**Telangana Movement Telangana History**

**September 17, 1948:** The region, now being called Telangana, was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state which was merged into the Indian Union on.

**1950:** Telangana became Hyderabad State.

**November 1, 1953:** Andhra was the first state to be carved out (from erstwhile Madras state) on linguistic basis on 1 November, 1953. It had Kurnool town (in Rayalaseema region) as its capital after the death of Potti Srinamulu who sat on a 53-day fast-unto-death demanding the new state.

**November 25, 1955:** Accepting the merger proposal, Andhra assembly passed a resolution on November 25, 1955 promising to safeguard the interests of Telangana.

**February 20, 1956:** An agreement was reached between Telangana leaders and Andhra leaders on February 20, 1956 to merge Telangana and Andhra with promises to safeguard Telangana's interests. A “Gentlemen’s Agreement” was then signed by Bezawada Gopala Reddy and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao to the effect.

**November 1, 1956:** Telangana region (Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad State) was merged with the Andhra state to form the united Telugu-speaking State of Andhra Pradesh under the States Re-organisation Act.

**1968-1969:** In 1969, Massive revolt called **Jai Telangana Movement** launched by people in Telangana demanding a separate state.

* Marri Channa Reddy launched the Telangana Praja Samiti espousing the cause of a separate state.

**January 1969:** As conciliatory measure, the All-Party State Accord was signed. Indira Gandhi also announced packages for the region, styled an eight-point formula and a five-point formula. Court upholds the rule of job and educational quotas for Telangana. Then, the anti-Telangana stir was launched — the Jai Andhra Movement. It is important to note here that, Venkaiah Naidu and Chandrababu Naidu were in the forefront of the Jai Andhra stir. The Centre, post the stir, yielded and nullified almost all the safeguards that had been put in place.

**1972:** 'Jai Andhra movement’ began in coastal Andhra for separate Andhra State.

**September 21, 1973:** a political settlement was reached with the Centre and a 6-point formula put in place to placate people of the two regions.

**1985:** employees from Telangana region cried foul over appointments in government departments and complained about ‘injustice’ done to people of the region. Then Telugu Desam Party government, headed by N T Rama Rao, brought out a Government Order (GO 610) to correct the violations in recruitment & to safeguard the interests of Telangana people in government employment.

**1969-2000:** During this period, various protests were organized by agitators — both pro- and anti-Telangana — which often took a bloody turn.
2001: In this year, KCR picked up the statehood for Telangana demand. He also walked out of Telugu Desam Party and launched the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) on 27 April 2001. Sonia Gandhi, during this period, had written to the NDA government at the Centre to push for the creation of the separate state of Telangana.

2004: Congress and TRS enter into a poll alliance by promising to create Telangana state. Congress came to power in 2004, both in the state and at the Centre.

2006: Congress and TRS part ways when the demand for the separate state of Telangana is not met.

2008: TDP announced support for bifurcation of the state (Telangana demand).

November 29 2009: TRS launched an indefinite hunger-strike on 29 November, 2009 demanding creation of Telangana.

December 9, 2009: Centre announced decision to initiate the process for formation of Telangana state.

A Joint Action Committee (also known as JAC or TJAC) comprising political and non-political groups was formed to lead the demand for separate Telangana with Osmania University professor M Kodandaram as its convenor.

February 3, 2010: Centre set up five-member Srikrishna committee to look into Telangana issue.

December 30, 2010: Srikrishna committee submitted its report, suggested six options

February 17, 2011: a noncooperation movement was started which lasted for 16 days with participation by 3,00,000 government employees.

March 10, 2011: Sagara Haram, Million March was organised by Telangana JAC in Hyderabad

September 12, 2011: TRS organised a public meeting in Karimnagar which was attended by over a million people including TJAC leaders, BJP and New Democracy party leaders.

September 13, 2011: The state government employees of the Telangana regions have gone on ‘Sakala Janula Samme’ - General Strike from September 13, 2011 till October 24, 2011 (42 Days) to press the demand for a separate Telangana state.

September 30, 2012: Telangana March

December 2012: Home minister Sushilkumar Shinde announces that the decision regarding Telangana will be taken in a month.

June 30, 2013: Chalo Assembly rally - the TJAC gave a call to lay siege to the state legislative Assembly in Hyderabad to demand the formation of Telangana.

July 30, 2013: UPA coordination panel and Congress Working Committee announces the formation of the separate state of Telangana. It is all set to become India’s 29th state.

December 5, 2013: Union cabinet approved draft Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill 2013 prepared on the basis of recommendations by the Group of Ministers (GoM).
December 6, 2013: Bill sent to President Pranab Mukherjee with a request to make a reference to Andhra Pradesh legislature to obtain its views under Article 3 of the Constitution.

December 16, 2013: Bill introduced in both houses of state legislature amid clashes between Seemandhra and Telangana lawmakers.

Feb 7, 2014: Union cabinet cleared the bill and rejected Seemandhra leaders’ demand to make Hyderabad a union territory. Bill sent to the President for his approval to table it in parliament.

Feb 13, 2014: Telangana Bill introduced in Lok Sabha amid clashes between MPs from Seemandhra and Telangana.

February 18, 2014: Telangana Bill is passed in Lok Sabha by voice amid major disruptions by MPs from Seemandhra.


March 1, 2014: President Pranab Mukherjee gives his assent to Telangana bill. President's rule imposed in the state.

April 30, 2014: Simultaneous elections held to 119-member Telangana assembly and 17 Lok Sabha seats.

May 16, 2014: TRS stormed to power by winning 63 seats in the assembly and also bagged 11 Lok Sabha seats.

June 2, 2014: Telangana正式 comes into existence. K Chandrasekhar Rao takes oath as the state’s first chief minister.

Telangana Days

June 2 – Telangana State Formation Day
July 11 – Telangana Engineers Day (Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur)
September 9 – Telangana Language Day (Kaloji’s Birthday)
September 17 – Telangana Vimochana Divas, Telangana Liberation Day

Important Days in Telangana Movement

1956 - Gentlemen’s Agreement
November 1, 1956: Telangana merged with Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh
1969 - Jai Telangana Movement
1985 – GO 610
27 April 2001 – TRS party Formed
29 November 2009: TRS launched an indefinite hunger-strike
February 3, 2010: Centre set up five-member Srikrishna committee

December 30, 2010: Srikrishna committee submitted its report, suggested six options

February 17, 2011: a noncooperation movement was started

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