

History of the Telangana Movement

Quick Revision • Key Dates & Events

Compiled by: Shiva Shankara Vara Prasad — 2023 Batch SI

SkillTop.in Premium Mock Test Series

- ◆ Premium mock tests built to the real Telangana Police exam standard
- ◆ Detailed explanation with source reference for every question
- ◆ All India Rank, performance analysis & weak-area report
- ◆ Section-wise tests on Telangana Movement History + full-length grand tests

Enrol now → www.skilltop.in

Year / Date	Event
1888	Mir Mahbub Ali Khan issued a firman for the first time referring to the Mulki rules.
1919	Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a firman on the Mulki rules. The conditions laid down in it became famous as the Hyderabad Civil Service Rules.
1933	Mir Osman Ali Khan issued a firman on the Mulki rules for the second time.
1934	The Nizam Subjects League was formed to protect the locals of Hyderabad. It gave the slogan "Hyderabad for Hyderabadis".
1935	The League was renamed the Nizam Mulki League. Nawab Mir Nizamat Jung was its president.
27 April 1947	The Hyderabad Public Service Commission was established (abolished after Operation Polo).
13–17 September 1948	Operation Polo / Police Action took place. Hyderabad was merged into the Indian Union.
18 September 1948 – December 1949	J.N. Chaudhari served as the Military Governor of Hyderabad.
6 February 1949	J.N. Chaudhari's firman was issued.
November–December 1949	The Pandit Sundarlal Committee was appointed to inquire into the excesses under J.N. Chaudhari in Hyderabad.
26 January 1950 – 6 March 1952	M.K. Vellodi served as the civilian Chief Minister of Hyderabad.
1950	The first Visalandhra Mahasabha was held at Warangal under the presidency of Hayagreevachari.
February 1952	The first general elections were held in India.

Year / Date	Event
6 March 1952	Burgula Ramakrishna Rao was sworn in by Mir Osman Ali Khan as the first democratically elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad State.
6 March 1952 – 31 October 1956	Burgula Ramakrishna Rao served as Chief Minister of Hyderabad.
26 July 1952	Warangal students launched the Non-Mulki (Gair Mulki) agitation.
28 July 1952	An action committee was formed at Warangal with Buchaiah as convener.
3–4 September 1952	The City College incident: several students died in police firing in and around City College.
9 September 1952	The Pingali Jaganmohan Reddy Committee was appointed to inquire into the City College police firing.
September 1952	G. Ramachari (MLA, Chincholi) founded the Hyderabad Hita Rakshana Samithi.
28 December 1952	P. Jaganmohan Reddy submitted his report.
1 October 1953	Andhra State was formed (Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu – CM).
22 December 1953	The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was set up under Syed Fazal Ali; other members were H.N. Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar.
June 1954	The second Visalandhra Mahasabha was held in Hyderabad under the presidency of Sri Sri.
1955	Work on the Nagarjuna Sagar Project began (completed in 1967).
30 September 1955	The SRC submitted its report.
December 1955	B.R. Ambedkar wrote 'Thoughts on Linguistic States', giving his views on the SRC report and the formation of smaller states.
20 February 1956	The Gentlemen's Agreement was signed between Andhra and Telangana leaders in Delhi.
1 November 1956	Andhra Pradesh was formed; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy became its first Chief Minister.
1957	Parliament enacted the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act for Telangana.
1960	The Telangana Regional Committee was constituted with 20 members under K. Achyuta Reddy.
1960–62	Damodaram Sanjivayya was appointed Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
1961	K.V. Ranga Reddy was appointed the first Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
1962	Damodaram Sanjivayya resigned as Chief Minister on being appointed national Congress president. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, then Congress president, became Chief Minister for a second term.
1962–64	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy served as Chief Minister. He resigned in 1964 after the Supreme Court struck down the Kurnool private bus route order, and Kasu Brahmananda Reddy became Chief Minister. Both were accused of neglecting Telangana.
1966	Telugu replaced Urdu as the official language of Andhra Pradesh.

Year / Date	Event
1967	Marri Chenna Reddy was elected MLA and later became a Union Minister. Vandemataram Ramachandra Rao filed a case in the High Court alleging that he had won by rigging.
26 April 1968	The High Court declared Marri Chenna Reddy's election void; he resigned as Union Minister.
5 January 1969	Protests broke out over non-local appointments at the Kothagudem Thermal Power Station. A labour leader named Krishna began a hunger strike.
8 January 1969	A student, Ravindranath, began a hunger strike at Palvancho, Khammam, demanding implementation of the safeguards — marking the start of the Telangana agitation.
12 January 1969	A general body meeting of all college student unions was held at Osmania University.
13 January 1969	Three organisations were formed: 1. Telangana Students' Action Committee – Mallikarjun Rao; 2. Telangana Parirakshana Samithi – Venkatrama Reddy; 3. Telangana Parirakshana Committee – Katam Lakshminarayana.
18 January 1969	Police lathi-charge and tear gas were used in Hyderabad for the first time.
19 January 1969	An all-party meeting was held at Ananda Nilayam, Begumpet.
21–22 January 1969	G.O. 36 was issued, stating that non-locals would be sent back to their regions by 28 February 1969.
24 January 1969	A young man named Shankar died in police firing at Sadasivpet — the first martyr of the Telangana agitation.
28 January 1969	A conference of the Telangana Vimochana Udyama Samithi was held under Kaloji Narayana Rao.
3 February 1969	High Court single judge Chinnappa Reddy struck down G.O. 36.
17 February 1969	The Supreme Court stayed the High Court verdict.
20 February 1969	A High Court division bench held that the Mulki rules were constitutional, but that non-Mulkis could not be sent back.
8–9 March 1969	The Reddy Hostel conference was held under the presidency of Smt. Sadalakshmi.
17 March 1969	Teachers and employees observed 'Telangana Struggle Day' (also observed on 15 April) — Democracy Protection Day.
25 March 1969	The Telangana People's Convention, led by Madan Mohan, became the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS).
29 March 1969	The Supreme Court struck down G.O. 36. The government then set up a legal experts' committee under Wanchoo.
30 March 1969	Konda Lakshman Bapuji formed the separate Telangana Congress Samithi.
4 April 1969	Police firing at Secunderabad; the agitation turned violent thereafter.
11 April 1969	Indira Gandhi announced the Eight-Point Formula.
1 May 1969	May Day was observed as Telangana Demands Day.

Year / Date	Event
17 May 1969	Telangana Martyrs' Day was observed.
3–4 June 1969	Indira Gandhi made a midnight visit to Hyderabad (Home Minister Y.B. Chavan also came).
20–25 June 1969	Satyagraha was observed across Telangana.
27 June 1969	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy offered to resign as Chief Minister, but the high command rejected it.
July 1969	Jalagam Vengala Rao became Home Minister.
10 July 1969	Kaloji Narayana Rao called for the observance of Telangana Safeguards Day (Black Flag Day).
12 July 1969	Telangana Flag Day was observed.
November 1969	The agitation began to subside and a call to withdraw it was announced.
1970	The Telangana agitation came to a complete end.
June 1970	TPS candidate Nagam Krishna defeated Gurumurthy in the Khairatabad by-election.
November 1970	TPS candidate Madan Mohan defeated V.B. Raju in the Siddipet by-election.
December 1970	TPS emerged as a full-fledged political party.
1971	The Telangana Praja Samithi under Marri Chenna Reddy won 10 MP seats (TPS polled 47% of the votes). Chenna Reddy later merged TPS with the Congress.
18 September 1971	TPS merged with the Congress.
25 September 1971	P.V. Narasimha Rao became Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh — the first Chief Minister from Telangana.
31 January 1972	Begumpet Airport was inaugurated.
4 February 1972	A five-judge High Court bench held by 4–1 that the Mulki rules were invalid (Telangana judge Konda Madhava Reddy dissented, holding them valid).
20 March 1972	The Congress won the Assembly elections; P.V. Narasimha Rao became Chief Minister again.
15 September 1972	The Land Ceiling Bill was passed by the Assembly.
3 October 1972	The Supreme Court held that the Mulki rules were constitutional.
27 November 1972	Indira Gandhi announced the Five-Point Formula.
25 December 1972	Kakani Venkataratnam died of a heart attack.
16 January 1973	P.V. Narasimha Rao resigned as Chief Minister.
21 September 1973	Indira Gandhi announced the Six-Point Formula.
May 1974	Based on the Six-Point Formula, Article 371(D) was inserted into the Constitution (32nd Amendment).

Year / Date	Event
12 April 1975	The first World Telugu Conference was held in Hyderabad.
18 October 1975	Presidential Orders were issued under Article 371(D) (G.O.Ms 674 creating zones in Telangana).
1975–77	The Emergency was in force in India; Naxalite / People's War Group activity intensified in Telangana.
27 November 1976	Kakatiya University, Warangal was inaugurated by Nurul Hasan.
19 April 1977	Sharada Mukherjee was sworn in as the first woman Governor of Andhra Pradesh.
27 August 1977	Peasant and labour associations held the Gollapalli meeting near Jagityal.
6 March 1978	Marri Chenna Reddy became Chief Minister.
30 April 1978	The Godavari water-sharing agreement was signed between Maharashtra, AP and Karnataka.
15 August 1978	Ranga Reddy district was formed.
7 September 1978	The Jagityal Jaitrayatra took place.
15 January 1980	Indira Gandhi won the Medak Lok Sabha seat.
26 January 1981	The foundation stone for the Jurala Project was laid.
29 March 1982	N.T. Rama Rao founded the Telugu Desam Party.
29 October 1982	Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dedicated the Srisailem hydel power station and the Dowleswaram barrage to the nation.
9 January 1983	N.T. Rama Rao was sworn in as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
1983	The Telangana Development Forum was formed under Satyanarayana.
26 February 1984	Marri Chenna Reddy founded the National Democratic Party.
1984	Devanand Swamy founded the Telangana Party at Warangal.
1984–85	The Jayabharat Reddy Committee was constituted.
1985	The Sundaresan Committee was constituted.
30 December 1985	G.O. 610 was issued.
1985	The Telangana Jana Sabha was formed under Satyanarayana.
June 1987	Pratap Kishore, Sher Khan and Syed Shahabuddin undertook a padayatra to Delhi.
1987	The Telangana Praja Samithi was revived under Bhupathi Krishnamurthy.
14 July 1988	The Telangana Information Trust was formed under T. Prabhakar (founded in 1986 as the Telangana Information Centre).

Year / Date	Event
13 August 1989	The Telangana Information Trust launched the magazine “Maa Telangana” at Basanti Talkies, Kachiguda.
1989–90	Salahuddin Owaisi (AIMIM) joined the Telangana Sangharshana Samithi and extended support to Telangana.
1994	Manda Krishna Madiga, Prabhakar Madiga and Krupakar Madiga together founded the MRPS.
1996	Manda Krishna Madiga undertook a padayatra from Naravari Gramam in Chittoor to the Babu Jagjivan Ram statue at Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, covering 23 districts, in support of SC categorisation and separate Telangana.
1997	Pallerla Indra Reddy founded the Jai Telangana Party.
8–9 March 1997	Nagaram Anjaiah, Gade Inna Reddy, Gaddar and other leaders organised the Bhuvanagiri meeting.
6 April 1997	Gaddar was shot at.
11 August 1997	Marroju Veeranna and Cheruku Sudhakar organised the Telangana Mahasabha at Suryapet.
14 October 1997	Twenty-eight organisations united to form the Telangana Aikya Vedika.
28–29 December 1997	The Warangal Declaration was announced under Prof. Sai Baba.
1998	The BJP gave the slogan 'One Vote – Two States' in its Kakinada resolution.
5–6 July 1998	The Telangana Jana Sabha was held at Rana Pratap Hall, Amberpet, where Akula Bhumaiah released a paper on Telangana history.
October 1998	The Telangana Students' Forum was formed under Khasim.
2000	The Telangana Congress Legislative Forum was formed with 41 Congress MLAs under Chinna Reddy.
11 August 2000	The 41 MLAs led by Chinna Reddy submitted a memorandum on Telangana to Sonia Gandhi.
2001	Ale Narendra formed the Telangana Sadhana Samithi.
27 April 2001	KCR announced the formation of the TRS at Jaladrusyam (the residence of Konda Lakshman Babuji).
17 May 2001	KCR held the Simhagarjana at SRR Degree College grounds, Karimnagar.
25 June 2001	Chandrababu Naidu constituted the Girglani Commission on G.O. 610.
25 July 2001	The Telangana Employees' Association was formed under C. Vithal.
18 August 2001	The TRS was registered with the Election Commission as a political party.
2002	Gade Inna Reddy founded the Telangana Rashtra Party.
27 April 2002	The first TRS formation-day meeting was held at N.G. College grounds, Nalgonda.

Year / Date	Event
23 September – 7 October 2002	KCR undertook the Pallebata programme. TRS Karimnagar vice-president Nimma Narasimha Reddy died of a heart attack during it.
30 September 2002	Telangana Dhoom-Dham, founded by Rasamayi Balakishan, held its first cultural performance at Kamareddy.
6 January 2003	KCR held the Telangana Garjana at Parade Grounds, Secunderabad. Ram Vilas Paswan, Shibu Soren and Medha Patkar attended.
27 March 2003	KCR led a 1,000-car rally to Delhi.
27 April 2003	The second TRS anniversary meeting was held at Warangal with 15 lakh people; H.D. Deve Gowda was the chief guest.
9 September 2003	The National Front for New States was formed at Mavlankar Hall, Delhi, with KCR as convener.
22 October 2003	KCR launched the second Pallebata programme from Medaram.
14 May 2004	Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy became Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
7 June 2004	President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam referred to the Telangana issue in his address to both Houses of Parliament.
23 June 2004	The TRS joined the YSR cabinet (G. Vijayarama Rao, Nayini Narsimha Reddy, Santosh Reddy, Capt. Lakshmikantha Rao, Chandrasekhar, T. Harish Rao).
2005	A committee under Pranab Mukherjee was set up to build wider consensus on Telangana; members included Dayanidhi Maran and Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.
28 July 2005	TRS ministers resigned from their posts in Andhra Pradesh.
July 2006	Twenty-six employee unions came together under C. Vithal to form the Telangana Employees' JAC. Sudhakar succeeded him, followed by Swamy Goud as president.
23 August 2006	Union Ministers KCR and Ale Narendra resigned. KCR also resigned his MP seat and won it again with a majority of about two lakh votes.
2 October 2006	Jayaprakash Narayan founded the Lok Satta Party, stating that statehood alone was not the solution to all problems.
23–27 March 2007	Telangana Samburalu was held at Nizam College grounds to showcase Telangana cuisine and culture.
2008	Chiranjeevi founded the Praja Rajyam Party and gave the slogan “Social Telangana”.
February 2008	To intensify pressure on the Telangana issue, four TRS MPs, 15 MLAs and four MLCs resigned.
6 June 2008	Kalvakuntla Kavitha founded Telangana Jagruthi to promote awareness of Telangana culture.
18 October 2008	The TDP wrote to the Pranab Mukherjee Committee supporting Telangana.
13 November 2008	At the Sankalpa Yatra in Hyderabad, L.K. Advani announced that a BJP government at the Centre would grant Telangana within 100 days.

Year / Date	Event
April 2009	The TRS contested the elections as part of the Mahakutami alongside the Telugu Desam Party.
9 October 2009	The Supreme Court ruled that Hyderabad would be treated as a free zone for police recruitment.
2 September 2009	Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy died in a helicopter crash near Pavuralagutta, Kurnool, while travelling to Chittoor for a Rachhabanda programme.
21 October 2009	At the employees' Garjana in Siddipet, KCR gave the slogan "KCR sachchudo, Telangana vachchudo" if 14(F) was not repealed.
21 November 2009	Twenty-six student unions of Osmania University formed the OU Students' JAC with Pidamarthi Ravi as chairman.
29 November 2009	KCR set out from Karimnagar to begin a fast at Rangadhampalli near Siddipet, but was arrested at Alugunur crossroads and sent to Khammam jail. The same day Srikantachari attempted self-immolation at LB Nagar crossroads.
3 December 2009	KCR was shifted from Khammam jail to NIMS, Hyderabad. The same day Srikantachari died at Apollo DRDO Hospital.
7 December 2009	Chief Minister K. Rosaiah convened an all-party meeting on Telangana.
9 December 2009	Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram announced that the process of forming Telangana would begin with a resolution in the Assembly; KCR ended his fast.
23 December 2009	Chidambaram made a second statement, saying the statehood process would begin after a resolution was passed in the Assembly.
24 December 2009	The Political JAC was formed with Prof. Kodandaram as convener.
3 January 2010	The Telangana Vidyarthi Mahagarjana was held at OU Arts College under Vangapalli Srinivas.
5 January 2010	An all-party meeting of eight recognised parties of Andhra Pradesh was held at North Block, Delhi, under Chidambaram.
30 January 2010	The programme 'Naa Raktham Naa Telangana' was held.
3 February – 30 December 2010	The Srikrishna Committee on Telangana functioned; members included Ravinder Goud, Ranbir Singh, Abusaleh Shariff and V.K. Duggal (secretary).
9 March 2010	Journalist Sunil Kumar died by suicide in Warangal — the first journalist martyr.
12 March 2011	The YSRCP was founded under Y.S. Jagan, who said that under Article 3 the power to form states rested with the Centre.
17 February – 4 March 2011	The Political JAC launched the non-cooperation movement.
21 February 2011	Vimalakka founded the Telangana United Front at Hanamkonda.
1 March 2011	The Political JAC launched the 'Palle Palle Pattalapaiki' programme.
10 March 2011	The Political JAC held the Million March.

Year / Date	Event
17–19 May 2011	A thousand Telangana journalists held the 'Kalam–Kavathu' programme at Jantar Mantar, Delhi.
4–15 June 2011	CPI leader K. Narayana undertook the Telangana Poru Yatra.
20 July 2011	Yadi Reddy died by suicide in front of Parliament in Delhi for separate Telangana.
13 September – 24 October 2011	The Political JAC led the Sakala Janula Samme (general strike).
19 January – 20 February 2012	G. Kishan Reddy undertook the Poru Telangana Yatra from Mahabubnagar, covering 88 constituencies.
4 June 2012	The Cricket Association of Telangana (CAT) was formed through Sunil's efforts; its present president is Danam Nagender.
3–5 September 2012	G. Kishan Reddy held the Telangana Poru Deeksha at Jantar Mantar, Delhi.
30 September 2012	The Political JAC held the Sagara Haram / Telangana March.
28 December 2012	An all-party meeting was held in Delhi under Sushil Kumar Shinde.
21 March 2013	The Political JAC held the Sadak Bandh programme.
30 July 2013	CWC resolution: the Congress resolved to form a Telangana state of 10 districts.
6 August 2013	The Antony Committee (Bifurcation Committee) was formed — members Digvijay Singh, Veerappa Moily and Ahmed Patel.
7 September 2013	The Save Andhra Pradesh meeting was held at LB Stadium.
8 October 2013	A Group of Ministers was constituted under A.K. Antony.
5 December 2013	The Group of Ministers under Antony submitted the draft Telangana Bill to the Cabinet; it was sent to the President.
11 December 2013	The President approved the draft bill and referred it to the AP Assembly, giving six weeks' time.
23 January 2014	The AP Assembly asked the President for more time; the President granted one additional week.
30 January 2014	The AP Assembly passed a resolution rejecting the draft Telangana Bill.
3 February 2014	The draft Telangana Bill reached the Union Home Ministry.
13 February 2014	Home Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde introduced the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill in the Lok Sabha.
18 February 2014	The Lok Sabha passed the Telangana state formation bill.
20 February 2014	The Rajya Sabha passed the Telangana state formation bill.
1 March 2014	The President gave his assent to the Telangana state formation bill.
2 March 2014	The Telangana State Formation Act (AP Reorganisation Act, 2014) was published in the Gazette.

Year / Date	Event
2 June 2014	Telangana was formed as the 29th state of India.

SKILLTOP.IN

Premium Exam-Standard Mock Tests

Not in the exam hall — feel the real exam at home.

◆ Exam-Standard Papers Mock tests designed to the TSPSC, SI, Constable and Group-II & III syllabus.	◆ Detailed Explanations Step-by-step solution with reference source for every question.
◆ All India Rank Rank, percentile and topic-wise analysis after every test.	◆ Telangana Movement Special Section-wise tests plus full-length grand tests.

Enrol todaywww.skilltop.in

Premium Mock Test Series • Daily Current Affairs • Study Material

Compiled by: Shiva Shankara Vara Prasad — 2023 Batch SI

© SkillTop.in — All rights reserved