

DEPRIVATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TELANGANA AND DESPAIR AMONG YOUTH

One of the main reasons why students and youth in Telangana today are actively taking part in the agitation for statehood to Telangana and also in 1969 is due to “the deprivation of employment opportunities in Telangana and consequent despair among the youth ever since Telangana was merged with Andhra State in 1956”.

The merger of Telangana with Andhra was against the recommendation of First States Reorganization Commission headed by Justice Fazal Ali.

Releasing the SRC report in 1955, in Para 386, the Commission pointed out,

“ 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 areas 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 residency of Hyderabad State expresses itself in favor of such unification.”

Every section of Society in Telangana today be they farmers, employees, students and unemployed youth etc are repenting for the FORCED MERGER OF TELANGANA that took place in 1956 against the wishes of its people and SRC recommendations. Every strata of the Telangana people today are agitating, yelling against the biased treatment meted out to Telangana by the Andhra Pradesh Government. All people of Telangana, aged and young; educated and illiterate, male and female, poor and rich; are united in every village and city of every Telangana District to demand Telangana State.

WE ALL ARE FEELING ONLY ONE THING. HAD OUR TELANGANA NOT BEEN MERGED IN 1956 WITH ANDHRA IT WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE PROSPEROUS, LANDS VERY, VERY GREEN, YOUTH COMPLETELY EMPLOYED AND FARMERS EVER HAPPY.

The people of the Telangana were against the merger with Andhra. They had grave apprehensions about their coexistence with Andhra people. These apprehensions were aptly highlighted by the Justice Fazal Ali Commission in 1955 as follows.

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In Para 378 of its report the Commission wrote:

“ One of the principal causes of opposition of Vishalandhra also seems to be the apprehension felt by the educationally backward people of Telangana that they may be swamped and exploited by the more advanced people of the coastal areas. In the Telangana districts outside the city of Hyderabad, education is woefully backward. The result is that a lower qualification than in Andhra is accepted for public services. The real fear of the people of Telangana is that if they join Andhra they will be unequally placed in relation to the people of Andhra and in this partnership the major partner will derive all the advantages immediately, while Telangana, itself may be converted into a colony by the enterprising coastal Andhra” .

ALAS, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DID NOT CARE FOR THE ABOVE APPREHENSIONS. NOR DID THE LEADERS IN NEWLY FORMED ANDHRA STATE.

The main reason was that the State of Andhra was running with deficit budget without even money to pay for salaries of their employees. They did not have any office buildings for their Secretariat and Assembly in Kurnool, which were running within tents. HENCE THEY HAD THEIR EYES ON TELANGANA AND HYDERABAD CITY.

The following examples illustrate the conditions in the newly formed Andhra State that once fought with Madras State and got separated from it in 1953. **Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, the Dy. CM of Andhra State told:**

“Now we are dragging on with a deficit of 18 crore rupees. We are not in a position to pay salaries to the staff unless the central government comes to our rescue.”

(Statement in Andhra Assembly: 05-11-1953)

Bezawada Gopala Reddy, the CM of Andhra State told:

“Wherever we go, the farmers are asking for irrigation and electricity facilities. Where can we fetch them from?”

(Statement in Andhra Assembly: 25-02-1954)

“Out of 22 crores rupees of revenue receipts, administrative expenditure alone is eating away 20 crores.”

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(Statement in Andhra Assembly: 15-09-1954)

“Andhra Government had to borrow 6 crore rupees in the very first year of its inception.”

(Statement in Andhra Assembly: 25-01-1956)

Exactly same picture was caught by the Justice Fazal Ali Commission in Para 376 as follows.

“ The existing Andhra State has faced a financial problem of some magnitude ever since it was created and in comparison with Telangana the existing Andhra State has a low per capita revenue. Telangana, on the other hand, is much less likely to be faced with financial embarrassment. The much higher incidence of land revenue in Telangana and an excise revenue of the order of Rs. 5 crores per annum principally explain this difference”.

In such a pitiable position was in Andhra State. In contrast the State of Hyderabad was having Surplus budget. **So to bail out Andhra State from all its problems present and future, TELANGANA WAS MADE A SACRIFICIAL GOAT.**

TELANGANA WAS FORCIBLY MERGED WITH ANDHRA NOT ONLY TO HAND OUT ITS SURPLUS REVENUE BUT ALSO RIVER WATERS, TELANGANA PEOPLE’S JOBS, MANY VALUABLE LANDS BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, HYDERABAD CITY AS A CAPITAL WITH ALL INFRASTRUCURE.

Prior to the merger, in the wake of S.R.C. recommendation concerning Telangana, an **agitation was started in Andhra region for integration of Telangana with Andhra State for the formation of Visalandhra.** And with a view to allay the fears of Telangana people, the then Andhra leaders took the initiative and hastened to offer **SAFEGUARDS AND GUARANTEES** to Telangana people in the matter of **“employment and development”**.

Andhra P.C.C. Resolution: Sri. Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, the then President of the Andhra Congress Committee, referred to **“unilateral offer”** of **SAFEGUARDS** on more than one occasion in those days.

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Finally Sri Alluri got an **Unanimous Resolution in Support of Safeguards** passed by the P.C.C. of Andhra in those days as an “**essential feature of merger of Telangana with Andhra**”.

Andhra Assembly Resolution: Later on 25-11-1955 Sri. B. Gopal Reddy, the then Chief Minister of Andhra, sponsored a Government resolution in Andhra Assembly, at Kurnool for the formation of Vishalandhra. Para-3 of the resolution, which mentions about the unilateral offer of **SAFEGUARDS** to Telangana people in the matter of ‘**employment and development**’ is extracted below:

Para-3

*“This Assembly would further like to assure the people in Telangana, that the development of that area would be deemed to be a special charge, and that certain priorities and special protection will be given for the improvement of this area (TELANGANA REGION) such as **Reservation in Services and Educational Institutions on the basis of population....**”*

Sri. B. Gopal Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra elucidated the nature and extent of **SAFEGUARDS** in his speech made in support of the above resolution on the floor of the Assembly. The relevant passage from his speech is quoted below:

“It is for that purpose we have included a paragraph in our resolution today assuring them (**TELANGANA PEOPLE**) that they **need not have any fears**; that they would have due reservations in respect of **APPOINTMENTS AND ON PAR WITH THEIR POPULATION** and that we have absolutely no **objection to concede to them their DUE SHARE IN OTHER RESPECTS ALSO**. This is not something that is done by us in response to their demand. It is specifically

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mentioned in this resolution in order to convey to them through this Assembly the unanimous opinion and view of all the parties in this House that we would look after them generously. The Government have absolutely no objection to concede to them all opportunities that are intended for Telangana people” (ORIGINAL TEXT IN TELUGU).

It is seen from the above that Andhra Chief Minister in his speech in the Assembly that Telangana people will have **due Reservations in respect of Appointments on par with their population.**

SIR, THE FACT TO BE NOTED HERE IS THAT TELANGANA PEOPLE DID NOT ASK FOR THESE SAFEGUARDS . THEY WERE OFFERED UNILATERALLY BY ANDHRA LEADERS TO TRAP TELANGANA LEADERS INTO MERGER.

Andhra Assembly 2nd Resolution:

As was to be expected and taking cognizance of the strong feelings of Telangana people against merger with Andhra State, Sri. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the then Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra State, sponsored yet another ‘**official Resolution**’ in Andhra Assembly at Kurnool on 1-2-1956 reaffirming the content and substance of the First Resolution with regard to offer of SAFEGUARDS to Telangana people as a **precondition for merger**. He also made categorical assurances in his statement made in support of the above resolution on the floor of the Assembly. Relevant passage from his speech is given below:

“In regard to **appointments and employment (in Telangana region)** they seem to be having some fears that “educationally more advanced people from Andhra Region” might usurp all avenues of employment depriving them (Telangana people) of their due share. I want to make it clear that we do not want anything in your share of employment at all. We are assuring

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yo*u that we would **not touch your 1/3 share in employment.** Such an assurance has already been given by our Chief Minister. This assurance was made not only on his personal behalf **but also on behalf of this assembly and government (original text in Telugu).**

Pant's intervention:

Taking note of the assurances and commitments made by Andhra Government and Leaders as described above, Late Sri. G.B. Pant, the then Union Home Minister convened a meeting of the Andhra-Telangana Leaders on 19-2-1956 in Delhi for talks. During these talks Sri. Pant is understood to have successfully persuaded Telangana Leaders to relent from their stand for separate State and agree for merger with **SAFEGUARDS** as a Precondition. Accordingly the merger of Telangana region with Andhra State was accepted by Telangana Leaders on the basis of an agreement embodying the **SAFEGUARDS** to Telangana people. This Agreement was reached on 20-2-1956 which is now popularly known as **Gentlemen's Agreement.** Clause 5 and 7 of the Agreement pertaining to employment and services are extracted below:

CLAUSE-5: Future recruitment to **services will be on the basis of population** from both the regions.

CUAUSE-7: **Some kind of domicile rules e.g. residence for 12 years should be provided in order to secure the prescribed proportion to recruitment of services for Telangana.**

Before the merger of Telangana with Andhra, there was a regulation called Mulki Rule which was intended to reserve the jobs in government service and seats in the educational institutions exclusively for the natives of Telangana.

Among the **safeguards offered by Andhra leaders, “the Mulki Rules” constituted the most important “Safeguards” which provided ‘constitutional guarantee’ for employment of Telangana people in**

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Telangana region. Under Mulki Rules persons seeking employment in Telangana must have 15 years 'Residence' in Telangana before they became **eligible to get any job or employment in Govt. service.** This condition was **'imposed to prevent educationally advanced people from outside to enter into Govt. service in Telangana. So the 'Mulki Rules' were regarded as the most important SAFEGUARD for Telangana people when Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956.**

Consequently the Government of Andhra Pradesh issued the G.O. Ms.No.813 G.A.D. dated: 18-5-1957 under Article 309 of the Constitution making new rule invoking the power of delegated legislation for the application of Mulki Rules in Telangana region with retrospective effect from 1-11-1956. In other words by the issue of this G.O. the Government accepted the validity of the Mulki Rules and their application to subordinate services in Secretariat and Heads of Department and composite offices with respect to Telangana personnel. And there was absolutely no objection from any quarter whatsoever about the application of Mulki Rules in composite offices having statewide jurisdiction.

But with the passage of time these Rules were **violated** by Andhra Rulers instead of implementing them in **letter and spirit,** which **formed the main 'basis' for the merger of Telangana with Andhra** in 1956.

Like all other conditions of the Gentlemen's Agreement, this clause also was observed more in its breach than in practice. The Mulki Rule was either relaxed indiscriminately or ignored intentionally. In the name of rationalization of Departments, large number of engineers, doctors, and gazetted officers from Andhra region were dumped in Telangana districts. They in turn brought their own Andhra staff for lower posts, even for class IV posts. In the Secretariat and Heads of Departments out of 50,000 posts, the Andhra employees were transferred and posted so that the vacancy caused in Andhra district were available to unemployed from Andhra. Nearly 30 per cent of these posts were filled up by Andhras while the officials from Telangana districts were not entertained.

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The erstwhile Hyderabad State had vast Urdu knowing employees when merged in Andhra Pradesh. After 1956, the official language did not include Urdu and hence the Urdu qualified employees were confined to ordinary duties and their very survival was threatened. Thousands of Urdu qualified employees were either retrenched with abolition of posts or they were not considered for promotion to higher posts. **Post-police action and thereafter formation of Andhra State resulted in ousting of 38000 Muslim employees of State Government at one stroke, under one order causing innumerable hardships to the victims and their families. In their place employees from Andhra were replaced.**

Language tests and new departmental tests were introduced to deny promotion to Telangana staff. In some departments, integrated seniorities were prepared in such a manner, in the name of higher qualifications of the Andhras that a new rules to effect promotion on the basis ATA (Andhra Telangana Andhra) in every three promotion vacancies. Summing up, it was found from 1956 to 1968, that the Telangana employees were forcibly placed at a disadvantage in promotions and creation of new posts. By introducing new rules and conditions for all the posts created after 1956, Telangana employees were deprived of opportunities.

Job seekers from Andhra area were also encouraged and patronized for getting into employment in Telangana by obtaining false Mulki Certificates. This went on unabated for more than a decade. **The number of such illegal entrants into Telangana job field was estimated by a Government appointed Committee to have crossed a disturbing number of 24,000. It became one of the major factors for the revolt of people of Telangana in 1968-69, which took the turn of an intense agitation demanding separation of Telangana from Andhra.**

The main loss to Telangana region was due to the fact that majority of the officers and lower staff in all decision making positions were Andhras and thereby, the schemes, projects, allocation and release of funds for Telangana region suffered and those Telangana officers who were scattered could not protect the interests of the region. **If this was the position in 1969, it can well be imagined how far the interests of the region can be safeguarded now in 2010.**

Then the government of the time tried or pretended to undo the damage by convening an all party meeting in January 1969. A decision was taken to

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repatriate all those irregular and illegal entrants to their native regions by creating supernumerary positions, if necessary; and, to fill the resultant vacancies in Telangana by the local candidates, then called Mulkis. A Government Order (the infamous GO 36) was issued in this regard. Instead of implementing this GO, certain important political leaders of Andhra of the time opposed it and instigated the illegal entrants to approach the court of law not only to get the GO 36 cancelled, but also to question the constitutional validity of the very Mulki Rule. **After a prolonged litigation, the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutional validity of Mulki Rules. Thereby the repatriation of those 24,000 employees became inevitable.**

Supreme Court's Judgment Annulled:

When the Chief Minister of the time, PV Narasimha Rao, expressed satisfaction over the verdict of the Supreme Court, the Andhra elite and employees resorted to a counter agitation. Their demand was to annul the judgment of the Supreme Court, scrap all the safeguards, given to the Telangana region at the time of its merger with Andhra, or to create Andhra State, bifurcating Andhra Pradesh. The agitation took a violent turn leading to the dismissal of PV Narasimha Rao government and imposition of President's Rule.

During that period the Andhra lobby once again prevailed upon the national leadership. The national leadership, as usual, succumbed to the manipulative skills of the political leaders of Andhra and got annulled the judgment of the highest judicial authority of India in a most undemocratic manner.

It did not stop at that. Illegal appointments of 24,000 Non Mulki employees were made legal. All other safeguards given to Telangana as a precondition for its merger were scrapped without any conscience. As an alternative, a diluted formula, which has come to be known as Six Point Formula, was foisted on the people. Under this formula, the duration of residential requirement to become a local candidate was reduced from 12 years to 4 years; the State was divided into six zones and the word Mulki was replaced by Local Candidate. All of this has been mere eyewash. It came into operation in 1975 through a Presidential Order. And, its violation also started simultaneously.

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The political leadership of Telangana, without analyzing the effects of six point formula, blindly accepted it. The immediate result of it was abolition of Mulki Rules and Telangana Regional Committee which effects the dilution of Gentlemen Agreement. Percentage of local reservation in employment was reduced from 100% to 60% in Gazette level Posts, 70% in Zonal level non-gazette posts and 80% in the District level posts. A.P. State was divided into six zones for the purpose of employment and Telangana was divided into two zones instead of one zone.

The net result is as follows:

1. Educational backwardness in Telangana area is not tackled - no new Universities. Medical, Engineering and higher educational centre's were envisaged, no degree colleges, high school, primary any other training colleges, B.Ed. nursing, ITI's TTIS or others were started.

2. The jobs in the State Government for new recruitment were confined to nongazette in the Telangana regions with 4 years residence as local candidates. This made all non - Telangana people who immigrated to the region eligible for jobs. The jobs in the Secretariat and Heads of Department, police, common institutions judiciary were kept open for all.

3. All the jobs in APSRTC, State Electricity Board, corporations and boards were thrown open depriving opportunities of Telangana people.

4. By excluding gazette posts from the purview, large scale transfers were allowed.

5. Singareni Collieries, major industries in Ramagundam, Medak, RangaReddy district, Khammam and Nalgonda were opened for all forcing lakhs of Telangana youth out of jobs.

6. By giving 20percent reservation even in the zonal cadres for non- locals, Telangana people were deprived of jobs, while the 20 per cent of the nonlocal posts in the Andhra region were filled by the Andhras themselves.

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7. *By adopting common entrance and reservation of seats for non-locals in Andhra universities no Telangana student benefited while Andhra students who are already residents of Hyderabad and are eligible took a majority of these seats again depriving the Telangana youth.*

8. The opening of Hyderabad University helped the Andras. All other Universities set up as state wide institutions, and set up in Andhra region only help Andhra students to get admission and employment.

9. *Regional Development Boards were abolished by N T Rama Rao in 1983 itself. There by Telangana region has suffered in planning and implementing the developmental schemes.*

10. In terms of Mulik Rules Telangana Region is one zone for the purpose of recruitment in public employment. In terms of Presidential Order the Telangana is divided into two zones viz; Zone V consisting of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal & Khammam districts and Zone VI comprising of Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar Districts. In some Departments of Hyderabad district for some appointments a separate city cadre was organized this provision was misinterpreted by Andhra officials and Hyderabad was created as VII Zone or free zone for the purpose of recruitment and transfers in all departments.

With this six-point formula replacing Mulki rules zonal recruitment and appointment was on the basis of four years stay in Telangana. It placed the Telangana youth in disadvantageous position compared to Andhra youth.

Yet Another Formula Violated:

The violation of the Six Point Formula has been so persistent, that by 1985, i.e. in a span of 10 years, about 59,000 non locals illegally infiltrated into the government jobs in Telangana, and deprived the local candidates of Telangana of their rightful claim on these jobs. This figure was arrived at by a

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couple of committees of Senior IAS Officers constituted by the State Government itself. The result was another spell of unrest, especially among the youth and the employees.

The Government of the time was, therefore, compelled to issue another order (the most infamous GO 610) in December 1985 for repatriating those 59,000 employees illegally appointed in Telangana to their native zones by creating supernumerary positions if necessary, and for appointing local candidates of the Telangana area in the resultant vacancies. It was categorically stated in the said GO that it would be implemented before 31st March 1985. 25 years have rolled by; but, ironically, it is yet to be implemented. It is necessary to know in this context that a similar GO was issued in the same month i.e. December 1985, to repatriate a few employees from Andhra to Telangana, with the same condition of implementing it by 31st March 1985. It was implemented much before the stipulated time.

According to several unofficial, but reliable, surveys the figure has already crossed two Lakhs. The house committee of the state legislature has not yet done anything tangible to arrive at the number of illegal appointments made in several departments at various levels i.e. district, zone, and region. It has not, so far, looked in to the appointments made in the state level offices and organizations to ascertain whether equitable employment opportunities were provided to the people of this region. It is yet to look in to the complaints regarding the appointments made on the strength of bogus certificates of nativity. It has, as of now, identified only a few hundred positions, mostly in the capital city and a couple of small departments. The bulk of the work is yet to be done. The interim report of the house committee is, therefore, like the tip of an iceberg. Even this interim report has not been implemented so far.

Some police department employees challenged the GO 610 before the tribunal, which ultimately reached the apex court, where a division bench held that **Hyderabad was a “Free Zone” for Police jobs. This Judgement sparked the current Telangana agitation starting on November 29, 2009.** The Division Bench of Honourable Supreme Court even refused to review the order recently. **This proves that the benefits of reservations based on mulki within a region of combined State will not be allowed under any circumstances.** Even if the

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Assembly resolves unanimously it is again prone to litigation where the protection is doubted.

Factory Jobs in Telangana: Most of the factory jobs are enjoyed by Andhra people as the owners of these factories have come from other areas. Andhra people have benefited by using the land, subsidy, bank loans, raw material, power and water from Telangana. The factories in Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy, Medak and Karimnagar are glaring examples of depriving Telangana youth from their job opportunities. Transport companies and tours and travels, finance companies, film industries, and film studios get people from other regions. It was reported that in Ranga Reddy district out of 1.60 lakhs of factory and other workers are non-locals while the unemployed in Ranga Reddy district exchanges are over 1.8 lakhs.

The prestigious Industries in Telangana existing since the time of NIZAM, like Allwyn; DBR Mills, Praga tools, Republic Forge, Azamzahi Mills, NIZAM Sugar Factory (The largest in the then Asia), Spinning Mills, Sirpur Paper Mills, Sirpur Silk Mills, Deccan Glass Factory etc. etc. most of them, then running three shifts a day, now found either closed or sold. In place of them factories are established in and around twin cities, in lands of Telangana People at nominal cost, for the benefit of Andhra People and causing ill-health to native Telangana People by causing pollution.

Newly come up Establishments of Central Government like BHEL, ECIL; IDPL, IDL, HMT etc. and State Government's Corporations and Boards have been not useful to Telangana youth except lower cadre posts like sweepers, Attenders and clerks.

Central Government Undertakings: It is a known fact that in all the central undertakings, factories, NTPC, Railways, P&T, Telecommunications, civil aviation etc., the job opportunities are not really available to Telangana youth as the Andhra youth with means and influence are able to get more jobs in Telangana Districts and in Hyderabad city. The job opportunities in Andhra areas like ports, industries in Vizag and Kakinada are mostly available for the Andhra youth.

Government Jobs: Sir, in Andhra Pradesh there are about 15 lakh jobs in the government and government-funded offices and establishments. Based on the size of population at least 40% of these jobs, i.e. 6 lakhs should have gone to the job

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seekers from Telangana. But the total number of jobs now occupied by them is less than 3 lakhs. THE REMAINING JOBS OF TELANGANA ARE YUSURPED BY ANDHRA PEOPLE AND ANDHRAS ARE WORKING IN TELANGANA.

There are more than 5,000 employees in the State's secretariat. Out of them not even 10% belong to the Telangana region. There are more than 130 posts of heads of departments. Out of them only 7 or 8 are held by the officers belonging to the Telangana region. There are 23 district collectors. One rarely finds an officer from the Telangana cadres holding that position.

The G.O. 610 was issued to remove all the non-locals appointed in the vacancies meant for the youth of Telangana and to appoint only Telangana locals against all resultant vacancies. Besides not implementing these orders further recruitment of non-locals in Telangana region is going on. ***Thus Telangana people are being deprived of their share in jobs which are being usurped by people from Andhra.***

CONSEQUENTLY THERE ARE SEVERAL INSTANCES OF EDUCATED YOUTH IN TELANGANA COMMITTING SUICIDES NOT ABLE TO GET JOBS EITHER “DUE TO DISCRIMINATION OR DEPRIVATION OR DOMINATION” BY ANDHRA ESTABLISHMENT. HENCE, THE SOLUTION IS SEPARATE TELANGANA STATE.

During the last six months of Telangana agitation more than 400 youth committed suicides in Telangana both due to despair and frustration caused by lack of employment opportunities and also worried over the hurdles being put up in the initiation of the process of formation of Telangana State as declared on the night of December 9, 2009 by the Union Home Minister.

The Jai Telangana NRI Forum and Social Audit Council on Information Right (SACIR) have already submitted a detailed report on the suicidal deaths of Telangana to the Honorable Justice Sri Krishna Committee. I herewith submit a sample case study as given below.

SAMPLE CASE OF SUICIDES IN TELANGANA

Laxmaiah (Hoti-B, Medak Dist, 27 years, Male, BC, ITI, Unmarried, Working in a private company as Turner) suicide on 25/2/2010. Only bread earner for

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family of 6 members with 2 brothers, 1 sister and parents from a poor agriculture family in a draught prone village.

He is very dedicated, skillful and hardworking. His main dream was to get a job in BHEL, Hyderabad. In his first attempt five (5) yrs ago, he passed written test but failed in interview. Second time he passed both; but BHEL HR told him that they messed up with name, and offered the job to some other Laxmiah. With this, he was completely frustrated for almost 6 months.

Again in Jan 2010, he appeared for the test, for the third time. BHEL announced result of this tests on only 1000 candidates whereas 10,000 took the test. They gave some flimsy reasons when asked for explanation. Sensing some conspiracy, he, along with local politicians, MLA, other unemployed youth have organized hunger strike out side BHEL in the month of Jan 2010. Unable to justify their acts, BHEL HR finally agreed to cancel the test and re-conduct the test again.

He ended his life by burning with kerosene in front of BHEL Admin main gate.

He wrote a 17 pages of suicide note. We can understand that he was working on his note for at least three (3) days based on the dates on the suicide note. He raised several questions to all the concerned people and the managements of the both public sector and private companies and touched all aspects of current agitation – such as lathi charge on OU girls, home minister being a lady, lathi charge on Lawyers, events during 11/29- 12/9. Subsequent events in Seema Andhra areas, Promises made by MLAs, Ministers Geetha Reddy, Damodar Reddy, Jana Reddy, Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy of congress party and Nagam Janardhan Reddy of TDP and some other local leaders etc.

He wrote how BHEL is exploiting Telangana employees and giving Telangana share to Andhra .

He was a great fan of Chiranjeevi. He donated his blood to Chiranjeevi blood bank, three times in one year. He also donated his eyes. He voted to Prajarajyam based on Chiranjeevi's Samajika Telangana slogan. He had couple of photographs with Chiranjeevi. He tore apart one of these photos frustrated by Chiranjeevi's U-turn on Telangana

He wrote an article (in English) about the education and Child Labor.

He had very good writing skills that are on par with a mid-level journalist.

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According to suicide notes, FIR, Panchanama report etc., he has ended his life for the cause of Telangana state.

His suicide underscores the frustration in Telangana youth from rural areas of Medak district as they were deprived of employment opportunities in public sector companies like BHEL which is in his native district.

The youth of Telangana are also facing same problems even with regards to Government jobs. An example is that of Togati Rajkumar Chari of Narsampet in Warangal district who committed suicide on 25/01/2010 by setting himself aflame with petrol, tried for the job of police constable twice but failed. In his death declaration he said the same and hoped at least with his death Telangana would be formed and other youth would get jobs.

Similarly there are many such incidents which occurred during the recent 6 months. AND THESE SUICIDES ARE NOT STOPPING. EVER DAY OR EVERY ALTERNATE DAY WE ARE READING SUCH NEWS IN PAPERS. But these suicides can be stopped, given the political will of the Central Government to stop such tragedies. The only way to stop them is to DECLARE TELANGANA STATE.

Painfully one more tragedy occurred in my town, Warangal on 15/05/2010. Anisetty Rajkumar with qualification, ITI, but could not get a job committed suicide for his inability in getting a job and also protesting against Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy's proposed Odarpu Yatra to Warangal. Mr Jagan declared opposition to Separate Telangana State in Parliament.

I am herewith presenting below, news paper clip of The Hindu daily dated 16/05/2010.

Youth ends life opposing Jagan's visit

Staff Reporter

WARANGAL: Opposing Congress MP Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy's tour to the district and in support of separate Telangana, a 21-year-old youth hanged himself to death here on Saturday afternoon.

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According to the police, one Anisetty Raj Kumar of L.B. Nagar in his suicide note said he was vexed with the attitude of some leaders who were aiding Mr. Y.S. Jagan in undertaking the tour.

'Only solution'

He said unemployed youth like him would not get employment in united State and separate Telangana was the only solution for equal opportunities in employment.

Tense situation prevailed in Warangal town with large number of people gathering at his residence. His parents, Venkateswarlu and Vandana, wailed inconsolably having lost their promising elder child. TRS leaders D. Vinay Bhaskar and others rushed to the spot and held the Congress leaders responsible for his death.

<http://www.hindu.com/2010/05/16/stories/2010051656130400.htm>

When so many people are dying for Telangana is it not the responsibility of a Civilized Society and Government to stop the chain of further suicides by taking steps to DECLARE STATE OF TELANGANA?

If United States of America with a population 27 crores, that is one fourth of India's population has 50 states what loss India will have if it has one or few more States?

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