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KOTHAPALLI JAYASHANKAR'S ROLE OF TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

Kothapalli Jayashankar popularly called Professor Jayashankar (6 August 1934 – 21 June 2011) turned into an Indian educational and Social Activist. He turned into a main ideologue of Telangana Movement. He has been preventing for a separate state considering that 1952. He regularly said that unequal distribution of river water turned into the foundation reason of separate Telangana movement. He turned into the previous Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University and an activist with inside the Separate Telangana Movement. Prof. Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) named in honour and reminiscence of Professor Jayashankar, is the simplest Farm University of Telangana country which got here into being withinside the occasion of the bifurcation from Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University. Labored as essential in CKM arts and technological know-how university Warangal.

He became related to the Telangana motion efforts to reap statehood for Telangana in view that 1952, declaring with Non-Mulki pass returned and Idli Sambar pass returned motion. He desired the "Puri Muttur" to populate the lands of Telangana. In 1969 Jayashankar fashioned a robust group with approximately ten members, in session with Prof. RawadaSatyannarayana, to make a contribution as intellectuals at some point of the combat for Telangana and now no longer be Silent Spectators any more. To call some of them are Prof. Anand Rao Thota, Prof. Parmaji and Prof. Sreedhara Swamy. While lots of them died, of them are thankfully alive and that they now are Prof. Parmaki and Prof. Sreedhara Swamy. Sreedhar become Jayashankar's adolescence classmate, an exceptional pal and nicely wisher, each of them studied in Warangal, did MA collectively at Benaras Hindu University. Prof. Sreedhara Swamy, he become very lively at some point of formation of Telangana State and become awarded, "Uttama Vidya Vetha" through Hon'ble Chief Minister, Telanagana, Sri. KCR at some point of first anniversary birthday party of formation of Telangana for the big contribution he did as a Teacher for Telangana. On 30 July 2013, the Congress Working Committee unanimously passed a resolution to recommend the formation of a separate Telangana state. After various stages the bill was placed in the Parliament of India in February 2014. 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 northwestern Andhra Pradesh. The bill received the assent of the President and published in the Gazette on 1st March, 2014.

Keywords: Professor Jaya Shankar, Telangana Movement, Telangana State.

Introduction

According to Professor Jayashankar only 20% of the total Government employees, less than 10% of employees in the secretariat, and less than 5% of department heads in the Andhra Pradesh government are from Telangana; those from other regions make up the bulk of employment. He also alleged that the state was represented by Telangana chief ministers for only 6 1/2 years out of over five decades of its existence, with no chief minister from the region being in power continuously for more than 2 1/2 years. As per Srikrishna committee on Telangana, Telangana held the position of CM for 10.5 years while Seema-Andhra region held it for 42 years.

Telnagana Movement of Professor Jaya Shankar

As a young student of intermediate, he walked out of his class in protest against state reorganisation in 1952. He also started in a bus to participate in 1952 Mulkhi Agitation. Then, in 1962, he was part of a campaign which rocked the region. He joined the movement for a separate Telangana state in 1952, when he was a student leader.

As a lecturer, in 1968, he participated in the revived agitation. He carried out his struggle for Telangana through research and academic studies, and by educating people on the cause. He is known as the original Telangana ideologue. He led several agitations since 1962, transforming into a mass movement after 1969 agitation.

He was associated with the Telangana movement efforts to obtain statehood for Telangana since 1952, stating with Non-Mulki go back and Idli Sambar go back movement. He wanted the "Puri Muttur" to populate the lands of Telangana. In 1969 Jayashankar formed a strong team with about ten members, in consultation with Prof. RawadaSatyannarayana, to contribute as intellectuals during the fight for Telangana and not be Silent Spectators any more. To name a few of them are Prof. Anand Rao Thota, Prof. Parmaji and Prof. Sreedhara Swamy. While many of them died, two of them are fortunately alive and they now are Prof. Parmaki and Prof. Sreedhara Swamy. Sreedhar was Jayashankar's childhood classmate, a best friend and well-wisher, both of them



studied in Warangal, did MA together at Benaras Hindu University. Prof. Sreedhara Swamy he was very active during formation of Telangana State and was awarded, "Uttama Vidya Vetha" by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Telanagana, Sri. KCR during first anniversary celebration of formation of Telangana for the immense contribution he did as a Teacher for Telangana.

Prof. Jayashankar then started Telangana Janasabha. It was banned by the Indian government. He authored a large number of articles and research papers, in English and Telugu, on various aspects of the Telangana Problem.

He was instrumental in forming the Telangana Development Forum (TDF, USA) in 1999. He was invited by the American Telugu Association (ATA) US, to speak about the Problems of regional disparities in Andhra Pradesh in July 2000 and July 2002. He was invited by the Telangana Development Forum (TDF) USA to give a series of lectures on various facets of the Telangana Movement in ten major cities of the United States during July/August 2000.

At the time of his death, he was the Chairman of Centre for Telangana Studies which is engaged in research and publication relating to problems of Telangana. He is the founder member of Telangana Aikya Vedika and was on its Executive Committee. It was Jayashankar who offered lime juice to the TRS president when the latter broke his famous fast for Telangana in December 2009. He used to say about Telangana people Etti kaina, Matti kainamanodeundala meaning, for lighting the pyre or for farming, it should be our people.

Telangana Maha Sabha

The Telangana Maha Sabha was the next step in organizing intellectuals into a single platform. It was a peoples' assembly organized at Suryapeta in the Nalgonda district on 11 April 1997, which was led by Maroju Veeranna. The songs sung by Belli Lalitha at this platform brought her into the limelight with the Telangana community. This platform questioned the authority of higher castes over the lower castes to subjugate them. The speakers like Prof. Jayshankar, GadeInnaiah, Dushcherla Satyanarayana and Mandali Satyanarayana were the eminent speakers who demanded a separate Telangana state. The main demands put forward were the formation of Telangana with 10 districts, stoppage to construction of Polavaram and Pulichinthala projects, distribution of surplus land to poor, an end to extrajudicial killings in the name of Naxalites, ban on privatization of public property and more.

According to the Backward Regions Grant Fund 2009–10, 13 backward districts are located in Andhra Pradesh: nine (all except Hyderabad) are from Telangana and the rest are from other regions. Proponents of a separate Telangana state feel that the agreements, plans, and assurances from the legislature and Lok Sabha over the last fifty years have not been honoured, and as a consequence Telangana has remained neglected, exploited, and backward. They allege that the experiment to remain as one state has proven to be a futile exercise and that separation is the best solution.

The people of Telangana are once again restive, reiterating their demand for a separate state. The demand of the people of this region for a separate state is not a new development. It was voiced much before the formation of Andhra Pradesh and continues to be raised even thereafter. The reason for the opposition of people of Telangana to join Visalandhra (metamorphosed to Andhra Pradesh) was fear of neglect and injustice in the enlarged state and the reason for their refusal to continue in the present state is the actual experience of becoming victims of neglect and injustice. The States Reorganization Commission (SRC) set up by the government of India in early 50s to examine the question of reorganization of states of the country was, in fact, not in favour of merging the Telangana region with the then Andhra state. After a very careful examination of the issues involved the SRC recommended: It will be in the interest of Andhra as well as Telangana if, for the present, the Telangana area is constituted into a separate state which may be known as the Hyderabad state, with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general elections likely to be held in or about 1961, if by two-thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad state expresses itself in favour of such unification".

The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956, which was an assurance of fair play given to the people of Telangana to facilitate the formation of Andhra Pradesh, was scuttled the very same day on which the state was born, by the very same "Gentlemen" who were signatories to the agreement. The result was a massive revolt of the people of the region in 1968-69 demanding separation of Telangana from the state of Andhra Pradesh. It has come to be known as Jai Telangana Movement.

The governments of the time in the state and at the centre then woke up and tried (or pretended) to undo the damage done to the region. The first step taken in that direction was the All-Party Accord of January 1969 arrived at a meeting of the leaders of all political parties in the state convened by the then chief minister Brahmananda Reddy. But it was shelved in less than six months' time. Thereafter, a couple of packages were announced by the prime minister of the time, Indira Gandhi, styled as Eight Point Formula and Five Point Formula. When the modalities of giving effect to these packages were being worked out the supreme court of India gave a historic judgement validating, what were then known as, Mulki Rules. This judgement upheld the rule of reserving employment and



educational opportunities available in Telangana exclusively for the residents of this region. But the political elite of Andhra region did not digest these corrective measures. The result was another agitation for a separate state, and this time for a separate Andhra state. It is referred to as Jai Andhra Movement.

Role of Intellectuals contributions of Keshav Rao Jadhav and K Jayashankar need special mention. After the failure of the 1969 movement, when Telangana politicians virtually gave up the demand for a separate state for about three decades, these intellectuals continued to defend the idea. Jadhav, who taught at Osmania University, was actively associated with the 1969 movement. Unable to accept the accommodative politics of the TPS leadership, he began organising alternative political platforms to achieve a separate Telangana state. After the TPS merged with the Congress, he worked among students, mentoring the Telangana Liberation Students' Organisation (TLSO) and the Telangana Students' Federation. Jayashankar, who held high academic positions in and outside AP, became an ideologue and strategist of the TRS. His close association with Osmania and Kakatiya Universities enabled him to influence several Telangana intellectuals and students through his persuasive talks and writings.

Grievances of Telangana Proponents

Telangana is the largest single region of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh state covering 41.47 per cent of its total area is inhabited by 40.54 per cent of the state's population, contributes about 76 per cent to the state's revenues (excluding central government contribution). From Central Govt: 19.86 per cent, From Telangana: 61.47 per cent (including 37.17 % from Hyderabad), From Andhra: 14.71, From Rayalaseema: 3.90 per cent. Among others, alleged injustices in water, budget allocations, and jobs are the grievances cited by Telangana proponents. Telangana supporters cite that the majority of water supply is from the Telangana region, yet canal irrigation disproportionately benefits the Coastal Andhra region with relative underdevelopment of Telangana. In addition, the share of education funding for Telangana ranges from 9.86 per cent in government aided primary schools to government degree colleges which has a share of 37.85 per cent. Above numbers include the expenditure in Capital Hyderabad. In addition, budget allocations to Telangana are generally less than 1/3 of total Andhra Pradesh budget. In addition, there are allegations that the Telangana budget is being misappropriated. Telangana proponents cite that only 20 per cent of total Government employees, less than 10 per cent employees.

In fact, it is the students' agitation that has brought the Telangana movement back into the limelight, even if KCR's fast was the trigger. "Till KCR broke his fast momentarily the pro-Telangana students' protests were in his support. Then things changed dramatically and drastically and students took the lead which was unprecedented," says TRS ideologue Prof K Jaishankar.

Teaching career

Professor Jayashankar was Registrar of the then Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) before being appointed Vice-chancellor of Kakatiya University in 1991.

- (i) Taught Economics and supervised research at Doctoral Level.
- (ii) Made in-depth studies on the problems emanating from regional disparities in the levels of development with special reference to A.P.
- (iii) Has to his credit a large number of papers published in the areas of Economic Development and Educational Economics.

Positions held

- Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University, Warangal (1991–94)
- Registrar of Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad (1982–91)
- Registrar of Kakatiya University, Warangal (1979–81)
- Principal of CKM College, Warangal (1975–79)
- Board of Governors: Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad
- Board of Governors: Regional Engineering College, Warangal
- Planning Board: Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala
- Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education
- Search Committee: For appointing the Vice-Chancellor of Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad
- Several Working Groups: Constituted by the University Grants Commission
- Senate: Osmania University, Hyderabad
- Academic Council: Osmania University, Hyderabad
- Senate: Kakatiya University, Warangal
- Academic Council: Kakatiya University, Warangal
- Academic Senate: Kakatiya University, Warangal



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- Governing Body: SLNS College, Bhongir (also was its chairman)
- Governing Body: Lal Bahadur College, Warangal
- Governing Body: Sardar patel College, Secunderabad
- Advisory Board: Life Insurance Corporation of India

Organizational

- President, and also general secretary: Government College Teachers' Association, A.P.
- General secretary: Telangana Government College Teachers' Association
- Member of the National Executive: All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations
- Started Telangana Regional Teachers Union in May, 2000. (TRTU).

Death

He died on 21 June 2011, 11.15 AM after battling stomach cancer. He did not marry and remained a bachelor all his life.

Conclusion

Future development in Telangana will happen very fast. Once our share of the water is clear we will have freedom in terms of water resources. We will punish in autonomy. We are begging in the rule of others. Leaving aside the matter of big projects for a while, there were a lot of chain ponds in Telangana during the Nizam period. Destroyed them on purpose. When it comes to Telangana, these ponds must be restored first. All may not be possible, However, if these are improved, the rural system will become greener. During the Nizam period, both education and medicine were free. However, they destroyed all of them. Development is called but will they build a single hospital or college here? Especially when there is no shortage of resources. Now they are moving them at will, illegally. We will use our paise after the formation of Telangana.

Most important of all is that governments have destroyed the democratic culture in the region. Created havoc in the name of suppressing movements. At the foot is the police realm. That is why the culture of democracy must be re-established. If that happened then we would all be in big trouble. All this is possible in Telangana because there is that consciousness in the people of Telangana.

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