

A CASE FOR

Andhra Province

A. P. C. C's - APPEAL TO CONSAMBLY

**A CASE FOR
ANDHRA PROVINCE**

(A. P. C. C.'S APPEAL TO CONSAMBLY)

BY

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

We have much pleasure in introducing this thesis to the members of the Constituent Assembly, the Nation's Sovereign body, now in session, busily engaged in the onerous task of framing a Constitution for Independent Republic of India. It is needless, now to remind that almost all the Political Parties have wedded to the principle of redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis; and we hope and trust that this longstanding unfulfilled desire of Andhras for a separate Andhra Province would be meted with equity and justice.

We owe our thanks to Dr. M. Rama Rao, for having complied with our request, and taken pains in preparing this thesis.

We are also very much indebted to Mr. G. V. SubbaRao, in rendering valuable suggestions at various stages in the preparation of this Brochure.

APPENDICES

I. AREA and POPULATION of the PROPOSED ANDHRA PROVINCE (1941 Census)

| District | Area in sq. m. | Population |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Vizagapatam | 9,107 | 8,45,944 |
| East Godavary | 6,322 | 21,61,863 |
| West Godavary | 2,434 | 13,80,088 |
| Kistna | 3,469 | 14,44,294 |
| Guntur | 5,795 | 22,77,283 |
| Nellore | 7,942 | 16,17,026 |
| Cudapah | 5,923 | 10,56,507 |
| Kurnool | 7,634 | 11,46,250 |
| Anantapur | 6,734 | 11,71,419 |
| Chittoor | 5,951 | 16,32,395 |
| Bellary district :— | | |
| Adoni taluk | 765 | 2,01,200 |
| Alur taluk | 613 | 1,11,445 |
| Rayadurg taluk | 681 | 1,06,854 |
| Part of Changelput district | 1,161 | 4,90,136 |
| Part of Salem district | 1,192 | 1,96,062 |
| Tracts of Bellary and N. Arcot districts and Madras City. | 800 | 12,00,000 |
| Andhra tracts included in Orissa. | 4,000 | 12,00,000 |
| Total | 71,013 | 2,13,38,766 |

Note :- Figures opposite the last two items are approximate.
The actual figures are likely to be higher.

In bilingual districts the figures of the areas and populations that are to be included in the proposed Andhra Province may be over-estimated or under-estimated as the concerned persons feel. But to an impartial judge who has no axe to grind upon, the figures and facts cannot be very much different from what they ought to be. It may be that a few sq miles of territories may be sliced off from the above Andhra Province and be added to Tamilnad, Karnataka, Orissa and vice-versa. But in any case and after all sorts of additions and subtractions of territories from one linguistic area to another, the area and population of the proposed Andhra Province cannot be less than, to put in round figures, 71,000 sq. miles and 2,00,00,000 persons.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ANDHRADESA (1941 Census)

| Region. | Area in sq. miles. | Population. |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Proposed Andhra Province. | 71,013 | 2,12,38,766 |
| Telingana (Hyderabad State) consisting of 8 full districts, parts of Adilabad and Raichur districts and cities of Hyderabad & Secundrabad. | 41,502 | 87,11,766 |
| Banganapalle (Madras state) | 259 | 44,592 |
| Mysore State. | 6,000 | 11,50,704 |
| Central Provinces (Including Baster State) | 3,800 | 1,67,928 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,22,574 | 3,12 13,756 |

NOTE :- Figures opposite the last two items are approximate.
The actual figures are likely to be higher.

ANDHRAS LIVING OUTSIDE ANDHRA DESA (1931 Census)

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Other districts and parts of the Madras Presidency. | 20,32,297 |
| Bombay Presidency and its States. | 1,63,000 |
| Bengal do. | 31,206 |
| Assam do. | 30,776 |
| Biñar & Orissa do. | 22,107 |
| Pudkkotah State do. | 13,250 |
| Total. | 22,92,636 |
| Outside India (especially Burma stands first with 160,640 and South Africa next) | 3,00,000 |
| Total. | 25 92,636 |

**LANGUAGES IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN TERMS OF
MOTHER TONGUE**

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Hindi | 7,94,14,744 | Punjabi | 1,58,39,254 |
| Bengali | 5,34,68,460 | Rajastani | 1,38,96,896 |
| Bihari | 2,79,29,559 | Kanarese | 1,12,06,380 |
| Telugu | 2,63,73,727 | Oriya | 1,11,94,265 |
| Marathi | 2,08,90,658 | Gujarati | 1,08,89,984 |
| Tamil | 2,04,12,652 | Malayalam | 91,37,615 |

COMPARISON WITH PROVINCES

Andhra Province can compare itself very favourably with many provinces of India, in area, population and finance.

i. IN AREA (71,013 sq. miles) the proposed Andhra Province will be nearly equal to those of Bombay (76,443 sq. miles) and Bengal (77,442 sq. miles) and larger than

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Bihar | 69,745 sq. miles |
| Assam | 54,951 do |
| Sind | 48,136 do |
| Orissa | 32,198 do |
| North West Frontier | 14,263 do |

ii. IN POPULATION (21,238,766) it exceeds

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Bombay | 20,849,840 |
| Central Provinces | 16,813,584 |
| Assam | 10,204,733 |
| Orissa | 9,725,544 |
| Sind | 4,535,008 |
| N. W. Frontier | 3,038,067 |

iii. IN REVENUES (Over Rs. 19 crores) it exceeds

Estimated budgets of 1947-48

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Bihar | 16.58 crores |
| C. P. | 13.04 do |
| Assam | 9.43 do |
| Sind | 9.24 do |
| Orissa | 6.91 do |
| N. W. Frontier | 4.20 do |

COMPARISION WITH COUNTRIES.

| Andhra Province (71,013 sq. m.) is :- | | | sq. miles |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Nearly | 14 times | Ulster (Northen Ireland) | 5,237 |
| Nearly | 6 .. | Belgium | 11,795 |
| More than | 5 .. | Holland | 13,514 |
| " | 4 .. | Denmark | 16,570 |
| " | 4 .. | Switzerland | 15,980 |
| " | 2 .. | Scotland | 30,406 |
| " | 2 .. | Austria | 32,000 |
| Nearly | 2 .. | Hungary | 35,875 |
| " | 2 .. | Bulgaria | 42,807 |
| " | 1½ .. | England | 50,470 |
| " | 1½ .. | Greece | 50,000 |
| " | 1½ .. | Czechoslovakia | 54,000 |
| Nearly equal to Great Britain | | | 88,000 |

OUR ELDERS SPEAK

Desabhakta KONDA VENKATAPPAIAH :—

"A study of the conditions of other provinces in India will disclose that they too were not formed on any rational grounds but, were shaped into what they are, by similar accidental and emperical reasons. If the people living in those provinces are to have an organic growth and development, they must be constituted into separate, handy, compact and homogeneous entities, so that the natural binding forces of society, such as language and literature, custom and tradition, culture and sentiment, may have free play and promote unity, tolerance and responsibility and other noble qualities characterising a race or community entitled to self-Government.

DR. PATTABHI:-

"The Constituent Assembly should take up the most important problem of Linguistic Provinces at the very outset. There is no meaning in framing a constitution for the country without first determining the provinces. Therefore, the Constituent Assembly should appoint a committee immediately to make proposals for redistribution of Provinces on linguistic and cultural basis, of course, in consonance with the principle of economic self-sufficiency.

Now that the Congress Working Committee have proposed division of Punjab, and thereby given momentum to the agitation for partition of Bengal. I hope and trust that there would be no more objection or obstruction for redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis".

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN :-

"I do not think that it is necessary for me to make out a case here for the formation of an Andhra Province. It is now a part of the accepted policy of the Government and of nationalist opinion alike. I may just add that, having regard to the tendency towards decentralisation on territorial as well as administrative lines, which is so marked in all progressive democracies, it is desirable to split up a large area like the Madras Presidency into compact and strong units. A large homogeneous population inhabiting a contiguous country of vast dimensions knit together by close affinities of race, language and tradition with hopeful chances of industrial and economic development constitute, in my opinion a most formidable justification for the creation of a separate Province."

SIR ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI :-

"There can be no other basis of division of provinces in India than the principle of language and cultural affinity, with Provincial Autonomy as an accepted basis of governmental structure, with the extension of franchise and the development of democratic institutions, unless the representatives of the people can voice their sentiments in the language of the people, there will not be that intimate touch between the legislature and the common mass of people which alone can be the surest foundation of a democratic State."

DR C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR :-

Speaking on the resolution for a separate Andhra Province on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly (1938) Rajaji made a reference to the conditions laid down in the Montague report and upheld the cause for a separate Andhra Province thus:

"Judged by every one of these tests, including the latter portion, judging the question on every one of these ideals separately and as a whole, the claim of the Andhras stands very good. There the use of a common speech is a strong and natural basis. As regards the other tests, namely, race, religion, economic interests, geographical contiguity and due balance between country and town, on all these points there is no cause for opposing the claim for a separate Andhra Province."

N. B. :- Extract from the Montague report : "*For those who speak the same language, form a compact self-contained area so suited and endowed as to be able to support its existence as a separate province, there is no doubt that the use of a common speech is a strong and natural basis for provincial individuality. But it is not the only test. Race, religion, economic interests, geographical contiguity, due balance between country and town between coast and interior, may all have to be relevant. The most important of all principles for practical purposes is the largest possible measure of general agreement on the changes proposed, both on the side of which is gaining and on the side, that is the area that is losing advantage.*"

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