CONCLUSION
Charismatic leaders most frequently appear in times of societal crisis and they have emphatic capacity. Charismatic leaders score high on expression of values and displaying conviction in ideals. N.T. Rama Rao belong to that category of charismatic leaders.

Life’s of a few are meaningful and a few are meaningless. But a limited are born with meaningful humanness and getting dignity to the society. History safely records and preserves such causative lives and submits to the future generations to follow their paths. N.T. Rama Rao belongs to such personalities. His was an attractive Personality, beautifully lead cine life for over four decades by acting in more than 330 odd films. He did justice to the people of downtrodden, backward, scheduled caste and tribes. Born in an ordinary peasant family obtained name and fame nationally and internationally. He brought new trend to politics. He called people as gods and society as the temple. He had introduced several welfare schemes, which provided food, clothing and shelter, to the poor people. He was a great political revolutionary by abolishing some institutions which are burdensome to the state. Rama Rao’s humanness was revealed when the nation and the state were in crises, during the Chinese aggression and Pakistan war on India the country was in dearth of finances. Rama Rao with his cine troupe lead bikhstana (begging) and raised funds, which he had personally handed over to the then Prime Ministers. When the state was affected with cyclones he had lead his cine troupes to road shows and staged programmes in the streets to raise funds to meet the affected needs.

Rama Rao never intended to enter in politics, but the then congress leaders corrupt practices and to safeguard the self respect of people compelled him to enter in politics. Rama Rao started his political party on the foundation of aham gauravam (self respect) of Telugu People. For his party’s propaganda he toured entire Andhra Pradesh on his chaitanya ratham. This yatra made him to cover every inch of the state, to meet all classes of people to convey his party’s programmes and to criticize the then congress administration.
His canvassing speeches gave a new meaning to politics. He used to address that Telugu Desam is not just a political party, but it is a social revolution to uphold the social and political values of the people and the people have to rule themselves.

In order to introduce new values in politics, he had selected educated candidates with a good name in the society, who were almost graduates, engineers, lawyers and doctors. The congress party which has a long history was defeated by Telugu Desam party, which was founded just in nine months. After assuming the office to fulfill his election promises he had incorporated a programme called ‘Pragati Patham’ (Fifteen point programme). The programme was envisaged for rural development, generation of employment opportunities, to lessen poverty especially in backward areas, to increase the purchasing power of the poor and transferring them to productive assets. The programme has been detailed as an overall plan to development and pinpoint areas of special thrust which yield immediate and tangible results.

Rama Rao had fourteen member cabinet, the smallest in twenty years. He issued ten directives to ministers and elected members for followup; to maintain close and constant relations with the people and they should go round their constituencies when assembly is not in session; should not interfere in administration matters like transfers and promotions of government officials; they should extend full support to the government, efforts in putting down corruption and providing a clean and honest administration; when they go on tour felicitations and dinners should not be organized in honour of the chief minister or ministers; the legislators should help in curbing the activities of selfish elements, the M.L.A’s should expose those responsible for black marketing, hoarding and other anti-social elements and to bring to the notice of the officials concerned; they should actively participate in the proceedings of the assembly and bring peoples problems before the house; the legislators should strictly follow the directives issued by the chief whip; they should keep in close touch with party workers and pursue party programmes with full vigour and the legislators should observe strict discipline, simplicity besides being honest.

The popular scheme of Rs 2/- per kol of rice, supply of dhotis and saris at subsidized rates. Supply of drinking water to the people in rural as well as urban
areas. Improving the lot of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes under various self employment schemes. Pakka houses for the poor and other weaker sections. Helping the farmers with minor and medium irrigation facilities. Other schemes for the benefit of the poor were, pension for the widows and the landless, organization of youth force in order to develop a cadre of volunteers who were motivated to help the community at different areas of development activities. The government determined to eradicate social evils like dowry system, child marriage untouchability and bonded labour. The most acclaimed programme was introduction of Telugu as the language at all levels of activity.

The educational reforms which Rama Rao introduced were note coruty. He revamped the school syllabus. He had introduced entrance examination for admission into professional courses. This entrance examination pattern enthused much competitive spirit among the students of Andhra Pradesh, which made them to stand in distinctions at the national level competitive examinations. The mid day meal programme at the schools improved the attendance and reduction of child labour.

To achieve many more things to secure the minimum needs of the people, the State by overcoming built is handicaps like limited and inelastic resources had drawn a tradition bound administration. Some firm and determined steps were taken, first to provide succor to the suffering and instill confidence in them and honest in solving their problems throughs the schemes : Telugu Vastra Pradhana Vidhanam, Telugu Vyavasaya Karmika Sadara Samskhemam, Telugu Vitantu Upadhi Kalpana, Telugu Sramika Swanta Rickshaw Pathakam, Telugu Matrudeva Samadaram, Telugu BALALA Sksheera Samskhemam, Telugu Chiranjeevulu Sukheebhavam, Srama Sakthi, Telugu Grameena Kranti Patham, Telugu Chalana Chitra Kala Vikasam.

Rama Rao government appointed a commission to review the religious endowment act. The government had initiated to take over the administration of all temples in the State and abolished hereditary priest hood. The property in different forms owned by the temples came under the State Custody.

Thus N.T.Rama Rao administration taken into account to solve the problems of all cadres of people and none was left. Even then his administration was not among from failures and criticisms. The Rs.2 Kilo rice scheme was popular in the
State which covered nearly 105 crores cardholders guaranteeing 5 kilo per family whose income was Rs. 6000/- per annum. In the implementation of this programme the State government had faced imnumerable hardships.

The construction of pucca houses scheme for the communities which are socially and economically weak, became a source of unhappiness. The houses were constructed on the outskirts of the villages and thus the Harijana and Girijans were segregated. The mid-day meal programme to school children met with failures. Sarpanches, Mahila Mandals and other voluntary agencies who were assigned the task of cooking food and feeding the children were not properly motivated and money went down the drain without the beneficiaries getting the benefit. Food that served to the children was unhygienic. In some schools cooking and serving became the main occupation for teachers and head - masters. Consequently education was given the go bye. The programme would have been a great success had the government patterned on the model of the nutritious food scheme introduced by Tamil Nadu. Another lacuna of the programme was that the scheme was aimed at providing food only to the children belonging to few sections of society. This kind of discrimination and segregation created psychological imbalance. Therefore, the programme had to be discontinued.

Andhra Pradesh being mainly an agricultural state and farmers being the backbone of the backbone of the country, the interests of the farmers have naturally been of utmost importance to the Government. Farmers have been ensured of remunerative prices for their produce. The support prices of different crops fixed by the State Government are far higher than those announced by the Centre. The price for paddy was maintained around Rs. 185 per tonne linked to a recovery of 8.5%. Besides, tobacco growers with unsold stocks of tobacco were provided with Rs. 2 crores loan at the rate of Rs. 3.30 per kg of unsold tobacco. Milk procurement price was raised from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 3.75 per litre.

Under Pragati Patham, supply of agricultural inputs to farmers was also under taken and 7.65 lakhs tones of fertilizers and 36,000 tonnes of improved seeds were supplied at subsidiary rates to small and marginal farmers. Under short term credit the co-operatives have distributed about Rs. 132 crores. In addition, massive credit support programme through commercial Banks and the Agriculture Department, and
long term agricultural credit programmes through Agricultural Development Banks have been programmes through Agricultural Development Banks have been taken up. In the course of three few years that the Telugu Desam Party has been in office it has helped the farmers to a tune of Rs. 387 crores, while relief has been given to a large number of farmers particularly those who are cultivating dry lands under the system of abolition of land revenue.

Water rates have been increased so that those who benefit from irrigated areas pay for the operation and proper maintenance of these irrigation systems owned by the Government. Rural electrification plays a key role in lift irrigation and exploitation of groundwater resources, as also in the establishment of small industries which will result in overall development of the rural areas besides arresting migration of labour to urban areas, Andhra Pradesh is one of the states in the country where rural electrification has made significant strides.

There is a large under-ground water potential in the state estimated to be adequate for drawl by about 22 lakh wells, of which 12 lakh wells are to be dug. So far 6,039 lakh pumpsets have been energized. This is the largest number after Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

In order to intensify the programme of energisation of pumpsets in already electrified villages financial institution like Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation have been drawn for energisation of pumpsets in already electrified villages.

Agriculture is the life of the nation. Telugu Desam held the deep conviction that unless the farmer is assured of an adequate reward for his labour, there can be no equity and there can be no real development. Telugu Desam claims to have dedicated itself to the sacred task of ensuring a fair deal to the farmers to enable them to better their lot.

Telugu Desam believed in assigning an important role to the cottage and small-scale industries in Indian economy. Emphasis on heavy industry with its high capital output ratio is a misplaced one. Labour-intensive cottage and small-scale industry should be encouraged as far as possible with the necessary ear markings of
areas of production for heavy industry, on the one hand and cottage and small scale industry on the other. During the year 1983-87 small scale industries set up in rural areas, 76,413. Although heavy industry has its own place, yet in the name of externalities it tends towards concentration of industries in the city centres. No doubt they create some employment opportunities but unfortunately the rush of employment draws more people than what they can possibly absorb.

Instead Telugu Desam Party pledges to follow a policy of decentralized industrialization with dispersal of industries in rural areas. This will facilitate the utilization of local skill and raw materials while arresting the influx of youth to urban areas. Revival of cottage and small scale industries will also provide an opportunity for utilizing productivity of the considerable number of skilled artisans and craftsmen scattered all over the country, by providing additional training facilities. Such trained manpower can be pressed into small-scale industries with an appropriate intermediate technology for promoting rural industry as a production adjunct to Agriculture.

Development of ancillary industry would be an integral and valuable aspect of human resources development in rural and semi-urban areas. Practical training programmes of 3 to 6 months duration would prove beneficial to a very large number among them to upgrade their skills in industry especially in the medium and small scale sectors.

The Telugu Desam Government was particular about securing a rightful place for women in the society. Women welfare activity had received greater attention than ever before under the Telugu Desam Party rule. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswavidyalayam established at Tirupati is a land mark in the history of the state. It is intended to offer special vocational course to woman and to enable them to stand on their own feet.

The State Government has reserved 30% of the jobs in public services for women to enable them to achieve economic independence. Provision of at least one women’s hostel in each district is proposed to benefit working women. The working women’s hostels have been set up in 8 centres at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Vijayawada, Guntur, Mahaboobnagar, Khammam, Hyderabad and Srikakulam. The Government
has also taken a decision to give preference to women in certain categories of Government jobs.

A bill to amend the Hindu Succession Act to give equal rights to women in ancestral property is before the legislature. Strict enforcement of anti-dowry laws, loans to weaker sections of women, construction of modern lavatories providing financial assistance to 46,000 women are some of the women's welfare measures contemplated by the Telugu Desam Party Government. 50,000 widows have been sanctioned a monthly pension of Rs.50% each. Among other measures there are Mangalasutras to the poor women who cannot afford to buy them supply of nutritious diet to pregnant women, bringing drinking water facilities within their reach. It is also contemplated that house sites pattas to landless poor families, and pension to old agricultural labourers should be issued only in the names of the housewives.

Women agricultural labourers belong to the financially weaker sections of the society, particularly when they become pregnant, they not only lose their wages, but also have to bear medical expenses. A scheme was launched to provide financial assistance to them. This aid is provided at the rate of Rs.20 where I.C.D.S. Scheme is in force and at Rs.40 in other places to each pregnant women labourer for three months before and after delivery.

Women are encouraged to form cooperatives and they are given necessary training for the purpose. An amount of Rs.34 lakhs was allotted in 1987-88 to provide 20 per cent margin money to women when they take Bank lonas.

Women welfare centres called 'Telugu Bala, Mahila Pragati Pranganams' are being established with the cost of 50 lakhs each in all districts of the state to provide training in different crafts to 100 widows and poor women to make them financially independent. The articles manufactured by them are provided marketing facility by the Government. Women who have passed Matriculation are given training in typewriting, shorthand and Radio and T.V.Servicing.

A special department for women and child welfare has been created to ensure speedy and efficient implementation of these schemes. A separate court has been established in Hyderabad to try cases involving atrocities on women. This in the first
of its kind in the entire country. The social welfare department has been making all efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the neglected women in the society. These schemes may redress the grievances of women and make their life's happy and prosperous. This scheme depends on the active cooperation of the people, particularly the women, who have to strengthen the hands of the Government to implement the measures.

Series of measures to improve the lot of scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes unfortunately the benefits of the schemes not reached the persons intended for, the middlemen and the officials of the government were prospered the same. The average individual was not aware of all those schemes and their usefulness.

Corruption has become an accepted phenomenon. If this is allowed it would eat away the vitals of the society and completely destroy the morale of its. Telugu Desam Government as soon as it came to power declared that it would root out corruption. In partial fulfillment of this promise the Rama Rao government instituted Dharmamahapatra and Lokayukta, but measures became ineffective and the situation continued.

The Telugu Desam government undertook the task of providing land to the landless poor. Land reforms were not taken up by the Telugu Desam Government in a rigorous manner. Thus the gulf that separated the rich and poor got widened. Another disturbing factor was that the land given to the poor was grabbed by the earning rich by certain dubious means.

There has been criticism that Rama Rao took important decision without consulting the concerned ministers. His legislators were alienated because he has no time to spare for them. He was quite emotional and tended to be self-centered. He had started on a promising note, with a small cabinet of ministers emphasizing the values of austerity and economy.

In Government expenditure, punctuality, and quick decisions reduction in the number of state corporation, anti-corruption drive against higher officials, restriction on employees in the interest of efficiency, passing the retirement age of the employees, ban on capitation fee in educational institutions, introduction of Telugu as
official language in administration, signing of Telugu Ganga agreement—all these were undertaken in a few months. However, several of the measures have bogged down in administrative and legal problems, while N.T.Rama Rao opened too many fronts for fights displeasing vast organized section such as urban middle classes, Government servants, doctors, powerful managements of educational institutions. It may be that N.T.Rama Rao has not been sufficiently cautioned that Institutional restraints such as federalism, court cases and other variables, account for the extent to which parties can carry out their programmes.

Nothing is more unpredictable than politics. However, it can be safely said that, having achieved a miracle by unseating the Congress rulers from their seemingly impregnable fortress, N.T.Rama Rao sincerely tried to do something to the poor. Most of the measures he had taken were been welcomed around. Some of his decisions were criticized not because he took them in a rather tactless manner and incurred the wrath of the vociferous section of the community. His critics said he was going too fast, rather in the fashion of reckless driver. His well wishers felt there was no need for such speed and fear that his haste may prove his undoing. Politics was not cinema, they argued. It was not enough to take decisions that are expected do good to the people along with him, to convince.