

1. Trace the political transition of Hyderabad through the 1952 General Elections and the governance of Burgula Ramakrishna Rao. Discuss his major reforms across administration, land, education, infrastructure, and law and order introduced during his tenure.

Introduction:

The 1952 General Elections in Hyderabad State marked a landmark moment in transitioning from princely rule to democratic governance. It led to the formation of the first elected government under **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao**, a key architect in stabilizing Hyderabad's post-integration political landscape. His tenure (1952–56) laid the foundation for democratic consolidation through reforms in administration, land, education, infrastructure, and law and order.

I. Political Transition Post-Integration:

- **First General Elections (1952):** Conducted after Hyderabad's accession to India and the end of military rule post-Operation Polo.
- Hyderabad Assembly had 175 elected MLAs from **Telangana (95)**, **Marathwada (44)**, and **Kalyana Karnataka (36)** regions.
- Major parties: **Indian National Congress (93 seats)**, **People's Democratic Front (42 seats)**, **Socialist Party**, and **Scheduled Castes Federation**.
- The PDF, backed by former communist-led peasant struggle in Telangana, won all seats in Nalgonda and performed well in Warangal and Karimnagar.
- **Formation of Government:** Despite factional competition, **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** was elected Chief Minister owing to his **administrative experience and linguistic fluency**.
- Sworn in on **6 March 1952** by Hyderabad Rajpramukh Mir Osman Ali Khan.

II. Major Reforms under Burgula Ramakrishna Rao:**1. Administrative Reforms:**

- **Creation of Khammam District (1953):** Carved out from Warangal to improve governance and contain growing communist influence.
- **Decentralization:** Enhanced district-level governance for efficient service delivery.

2. Land Reforms:

- **Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (Amendment), 1954:** Protected tenants' rights, fixed fair rents, and curtailed zamindari-like exploitation.
- Promoted land redistribution and agricultural productivity.

3. Educational Reforms:**• Three-Language Formula Implementation:**

- Class 1: Mother tongue,
- Class 3: Hindi,
- Class 5: English.

• Infrastructure Expansion:

- Schools in all villages with 500+ population.
- Teacher Training Colleges in every district HQ.
- **Curricular Reforms:** Based on recommendations of **Radha Krishna Commission** (three-year degree) and **Modaliyar Committee** (multipurpose high schools).

4. Infrastructure Development:

- **Nagarjuna Sagar Project (1955):**

- Joint venture between Hyderabad and Andhra.
- Foundation laid by Nehru, coordinated by Education Minister Humayun Kabir.
- Aimed to address irrigation and power needs in Telangana.

5. Law and Order Measures:

- **Anti-Corruption Department (1955):** Institutionalized mechanism to curb corruption in administration.
- **Targeted Policing:** Focused operations against residual communist elements.
- **Mulki Rules Disputes:** Initiated steps for balanced representation and resolution of employment-related grievances.

III. Legacy and Broader Impact:

- Burgula was the **first elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad** and the **last before Andhra Pradesh formation in 1956.**
- Post-1956, he served as **Governor of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh**, and was known for his **scholarly contributions to Telugu and Sanskrit literature**.

Conclusion:

The 1952 elections and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao's governance marked **Hyderabad's democratic awakening**. His balanced, reform-driven leadership helped **navigate the challenges of post-Nizam transformation**, setting strong precedents in governance, rural upliftment, and institutional development that resonate in Telangana's political evolution to this day.

2. Do you agree with the view that the post-merger administration in Andhra Pradesh was biased in favor of Andhra interests, leading to systemic discrimination against Telangana? Substantiate.

Introduction:

The merger of Telangana with Andhra State in 1956 to form **Andhra Pradesh** was envisioned as a step toward Telugu unity. However, over time, it became evident that the **post-merger administration exhibited systemic bias** in favor of Andhra interests, particularly in **employment, resource allocation, and governance**. The persistent violations of constitutional safeguards, including those in the **Gentlemen's Agreement (1956)** and subsequent government orders, lend strong support to the view of discrimination against Telangana.

I. Legal Safeguards Undermined:

- **Violation of Andhra Pradesh Public Employment Rules (1959):**

- The rules mandated a **15-year residency requirement** for recruitment and **50% reservation** in jobs for Telangana locals.
- In practice, both provisions were **blatantly ignored**, enabling a steady influx of Andhra personnel into Telangana posts.

- **Limiting Local Status Rules to Non-Gazetted Posts:**

- Key **gazetted and executive positions** were kept outside the purview of local reservation, ensuring that power remained concentrated in Andhra hands.

- **Disregard for Presidential Orders and Supreme Court Judgments:**

- Multiple **court rulings and administrative orders** that upheld Telangana's rights were flouted without consequence.

II. Employment and Administrative Discrimination:

- **Disproportionate Representation of Andhra Employees:**

- Andhra-origin officers were systematically appointed to key administrative posts across Telangana, marginalizing local officers.

- **Inhumane Treatment of Telangana Employees:**
 - Reports indicate that nearly 1.5 lakh Telangana employees faced harassment in matters of **transfers, promotions, and service benefits**.
- **Gentlemen's Agreement Violations:**
 - Assurances like **regional council autonomy**, proportionate budget allocation, and preference to Telangana in employment were all **repeatedly breached**.

III. Autocratic and Biased Governance Practices:

- **Centralization of Power:** Decision-making was dominated by Andhra leaders who exercised **unilateral control**, sidelining Telangana voices in policy matters.
- **Erosion of Telangana's Autonomy:** The **Regional Council** was rendered ineffective, and **Telangana's legislative and financial autonomy** were diluted.
- **Systematic Favoritism:** Resource allocation, job promotions, and infrastructure investments heavily skewed in favor of **Andhra districts**, reflecting deliberate bias.

IV. Long-Term Consequences:

- **Alienation and Discontent:** Discrimination led to a **loss of trust in the united state** and catalyzed the **1969 Jai Telangana movement**.
- **Demand for Separation Revived:** The prolonged injustice formed the basis of **popular mobilization** for a separate Telangana state, eventually realized in 2014.

Conclusion:

There is compelling evidence to agree with the view that **post-merger administration in Andhra Pradesh was systemically biased** toward Andhra interests. This bias manifested in the **violation of legal norms**, autocratic governance, and **deliberate marginalization of Telangana's workforce and institutions**. The **neglect of constitutional and democratic safeguards** not only deepened regional inequality but also **sowed the seeds for Telangana's eventual secession**, marking a critical failure in India's federal integration experiment.