Following is a brief history of the movement for Telangana state from 1948 - 2014:

- **Telangana** was part of the erstwhile Hyderabad state, which was merged into the Indian Union on **17th September, 1948** after the successful **Operation Polo or Police Action**.
- Following Operation Polo in 1948, General **Jayanto Nath Chaudhuri** was appointed as the Military Governor of Hyderabad State.
- Central government appointed a civil servant, **M K Vellodi**, as the first Chief Minister of Hyderabad state on 26 January 1950.
- In 1952, **Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** was elected Chief Minister of Hyderabad state in the first democratic election.
- **In 1952, Mulki Agitation** was launched to safeguard the jobs in Hyderabad State government for the local people. It was the first event in Telangana movement.
- Students led an agitation against non Mulkis or non-locals (mulki meaning locals). The popular slogans were **Ghair Mulki go back or Non-Mulki go back** and **Idli Sambar go back**.
- Andhra State was the first state to be carved out (from erstwhile Madras state) on linguistic basis on 1 November, 1953. It had Kurnool town (in Rayalaseema region) as its capital after the death of Potti Sriramulu who sat on a 53-day fast-unto-death demanding the new state.
- In 1953, **States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)** was appointed to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.
- In 1955, after nearly 2 years of study, the Commission recommended that India's state boundaries should be reorganised to form 16 states and 3 union territories.
- In its final analysis SRC recommended against the immediate merger of Andhra and Telangana. In **paragraph 386** it said "After taking all these factors into consideration we have come to the conclusions that
it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telangana, if for the present, the Telangana area is to constitute 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 a two thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification."

- The proposal for merger of Hyderabad state with Andhra state came up in 1953 and the then Chief Minister of Hyderabad state, Burgula Ramakrishna Rao, supported the Congress central leadership’s decision in this regard though there was opposition in Telangana region.
- Accepting the merger proposal, Andhra assembly passed a resolution on November 25, 1955 promising to safeguard the interests of Telangana.
- An agreement was reached between Telangana leaders and Andhra leaders on February 20, 1956 to merge Telangana and Andhra with promises to safeguard Telangana’s interests. A “Gentlemen’s Agreement” was then signed by Bezawada Gopala Reddy and Burgula Ramakrishna Rao to the effect.
- Eventually, under the States Re-organisation Act, Telugu-speaking areas of Hyderabad state were merged with Andhra state, giving birth to the state of Andhra Pradesh on 1 November, 1956.
- The city of Hyderabad, the then capital of Hyderabad state, was made the capital of Andhra Pradesh state.
- In 1969, an agitation began in Telangana region as people protested the failure to implement the Gentlemen’s Agreement and other safeguards properly.
- Marri Channa Reddy launched the Telangana Praja Samiti(TPS) espousing the cause of a separate state. The agitation intensified and
turned violent with students in the forefront of the struggle and about 300 of them were killed in violence and police firing that ensued.

- Following several rounds of talks with leaders of the two regions, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi came up with an **eight-point plan** on April 12, 1969. Telangana leaders rejected the plan and protests continued under the aegis of Telangana Praja Samiti.
- In 1972, **Jai Andhra** movement started in Andhra-Rayalaseema regions as a counter to Telangana struggle.
- On September 21, 1973, a political settlement was reached with the Centre and a **6-point formula** put in place to placate people of the two regions.
- In 1985, employees from Telangana region protested over appointment of people from Coastal Andhra & Rayalaseema in government departments and complained about injustice done to people of the region.
- The then Telugu Desam Party government, headed by N T Rama Rao, brought out a **Government Order No 610** to safeguard the interests of Telangana people in government employment.
- In 1999, Congress demanded creation of Telangana state.
- An important chapter opened in the struggle for Telangana when Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao, walked out of TDP and launched a political party **Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS)** on 27 April, 2001.
- Following pressure applied by Telangana Congress leaders, the Central Working Committee of Congress in 2001 sent a resolution to the then NDA government seeking constitution of a second States Re-organisation Commission to look into Telangana state demand, which was rejected by the then Central Government.
- Congress forged an electoral alliance with TRS by promising to create Telangana state in 2004.
Congress came to power in 2004, both in the state and at the Centre, and TRS became part of the coalition governments at both places.

Protesting delay in carving out the separate state, TRS quit the coalition governments in the state and at the Centre in December 2006 and continued an independent fight.

In October 2008, TDP changed its stance and declared support for bifurcation of the state.

KCR launched an indefinite hunger-strike on 29 November, 2009 demanding creation of Telangana. The Centre budged and came out with an announcement on 9 December, 2009 that it was "initiating the process for formation of Telangana state".

But the Centre announced on 23 December, 2009 that it was putting Telangana issue on hold. This fanned protests across Telangana with some students ending their lives for a separate state.

The Centre then constituted a five-member Committee on 3 February, 2010, headed by former Justice Sri Krishna, to look into statehood demand. The Committee submitted its report to the Centre on 30 December, 2010.

Telangana region witnessed a series of agitations like the Million March, Chalo Assembly and Sakalajanula Samme (general strike) in 2011-12 while MLAs belonging to different parties resigned from the House.

With its MPs from Telangana upping the ante, Congress made Union Home Ministry to convene an all-party meeting on December 28, 2012 to find an “amicable solution” to the crisis.

On December 5, 2013, Union cabinet approved the draft Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill 2013 prepared on the basis of recommendations by the Group of Ministers (GoM).
- **On December 6, 2013**, the Bill was sent to President Pranab Mukherjee with a request to make a reference to Andhra Pradesh legislature to obtain its views under Article 3 of the Constitution.

- **On December 16, 2013, the** Bill was introduced in both houses of state legislature amid clashes between Seemandhra and Telangana lawmakers.

- On **7 February, 2014**, the Union Cabinet unilaterally cleared the bill for the creation of Telangana.

- On **18 February, 2014**, the Lok Sabha passed the bill with a voice vote.

- Subsequently, on **20 February, 2014**, the bill was passed by Rajya Sabha.

- On **March 1, 2014**, President Pranab Mukherjee gave his assent to the Telangana bill. President's rule imposed in the state.

- On **June 2, 2014**, the separate state of Telangana formally comes into existence. K Chandrasekhar Rao took oath as the state's first chief minister.