



Research Paper

VARIOUS FACETS OF TELANGANA STATE

Kavitha Toran

Department of Geoinformatics

PG Centre, Bhiknoor

Telangana University

Telangana State.

INTRODUCTION

Telangana is one of the 31 states in India, located in the southern India. Telangana has an area of 114,840 square kilometres (44,340 sq mi), and a population of 35,193,978 (2011 census), making it the twelfth largest state in India, and the twelfth most populated state in India. Its major cities include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Khammam and Karimnagar. Telangana is bordered by the states of Maharashtra to the North and North-West, Chhattisgarh to the North, Karnataka to the West, and Andhra Pradesh to the East and South. Telangana acquired its identity as the Telugu speaking region of the princely state of Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam of Hyderabad, joining the Union of India in 1948. In 1956, the Hyderabad state was dissolved as part of the linguistic reorganisation of states and Telangana was merged with former Andhra State to form Andhra Pradesh, following a movement for separation.



HISTORY

During its history, Telangana was governed by many rulers, including the Satavahana dynasty (230 BCE to 220 CE), the Kakatiya Dynasty (1083–1323), the Musunuri Nayaks (1326–1356) the Delhi Sultanate, the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1512), Qutb Shahi dynasty (1512–1687), Mughal Empire (1687–1724) and Asaf Jahi Dynasty (1724–1948)

When India became independent from the British Empire in 1947, the Nizam of Hyderabad did not want to merge with the Indian Union and wanted to remain independent. The Government of India annexed Hyderabad State on 17 September 1948 after a military operation called **Operation Polo**. It appointed a civil servant, M. K.Vellodi, as first chief minister of Hyderabad State on 26 January 1950. He administered the state with the help of English educated bureaucrats from the Madras and Bombay states, which were familiar with British systems of administration unlike the bureaucrats of Hyderabad state that used a completely different administrative system. This gave rise to the Mulki Movement. **The Telangana Rebellion** was a peasant revolt supported by the communists. It originated in the Telangana regions of the Hyderabad state between 1946 and 1951, led by the Communist Party of India (CPI). The violent phase of the movement ended after the Government of India's Operation polo.

In December 1953, **the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)** was appointed to form states on a linguistic basis. Following this **Gentlemen's agreement**, the central government established the unified state of Andhra Pradesh on 1 November 1956. There have been several movements to revoke the merger of Telangana and Andhra, major ones occurring in 1969, 1972, and 2009. The movement for a new state of Telangana gained momentum over the decades.

In February 2014, Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 bill was passed by the Parliament of India for the formation of Telangana state comprising ten districts from North-Western Andhra Pradesh. The bill received the assent of the President and published in the Gazette on 1 March 2014. **The state of Telangana was officially formed on 2 June 2014**. Sri. Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao was elected as the first Chief Minister of Telangana, following elections in which the Telangana Rashtra Samithi party secured majority. Hyderabad will remain as the joint capital of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for a period of 10 years.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF TELANGANA

Telangana is situated on the Deccan Plateau, in the central stretch of the eastern seaboard of the Indian Peninsula. It covers **114,840 square kilometres** (44,340 sq mi).

❖ CLIMATE

Telangana is a **semiarid area** and has a predominantly **hot and dry climate**.

- Summers start in March, and peak in May with average high temperatures in the 42 °C (108 °F) range.
- The monsoon arrives in June and lasts until September with about 755 mm (29.7 inches) of precipitation.
- A dry, mild winter starts in late November and lasts until early February with little humidity and average temperatures in the 22–23 °C (72–73 °F) range.

❖ SOILS

Telangana covers a variety of soil types which cover Chalkas, Red sandy soils, Dubbas, Deep Red Loamy soils, Very deep B.C. Soils, Red earths with loamy sub-soils.



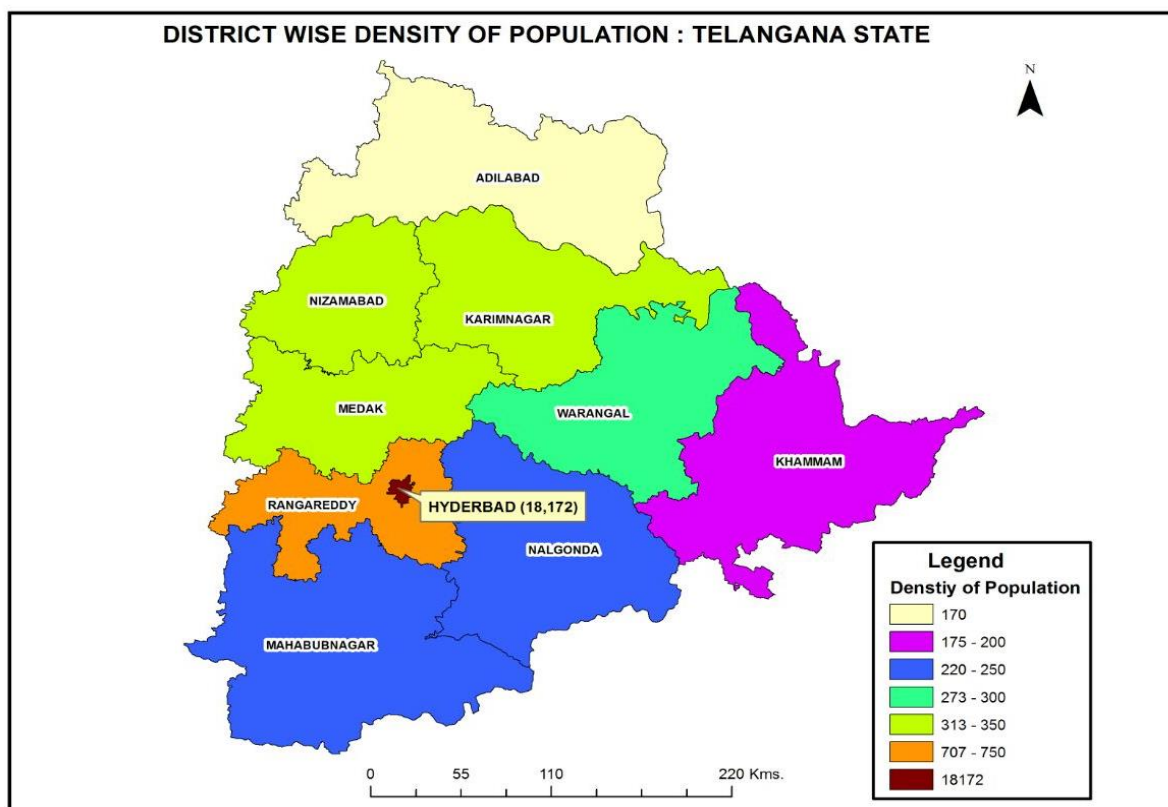
❖ VEGETATION

The Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests eco-region covers much of the state, including Hyderabad. The characteristic vegetation is woodlands of *Hardwickia binata* and *Albizia amara*. Over 80% of the original forest cover has been cleared for agriculture, timber harvesting, or cattle grazing, but large blocks of forest can be found in Nagarjuna Sagar- Srisailem Tiger Reserve and elsewhere. The more humid Eastern Highlands moist deciduous forests cover the Eastern Ghats in the eastern part of the state.

CULTURAL ASPECTS OF TELANGANA

❖ DEMOGRAPHY

- The religious makeup of Telangana is about 85% Hindus, 12.7% Muslims, and 1.3% Christians, and 0.9% others. Telugu and Urdu are the official languages of Telangana.
- About 77% of the population of Telangana speak Telugu, 12% speak Urdu, and 13% speak other languages. Before 1948, Urdu was the official language of Hyderabad State due to a lack of Telugu language educational institutions. After 1948, once Hyderabad State joined the new Republic of India, Telugu became the language of government, and as Telugu was introduced as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges, the use of Urdu among non-Muslims decreased. The Urdu spoken in Telangana is called Hyderabad Urdu, which in itself is a dialect of the larger Dakhini Urdu dialects of South India. Although the language is orally spoken by most Hyderabad Muslims, the language in a literary context has long been lost, and standard Urdu is used.
- According to the 2011 census, Telangana's literacy rate is 66.46%. Male literacy and female literacy are 74.95% and 57.92% respectively. Hyderabad district leading with 80.96% and Mahabubnagar district at the bottom with 56.06%.



❖ CULTURE

Telangana culture combines cultural customs from Persian traditions, embedded during rule of the region by the Moghuls, Qutub Shahis and Nizams, with prominent and predominantly south Indian traditions and customs. The State has a rich tradition in classical music, painting and folk arts such as Burra katha, Shadow Puppet show, and Perini Shiva Tandavam, Gusadi Dance, Kolatam.

In Deccan region one can witness the vibrant blend of Telugu culture existing from the times of Satavahanas (230 BCE-220 CE) and Kakatiyas (1175-1324 CE) and Persian traditions from the Mughals and Nizams (1724-1948) who ruled before and during the reign of British imperialism respectively. While Telugu is the predominant language with 76% of the people speaking it, Urdu (12%) and other languages (12%) are also quite common in this region. Before 1948, Urdu was the official language of the princely state of Hyderabad and it was the common dialect among the elite of Telangana. However, Telugu became the official language and was introduced as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges after Hyderabad joined the Indian Union, following which the use of Urdu among non-Muslim was reduced.

ECONOMY OF TELANGANA

The Economy of Telangana is mainly driven by **agriculture**. Two important rivers of India, the Godavari and Krishna, flow through the state, providing irrigation. There are many multistate **irrigation projects** in development, including Godavari River Basin Irrigation Projects and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, the **world's highest masonry dam**. The state has also started to focus on the fields of information technology and biotechnology. Telangana is one of top IT exporting states of India. There are 68 **Special Economic Zones** in the state. Telangana is a mineral rich state, with coal reserves at Singareni Collieries Company.

Several major manufacturing and services industries are in operation mainly around Hyderabad. Automobiles and auto components industry, spices, mines and minerals, textiles and apparels, pharmaceutical, horticulture, poultry farming are the **main industries** in Telangana. In terms of services, **Hyderabad is usually nicknamed as Cyberabad** due to its Information Technology foray and location of major software industries in the city.

Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC) is a state government agency which promotes tourism in Telangana. **Hydel and Thermal power projects** in the state meets the power requirements of the State. **Roads** (Mahatma Gandhi Bus Station-MGBS, Jubilee Bus station) **Railways** (South Central Railway-SCR) and **Airport** (Shamshabad International Airport) also play a vital role in the growth and development of our Economy.

CONCLUSION

The Telangana State is the new born state with recently divided 31 districts. It is self-sustained with natural and financial resources. As the state formed has gone through different facets, now it's the responsibility of each and every individual to focus on the development of Telangana Region. Even the Government is focussing on the development of education, service sector, employment services, development of Industries, different schemes for growth of women, old age people, backward people, etc. So as the citizens we need to support and put our hand in making our Telangana as a Golden Telangana.

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