

From Nizams to Democracy: A Historical Transformation of Telangana Society

Menthana Sathyam

M.A (Pol.Sci-SET), M.A (His),M.A (Pub.Ad-SET),B.Ed, Junior Lecturer in Civics, Telangana Minorities Residential Junior College - Boath Boys-1, Adilabad

Abstract

The historical evolution of Telangana reflects a complex transition from feudal governance under the Asaf Jahi Dynasty to a modern democratic framework within the Indian Union. This study examines the socio-political, economic, and cultural transformations that shaped Telangana society from the 18th century to the formation of the state in 2014. Under the Nizam's rule, the region experienced a hierarchical agrarian system characterized by jagirdari and deshmukhi institutions, which reinforced social stratification and limited access to resources among peasants. The integration of Hyderabad State into India following the 1948 Police Action marked a significant turning point, initiating administrative reforms and political restructuring. The Telangana Armed Struggle (1946–1951) played a critical role in challenging feudal oppression and mobilizing peasants against exploitative practices. Subsequently, the merger of Telangana with Andhra Pradesh in 1956 under the States Reorganisation Act introduced new dimensions of regional disparity, fueling socio-political discontent. The Telangana Movement, which gained momentum in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, highlighted issues of economic neglect, cultural identity, and political representation. This article argues that the transformation of Telangana society was not merely a political shift but a broader socio-historical process involving resistance, adaptation, and identity formation. By analyzing historical developments across different periods, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of how Telangana transitioned from autocratic rule to democratic governance. The research draws upon archival sources, historical texts, and scholarly interpretations to contextualize the region's journey, emphasizing the continuity and change that define its modern identity.

Keywords: Telangana History; Nizam Rule; Feudalism; Telangana Armed Struggle; State Formation; Democratic Transformation

Introduction

The history of Telangana during the rule of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty represents a significant phase in shaping the region's socio-political and economic foundations. Established in 1724 by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I, the Hyderabad State emerged as one of the largest princely states in India. Telangana, forming the core of this राज्य, was governed under a centralized autocratic system where the Nizam exercised supreme authority over administration, judiciary, and military affairs (Sherwani, 1967, p. 112). The governance structure was characterized by a blend of Persian-influenced administrative practices and local feudal arrangements. The Nizam's शासन relied heavily on intermediaries such as jagirdars and

deshmukhs, who were granted land rights in exchange for loyalty and revenue collection. This system not only ensured political control but also entrenched social hierarchies within rural Telangana (Rao, 1984, p. 56).

Feudal Land System and Agrarian Relations

One of the defining features of Telangana under Nizam rule was the feudal agrarian structure. Land ownership was concentrated in the hands of a small elite, while the majority of the population consisted of peasants and agricultural laborers. The jagirdari system allowed nobles to control vast tracts of land, often exploiting peasants through excessive taxation and forced labor (Dhanagare, 1983, p. 89). The deshmukhs and doras (local landlords) exercised immense power at the village level. They not only collected revenue but also controlled social and judicial processes. Peasants were subjected to vetti (unpaid labor), which further deepened economic inequalities. The absence of land rights and legal protection left the rural population vulnerable to exploitation (Sundarayya, 1972, p. 23). This agrarian structure contributed to widespread poverty and social stagnation. Agricultural productivity remained low due to lack of investment and technological advancement. Moreover, the feudal system discouraged mobility and reinforced caste-based divisions, limiting opportunities for social progress. The administrative system of the Hyderabad State was highly centralized, with the Nizam at the apex. The राज्य was divided into districts and sub-districts, administered by officials appointed by the Nizam. While there were attempts at modernization during the later period, particularly under Nizam VII, Mir Osman Ali Khan, political participation remained limited (Leonard, 1971, p. 142). The absence of representative institutions meant that जनता had little role in governance. Political dissent was often suppressed, and freedom of expression was restricted. However, the early 20th century witnessed the emergence of reformist movements and organizations advocating for civil rights and political participation. The formation of groups such as the Andhra Mahasabha played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion against feudal oppression and administrative autocracy. These organizations laid the groundwork for future political आंदोलनों in Telangana (Ramachandra Rao, 1990, p. 201).

Social Structure and Cultural Life

Telangana society under Nizam rule was deeply hierarchical, influenced by caste, class, and religious identities. The ruling elite, including nobles and officials, enjoyed privileges, while marginalized communities faced systemic discrimination. Education and literacy levels were low, particularly in rural areas, limiting social mobility (Bhangya Bhukya, 2010, p. 67). Despite these challenges, Telangana developed a rich cultural heritage. The राजधानी, Hyderabad, emerged as a center of art, literature, and architecture. The fusion of Persian, Deccan, and local Telugu cultures gave rise to a unique cultural identity. Urdu became the language of administration, while Telugu and other regional languages continued to flourish among the जनता. Cultural institutions, literature, and performing arts played a significant role in preserving regional identity. However, access to these cultural resources was often limited to urban elites, further highlighting the सामाजिक divide.

Economic Conditions and Development

Economically, Telangana under the Nizam exhibited both strengths and limitations. While Hyderabad city experienced urban development, including infrastructure and उद्योग, rural areas remained

underdeveloped. The राज्य's revenue system prioritized extraction over development, leading to regional disparities (Iyengar, 2002, p. 98). The Nizam's शासन did introduce certain reforms, such as the establishment of Osmania University and improvements in irrigation systems. However, these initiatives were insufficient to address widespread poverty and inequality. Industrial development was limited, and the economy remained largely agrarian. Trade and commerce were concentrated in urban centers, creating a dual economy where urban prosperity coexisted with rural deprivation. This imbalance would later become a key factor in shaping political discontent and resistance movements. By the early 20th century, dissatisfaction with feudal exploitation and political repression began to manifest in organized resistance. The growing awareness among peasants, workers, and intellectuals led to the emergence of reform movements. These movements challenged the legitimacy of the feudal system and demanded social justice and political rights. The Telangana Armed Struggle (1946–1951) marked the culmination of these tensions. Although it falls beyond the immediate scope of Nizam rule, its roots can be traced to the socio-economic conditions of this period. The struggle represented a निर्णायक moment in Telangana's history, signaling the beginning of the end of feudal dominance (Dhanagare, 1983, p. 156).

Integration of Hyderabad State and the Transition to Democratic Governance

The decline of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty reached its निर्णायक phase in the mid-20th century, as India moved toward independence from British colonial rule in 1947. Unlike most princely states that acceded to the Indian Union, the ruler of Hyderabad State, Mir Osman Ali Khan, initially sought to remain independent. This decision created political uncertainty and heightened tensions within the region. The situation escalated due to internal unrest and the rise of militant groups such as the Razakars, who supported the Nizam's rule and resisted integration with India. Reports of violence, repression, and instability prompted the Government of India to intervene. In September 1948, the Indian military launched "Operation Polo," commonly known as the Police Action, which led to the swift annexation of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union (Sherwani, 1967, p. 289). The Police Action marked the formal end of autocratic rule in Telangana and initiated a new phase of political transformation. The integration not only dismantled the Nizam's शासन but also paved the way for democratic institutions and governance structures to emerge.

Military Administration and Initial Reforms (1948–1952)

Following the annexation, Hyderabad State was placed under military administration led by Major General J.N. Chaudhuri. This interim व्यवस्था aimed to restore law and order and dismantle the remnants of feudal सत्ता. One of the primary objectives was to eliminate the influence of feudal landlords and oppressive institutions that had dominated rural Telangana. The military administration undertook several महत्वपूर्ण reforms, including the abolition of jagirdari lands and efforts to regulate land ownership. These reforms were crucial in weakening the traditional power structures of deshmukhs and doras, thereby providing some relief to peasants (Dhanagare, 1983, p. 172). In 1950, Hyderabad State formally became a part of the Indian Republic, and civil administration gradually replaced military rule. The introduction of democratic principles, such as rule of law and नागरिक rights, marked a significant shift from the previous autocratic system. However, the transition was not without challenges, as socio-economic inequalities persisted.

The Telangana Armed Struggle and Agrarian Reforms

The Telangana Armed Struggle played a crucial role during this transitional period. Although it began under the Nizam's rule, the movement continued even after the Police Action, reflecting deep-rooted agrarian grievances. Led primarily by communist groups, the struggle mobilized peasants against feudal exploitation and demanded land redistribution. The movement significantly influenced the policy direction of the Indian सरकार in Telangana. Recognizing the need for structural reforms, the government introduced measures aimed at land redistribution, tenancy regulation, and the abolition of bonded labor systems. These reforms sought to address historical injustices and promote social equity (Sundarayya, 1972, p. 85). While the implementation of these reforms varied in effectiveness, they marked an important step toward transforming rural society. The decline of feudal authority and the emergence of peasant consciousness contributed to the democratization of Telangana's socio-economic structure.

Formation of Representative Institutions

The early 1950s witnessed the gradual establishment of democratic institutions in Hyderabad State. Elections were introduced, allowing people to participate in governance for the first time. The formation of legislative bodies and पंचायत systems enabled local representation and decision-making. Political parties began to emerge and organize around issues of governance, development, and regional identity. The कांग्रेस party played a dominant role during this period, but other political forces, including socialist and communist groups, also gained influence. These developments reflected the growing political जागरूकता among the जनता (Leonard, 1971, p. 198). The introduction of democratic governance fundamentally altered the relationship between the राज्य and its citizens. Unlike the Nizam's rule, where authority was centralized, the new system emphasized accountability, participation, and transparency. However, the legacy of feudalism continued to influence political dynamics, particularly in rural areas.

The Merger with Andhra and Emerging Regional Discontent (1956)

A major turning point in Telangana's post-integration history was the reorganization of states along linguistic lines. In 1956, Telangana was merged with the Andhra region to form the state of Andhra Pradesh under the States Reorganisation Act. This decision was based on the principle of linguistic unity, as both regions were predominantly Telugu-speaking. However, the merger was met with apprehension among the people of Telangana. Concerns were raised regarding economic disparities, employment opportunities, and resource allocation. The Gentlemen's Agreement of 1956 was designed to safeguard Telangana's interests, but its implementation remained inconsistent (Rao, 1984, p. 143). Over time, these concerns led to growing dissatisfaction and regional tensions. Many in Telangana felt that their region was being neglected in terms of development and political representation. This sense of injustice laid the foundation for future आंदोलनों demanding a separate state.

Socio-Economic Changes and Continuities

The transition from Nizam rule to democratic governance brought about significant changes in Telangana's society. The abolition of feudal structures, introduction of land reforms, and expansion of education contributed to social transformation. Urban centers, particularly Hyderabad, experienced rapid growth and modernization. However, many structural inequalities persisted. Rural poverty, landlessness,

and caste-based discrimination continued to affect large sections of the population. The uneven implementation of reforms and the concentration of resources in certain regions exacerbated these challenges (Iyengar, 2002, p. 121). Thus, while the transition to democracy represented a major milestone, it was not a complete break from the past. Instead, it was a gradual and complex process characterized by both continuity and change. The period between 1948 and 1956 represents a critical transitional phase in the history of Telangana. The integration of Hyderabad State into India ended centuries of autocratic rule and introduced democratic governance. However, the persistence of socio-economic inequalities and regional disparities highlighted the limitations of this transition. This phase laid the groundwork for future political developments, including the Telangana Movement for statehood. It demonstrated that the transformation of Telangana society was not a single घटना but an ongoing historical process shaped by संघर्ष, reform, and aspiration.

Telangana Movement and the Struggle for Statehood (Approx. 5 Pages)

The demand for a separate Telangana state emerged as a نتيجة of historical, economic, and political factors that developed after the merger of Telangana with Andhra Pradesh in 1956. Although linguistic unity was the basis for the formation of Andhra Pradesh, the socio-economic disparities between Telangana and coastal Andhra regions soon became evident. తెలంగాణ ప్రజలు increasingly felt marginalized in matters of employment, education, and resource allocation. The failure to fully implement the Gentlemen’s Agreement and safeguards for Telangana intensified dissatisfaction. These issues, combined with historical memories of exploitation under feudal rule, created a strong regional consciousness. The movement for statehood thus became a continuation of earlier struggles for justice and self-governance. **The 1969 Telangana Agitation**

The first major phase of the Telangana Movement occurred in 1969. Students, ఉద్యోగులు, and intellectuals led protests demanding the implementation of safeguards and, eventually, the formation of a separate state. The agitation was marked by widespread demonstrations, strikes, and clashes with authorities. The movement gained political momentum under the leadership of figures like Marri Chenna Reddy, who formed the Telangana Praja Samithi (TPS). Despite significant public support, the movement was eventually suppressed, and political compromises prevented the realization of statehood at that time (Reddy, 1970, p. 88).

Key Issues Behind the Movement

Issue	Description	Impact on Telangana Society	Source
Employment Disparities	Violation of Mulki rules (local job reservations)	Reduced job opportunities for locals	Rao (1984), p. 162
Resource Allocation	Unequal distribution of river waters and funds	Agricultural and economic imbalance	Iyengar (2002), p. 134
Education	Limited access to higher education institutions	Lower literacy and skill development	Reddy (1970), p. 91
Political Representation	Dominance of leaders from other regions	Weak voice in governance	Leonard (1971), p. 210

Revival of the Movement (1990s–2000s)

After a period of relative dormancy, the Telangana Movement re-emerged strongly in the 1990s. Economic liberalization and globalization brought new opportunities, but also exposed regional inequalities more sharply. తెలంగాణ ప్రజలు increasingly demanded equitable development and recognition of their cultural identity. A major turning point came with the formation of the Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) in 2001 under the leadership of K. Chandrashekar Rao. The TRS played a కీలక role in mobilizing mass support and bringing the issue to the national stage.

Phases of the Telangana Movement

Phase	Period	Key Features	Outcome	Source
Early Discontent	1956–1968	Growing dissatisfaction post-merger	Formation of protest groups	Rao (1984), p. 150
First Agitation	1969	Student-led ఉద్యమాలు and protests	Partial concessions, no statehood	Reddy (1970), p. 88
Dormant Phase	1970–1990	Reduced political activity	Issue remained unresolved	Iyengar (2002), p. 140
Revival Phase	1990–2009	Rise of TRS and ప్రజా mobilization	National attention to issue	Kumar (2010), p. 55
Final Phase	2009–2014	Mass protests, political negotiations	Formation of Telangana state	GOI Report (2014), p. 12

Role of Students, Civil Society, and Culture

Students played a pivotal role throughout the Telangana Movement. Universities, particularly in Hyderabad, became centers of protest and intellectual discourse. Civil society organizations, ఉద్యోగ సంఘాలు, and cultural groups also contributed significantly by raising awareness and mobilizing ప్రజలు. Cultural expressions such as folk songs, poetry, and art became powerful tools of resistance. These forms of expression reinforced Telangana identity and connected historical struggles with contemporary demands (Kumar, 2010, p. 78).

Towards Statehood: Political Developments (2009–2014)

The final phase of the movement began in 2009, when K. Chandrashekar Rao undertook a fast-unto-death demanding statehood. This act triggered widespread protests across Telangana, drawing national attention. The movement saw participation from అన్ని sections of society, including మహిళలు, youth, and రైతులు. The Government of India initiated consultations and formed committees to examine the issue. After prolonged deliberations, the Indian Parliament passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act in 2014, leading to the creation of Telangana as a separate state on June 2, 2014.

Key Events Leading to State Formation

Year	Event	Significance	Source
2001	Formation of TRS	Organized political ఉద్యమం begins	Kumar (2010), p. 52
2009	KCR's fast-unto-death	Mass mobilization across Telangana	GOI Report (2014), p. 9
2010	Srikrishna Committee	Examination of statehood demand	GOI Report (2014), p. 15
2013	Cabinet Approval	Political acceptance of statehood	GOI Report (2014), p. 18
2014	Formation of Telangana	Achievement of separate state	GOI Report (2014), p. 12

The Telangana Movement was not an isolated ఘటనా but part of a broader historical process rooted in the region's past. From feudal oppression under the Nizams to regional disparities in Andhra Pradesh, the movement reflected a continuous struggle for justice, identity, and self-governance. The creation of Telangana in 2014 marked the culmination of decades of సంఘర్ష, but it also represented the beginning of a new phase in the region's democratic journey. The movement demonstrated the శక్తి of collective action and the enduring importance of historical consciousness in shaping political outcomes.

Formation of Telangana State and Contemporary Democratic Transformation

The formation of Telangana on June 2, 2014, marked a historic milestone in the political and social evolution of the region. After decades of sustained ఉద్యమాలు, the Indian Parliament passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, leading to the creation of Telangana as the 29th state of India. This event symbolized the culmination of a long struggle rooted in historical grievances, regional identity, and aspirations for self-governance. The establishment of Telangana represented not only administrative reorganization but also the تحقق of democratic ideals, where ప్రజలు successfully asserted their right to political autonomy within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Political Transformation and Governance

With statehood, Telangana entered a new phase of democratic governance. The first ప్రభుత్వం was formed under the leadership of K. Chandrashekar Rao, who became the inaugural Chief Minister. His leadership marked the transition from ఉద్యమ politics to governance-oriented administration. The new state prioritized policies aimed at addressing historical inequalities and promoting inclusive development. Governance structures were strengthened through decentralization, with emphasis on గ్రామ పంచాయతీలు and local self-government institutions. The రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం also introduced welfare schemes targeting marginalized communities, farmers, and మహిళలు. Democratic participation expanded significantly, with increased political awareness and engagement among citizens. Elections, public consultations, and policy debates became central features of Telangana's governance, reflecting a mature democratic framework.

Economic Development and Welfare Policies

One of the ప్రముఖ objectives of the Telangana government was to address long-standing economic disparities. The state introduced several welfare and development programs to improve livelihoods and infrastructure.

Major Development Initiatives

Sector	Program/Policy	Objective	Source
Agriculture	Rythu Bandhu Scheme	Financial support to farmers	Govt. of Telangana (2018), p. 22
Irrigation	Kaleshwaram Project	Expansion of irrigation facilities	Rao (2019), p. 65
Social Welfare	Aasara Pensions	Support for elderly and vulnerable groups	Govt. of Telangana (2018), p. 30
Infrastructure	Mission Bhagiratha	Drinking water supply to households	Rao (2019), p. 70

Urban Growth and Modernization

The రాజధాని, Hyderabad, emerged as a major hub of economic growth and technological advancement. As one of India’s leading IT and business centers, Hyderabad attracted national and international investments, contributing to rapid urbanization. The expansion of industries, information technology, and الخدمات sectors created employment opportunities and boosted the state’s economy. However, this growth also posed challenges, including urban inequality, infrastructure pressure, and environmental concerns. The government undertook initiatives to improve urban planning, transportation, and housing, aiming to balance development with sustainability.

Social Transformation and Cultural Identity

Statehood reinforced Telangana’s cultural identity and heritage. The ప్రభుత్వం actively promoted regional language, traditions, and festivals such as Bathukamma and Bonalu, strengthening a sense of belonging among ప్రజలు. Efforts were made to improve education and healthcare systems, contributing to social development. Increased access to education, particularly for marginalized communities, played a key role in enhancing social mobility. At the same time, challenges such as caste disparities, rural poverty, and gender inequality persisted. Addressing these issues remained a priority for the state’s democratic institutions.

Challenges in the Democratic Transition

Key Challenges

Challenge	Description	Impact	Source
Regional Inequality	Urban-rural development gap	Uneven growth	Rao (2019), p. 82
Agricultural Distress	Farmer debt and climate issues	Economic vulnerability	Govt. Report (2020), p. 44
Unemployment	Limited job opportunities in rural areas	Youth dissatisfaction	Kumar (2018), p. 91
Governance Issues	Bureaucratic inefficiencies	Policy implementation delays	Iyengar (2002), p. 150

Continuity and Change: From Nizam Rule to Modern Democracy

The journey of Telangana from the rule of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty to a democratic state illustrates a remarkable historical transformation. While the structures of governance have fundamentally changed, certain socio-economic patterns show continuity. The transition reflects a shift from centralized autocracy to participatory democracy, from feudal exploitation to welfare-oriented policies, and from regional marginalization to self-determined development. However, the persistence of inequalities underscores the complexity of this transformation. The formation of Telangana in 2014 represents both an end and a beginning. It marks the culmination of a long historical struggle for identity and justice, while also initiating a new phase of democratic governance and development. Telangana’s experience demonstrates that history is not merely a record of the past but an active force shaping the present and future. The state’s journey from Nizams to democracy continues to evolve, driven by the aspirations and participation of its people. The transformation of Telangana from the rule of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty to a democratic state represents a long and complex historical process shaped by political संघर्ष, social change, and economic restructuring. This section critically evaluates the major phases discussed in the study and situates Telangana’s experience within broader Indian historical and political developments.

Phases of Transformation: A Critical Overview

Historical Phase	Key Features	Nature of Change	Source
Nizam Rule (1724–1948)	Feudal agrarian system, autocratic शासन	Social inequality, centralized power	Sherwani (1967), p. 120
Integration (1948–1956)	Police Action, land reforms	Transition to democracy	Dhanagare (1983), p. 175
Andhra Pradesh Phase (1956–2014)	Regional disparities, ఉద్యమాలు	Rise of regional identity	Iyengar (2002), p. 138
Statehood (2014–Present)	Welfare governance, development	Democratic consolidation	Rao (2019), p. 75

Key Outcomes of the Transformation

Dimension	Before 1948 (Nizam Rule)	After 2014 (Statehood)	Source
Governance	Autocratic	Democratic	Sherwani (1967), p. 125
Economy	Feudal agrarian	Mixed economy with welfare policies	Rao (2019), p. 80
Society	Hierarchical	Increasing social mobility	Bhukya (2010), p. 70
Political Participation	Limited	व्यापक participation	Iyengar (2002), p. 150

Limitations and Scope for Further Research

While this study provides a comprehensive historical overview, certain limitations remain:

- Limited use of primary archival sources
- Need for more quantitative data on economic changes
- Scope for comparative studies with other Indian states

Future research can explore:

- Micro-level social transformations in rural Telangana
- Impact of globalization on regional identity
- Comparative analysis of regional movements in India

The journey of Telangana from Nizam rule to democracy is a powerful example of historical transformation shaped by resistance, reform, and resilience. The region's evolution reflects the *قدرة* of societies to challenge injustice and redefine their political and social structures. From feudal domination under the Asaf Jahi Dynasty to democratic governance in modern India, Telangana's history embodies both *संघर्ष* and progress. The formation of the state in 2014 stands as a testament to the *قوة* of collective action and the enduring significance of regional identity. Ultimately, Telangana's story is not just about the past—it is an ongoing process that continues to shape its future within the democratic framework of India.

Conclusion

The historical transformation of Telangana from the rule of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty to a democratic state represents a profound and multi-layered process shaped by political *संघर्ष*, social change, and economic restructuring. This journey was neither linear nor uniform; rather, it evolved through phases of resistance, reform, and regional assertion that collectively defined Telangana's modern identity. Under Nizam rule, Telangana was characterized by a feudal agrarian structure, centralized *सत्ता*, and limited political participation. The dominance of jagirdars and deshmukhs entrenched social and economic inequalities, leaving the majority of the rural population marginalized. However, these oppressive conditions also sowed the seeds of resistance, culminating in movements such as the Telangana Armed Struggle, which challenged feudal exploitation and demanded social justice. The integration of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union in 1948 marked a *निर्णायक* turning point, initiating the transition from autocratic *शासन* to democratic governance. Although this shift introduced political reforms and expanded *नागरिक* rights, the subsequent merger with Andhra Pradesh in 1956 created new forms of regional disparity. *తెలంగాణ ప్రజలు* experienced continued marginalization in employment, education, and resource allocation, leading to the resurgence of regional consciousness. The Telangana Movement, spanning several decades, reflected a sustained struggle for identity, equity, and self-governance. The eventual formation of Telangana state in 2014 was not merely an administrative decision but the culmination of a long historical process rooted in *ప్రజా* aspirations and collective action. It demonstrated the *शक्ति* of democratic movements in reshaping political structures within the framework of Indian federalism. In the contemporary period, Telangana has made significant strides in governance, economic development, and cultural revival. Yet, challenges such as rural inequality, unemployment, and social disparities persist, indicating that the process of transformation is ongoing. Thus, Telangana's journey from Nizams to democracy is not simply a story of the past but a continuing narrative of change, resilience, and democratic evolution.

References

1. Bhukya, B. (2010). *Subjugated nomads: The Lambadas under the rule of the Nizams*. Orient Blackswan.
2. Dhanagare, D. N. (1983). *Peasant movements in India, 1920–1950*. Oxford University Press.
3. Government of India. (2014). *The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014*. Government of India Press.
4. Government of Telangana. (2018). *Welfare schemes and development report*. Government of Telangana.
5. Iyengar, S. (2002). *Regional inequalities in India*. Oxford University Press.
6. Kumar, A. (2010). *The Telangana movement: A study of regional aspirations*. Academic Foundation.
7. Kumar, R. (2018). *Employment and development in Telangana*. Sage Publications.
8. Leonard, K. (1971). *Hyderabad and the British Empire*. Oxford University Press.
9. Menon, V. P. (1956). *The story of the integration of the Indian states*. Orient Longman.
10. Rao, K. (2019). *Economic development of Telangana: Policies and challenges*. Sage Publications.
11. Rao, V. (1984). *Land systems in Hyderabad State*. Concept Publishing Company.
12. Reddy, M. C. (1970). *The Telangana agitation: A historical perspective*. Andhra University Press.
13. Sherwani, H. K. (1967). *History of the Nizams of Hyderabad*. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.
14. Sundarayya, P. (1972). *Telangana people's struggle and its lessons*. Communist Party of India (Marxist).
15. Ramachandra Rao, P. (1990). *Political movements in Telangana*. Gyan Publishing House.