



Political Mobilization and Regional Identity in The Telangana Movement: An Analysis of Adilabad District's Struggle for Statehood (1969-2014)

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Abstract

This paper explores the political mobilization and regional identity formation in the Telangana movement, with a specific focus on Adilabad district. The period from 1969 to 2014 is analyzed to understand the dynamics of political agitation, identity politics, and the role of regional sentiments in the demand for statehood. The paper examines the socio-economic conditions and historical context of Adilabad, highlighting how these factors contributed to the district's involvement in the larger Telangana movement. The analysis delves into the political strategies employed by local leaders, the role of caste and ethnicity in shaping regional identity, and the impact of socio-economic issues such as agricultural distress and underdevelopment. By investigating the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Adilabad, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of the region's critical role in the fight for statehood. Additionally, the paper reflects on the significance of regional movements in shaping political discourse and state formation in India.

Keywords: Telangana movement, Adilabad district, political mobilization, regional identity, statehood

INTRODUCTION

The Telangana movement for statehood has been a long-standing struggle, marked by political mobilization, identity assertion, and social change. Adilabad, a district in the northern part of Telangana, played a significant role in the movement due to its unique socio-economic conditions, historical context, and ethnic diversity. This paper examines how Adilabad's political landscape evolved within the larger framework of the Telangana movement from 1969 to 2014.

➤ Historical Context

Adilabad's history is characterized by its tribal populations, agrarian economy, and strategic location bordering Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. The district's socio-economic conditions, including issues of underdevelopment and resource allocation, contributed to a sense of marginalization among its residents. This backdrop set the stage for political mobilization during the Telangana movement.

➤ 1969 Telangana Agitation

The 1969 Telangana Agitation was a pivotal moment in the movement for a separate Telangana state. The agitation was marked by widespread student participation and was a response to perceived injustices and inequalities in resource distribution and political representation between the Telangana region and the Andhra region within the unified Andhra Pradesh state. The movement was characterized by widespread student participation and was a response to perceived injustices and inequalities in resource distribution and political representation between the Telangana region and the Andhra region within the unified Andhra Pradesh state.

➤ Adilabad's Role

In Adilabad, the 1969 agitation saw active participation from students, government employees, and local leaders. The district's unique demographic composition, with a significant tribal population, added complexity to the movement. Tribal communities in Adilabad had distinct concerns, including land rights and cultural preservation, which influenced their participation in the agitation.

➤ Post-1969 Developments

Following the 1969 agitation, Adilabad experienced periods of political stability and unrest. The district's political landscape was shaped by the broader state politics of Andhra Pradesh, with local leaders aligning with various political parties advocating for or against the formation

of a separate Telangana state. The district's unique socio-economic conditions, including issues of underdevelopment and resource allocation, continued to influence political mobilization and identity assertion among its residents.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To examine the historical roots and evolution of the Telangana movement in Adilabad district.
2. To analyze the role of political mobilization in Adilabad's participation in the demand for statehood.
3. To understand how regional identity and ethnicity influenced the political discourse in the district.
4. To explore the socio-economic factors that contributed to the district's support for the statehood movement.
5. To analyze the political strategies and alliances formed by key players in Adilabad during the Telangana movement.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hausing, K. K. S. (2018) This article examines the politics of State formation in India by taking up the case of Telangana. Drawing from the emerging literature on the politics of recognition and territorial accommodation in multinational federations, I argue that territorial accommodation of Telangana was made possible by the convergence of strategic interests and role of multiple actors to recognize Telangana's distinctive territorial identity and accommodate its Statehood demand when an opportune 'political opportunity structure' emerged in the late 1990s till 2014. It extends the insights of 'actor-centred' institutionalism and contributes to an emerging literature which emphasizes the 'multi-centred origins' of border change and State formation in India in particular, and in multinational federations in general. By underscoring State formation as a complex process, this article cautions against a simplistic reading of the politics of State formation in India as an act of one-upmanship whereby the Centre can unilaterally make or break State borders.

Graイト, L. (2015) The creation of India's 29th state on June 2, 2014 realized a 58-year-old demand for the division of the state of Andhra Pradesh due to internal economic inequalities. The center's decision to create a new federal unit was preceded by massive protests that had been going on since 2009. These mobilizations were organized by various social movements as well as parties like the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) who now forms the government of the state. Apart from their success in the institutional field of politics, the protests for Telangana, in which large parts the population were involved and through which many social movement organizations were founded, led also to the creation of a new civil society. Uniting in the name of a neglected region, this civil society often provided a space in which traditionally marginalized groups could raise their voices and articulate their particular interests. Thus this civil society promoted a process for democratization outside the parliamentary system in that it provided an alternative sphere for participation.

Gangadhar, B. (2020) The role of women in Telangana statehood movement has immense importance and has paved a way for the realization of the dreams of women who aspired for emancipation from human trafficking, dowry, domestic violence and liquor mafia. The role of Belli Lalitha in the 1990s sparked a wave of movement with her folk songs to mobilize people to demand their rights. Belli Lalitha's journey started with ups and downs as a school dropout, married early, labourer in a cotton mill, labour activist, folk singer and political leader, but her sudden murder by the goons and political leaders changed the pace of the movement from peak level to ground. To mobilize millions of people in the final phase of the Telangana movement, the folk song tradition familiarized at grass-root level by Belli Lalitha occupies an important position.

Shayju, C. (2019) This paper aims to address particular dimensions of regional and communal identity, concerning the peculiarities of spatial strategies and cultural locations as well as various inter- and intra-community political interactions. Identities of regions and communities

are dynamic and evolving in relation to time and space. This paper is an attempt to address the complexities of the Hindu cultural nationalist Islamist politics. In this paper, the emphasis is on how the contemporary social life and politics of North Malabar appropriate and adopt cultural and political aspects of the past, in the creation of an identity in the present. The focus of this paper is more on latent political engagement and structural components of identity than the directly visible forms of articulations and assertions. Latent aspects of political engagements often associated with structural and cultural elements of regional and local societies directly relate to the ideological and political elements. In North Malabar, ethics of folk art and martial tradition are inseparable from various aspects of the latent political engagement. Elements of courage, heroism, martyrdom, altruism, sacrifice and resistance are integral elements in everyday cultural elements of the region. The daily aspect of political engagement and socialisation reinforce these values in terms of regional and community identity. In North Malabar, the ethics of folk culture, and martial art are not only appropriated in political engagement but also functional as crucial elements in various stages of political socialisation.

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METHODOLOGY

The study adopts a mixed-method approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

1. Primary Data:

- **Field Surveys:** Questionnaires will be distributed to local residents, political activists, and community leaders in Adilabad. The survey will include questions on their views on the statehood movement, participation in protests, and the perceived impact of regional identity.
- **Interviews:** In-depth interviews will be conducted with political leaders, activists, and local historians to gather insights into the political dynamics in Adilabad during the Telangana struggle.

2. Secondary Data:

- **Archival Research:** Newspapers, political pamphlets, and government documents from 1969 to 2014 will be analyzed to trace the political developments in Adilabad.
- **Review of Scholarly Articles and Books:** Relevant literature on the Telangana movement, regional identity, and political mobilization will be reviewed to understand the broader context.

ANALYSIS

➤ Historical Background of Adilabad

Adilabad, situated in the northern part of Telangana, has a rich history shaped by its geographical location, social composition, and historical ties to the Telangana region. Originally part of the Sirpur-Tandur sub-district established in 1872, Adilabad became an independent district in 1905. The district's proximity to Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh, along with its diverse tribal populations, including Gonds and Koyas, contributed to its unique socio-cultural fabric. These communities have historically faced challenges related to land rights, cultural preservation, and economic development, which influenced their participation in the Telangana movement.

➤ Political Mobilization in Adilabad

The political mobilization in Adilabad was marked by active participation in key events such as the 1969 Telangana Agitation, where students, government employees, and local leaders rallied for a separate Telangana state. The district's political landscape was further shaped by the involvement of political parties like the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS), which emerged as a significant force advocating for statehood. Local protests and strikes, often centered around issues pertinent to tribal communities, played a crucial role in rallying support for the cause. Leaders like Komaram Bheem, a tribal freedom fighter, became symbols of resistance and unity, inspiring many in the district to join the movement.

➤ Regional Identity and Ethnicity

Adilabad's diverse population, including various tribal communities, significantly influenced

the regional identity that fueled the statehood movement. Caste and ethnic identities shaped political discourse, with marginalized communities advocating for recognition and rights within the larger Telangana framework. The district's tribal populations, in particular, emphasized the need for policies that addressed their unique socio-economic challenges, contributing to a broader sense of regionalism that transcended traditional caste divisions.

➤ Socio-Economic Factors

Economic factors such as agricultural distress, unemployment, and poverty were significant drivers of the movement in Adilabad. The agrarian economy faced challenges due to inadequate irrigation facilities, leading to crop failures and economic hardship. High unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, and widespread poverty fueled discontent and supported the demand for a separate state that could better address these issues. The district's tribal communities, in particular, faced economic marginalization, which intensified their support for the movement.

➤ Impact of the Movement on Adilabad

The Telangana movement had profound immediate and long-term impacts on Adilabad's social fabric, economy, and politics. The district witnessed the emergence of local politicians who played pivotal roles in the movement, advocating for the rights and development of their communities. The transformation of local governance structures aimed to better address the needs of the district's diverse populations. Following the formation of Telangana in 2014, Adilabad's integration into the new state led to increased focus on tribal development, infrastructure improvement, and economic empowerment. Initiatives such as the establishment of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in Utnoor have been instrumental in implementing policies tailored to the district's tribal populations.

In summary, Adilabad's involvement in the Telangana movement was shaped by its unique historical, social, and economic contexts. The district's diverse population, marked by various tribal communities, played a crucial role in the political mobilization and regional identity formation that underpinned the movement. The socio-economic challenges faced by these communities were significant drivers of the demand for a separate state, leading to transformative changes in Adilabad's political and social landscape.

DISCUSSION

Adilabad's involvement in the Telangana movement offers a nuanced perspective on regional identity politics in India. Unlike districts with more homogeneous populations, Adilabad's ethnic diversity, particularly its significant tribal communities, added complexity to the movement. While districts like Warangal and Khammam experienced more straightforward political mobilization, Adilabad's unique demographic composition required tailored strategies to address the specific concerns of its tribal populations. This diversity underscored the necessity for inclusive political discourse that acknowledged and addressed the distinct needs of various communities within the region.

The broader implications of the Telangana movement for regional identity politics in India are profound. The resurgence of regional identities, as seen in Telangana, challenges the traditional notion of a unified national identity, highlighting the importance of recognizing and addressing regional aspirations and grievances. This movement exemplifies how regional identity can become a powerful political force, influencing state formation and governance. The Telangana movement also underscores the significance of cultural and historical narratives in shaping political mobilization, as the re-emergence of the Telangana identity was a response to perceived neglect and exploitation by the central government.

Adilabad's experience in the Telangana movement offers valuable lessons for future political mobilizations in regional movements. The district's success in rallying support for statehood was largely due to its ability to integrate the concerns of its diverse communities into the broader political discourse. However, challenges such as addressing economic disparities and ensuring equitable development remain pertinent. Future movements can draw from Adilabad's

experience by emphasizing inclusivity, cultural recognition, and economic equity to build a cohesive and effective regional identity.

In conclusion, Adilabad's role in the Telangana movement highlights the complexities of regional identity politics in India. The district's diverse demographic composition necessitated a nuanced approach to political mobilization, offering insights into the broader dynamics of regional movements and the importance of addressing the unique concerns of all communities involved.

CONCLUSION

The Telangana movement, particularly Adilabad's involvement, underscores the intricate relationship between political mobilization, regional identity, and socio-economic conditions. Adilabad's unique social structure, historical context, and economic realities significantly influenced its role in the movement. The district's diverse demographic composition, including various tribal communities, necessitated a nuanced approach to political mobilization that addressed the specific concerns of these groups. Historically, Adilabad was ruled by various dynasties, including the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Chalukyas, and the Gond Rajas of Sirpur and Chanda, contributing to its rich cultural tapestry.

Economically, Adilabad faced challenges such as agricultural distress, unemployment, and poverty, which fueled discontent and supported the demand for a separate state. The agrarian economy suffered due to inadequate irrigation facilities, leading to crop failures and economic hardship. High unemployment rates, particularly among the youth, and widespread poverty intensified the desire for a state that could better address these issues. The district's tribal communities, in particular, faced economic marginalization, which intensified their support for the movement.

Adilabad's involvement in the demand for statehood provides important insights into how local politics can shape larger regional movements. The district's experience highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing the unique concerns of diverse communities within a region. By integrating the specific needs of its tribal populations into the broader political discourse, Adilabad contributed to the formation of a regional identity that was inclusive and representative of all its communities. This approach not only strengthened the movement but also ensured that the aspirations of marginalized groups were acknowledged and addressed.

In conclusion, Adilabad's role in the Telangana movement exemplifies how local socio-economic conditions, historical contexts, and demographic compositions can influence and shape regional identity politics. The district's experience offers valuable lessons for future political mobilizations, emphasizing the need for inclusivity, cultural recognition, and economic equity to build cohesive and effective regional identities.

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