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## CREATION OF TELANGANA: A CASE FOR A BETTER GOVERNED SMALLER STATE

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## **CREATION OF TELANGANA: A CASE FOR A BETTER GOVERNED SMALLER STATE**

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### **Abstract**

Over the period of British rule in India, it consisted of provinces under the British government while the princely states were governed by local kings. India witnessed a surge in the formation of states over the period since 1947. The smaller division of states had an immense effect on the country's overall dynamics. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be separated on basis of linguistic factors leading to similar demands from throughout the country. In this paper we have carried out the detail study of formation and development of Andhra Pradesh since 1953, highlighting the reasons for demand of separation of Telangana region from its mother state and comparing the past to present scenario of both the regions via. factors such as their socio-economic and infrastructure development.

### **Keywords:**

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Human Development Index (HDI), Infrastructure Development, Small States

### **1. Introduction**

India won its independence in 1947 during which India had 571 princely disjointed territories that united together to form 27 states. At that time the merging of states was done on the basis of historical and political factors other than linguistic or cultural factors but this was a short-term array. The states needed to be reorganized on a permanent basis considering the major differences on account of the multilingual nature [1]. In 1948, to check the need of reorganisation, President Rajendra Prasad along with S. K. Dhar initiated 'Linguistic Provinces Commission' to examine the possibility of division of states on linguistic basis and recommended the division on administrative

convenience [2]. People demanded separation which gave scope to the rise of different factors based on territorial personalities. Referring the original constitution there were 3 categories, topographical nearness, financial aspects and administrative facility [2]. Most of these states were composite in character in the sense that they comprised individuals talking diverse dialects and who had the experience of a differing historical past. The proposition of Dhar Commission was opposed which led to the formation of the Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya committee (Congress designated a three party committee to consider the suggestions of Dhar Commission) that rejected the idea of a linguistic reorganization of States in the same year uncertain that such a degree would make free powers of national disintegration and disturb financial recreation, but the public demand for linguistic division was dominating over the committee's idea [3].

In 1952, while addressing the parliament, Jawaharlal Nehru mentioned that the current period for linguistic separation would not be feasible due to which Potti Sriramulu (a freedom fighter who sacrificed his life for Andhra) started fasting to have a separate state for Telegu speaking community. The law-and-order scenario began to deteriorate in several cities and angry mobs started destroying holdings. Nehru eventually agreed upon their demands and accepted their terms. Amidst all the chaos, Sriramulu died on the 58<sup>th</sup> day of fasting [4]. In 1953, Andhra's Telegu-speaking territories were finally separated from Madras State. After the separation of Andhra state there were demands for separation based on linguistic grounds from other parts of the country for which the government appointed another commission led by, K. M. Panikkar, H. N. Kunzru and Fazal Ali recommending the division of India into 16 states and 3 centrally administered areas. In 1956, under the state's reorganization act, the country was divided into 14 states and 6 union territories [2]. In 1961, India had 15 states, 17 from 1961-1971, 22 from 1971-1981, 25 from 1981-1991 and 28 from 1991-2001 respectively. In 2014, Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh forming the 29th state of India [5].

## **2. Literature Review**

In 1930s, the ruling Congress had cleared their intention of making Indian as one by integrating all the states. After Independence, the British exploited pricey states were in a fix as they maintained a disturbed position of not knowing what to follow and who was leading. While the British ruled, these states were a necessary allies to them so they do not let the French overpower. Once the

British left India, the princely states had to settle to the new government that would be in power. There were several princely states that refused accession to Indian union and doubted the Congress leadership. The independent states soon lacked rightful governance and progress in economic development was stunted, thus plebiscite was held wherein 91 percent of people voted to join Congress [6].

Dividing states on basis of language would result in unity of people and witness their collaboration within the administration in larger numbers to ease the communication as common language is understood. Governance would be easier in areas that shared the language and belonged to the same geographical land. Cultural and social affiliations were one of the main reasons why new states were created after independence, people blamed the state government for being biased and complained that all the regions were not developed at same pace and their needs were not met. They believed that overall development of a region with larger geographical spread would slow down and half of it would be neglected by the government [7].

Article 3 in Indian constitution provides for creation of new state in India. In 1953, Andhra Pradesh was carved out of Madras after the State reorganisation commission was formed. In 1956, 14 states and 6 union territories were formed, eventually causing other divisions, in 2000, Uttarakhand of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand of Bihar and Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh were formed leading to ignite the need of division of Andhra Pradesh thus in 2013, a new state of Telangana was likely to be announced by Congress and they will formally endorse the bifurcation. As of 2013, both Telangana and Andhra people said Hyderabad was non-negotiable and either of them were ready to give up on Hyderabad. Telangana was likely to cover 1.14 lakh sq. km., having 9 districts and Andhra plus Rayalseema to cover 1.60 lakh sq. km having 13 districts [8].

The three dimensions of Telangana politics-representation, identity and political participation were said to be ignored by Telangana citizens prior to the state's creation due to the dominance of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema politicians. The post separation politics was assessed in two ways: first, the source(s) of social injustice are eliminated from authority; and second, the source(s) of systematic injustices are ousted from power. Second, there is a new start in politics in the sub-region, which is creating a lot of optimism and energy.

Telangana Rashtra Samithi, the group that spearheaded the Telangana secession movement, has inherited these resources and hopes [9].

The objective of the research paper is to study the separation of states from pre-independence to post-independence. The paper is limited to detailed research of the separation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh on parameters like Employment, Infrastructure growth, Human Development Index (HDI), and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The parameters are compared using data of pre-separation and post separation. The data and interpretations of the paper evolved out of recent media reports and research papers.

### 3. Historical Background of Andhra Pradesh

In 1953, the government separated the Telegu speaking areas from Madras leading to formation of Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Coastal Andhra and Telangana, the three main regions of Andhra Pradesh were not part of it until 1956. Exhibit 1 shows the geographical area, poverty and population density of the three regions *viz.* Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana before merging.

Regions	Geographical area	Poverty	Population density
Coastal Andhra	34%	2 of 9 districts	367/sq. km
Rayalaseema	25%	3 of 4 districts	213/sq. km
Telangana	42%	5 of 10 districts	288/sq. km

**Exhibit 1: The geographical area, poverty and population density of three regions in Andhra Pradesh before merging [10]**

From the Exhibit 1, we can conclude that Telangana has the largest geographical area and has number of poor districts while the population density of Coastal Andhra is the most. Telangana was part of Hyderabad state which was directly administered by the Governor General of India whereas Madras' presidency under the province of British India included Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra [11].

Before the formation of the state Andhra Pradesh as whole, the Gentlemen's agreement (a non-binding, informal and legal agreement between two or more parties) between leaders of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was signed to safeguard the inequity of areas falling into Telangana regions by the government of Andhra Pradesh, following which the State Reorganization Act adhered to the separation of other states based on linguistic parameters. The formation of Andhra Pradesh was a debatable topic, several economists had put forward their opinions, and few believed that small states can be governed better giving examples of how Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were developing positively post separation. After several years, the places under Hyderabad state Nizam ruling areas claimed of having less industrial development and exposure to education comparative to the Andhra region [12].

In 1969, Telangana movement was initiated and the people belonging to Telangana region strongly stated that the government did not adhere to the principles of the Gentlemen's agreement especially with regard to budget allocation, employment, education and industrial development in areas around Hyderabad. Ananthula Madan Mohan founded a party called Telangana Praja Samithi to lead the Telangana agitation. Later in the same year the Prime Minister of India initiated an eight-point plan, it included 5 committees, each assigned to determine financial surplus, Telangana overall development, plan implementation, committee of jurists and committee to look into grievances of public servants respectively [13].

In 1972, to counter the agitation led by Telangana leaders Andhra movement had begun in Andhra and Rayalaseema regions. In 1973, central government came up with a 6-point formula, it included development of the backward areas in Telangana and offered benefits with education and employment for the locals throughout Andhra state. In 1985, Telangana leaders raised their voice claiming that government was not considering people from Telangana region for employment in government sector. In 1999, Congress, the ruling party demanded Telangana's separation from its mother state.

In 2001, the pressure was applied to the party leaders from Telangana thus the Central Congress Committee requested for second State Reorganization of States commission. In 2009, the government parities announced hunger-strike in demand for Telangana but the central government put the matter on hold. The leaders-initiated agitations like Chalo Assembly, million march and general strikes in between 2011 to 2012 [14]. In 2014, with the mutual consent of both

Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party, the Telangana bill was passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha announcing Telangana's bifurcation from Andhra Pradesh and making it the 29<sup>th</sup> State of India. Exhibit 2 shows the geographical area, poverty and population of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation in 2019.

Regions	Geographical area	Poverty	Population
Andhra	1,62,968 km <sup>2</sup>	67.4%	5.4 Crore
Telangana	1,12,077 km <sup>2</sup>	66.5%	4 Crore

**Exhibit 2: The geographical area, poverty and population of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation in 2019 [15]**

The Exhibit 2 infers that Andhra Pradesh has a larger area and a marginally higher poverty rate between both the states.

#### **4. Assessing the Separation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh**

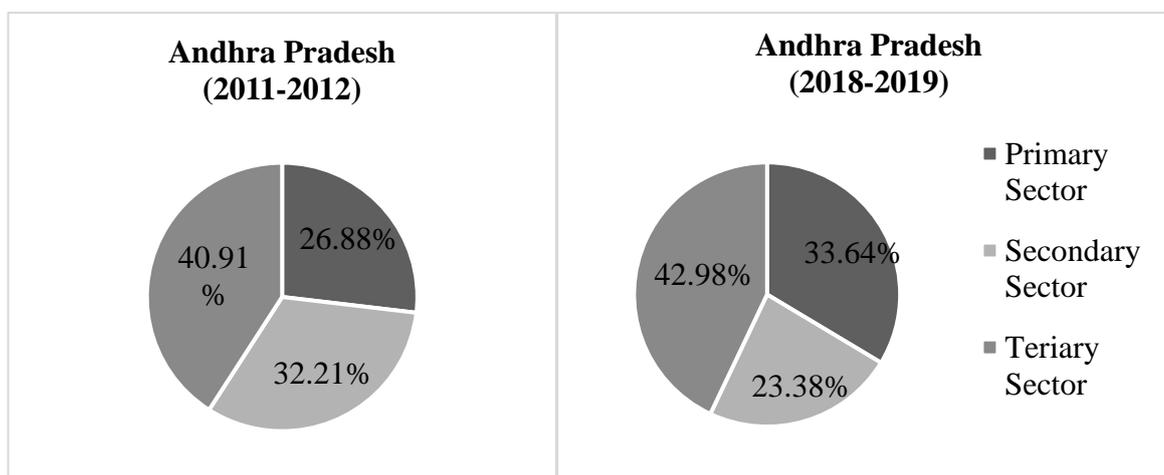
Telangana was the 29th state in June 2014 by dividing Andhra Pradesh's state into two states that are Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Several factors such as language, religion, ethnicity and historical legacy were the reason for the formation of states in India. It is argued that demand for Telangana came due to unequal job opportunities, backwardness of the region and political and cultural dominance of one region over the other. It was questioned if backwardness was the reason for the separation. The districts of Telangana today much better developed even before the formation of the state [16]. For *e.g.*, if you look at three regions of the state-Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema is lagging behind per capita income while the state average is Telangana (with or without Hyderabad) and Coastal Andhra are more than the states average. The pattern is similar if one analyses the contribution of each region to three state economy segments, those are agriculture, industry and services. Coastal Andhra contributes 46.98% to agriculture in the state, 37.16% to industrial output and 39.79% to services. The numbers read 36.43%, 43.18% and 30.91%, respectively, for Telangana. While Rayalaseema are 16.4%, 14.15% and 13.77% respectively in low double digits. However, the per capita income of all will change the picture completely. An examination of the revenue of AP regions in 2012-13 reveals that Telangana (including Hyderabad) has a share of ₹48,000 crore (69%); Rayalaseema, ₹5,000 crore (7%); and

Andhra, ₹17,000 crore (24%), while the share of the population is 40% for Coastal Andhra, 42% for Telangana, and 18% for Rayalaseema. Telangana has been a net gainer of revenue while coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema have had huge net losses [17].

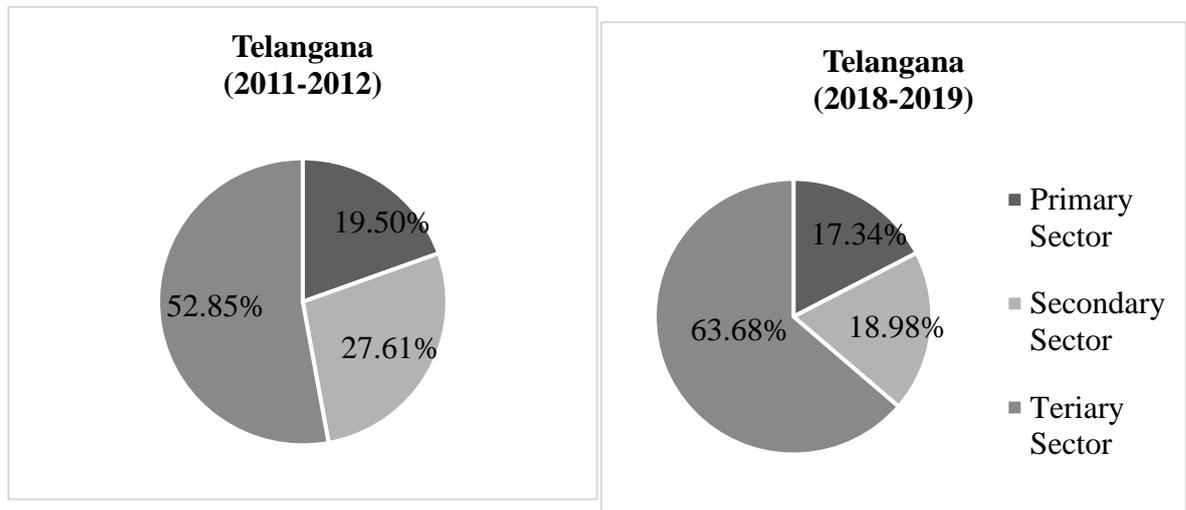
#### 4.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The GSDP is an estimate reflecting the value of all final goods and services produced within the state's geographic boundaries over a given time period, compensated for without duplication. Such economic estimates show the shift in the level of economic growth and the contribution of different sectors towards the overall economy over a time period [18; 19].

The economy is widely divided into three industries, primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector includes crops; livestock; logging and forestry; fishing and aquaculture; and industries of quarrying and mining. The secondary sector includes manufacturing; water supply, gas, construction and electricity. The tertiary sector includes of commercial and repair facilities; restaurants and hotels; transportation, including rail, highway, water, air and transport facilities; storage; broadcasting communication and services; true property, home ownership and professional services; government administration; and other services [20]. The pie charts in Exhibit 3 and 4 shows the distribution of GSDP in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana pre and post bifurcation respectively.



**Exhibit 3: Distribution of GSDP in Andhra Pradesh from 2011-12 and 2018-19 [16, 17]**



**Exhibit 4: Distribution of GSDP in Telangana from 2011-12 and 2018-19 [16, 17]**

Exhibits 3 and 4 infer that in Andhra Pradesh, the primary and tertiary sector has contributed more after the bifurcation while the secondary sector is contributing comparatively lesser. In Telangana there has been a significant increase in the tertiary sector while the contribution of the primary and secondary sector has reduced.

The Exhibit 5 and 6 conveys the GSDP and growth rate of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in current prices and constant prices respectively.

Year	Current Prices (Crore in Indian Rupees)							
	Telangana		Andhra Pradesh		All India		State's Share	
	GSDP	Rate	GSDP	Growth Rate	GDP	Growth Rate	Telangana Share	Andhra Pradesh Share
2011-12	-	-	3,79,402	-	87,36,329	-	-	4.34
2012-13	-	-	4,11,404	8.43	99,44,013	13.80	-	4.14
2013-14	-	-	4,64,272	12.85	1,12,33,522	13.00	-	4.13
2014-15	5,05,849	12.00	5,24,976	13.07	1,24,67,959	11.00	4.06	4.21

<b>2015-16</b>	5,63,356	11.40	6,00,298	14.35	1,37,64,037	10.40	4.09	4.36
<b>2016-17</b>	6,41,985	14.00	6,95,491	15.86	1,52,53,714	10.80	4.21	4.56
<b>2017-18</b>	7,32,657	14.10	8,03,873	15.58	1,67,51,688	9.80	4.37	4.80

**Exhibit 5: GSDP and Growth Rate at Current Prices in Indian Rupees  
[18, 19]**

Year	Constant Prices (Core in Indian Rupees)							
	Telangana		Andhra Pradesh		All India		State's Share	
	GSDP	Growth Rate	GSDP	Growth Rate	GDP	Growth Rate	Telangana Share	Andhra Pradesh Share
<b>2011-12</b>	-	-	3,79,402	-	87,36,329	-	-	4.34
<b>2012-13</b>	-	-	3,80,629	0.32	92,13,017	5.50	-	4.13
<b>2013-14</b>	-	-	4,07,114	6.96	98,01,370	6.40	-	4.15
<b>2014-15</b>	4,16,332	6.80	4,44,564	9.20	1,05,27,674	7.40	3.95	4.22
<b>2015-16</b>	4,52,075	8.60	4,91,697	10.60	1,13,86,145	8.20	3.97	4.32
<b>2016-17</b>	4,97,513	10.10	5,46,104	11.07	1,21,96,006	7.20	4.08	4.48
<b>2017-18</b>		10.40	6,07,388	11.22	1,30,03,897	6.60	4.23	4.67

**Exhibit 6: GSDP and Growth Rate at Constant Price in Indian Rupees  
[18, 19]**

From the advance estimates in Exhibit 5 and 6, GSDP at current prices for the year 2017-18 is estimated to be ₹7.33 lakh crore, as against ₹6.42 lakh crore in the year 2016-17, exhibiting a growth of 14.1% by the State of Telangana. Similarly, GSDP at current prices (Andhra Pradesh) for 2017-18 is expected to be around 8.04 lakh crore compared to around 6.95 lakh crore in 2016-17, with a growth rate of 15.8 percent. [18; 19]. This clearly shows that Andhra Pradesh is having comparatively higher growth than Telangana, the high growth is due to the good performance shown by the majority of economic sectors. Following the state bifurcation, the Telangana state's growth rate was much lower than the average annual growth of All-India. Telangana's share of state GSDP in all-India GSDP in 2011-12 was 4.11 per cent, which fell to 4.02 per cent in 2013-14. But from the year 2014-15 onwards the state's share was increased from

4.06% to 4.37% in the year 2017-18 [18; 19]. The variance in state's GSDP share is currently found to have steep increase, which show the growth rate of the state was higher than the growth rate of All-India.

Over the years, the structure of GSDP has changed considerably. Telangana has seen a decelerating proportion of the primary sector in the GSDP [20]. The agriculture industry encountered a decelerating trend in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, yet it remains a priority industry for the state due to its elevated potential for jobs generation, food safety, inclusiveness and development sustainability, as 55.7% of the population attracts total or partial subsistence from farming in the state [21].

As the government of Andhra Pradesh became more agrarian after the government reorganization in 2014, the agricultural sector's contribution to the new state's Gross Value Added (GVA) was above 30%. According to the 2018-19 Advance estimates, ₹2.88 lakh crore (33.64%) are the contribution from the primary sector (agriculture) at present rates. For the same period, the contribution from the secondary sector (Industrial) stood at ₹1.99 lakh crore (23.38%), while the tertiary sector (services) is ₹3.67 lakh crore (42.98%). For All India, the share of the three wide industries in GVA at current rates is 16.0% in agriculture, 29.8% in industry and 54.2% in services [22].

The per capita GSDP is an indicator of economic success and is also useful in measuring the state's average living standards and economic welfare. It divides the economic output by its population. The GSDP per capita of Telangana for the year 2017-18 is ₹1,75,534 and Andhra Pradesh for the year 2017-18 is ₹1,42,054, which is more than the average national capital ₹1,12,764 in the year 2017-18 [23; 24].

#### **4.2 Human Development Index (HDI)**

Human development is the evolution of people's freedom to live long, healthy and create lives. The HDI is a composite measure which combines three dimensions of development namely-per capita income, longevity and health standards, literacy and education. The HDI measures the status of the region in terms of three dimensions and relates to the well-being, income and economic capabilities of the people [25]. Exhibit 7 represents the values of HDI and the State Rankings.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX						
Sr. No.	Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	State Rank
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.621	0.629	0.639	0.643	20th
2	Telangana	0.647	0.652	0.658	0.661	16th
3	India average	0.618	0.627	0.636	0.639	

**Exhibit 7: Comparison of Human Development Index from 2014-17 in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and India's average [26]**

Exhibit 7 indicates that the average HDI of India was 0.618 in 2014 and increased to 0.643 in 2017. The State of Telangana is ranked 16th as per the HDI of 0.661 in 2017 which is greater than the average HDI of India. Similarly, the state of Andhra Pradesh is ranked 20th with the HDI of 0.643 in 2017, less than the average HDI of India [26]. The value indices of both states have been consistently increasing from the year 2014 to 2017 shows the development in the above three dimensions. This reflects the declining inequalities and convergence of HDI of across the districts of both the States.

### 4.3 Employment

Employment rates are described as a measure of the use of accessible labour resources (individuals accessible for job). They are calculated as the proportion between the employed and the population of working age. Employment rates are vulnerable to the economic cycle, but they are considerably influenced by higher education and income support policies of governments and policies that promote women's employment and disadvantaged groups in the longer term. Employed individuals are those aged 15 or older who report having worked in a gainful job in the past week for at least one hour or who had a job but were absent from work during the reference week. One of the ways to understand the situation of employment in a state is to study the Workers population ratio [27]. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of people employed per thousand people. The Exhibit 8 indicates the worker population ratio for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

		Andhra Pradesh		Telangana
		2015-16	2011-12	2015-16
<b>Rural</b>	Female	57.3	44.6	52.9
	Male	82	58.4	71.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>
<b>Urban</b>	Female	19.8	17.7	22.9

	Male	79.9	60.35	68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>40.47</b>	<b>46.1</b>

**Exhibit 8: Worker Population Ratio for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana [27]**

From Exhibit 8, we can conclude that there has been an increase in the workers population ratio after the bifurcation in Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it is greater in rural regions than in urban regions as per the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for men, women and all individuals. At a moment when unemployment in the nation is close to reaching a record high, Telangana has one of the largest unemployment rates, particularly among young people, according to the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MOSPI)'s 2017-18 PLFS annual report. The unemployment rate in rural and urban Telangana was 6.5% and 9.4% respectively according to this report. The total unemployment rate in the state in 2017-18 was 7.6% [28].

#### **4.4 Infrastructure**

Infrastructure is the basic amenities and structures that serve a country, state, or city including the services and facilities that are essential to the functioning of its economy. Infrastructure comprises of public and private physical developments, such as highways, railways, bridges, dams, electrical grids, sewers and water supply. Since 2014, after the separation of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh has faced many challenges as it lost its economic powerhouse Hyderabad. The government came up with various plans for rapid development if Andhra in various sectors, Infrastructure being one of the major. They came up with a plan of developing its infrastructure in two phases, Phase one's Critical infrastructure Investment plan focused mainly of water pipes, roads, railways and sewerage systems to all the regions of the state. Phase two includes developing all the service indicators throughout the state [29]. The Government determined to build a new capital for Andhra that would change the infrastructure scenario of current Andhra state. Meanwhile in Telangana the reports say that the state spent the highest on infrastructure development. 63% of the allocated budget is assigned for economic development and infrastructure projects while in Andhra it is 33% respectively [30]. Telangana as a state holds the advantage from the beginning because it had a readymade capital with basic necessary ecosystem and infrastructure. Further in this paper we will study about four factors in detail.

#### 4.4.1 Roads

Road Transport is considered to be one amongst the foremost value effective and most popular mode of transport, each for freight and passengers. It includes all the types of roads, signages, structures, electrical systems and makes a way to transport goods and passengers from one region to another thus it is essential for the country's economic growth and social inclusion [31]. The government's new policies regarding increasing private sectors involvement in the road infrastructure has shown a positive growth for the infrastructure sector [32].

In 1998, Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation was established to develop, manage and maintain the roads. Currently, Andhra Pradesh is bearing well connected road networks having 1,23,334 kms as the total road length. 16 National Highways ranging up to 1000 kms run parallel to the coastline [33]. Currently, Telangana is bearing road network of 26,935 kms in total, after the separation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in the year 2014, the newly formed Telangana government planned upon the infrastructure development to boost the state's economy and well-being of the people. Road network being major among them and claimed that the Government of India is backing for development and maintenance of National Highways and State Highways falling under the region [34].

#### 4.4.2 Railways

Indian Railways is the driving force behind growth of the nation, offering the wheels of industrial and economic progress mobility. This ethos is embodied by South Central Railway (SCR) in serving and controlling fields. The zone includes Telangana State and Andhra Pradesh. The railways have made an immense contribution to socio-economic growth, doing their utmost in passenger and freight transport.

In the last five years, Telangana has witnessed the greatest period of rail growth. This represents the rise in capital investments from the average grant of 934 crore in 2014-18 to 1,813 crore in 2018-19, an increase of 94%. The rail network has extended with 159 kms of new lines and 48 km of Doubling and Tripling. This thrust of infrastructure involves rapid monitoring of other works including enhancing capacity. In Andhra Pradesh the capital investments increased from 886 crore between 2009-14 to 2,830 crore in 2014-19, there was an increase of 219%. Three hundred km of new lines and 132 kms of Doubling and Tripling have extended the rail network. The total rail network of Andhra Pradesh is 2660 kms [35].

#### 4.4.3 Irrigation

Irrigation is the sector that has an effect on rural livelihoods in terms of increased agricultural output. It is one of the most critical inputs required at critical stages of plant growth to boost the productivity of the land. Agriculture cannot be conceived in dry and unpredictable regions of the distribution of rainfall without irrigation. Three big Indian rivers, the Godavari, Tungabhadra and Krishna, pass through both the states in order to increase the region under irrigation. Channels, tanks, tube wells, dug wells are major sources of irrigation in the state. The separation of two states led to division of assets including river waters which was among the primary areas of awareness for the government during the separation [36].

Before the separation, thousands of tanks built during the Kakatiya period were intentionally ignored. High dependence on wells had an adverse effect on groundwater levels, which is why there was a need to increase the state's sources of tank and canal irrigation. The Government had therefore launched "Kakatiya Mission" to revive the irrigation of tanks. Irrigation Department's main objective in Telangana after separation was to make the irrigation potential in drought-prone areas, upland areas and current maintenance will boost the efficiency of agriculture per unit of water with increased water consumption power. In Telangana, agriculture currently accounts for only 17.34 percent of total income in the Telangana region, but remains the basis for almost 55.7 percent of the population's survival [37].

As part of the existing schemes, the State of Andhra Pradesh is allocated 512.04 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) of Krishna Waters and also has the right to use the remaining water to the extent feasible. Andhra Pradesh State has taken up four projects-Telugu Ganga, Handri Niva Srujala Sravanthi, Galeru Nagari and Veligonda dependent on surplus water as per the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and are in advanced completion level [38]. Exhibit 9 shows the net area irrigated state wise canals, tanks, wells and other sources from 2010-16.

<b>Net area under irrigation by sources in '000 hectares</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>
<b>Canals</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	1747	1818	1265	1429	1428	1080
Telangana				290	173	52

<b>Tanks</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	650	550	503	340	293	363
Telangana				230	97	112
<b>Wells</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2461	2545	2644	1120	1079	1192
Telangana				1712	1413	1287
<b>Other sources</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	176	178	162	124	125	106
Telangana				57	42	33

**Exhibit 9: Net area under irrigation by canals, tanks, wells and other sources from 2010-16 [39]**

The Exhibit 9 infers that the canals and wells are the primary sources of irrigation in Andhra Pradesh. In Telangana, the primary source of irrigation are wells. The Kakatiya mission has rejuvenated the number of tanks in Telangana. 'Mission Bhageeratha' has been launched to improve drinking water supply to all villages via a centre water system. This is a large-scale project that will see massive water pipelines built across the state. When done, this project is expected to make Telangana's right to drinking water a reality. Because of the abundance but non-use of water in the Krishna and Godavari rivers, Telangana would be the first state that can provide potable drinking water to all households at an affordable price and provide 24/7 service of drinking water in all rural communities.

## 5. Conclusion

India witnessed the division from 15 states to 28 from 1947 to 2000 and Telangana being the 29th in 2014. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separation happened due to various reasons. The factors that mostly contribute to the demands for redistribution of states is a sense of strong regional solidarity that is stronger than sub-national identity, compounded by unequal economic conditions leading to broad and easily discernible inequalities in growth, then there's a perceived accumulation of political power with an established political elite. These states will only succeed if these demands are achieved.

In this research paper, we argue that the TRS government has fulfilled the political and psychological needs of the people for acknowledgment of their identity in the newly created state of Telangana so far. It must, however, face

the burden of supplying the residents with the material advantages that come with becoming a separate state. Education, irrigation, and agriculture are only a few of the advantages. The formation of the new states in 2014 came up with some set of policies that brought necessary changes. The % GSDP growth rate of Telangana, as well as Andhra Pradesh, was studied to be increasing over the years. There has been a growth in the Human Development Index and the infrastructure sector has had a positive impact on both the states while the employment rate has declined. In Andhra Pradesh the primary and tertiary sector has contributed more to the growth after the bifurcation while the secondary sector is contributing comparatively lesser. In Telangana there has been a significant increase in the tertiary sector while the contribution of the primary and secondary sector has reduced. Telangana is primarily an agricultural state, so the needs of the different segments of the population who rely on agriculture are critical. Since most agriculture in the new state is dependent on rain, and having irrigation facilities poses significant challenges. The TRS government made a positive start by completing the de-silting of irrigation tanks throughout the state by 'Mission Kakatiya'. The government has attempted to revitalise tank irrigation through this initiative by de-silting and redeveloping all of the state's irrigation reservoirs. This was a significant step forward in solving the agricultural and irrigation issues.

Considering our case, smaller states are easier to manage and give a chance for the leaders of all communities to take a part in government formation. Separation makes the process of distribution of funds for sectors that require development easier to implement and execute the projects. One of the major reasons for the success of state is good governance. Thus, the ruling parties should come up with initiative/ schemes for the growth. While for the other states the factors for the demand for separation and development post-separation may vary.

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