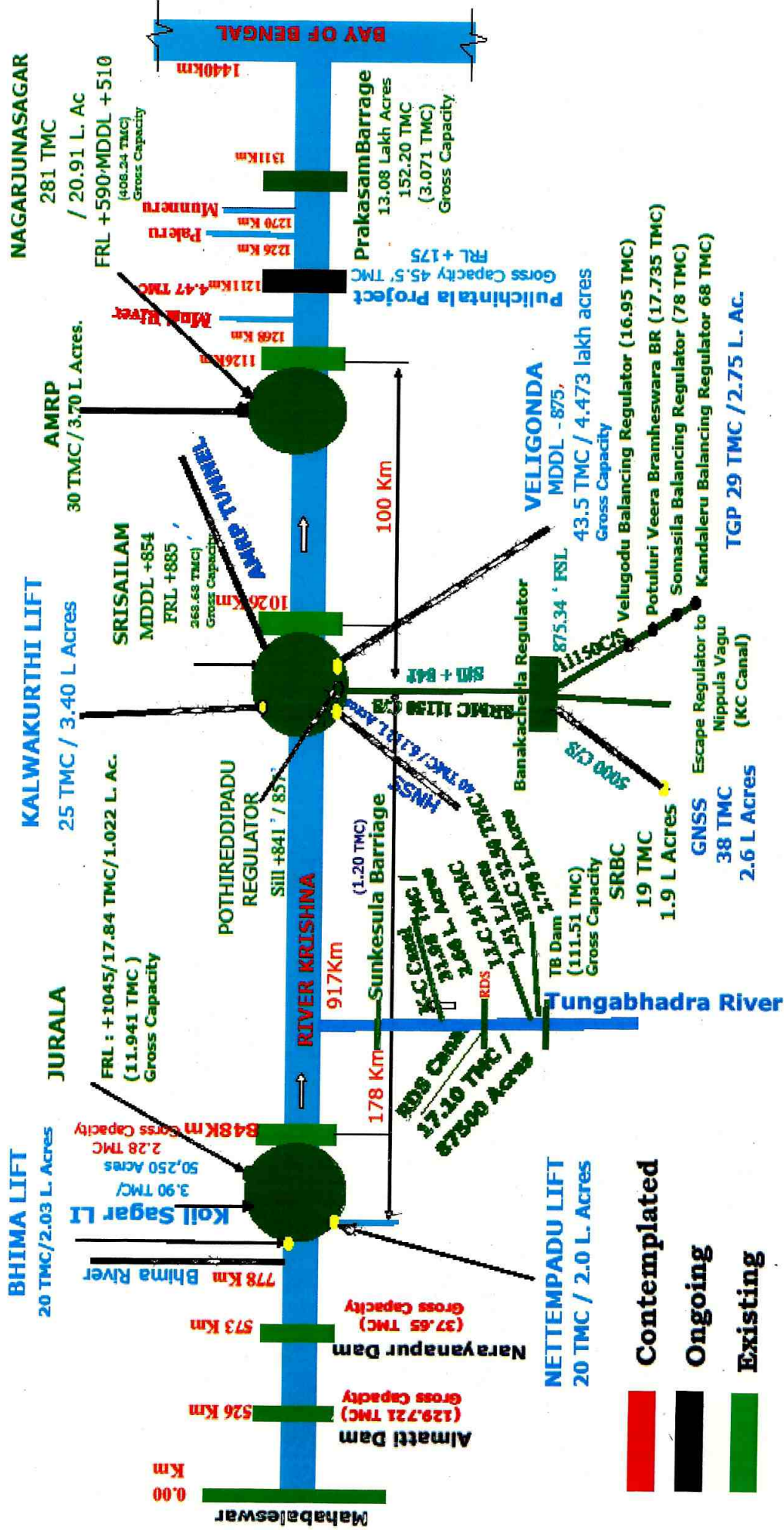


# GODAVARI BASIN PROJECTS

- Contemplated**
- Ongoing**
- Existing**



# KRISHNA BASIN PROJECTS



- Contemplated**
- Ongoing**
- Existing**



### 3. POWER SECTOR CONCERNS

Installed Capacity, Region-wise, category-wise is given below:

		Andhra+ Rayalaseema (MW)	Telangana (MW)
<b>1</b>	Thermal	2810.00	2282.50
<b>2</b>	Hydro	1287.60	2541.80
<b>3</b>	Central Sector(3.041:1	2586.30	850.50
<b>4</b>	Private sector (Gas+Wind + Mini + Hydro +Biomass + Solar) (17.30:1)	3852.87	222.70
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10536.77</b>	<b>5897.50</b>

Taking into normative PLF and designed energy for thermal (coal) and Hydel stations respectively, the million units generated region-wise is as follows:

1	Andhra+Rayalaseema	55901.12 (MU) i.e.,	153.15 MU/Day
2	Telangana	21045.28 (MU) i.e.,	57.65 MU/Day

Against the above generation, the consumption in million units per day in Andhra+Rayalaseema and Telangana is as follows:

1	Andhra+Rayalaseema	115.31 MU/Day
2	Telangana	113.18 MU/Day

Requirement of power for L.I schemes (on going) is given below:

1	Andhra+Rayalaseema	1378.93 (MW) i.e	33.09 MU/Day
2	Telangana	7367.43 (MW) i.e	176.82 MU/Day

- Permitted agricultural consumption by APERC – 18229.9 MU. Of this,
  - TELANGANA: = 10,431.20 MU
  - SEEMANDHRA: = 7,798.79 MU

#### AGRI SERVICES

- TELANGANA) : 18,46,785
- SEEMANDHRA: 13,80,471



## **AGRI SUBSIDY**

- TELANGANA : Rs.2460.98 Cr.
- SEEMANDHRA: Rs.1839.93 Cr.

**Telangana will have significant power deficit & serious supply issues, along with huge subsidy burden in the immediate future. Is it worth to have these problems in the name of division?**

#### 4. EMPLOYMENT CONCERNS

##### The Region-wise employment position in the State

Region	Industrial Units	Employment
Seemandhra	99,411	14,01,119 (indirect emp. 28 lakh)
Telangana	1,03,571	17,43,782 (indirect emp. 35 lakh)
Hyderabad Dist	18,609	2,18,107
RR District	33,235	5,49,421
Hyd & RR Districts indirect emp. 15.35 lakh)		

- Of the 72 notified SEZs, 40 are located in and around Hyderabad with RR District accounting for 35.

There are 28 Defence or other strategically important establishments with National Security significance located in Hyderabad. There are another 40 institutions owned by Government of India with National Research, Development and Educational interest. Nine Educational Institutions, mostly universities supported by State Government are also located in Hyderabad.

In addition, the following investments have been substantially contributed by Seemandhra entrepreneurs, as pointed out earlier.

- Entire Pharma investments in Hyderabad were done by Coastal Andhra
- Majority private educational institutions including medicine & engineering are owned by Andhras
- In service sector, majority of hotels, multiplexes, retail malls are owned by Andhras
- All the major hospitals in the private sector are owned by Andhras
- Entire film industry is owned by Andhras
- Major real estate players are Andhras

- The entire infrastructure companies from Hyderabad like GMR, GVK, Lanco, SEW, NCC etc belong to Andhras.

With the above concentration of public and private institutions, in-migration of Hyderabad is around 10.6% of the population per year compared to less than 1% in other regions. The reasons for migration are -

- 15.9% for job search

- 57.4% for employment and business

- 24.1% for studies

The in-migration from within and outside the State indicates that the present character of the city is quite different from that inherited from the Nizam period or what it was even three decades ago. Migrants from all three regions, especially from Coastal Andhra, have contributed substantially to the economic growth of the city and continue to hold a stake in important businesses. Access to educational institutions in Hyderabad is equally important to youth from all three regions of the State. Small trade persons and semi-skilled workers from all over the State also find a niche in the city.

- Public employment in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as per Six Point Formula i.e., Presidential Order. The main issue in this would be the State level recruitment, which was not based on local and non-local criteria. Allocation of these would throw up serious issues.
- Private Sector, which employs nearly 7.5 lakh employees, is a cause for concern as substantial part of these private employment opportunities is concentrated in Hyderabad Metro Region. How to compensate residuary State?
- Several strategic industries and National Institutes (79) are concentrated in Hyderabad as mentioned above. Despite the provision for nationwide opportunity in these institutes, Class-III & IV categories mainly are sourced from



the State. In future this would get seriously affected for the people of Seemandhra.

- Free access to all Central and private educational institutes of excellence in Hyderabad today is available without any discrimination. This is feared a lost opportunity to Seemandhra.
- Seemandhra unemployed youth today has opportunities for private employment in IT, Pharma and other sectors. Local laws may discriminate against this continuation in future.

## **5. OTHER CONCERNS CATEGORY-WISE:**

### **5.1 Government employees concerns:**

- Status of those recruited against 20% and 30% open category quota under Presidential Order / Zonal System at District and Zonal level respectively.
- Status of pensioners - paying pension for all Seemandhra employees already retired from Hyderabad and settled in Hyderabad.
- Status of existing employees in Secretariat / Heads of Departments / Group-I Officers where majority of them are from Seemandhra (due to open competition prescribed under Presidential Order). If the number of employees giving consent to Telangana State is higher than the vacancies, supernumerary posts creation till retirement is an issue
- Status of children of employees born and brought up here. If they prefer to go back to Andhra, they have to be treated locals in Andhra
- Continuation of provisions of Presidential Order in both the States after division is an issue
- Safety and security in places of work and stay
- Feeling of suddenly becoming an outsider after contributing for the growth of Hyderabad so much and so long

### **5.2 Private employees in organized sector**

- Job security from being harassed to leave from work
- Physical security without forcibly being driven away
- Future employment opportunities without any discrimination

### **5.3 Skilled & semi-skilled workers (eg. Masons, carpenters, plumbers etc.)**

- Continuation of present work force without forcibly being driven away
- Non-discrimination in future opportunities
- Physical security

#### **5.4 Self-employed**

- Fear of being physically driven away from industry / profession
- Non-discrimination in future opportunities
- Physical security at home and enroute

#### **5.5 Professionals (eg. doctors, lawyers etc.)**

- Fear of being physically driven away from profession
- Non-discrimination in future opportunities in private sector
- Physical security at home and enroute.

***Is it worth to create so many issues in order to address so few apprehensions?***



## **6. COMPLEXITIES OF 371(D) ON THE DIVISION PROCESS.**

The State of Andhra Pradesh came into being, w.e.f. 01-11-1956. Prior to 1956, under the then existing Article 371, the President had the power to make a Special provision with respect to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra & Gujarat. However, before 1-11-1956, Article 371 in the Constitution was amended by the 7th Amendment of the Constitution and the words "Andhra Pradesh" was deleted from Article 371. It is the constitutional practice & requirement, that if any law to be made under Article 3, it requires a constitutional amendment and such amendment should precede any law under Article 3.

Article 371 (D), is a special provision for the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is clear that the primary purpose of Article 371 (D) was to promote speedy development of backward areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh, with a view to secure balance in the development of the State, as well & to provide equitable opportunities to areas of the State in the matter of education, employment & career prospects in Public services (Government of Andhra Pradesh vs. Suryanarayana and others, 1991 Suppl. 2 SCC 367).

Pursuant to Article 371 (D), the Government of India has issued Andhra Pradesh Public Employment (Organization of Local Cadres & Regulation of Direct Recruitment) Order; 1975. This is popularly known as the Presidential order. It has divided the State into six zones. The residents of each zone have certain privileges, safeguards & benefits. These cannot be deprived of, without suitably amending Article 371 (D). Article 371(D), as it stands now, will empower the President to make any special provision or to extend any special provision to any new State that may be carved out of Andhra Pradesh. It is not

as if any region in Andhra Pradesh does not require the continuance of a similar provision like Article 371(D).

The Presidential Order has been in existence for over six decades. After the declaration by the Apex court that the Mulki Rules are unconstitutional, serious deliberations were held culminating in Gentlemen's agreement, which was given Constitutional protection in the form of Article 371(D). All these deliberations should again be held, consensus should be arrived on the nature of special provisions and on that basis suitable amendments should be made to the Constitution and an article similar to Article 371(D) should be introduced in the new State.

Article 371(D) was introduced to consolidate merger of the three regions of the State. If any demerger is contemplated, serious deliberations should take place on the special provisions that are needed to keep harmony in the residuary State & in the new State. There should be consensus on these aspects just as in the case of Gentlemen's agreement. There are residents in both regions, who may not be locals or residents of these areas. There should be consensus as to who are the locals & who are not in the Telangana area.



## 7. EDUCATIONAL SECTOR CONCERNS

The following table reflects the growth of schools, region-wise, since the formation of Andhra Pradesh State in 1956 -

Sl.No	Region	No. of Schools			Total Enrolment			No. of School Teachers		
		1955-56	2008-09	% Growth	1955-56	2008-09	% Growth	1955-56	2008-09	% Growth
1	Andhra	15528	37417	149.96	1597703	4683937	193.17	54950	157988	65.22
2	Rayalaseema	6236	19139	206.91	554914	2429725	338.42	18368	79549	76.91
3	Telangana	6803	38458	465.31	464285	5686639	1124.82	17278	185644	90.69
4	Hyderabad	1135	3013	62.33	180706	858859	375.28	6644	25964	74.41
	<b>A.P.Total</b>	<b>29702</b>	<b>98027</b>	<b>230.04</b>	<b>2796888</b>	<b>13659160</b>	<b>388.37</b>	<b>97240</b>	<b>449145</b>	<b>78.35</b>

The growth of schools if we look at carefully has been far better in Telangana region than in the rest of the Andhra Pradesh. It means more than their share of resources was allocated to bring Telangana literacy on par with rest of Andhra Pradesh.

The no. of colleges, region wise, given in the table.

<b>No. of Colleges in Andhra Pradesh 1955-56 and 2008-09</b>									
Sl. No.	Region	Arts & Science colleges				Professional Colleges			
		No. of colleges		Enrollment		No. of colleges		Enrollment	
		1955-56	2008-09	1955-56	2008-09	1955-56	2008-09	1955-56	2008-09
1	Andhra	29	2787	27742	748598	11	1145	2511	158247
2	R.Seema	7	1014	4445	287848	2	471	539	64185
3	Telangana	1	2431	401	725419	1	1313	50	177815
4	Hyderabad	14	659	9893	164552	7	307	2862	42375
5	<b>A.P.Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6891</b>	<b>42481</b>	<b>1926417</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>5962</b>	<b>442622</b>

In higher education also, the same pattern of growth is witnessed.



Institutes of excellence are located more or less in and around Hyderabad. Hyderabad has the largest number of universities, probably next only to the national capital in the country. Admissions to these institutions, employment by these institutions are governed by local and non-local regulations, which are the offshoot of the Presidential Order (371-D). Any deviation from this will deprive Seemandhra student's opportunities both in admissions as well as employment in the institutions located in Hyderabad. Institutes of excellence cannot be created overnight in the new State.

**Where do we find resources to promote such an excellent growth in Telangana region?**

There is going to be shortage of resources in Telangana to continue the predominant growth rate it witnessed after 1956 besides the issue of Seemandhra students suffering from discrimination due to lost opportunities in institutes of excellence in Hyderabad.

***Is not the division creating more problems than addressing?***

## **8. FEELING OF SHORT-CIRCUITING OF LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.**

It may be kindly recalled that when there were many demands for creation of new States immediately after independence, the Central Government appointed Justice Fazal Ali Commission, popularly known as States Reorganisation Commission, to come up with a basis for creation of new States. The SRC decided that language was to be taken as the basis for creation of new States. Accordingly, many new States were created, some of them as small as Tripura, Mizoram or Nagaland merely because they could show that their languages were distinct languages.

It is relevant to recall that Justice Sarkaria Commission had in their Report submitted in January, 1988 dealt at length on Art 3 of the Constitution of India and observed at para 2.29.07 that there is no need to amend Art. 3 because ***“It is noteworthy that these legislations (creating new States) were passed either with the consent of the States affected, or on the recommendations of a Commission or Committee set up for the purpose.”***

Justice Punchhi Commission in their detailed 7 Volume Report on Centre-State Relations submitted on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010 has observed in respect of Art 3 as follows:

*4.2.02. The Constitution of India generates a highly complex notion of a strong federal union. It assigns certain exclusive powers in terms of legislative initiative and executive controls to the Central Government, the exercise of which can have a transforming impact on the polity. But, interestingly, these powers are made subject to varying degrees of federal concurrence, with an in-built constitutional mechanism of checks and balances, and parliamentary accountability. The organic Constitution, as it is, allows reorganization of the States and provision of State-hood to Union Territories. For example, the*



*Parliament has, by virtue of Article 3 of the Constitution, the exclusive power to form federal units. However, any legislative proposal in this regard cannot be introduced without obtaining prior Presidential (i.e. Central Government) sanction, which, in turn, must ascertain the views of the affected States before approving the introduction of such a bill in the Parliament. In practice it is rarely possible for the Parliament to ignore the views of the States. The Central Government, in effect, cannot concede to the demands of the regional groups/communities for a separate State unless such a proposal is received from the State(s) in which these groups are currently located.”*

The Union Government was clearly aware of the need to follow a consistent procedure for creation of new States. They either need an SRC or a Resolution of the State Assembly concerned. The following statement made by Sri L.K.Advani, the then Union Home Minister of India in Parliament on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2000 on the subject of separate statehood for Vidarbha makes this amply clear.

*“In 1953-54, a States Reorganisation Commission was constituted and Indian States were reorganised on linguistic basis. It will be in fitness of things if another States Reorganisation Commission is constituted today. There have been different demands from different states as well as different regions. The people of Vidarbha raised a particular demand, which is opposed by the people of rest of Maharashtra. We have taken the line that we can accede to a demand from a particular region only if due weightage is given to it by passing a resolution to that effect in the State Legislative Assembly. It does not mean that we will concede everything passed by the State Assembly but with regard to creation of a State, the Assembly resolution signifies a general consensus.”*

It is precisely because of the observations made by two Commissions set up by the Union Government viz Justice Sarkaria Commission and Justice M M Punchhi Commission in respect of Art 3 dealing with the creation of new



States that the Central Government obtained the Resolutions of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assemblies for creation of the last three States viz Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttarkhand, as this was the first time a different basis other than Linguistic basis was considered for creation of new States. They needed a basis as stated by the then Home Minister in Parliament. The Central Government has to follow the same policy even for the partition of Andhra Pradesh, as even this partition is not on Linguistic basis. What is shocking is, in this case, the Central Government has chosen to ignore the practice of obtaining the resolution of the State Assembly, which they followed in respect of creation of the three States viz Jharkhand, Uttarkhand and Chhattisgarh. They should not alter that policy without a valid basis, as that will be considered arbitrary.

The concern about short circuiting of legal and conventional procedures have already been brought to the notice of His Excellency the President of India and Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji. Copies of these letters are enclosed.

## **9. IMPACT OF BIFURCATION ON MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER**

- The socio-economic, cultural and political background of Telangana, helps sustain diverse political ideologies covering Congress, BJP, TDP, TRS, MIM, CPI, CPM etc
- The relatively small size of Telangana Legislature in terms of number of MLAs is likely to lead to political instability on a regular basis which in turn will have a huge impact on the maintenance of Law & Order in Hyderabad City in addition to tackling existing Maoist and Terrorist activities spread over the entire State of Telangana.

### **Hyderabad as a potential target for Terrorist Attacks**

- At the time of Independence of India in 1947, The Nizam wanted Hyderabad State to 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.
- This is being 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.

### **Hyderabad as a Communally Hypersensitive City**

- 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 30 years claiming about 400 lives and injuring more than 3000 people.
- Since 1992, Hyderabad has been witnessing a series of incidents of terrorist violence from across the border.

### **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 about 8 to 10 communally sensitive 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 50% of the existing force in Telangana.**

**N. KIRAN KUMAR REDDY**



**Chief Minister**  
Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

Dt: 22.10.2013

**Respected Rashtrapati ji,**

In democratic India, established practices and conventions are treated on par with rules and provisions incorporated in the great Indian Constitution and in accordance with other legislative references. In the case of recently created three States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand, the erstwhile States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh passed unanimous resolutions in their respective Assemblies to facilitate Government of India to take appropriate decision. The Union Cabinet acted only after the receipt of resolutions from respective State Assemblies. Evidently, this practice reflect the importance of building consensus among various stakeholders and respecting majority opinion in the subject States.

Taking into account such conventions and practices only, the then Union Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram made a Statement on behalf of Government of India on December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009 that "The process of forming the State of Telangana will be initiated. An appropriate resolution will be moved in the State Assembly". As you are aware, as a response to the same, resentment and strong opposition from the public erupted in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions for withdrawal of the December 9<sup>th</sup> Statement. Conceding to the spontaneous backlash of the people, Shri P. Chidambaram, the then Union Home Minister made another Statement on 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2009, that there is "a need to hold wide-ranging consultations with all political parties and groups in the State. Gol will take steps to involve all concerned in the process".

While referring to the Justice Srikrishna Committee Report, again, Shri P. Chidambaramji, Minister of Finance, made a statement on the Floor of Rajya Sabha on August 12, 2013 that "the Government will take on board all views, including concerns on status of Hyderabad, before taking a decision on how to take forward the process. He also stated that the Government will go forward in accordance with the Constitution and past practices".

The whole issue now boils down to addressing concerns expressed by the majority people in the State of Andhra Pradesh and finding solutions to some of the serious issues that various stakeholders are pointing out. A very major concern of the people is about sharing of irrigation water and management of major irrigation dams. This problem is unique to A.P. without any parallel or precedent. State Division vertically divides the irrigation structures (dams) and the river course into two halves. No State or country has ever faced such a piquant situation of

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dividing a dam or a river into two halves till date. Accessibility to employment, education and medical infrastructure developed in the capital city of Hyderabad and the Status of Hyderabad which got transformed into an island of opportunities for entire telugu people are other major concerns that demand solutions. There was also no precedent where an existing capital as such was given away to a newly created State. Government of India so far did not listen to various stakeholders nor worked towards finding solutions to any of these issues.

Pursuing division process, without doing any homework by Government of India is creating anxiety and apprehensions in the minds of majority of the population. Two illustrations strengthen this suspicion. The Sri Krishna Committee Report was never discussed or debated in the Parliament nor its recommendations considered. Secondly, the Anthony Committee appointed by the party did not complete its task of consulting various stakeholders. Why Gol is not willing to wait for the Committee's Report nor is open to debate and discussion in Parliament about such an important matter is something that we cannot understand.

Another peculiar issue that concerns specially, the Government employees and students, is the fate of Article 371 (D) of the Constitution, which was brought to provide equal opportunities in public employment and educational institutions to backward regions. Government employees and students are likely to face serious consequences, if adequate homework is not done in this regard. Required consultations and legal examination has not been carried out so far on this special provision.

People are upset with the way decisions are being taken and the process being pushed through ignoring all conventions and procedures apart from official statements made by Union Ministers on behalf of Government of India. Strong belief is gaining ground that Government of India is ignoring majority people's opinion.

Gol has further added fuel to the fire by bringing Cabinet Note for creation of a new State as Table Item. An important Item having serious implications on the lives of crores of people became a trivial item to Gol to be brought as a Table Item. The note also was brought before Cabinet Meeting apparently waiving due consultation process with the related Ministries in a hurried manner on the pretext that the composition of Group of Ministers covers all the important Ministries that are expected to be consulted. To our shock, the subsequent orders issued by the Cabinet Secretariat (copy enclosed) excludes the crucial Ministries like Water Resources, Urban Development, Power, H.R.D and Planning Commission that were listed in the Cabinet Note circulated. All these short-cuts are raising doubts in the minds of people about the fairness of the process and justness of actions.



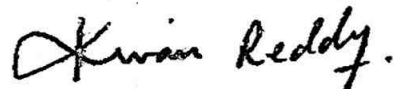
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Being a witness to freedom struggle, someone who had seen the evolution of Indian Democracy from very close quarters during the last six decades, a stickler for democratic values and someone who always has high regard for established practices and conventions, besides constitutional provisions, His Excellency, I am sure, understands our feeling of desperation and discrimination in the manner in which the whole exercise is being carried out. We strongly believe in your wisdom and fairness, and therefore, request Your Highness, as the Constitutional Head and a great repository of democratic wisdom to kindly advise the Union Government to first initiate steps to soothen the passions of the agitating public and bring in calm and congenial atmosphere in order to take appropriate decisions. Right decisions are not possible in a charged atmosphere. Later, as a first step in the process, direct the Union Government to seek Resolution on the division of the State from the State Legislature as per the conventions established. After getting appropriate Resolution, through a transparent process of open discussion and debate, we need to build consensus among the various stakeholders before the Draft Bill is sent by His Excellency to State Legislature.

With highest regards,

Yours sincerely

  
(N.Kiran Kumar Reddy)

**Sri Pranab Mukherjee,**  
H.E. the President of India,  
Rashtrapati Nilayam,  
New Delhi

Copies enclosed:

1. Representation dated 17.10.2013 from United Andhra Pradesh Congress MLCs & MLAs Forum
2. Orders dated 08.10.2013 issued by the Cabinet Secretary.

**N. KIRAN KUMAR REDDY**



**Chief Minister**  
Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

Dt: 22.10.2013

**Respected Dr. Manmohan Singh ji,**

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Another peculiar issue that concerns specially, the Government employees and students, is the fate of Article 371 (D) of the Constitution, which was brought to provide equal opportunities in public employment and educational institutions to backward regions. Government employees and students are likely to face serious consequences, if adequate homework is not done in this regard. Required consultations and legal examination has not been carried out so far on this special provision.

People are upset with the way decisions are being taken and the process being pushed through ignoring all conventions and procedures apart from official statements made by Union Ministers on behalf of Government of India. Strong belief is gaining ground that Government of India is ignoring majority people's opinion.

Gol has further added fuel to the fire by bringing Cabinet Note for creation of a new State as Table Item. An important Item having serious implications on the lives of crores of people became a trivial item to Gol to be brought as a Table Item. The note also was brought before Cabinet Meeting apparently waiving due consultation process with the related Ministries in a hurried manner on the pretext that the composition of Group of Ministers covers all the important Ministries that are expected to be consulted. To our shock, the subsequent orders issued by the Cabinet Secretariat (copy enclosed) excludes the crucial Ministries like Water Resources, Urban Development, Power, H.R.D and Planning Commission that were listed in the Cabinet Note circulated. All these short-cuts are raising doubts in the minds of people about the fairness of the process and justness of actions.



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Being a personal victim of partition, someone who is respected all over the world for his Scholarly brilliance, someone who appreciates the economic implications of the political decisions and someone with impeccable personal integrity, Hon'ble Prime Minister, I am sure, understands our feeling of desperation and discrimination in the manner in which, the whole exercise is being carried out. We strongly believe in your wisdom and fairness and therefore requests your Authority, as the one, with high regard for established practices and conventions to kindly initiate steps to bring in peace and harmony and create a congenial atmosphere before initiating any further steps on the Cabinet decision. The minimum, we expect from the Government of India, is to follow the established practices and conventions and as a first step, refer the matter to the State Assembly for appropriate resolution. After getting the resolution, building consensus among various stakeholders, the Bill can be sent to H.E. the President of India for further reference to State Legislature.

We appreciate your positive response to our humble request.

With highest regards,

Yours sincerely

  
(N.Kiran Kumar Reddy)

**Dr. Manmohan Singh,**  
Prime Minister of India,  
New Delhi.

Copies enclosed:

1. Representation dated 17.10.2013 from United Andhra Pradesh Congress MLCs & MLAs Forum.
2. Orders dated 08.10.2013 issued by the Cabinet Secretary.