

1. Discuss the violations of Mulki Rules during the period of military (J.N. Chaudhary) and civilian (M.K. Vellodi) administration from 1948 to 1952. What initiatives were undertaken to ensure economic stability and law and order, and what were the outcomes of these measures?

The period from **1948 to 1952** in Hyderabad State was one of major **political transformation and administrative reorganization**, following the military integration of Hyderabad through **Operation Polo**. During this transitional phase, the **Mulki Rules**, which safeguarded the employment and administrative rights of local residents (Mulkis), were **grossly violated**, leading to social unrest and alienation in Telangana.

I. Violations of Mulki Rules (1948–1952)

The Mulki Rules, defined under the **Hyderabad Civil Services Regulation Act**, reserved public employment for locals (those born in Hyderabad, or residing for 15 years, etc.). Both the **military administration under General J.N. Chaudhary** and the **civilian regime under M.K. Vellodi** witnessed repeated violations:

1. Recruitment of Non-Mulkis

- Senior administrative posts were filled by **non-locals**, particularly from **Madras, Bombay, and Andhra**, bypassing the Mulki eligibility norms.
- Preference was given to **English-speaking officers** from outside, ignoring qualified local candidates.

2. Indiscriminate Appointments

- Even lower administrative positions were offered to non-Mulki candidates, leading to job losses and marginalisation of local youth.

3. Nepotism and Arbitrary Appointments

- M.K. Vellodi, appointed as Chief Minister, brought in non-local officers to key posts, including appointing a **Tehsildar cadre officer from Andhra as Hyderabad's Chief Administrator**, which sparked public outrage.

4. Press and Parliamentary Criticism

- Newspapers like *The Star of Hyderabad* reported frequent violations.
- Leaders like **Padmaja Naidu** and **Puchalapally Sundarayya** raised the issue in Parliament, but complaints were dismissed by Sardar Patel.

5. Cultural Disrespect

- Locals reported ridicule of **Hyderabad culture and Urdu language**, deepening feelings of alienation.

II. Initiatives to Ensure Economic Stability and Law & Order

Amid rising unrest and chaos post-Operation Polo, both administrations undertook **significant steps to restore governance, economic functioning, and public confidence**.

1. Land and Agrarian Reforms

- **Jagirdari Abolition Act (1949)** and **Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (1950)** dismantled feudal landholdings, empowering tenants.

2. Inclusion in Police and Public Services

- Recruitment was made more inclusive to accommodate people from diverse social groups.
- Army presence was reduced from **17,870 to 10,415 personnel** to demilitarize civilian space.

3. Establishment of Public Service Commission

- Headed by **M.A. Rahman**, it was created to professionalize recruitment and raise moral standards in government jobs.

4. Employment and Skill Building

- **Employment exchanges** were set up in Hyderabad, Warangal, and Aurangabad.
- **Bikaner Training Institute** was founded to develop technical skills among the youth.

5. Administrative Committees

- **AD Gorawala Committee** was formed to suggest economic and governance reforms.

6. Deployment of Armed Forces

- Forces from other states (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces) were deployed to control violence and maintain public order.

7. Anti-Corruption and Fiscal Oversight

- Vellodi's government employed over **200 economic experts** and undertook inquiries into corruption and misgovernance.

III. Outcomes of These Measures

Positive Outcomes:

- Law and order was largely restored by 1952, allowing the transition to **democratic governance under Burgula Ramakrishna Rao**.
- Feudal land reforms laid the foundation for **agrarian equity**.
- Some institutional mechanisms for recruitment and employment were initiated.

Negative and Long-Term Consequences:

- **Continued violations of Mulki Rules** led to growing resentment among locals.
- The **Gair-Mulki (anti-outsider) Movement** emerged in 1952, demanding enforcement of Mulki protections.
- The **economic benefits remained concentrated among outsiders**, leading to perceptions of exploitation.
- The **failure to enforce safeguards** contributed to long-standing mistrust between Telangana and Andhra elites, influencing future demands for **statehood**.

Conclusion

The period between 1948 and 1952 was critical in shaping the socio-political trajectory of Telangana. While some commendable administrative reforms were undertaken to restore stability, the **consistent violations of Mulki Rules**, **preference for outsiders**, and **cultural marginalization** of locals sowed seeds of discontent. These unresolved grievances would later crystallize into **popular movements**, demanding justice, autonomy, and eventually the **separate state of Telangana**.

2. How did the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 contribute to the emergence of the 1969 Telangana agitation? Highlight the major events and leaders who spearheaded it.

Introduction

The 1969 Telangana agitation marked the first major demand for statehood in the Telangana region after its merger with Andhra. At the core of the agitation was the **breach of the Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956**, which was intended to protect Telangana's political, economic, and cultural identity during its unification with Andhra to form Andhra Pradesh. The failure to honor these safeguards ignited widespread discontent, culminating in a mass movement.

Role of the Gentlemen's Agreement in Triggering the Agitation

The Gentlemen's Agreement was a political accord between Andhra and Telangana leaders to ensure balanced development and regional safeguards. Its key provisions included:

- **Equitable allocation of funds:** Telangana's revenue was to be spent for its own development.
- **Local employment protection:** Mulki Rules were to be enforced to secure jobs for Telangana locals.
- **Political representation:** Power-sharing mechanisms were agreed upon to prevent Andhra dominance.
- **Establishment of a Regional Council:** To oversee planning and development in Telangana.

However, these provisions were systematically violated:

- Funds generated in Telangana were diverted to coastal Andhra projects.
 - Telangana youth faced discrimination in education and employment due to the dilution of Mulki rules.
 - Political dominance by Andhra leaders sidelined Telangana representation.
 - The Regional Council remained largely symbolic and ineffective.
 - Telangana culture and dialect were often derided, leading to a sense of cultural alienation.
- These grievances created a deep-rooted perception of betrayal and internal colonization, which provided fertile ground for the 1969 agitation.

Major Events and Leaders of the Movement

- **Initial Trigger:** The agitation began at **Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (KTPS)** in 1966, where locals protested the hiring of non-Telangana workers.
- **Key Organizations:**
 - **Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS)** led by **Marri Chenna Reddy** played a prominent role in formalizing the demand for separate statehood.
 - **Telangana Regional Samiti**, founded by **Kolishetty Ramadasu**, was an early voice of discontent.
- **Prominent Leaders:**
 - **Puchalapalli Sundarayya** and **Ravinarayana Reddy** raised financial injustice in the assembly.
 - **Mahadev Singh** declared July 10, 1968, as **Telangana Safeguards Day**.
 - **K.R. Amos**, president of TNGO Association, mobilized employees.
 - **Arutla Kamaladevi** directly confronted the state finance minister on budget bias.
- **Judicial Catalyst:** A 1969 ruling by **Justice Alladi Kappaswamy** held that local rules did not apply to corporations, intensifying the unrest.

Conclusion:

The 1969 Telangana movement was a direct consequence of the **failure to honor promises made in the Gentlemen's Agreement**. It exposed deep-rooted inequalities and fostered a strong regional identity, setting the stage for future demands that eventually led to the formation of Telangana in 2014.