Chapter VI

Socio-Economic Background of Political Elites of Chittoor District
The Socio-Economic and cultural groups are important in so far as they influence the structural aspects of state politics and leadership. An analytic perspective is rewarding in exploring the impact of the components of social structure on its political structure. The present study attempts to explore the influence of socio-economic groups which provide the operational base for the political elites and factions in Chittoor district, an important district in the politics of Andhra Pradesh.

In this chapter, we have analysed the socio-economic and political background of Chittoor district MLAs, who represented their constituencies for the three consecutive terms 1989, 1994 and 1999. It is important because it narrates not only the characteristics but also the formation and circulation of elite. The term social background has been used here so as to include factors such as Caste, Income, Occupation, Political affiliation etc. It depicts the changes in the social matrix of political leadership since 1989 explaining relation ship between social and economic background and political affiliation of the political elite. The main aim of the study is to analyse the impact of changing pattern of leadership on Andhra Pradesh State administration and politics.
The pattern of representation indicates the nature and extent of social and participation of elites in the political life at State level. The total number of MLAs analysed at the Chittoor district are 36. They represent three terms with the following strength.

- 1989 – 1994 Member
- 1994 – 1999 Member
- 1999 – 2004 Member

The total 36 includes Overlapping members.

AGE-WISE AND SEX-WISE ANALYSIS

Age and sex have received special attention in recent years, as an important influence on political behaviour. The strength of women is due to their increasing process of socialization in all walks of life. They comprise nearly half of the total population of the State. Traditionally women remained as less privileged section in the socio-economic and political processes. But when issues concerning women's rights and interests find place in the party structure and women as voters and leaders come out to express their performance in the elections and political parties.

Age is an important indicator of any human group. Political elite is not an exception. Its impact is found on the electoral process, alliances, political efficacy, political socialization and political communication processes. Table 6.1 shows the classification of political elite under the
study on the basis of their age group. (Fig. 6.1) And Table 6.2 shows the sex-wise distribution of political elites of the Chittoor District. (Fig. 6.2)

Table - 6.1

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>No. of persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Up to 32 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>33 – 43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>44 – 54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>69.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>55 above</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>30.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Table - 6.2

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>91.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

The table indicates that the political elite under the study belongs either to the middle age group of 44-54 or the old age group of 55 and above. 25 elites belong to the middle age group while the rest represent the old age group. It reveals that the political parties by virtue of their political or other experience prefer people with higher age group.
Figure - 6.1

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL ELITE IN
CHITTOOR DISTRICT

- 44-54
- 56 and above

30.56
69.44
Table 6.2 reveals that of the 34 political elite of the Chittoor district, 8.34% represent males while 91.66% represent females constituting 91.66% of the political elite in the district. A large majority of the political elite of the males dominate the political arena in the Chittoor district.

Figure 6.2

SEX-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

8.34 Male
91.66 Female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>19.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Educational status of political elite in Chittoor district.
Table 6.2 reveals that of the 36 political elite of the Chittoor district 33 represent males while only 3 represent females constituting 8.34 per cent. A large majority of 91.66 per cent of the males dominate the political process in the Chittoor District.

Educational Status of Political Elites in Chittoor District

Among different qualities of a population, education is perhaps the most important attribute. Education gives people a sense of independent judgment and power to distinguish between good and bad. Education creates self-discipline and the power to think rationally. It broadens mind and becomes an instrument of socio-economic change. One can measure the educational status of an individual by literacy, though not always acceptable. Education is the key, which opens the door to life, develops humanity and promotes socio-economic development.

Table 6.3 shows the educational status of political elite in Chittoor district. (Fig. 6.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>No. of Persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>School Education</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>College</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>80.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data
Hence the data relating to the educational status of respondents is always significant. From the point of view of political articulation and communication of political ideas, a better understanding of the educational status of politicians is necessary. In fact, the education of the political leaders impacts the development of the society. The chart below shows the educational status of political elite in Chittoor District:

**Figure - 6.3**

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

- 90.56% are literate
- 19.44% have some school education
- 0% have college education
Hence the data relating to the educational level of respondents is always significant from the viewpoint of political articulation and communication of political elites and it would also help to enhance the capacity for political socialization.

Incidentally the large majority of political elites are graduates and post-graduates. They had college and professional education. Less than 20 per cent of the political elites had school education. There were no illiterates among the political elites.

In the political life and electoral process social status is considered to be an important attribute. The influence of community on all spheres of political and social life is well marked. Traditionally politics were the monopoly of the higher caste families. But sharing of political berths is no longer the monopoly of any single dominant caste. Despite new values of modernizing society, community continues to grow stronger and is being regarded as a benefit to share the benefits of political life. Political elite belonging to families of Schedule caste and Schedule tribes and Backward classes have been getting a better shape in getting the seats and the political berths. By this the power groups can exploit the socio economic status of these groups for the advantage of the ruling communities. Table 6.4 presents the details regarding the social status of the political elites of the Chittoor district. (Fig. 6.4)
Table - 6.4

SOCIAL STATUS OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No of Persons</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>S.C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>S.T</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>O.C.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>47.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

Social Status of Political elites in Chittoor District

Among the attributes of Social Status, community is the most important sociological attribute. It has been playing a very important role in all walks of political life. Community has been changing the nature of democratic secular processes and political culture in India.

According to Rajini Kothari, Caste has been politicized but in the process it has provided to Indian political processes the symbols of political articulation. Every body would agree that caste or community is a significant element in Indian politics. And appeals for political support on the basis of caste or community have definitely increased over the years. According to B.K. Nehru, more than forty years after independence the strong hold of caste is virtually undiminished. The political elite of the Party structure who proclaim the goal of a casteless society, now openly
Figure - 6.4

SOCIAL STATUS OF POLITICAL ELITE IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

- S.C.: 25%
- S.T.: 0%
- B.C.: 27.78%
- O.C.: 47.22%

The pie chart shows the social status of political elites in Chittoor District, with about 47.22% belonging to other dominant castes, 27.78% to BC, 25% to SC, and none to ST. The remaining 7.04% are OBCs.
organize caste oriented rallies, rival gatherings organized on caste line. Emphasis is openly laid on community loyalties and caste solidarity, and caste identities are getting stronger and stronger. Caste identity is evident everywhere and at all levels of electoral process—the selection of candidates, campaign, voting behavior, and formation of ministries. Rural masses are exercising their franchise mostly on the basis of caste.

According to Rudolph and Rudolph by providing bases for leadership and representation, the horizontal organizations of castes with common identities have contributed significantly to the success of political democracy. Therefore some political parties have recognized caste basis in politics. Sri N.T. Rama Rao belongs to Kamma community, which is affluent in Andhra Pradesh. Although caste is a social factor, it is influencing political processes. Hence, the need for the distribution of political elite on the basis of community.

Table 6.4 indicates that of the total sample under the study 9 political elites constituting 25 per cent represent persons belonging to scheduled castes. The persons belonging to backward castes represent 10 political elites. They constitute approximately 28 per cent of the sample under the study. Majorities of the political elites representing about 47 per cent of the sample under the study belong to other dominant castes of the district. The inference is that of the total political elites in Chittoor District under the study more than 50 per cent of the
sample represent weaker sections. It shows the increasing participation of the persons belonging to scheduled castes and backward castes are getting better representation in the political process.

Table 6.5 deals with the analysis of the rural-urban back ground of the local elites under the study in Chittoor District. Of the 36 persons, 21 persons have rural background and remaining 15 per cent have come from urban background. An analysis of table makes it clear that a majority of respondents (58.33%) in the political process have hailed from the rural areas. (Fig. 6.5)

Table - 6.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of persons</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>58.33</td>
<td>41.67</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

POLITICAL ELITES OF CHITTOOR DISTRICT

ELITES FROM TELUGU DESAM PARTY

Nara Chandrababu Naidu

Sri N. Chandrababu Naidu, was born in Naravaripalli village of Chittoor District on April 20, 1950. His father Sri N.Kajjura Naidu, is an agriculturist and his mother Smt. Ammanamma is a house-wife. Sri Naidu had his school education in Chandragiri and his college education at
RURAL-URBAN BACKGROUND OF POLITICAL ELITE
IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

41.67  58.33
- Rural
- Urban

Figure – 6.5
the Sri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati. He did his Masters in Economics from the Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. He was doing research for a Ph. D degree at the same university when he entered into state politics:

Sri Naidu has been active in politics since his student days. He held various positions in his college and organized a number of social activities. Following the 1977 cyclone, which devastated Diviseema taluk of Krishna district, he actively mobilized donations and relief material from Chittoor districts for the cyclone victims. Sri Naidu has been evincing keen interest in rural development activities in general and the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden sections of society in particular.

He was elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1978 from Chandragiri constituency in Chittoor District on behalf of Congress party. He served as Director of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation for sometime. He subsequently became a Minister and held the portfolios of Archives, Cinematography, Technical Education, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Public libraries and Minor Irrigation between 1980 and 1983. He also served, as the Chairman of the State Karshak Parishad constituted for the first time to look after the welfare of farming community.
Sri Naidu was General Secretary of Telugu Desam Party since 1985; in which capacity he was instrumental in building up an effective party organization from the grass roots. He was the moving force for designing and organizing large scale multi-faceted training programmes for party functionaries.

He was elected again to the State Legislature from Kuppam constituency of Chittoor district in 1989. He served as Co-ordinator of Telugu Desam Party, and in this capacity effectively handled the party’s role of main opposition in the assembly, which won wide appreciation from both the party and the public. His role during this phase both inside the legislative assembly and outside was a critical factor for the subsequent success of the party at the hustling.

In 1994 he was re-elected to the Assembly from Kuppam constituency with a large majority of 57,000 votes and held the important portfolios of Revenue and Finance. During this tenure Sri Naidu systematically introduced transparency in Government thus breaking the tradition of inordinate secrecy in the Finance department.

The mantle of leadership fell on the shoulders of Sri Naidu at most critical juncture in the state’s politics. Following a popular upsurge in the party Sri Naidu, was unanimously elected as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 1st September, 1995.
Regarding the Assembly elections, in 1989 Sri Chandrababu Naidu contested from Kuppam Assembly constituency as a TDP candidate over Sri B.R. Dora Swami Naidu of Congress (I). In this elections Sri Chandrababu Naidu secured 50,098 votes (50.30 per cent) of the total votes polled. His rival secured 43,180 votes (43.35 per cent). The winning margin of Sri Chandrababu Naidu was 6,918 votes.

In 1994 he again contested and re-elected from the same constituency over his congress (I) rival Sri R. Gopi Nath with a majority of 56,558 votes. In these elections Sri Chandrababu Naidu secured 75.49 per cent of votes (81,210 votes). While Sri Gopi Nath secured only 24,622 votes. Again in 1999 Sri Chandrababu Naidu contested and re-elected with a majority of 66,367 votes. He secured 93,968 votes (72.19 per cent) of the total votes polled, which is the second highest majority in the state assembly elections of 1999. He defeated his congress (I) rival Sri M. Subrahmanym Reddy who secured merely 27,601 votes.

V. Dora Swami Raju

Sri Dora swami Raju was elected from Nagari constituency of Chittoor District in 1994 from TDP. Born in 1946, he was graduated from S.V. University, Tirupati. Being hailed from a higher community, he held different positions since 1988 till he became the member of the legislative assembly. During 1988 to 1994 he held the post of a sarpanch,
Mangalam Panchayat, Vijayapuram Mandal. He also became a member of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Trust Board in November 1990 and held that post till December 1992. He became the President of AP Film Chamber of Commerce and subsequently became executive member, South India Film Chamber of Commerce. By profession he is a businessman, horticulturist and film producer. In 1994, he secured a majority of 13,305 votes on Sri R.Chenga Reddy of Congress (I), his nearest rival. He contested again in 1999 assembly elections from the same constituency on the same TDP ticket and got defeated with a margin of 2998 votes. This time Sri Chenga Reddy secured the seat.

M.Surajan

Sri Surajan is an active political worker born in a small village Sirunumbudur. He became the Member of the Legislative Assembly for the first time in 1985. He did not contest in the assembly elections of 1989. However, in 1994 he secured the TDP ticket and contested the assembly election on TDP ticket and got 60.79 per cent of votes on his nearest rival Sri K. Narayana Swamy of Congress I Party. In the elections, Sri Surajan contested on TDP ticket from Satyavedu (SC) reserved constituency. He won the seat by a margin of 29055 of votes over his Congress I rival. He is a post-graduate from SV University, Tirupati; Madras University, Madras; and MCA College, Nandanam. He served as the Director, AP Social Welfare; Director, LIDCAP; Chairman,
Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Employees association, besides being a member of the District Selection Committee of the Chittoor District. Thus, he held prominent positions in 1985, 1989 and 1994.

**R. Gandhi**

Sri Gandhi was born in Gudipala village of Chittoor District in 1950. He was educated at Government Arts and Science College, Chittoor. By profession, he was a teacher. Due to his interest in social activities he became a President of the Chittoor District Harijan Girijan Development Youth Association, Chittoor. He mobilized the weaker sections for their development. Hailing from the downtrodden community, he got the TDP ticket and contested for the 1994 legislative assembly elections from Vepanjeri (SC) reserved constituency. He won the elections over his Congress (I) rival Smt. N. Sobha with a majority of 28,055 votes.

**Reddyvari Rajasekhara Reddy**

Sri R. Rajasekhar Reddy started his political career in 1981. He was the elected sarpanch of Narasingapuram village, Chandragiri mandal. He continued as sarpanch till 1986. In the year 1986, he became the District Congress Committee (DCC) President. He was appointed as the Chairman of Tirupati Urban Development Agency (TUDA) in 1992. Late Sri Jalagam Vengala Rao influenced his political career. He worked hard for the Congress Party in the Chittoor District. However, his political career was affected in 1996. In 1999, influenced by the policies and
programmes of Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, he shifted his loyalties from Congress to Telugu Desam Party. With this, his political career took a positive turn. In 1999, he contested the legislative assembly elections from Puttur of Chittoor District. When questioned as to his shifting of loyalties from Congress to TDP, he replied that his political friends and influential political elite like Sri Nara Ramamurty Naidu, Ex. M.L.A. Chandragiri and Sri B. Gopala Krishna Reddy, the then Minister for Minor Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh persuaded him to enter active politics under the TDP. Consequently, after a break of 5 years of his political exile, he entered active politics in Chittoor District. In 1999 Assembly elections, he won the Puttur seat over his nearest rival Sri Gali Muddukrishnama Naidu of Congress with a majority of 6765 votes. It is interesting to note that Sri Gali Muddukrishnama Naidu continuously got elected three times in 1983, 1985 bye-elections, 1989 and 1994 on TDP ticket. Sri Muddukrishnama Naidu supported Late Sri N.T.Rama Rao when there was a split in the TDP in the year 1995. As a result, Sri Muddukrishnama Naidu continued his loyalties to Late Sri N.T.Rama Rao and after his death he joined N.T.R TDP under the leadership of Smt. Lakshmi Parvathi. As the N.T.R. TDP lost its significance, Sri Muddukrishnama Naidu joined Congress (I) and contested the 1999 elections on Congress ticket. After his defeat, he has been continuing as the official spokesman of Congress (I) in Andhra Pradesh.
Sri Krishna Sagar was born in Madanapalli in 1947. He is an agriculturist and political worker by profession. He has membership in the Indian Union Club, Madanapalli. The TDP selected him as a party candidate for contesting elections from Madanapalli in Chittoor District in 1994 elections. He won the elections over his congress rival Sri A. Subrahmanya with a margin of 19,491 votes. Though he worked for the development of the constituency and the party, he could not get the seat in the subsequent elections as the party at the State level decided to give the seat to Woman for increasing women representation. However, he managed to get the TDP ticket to one of his family members (woman) and struggled for her to win the seat in the elections of 1999 assembly elections.

A.V. Lakshmidevamma

Smt. Lakshmidevamma had her school education up to Xth Class at Kokaram, PSUP School. She has an extensive political career. She entered politics when she got TDP ticket in 1985. She represented Tamballapalli Constituency in Chittoor District in 1985 and 1994. In 1985, she won the elections by securing 48.43 per cent of the total votes polled. In 1989, she contested again from Tamballapalli constituency on TDP ticket. But her rival independent candidate Sri Kadapa Prabhakara Reddy defeated her with a majority of 40.23 percent of the total votes.
polled in the constituency. In 1994, she got the TDP ticket and contested the assembly elections from Tamballapalli constituency. This time she secured a majority of 7375 votes over her nearest Congress (I) rival Sri Kadapa Prabhakara Reddy.

In 1999 Assembly elections, she could not get the TDP ticket as the TDP entered alliance with BJP. As a result of which the BJP candidate, Sri Challapalli Narasimha Reddy contested for the elections of Tamballapalli constituency. Due to this alliance the Congress party won the Thamballapalli Constituency with a majority of 9,894 votes.

In her capacity as MLA she worked as the Chairman of Mahila Reservation Committee during 1985-90. She was appointed as a member of the Executive Council, N.G.Ranga Agricultural University, Rajendranagar. During 1994-96 she was the Director for A.P. Civil supplies in the period between 1985-90. She was also appointed as an advisor to the Executive Director of Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation. She became the Executive Director Andhra Pradesh Wild life Development when Sri Muddu Krishnana Naidu was a minister for Forests in Andhra Pradesh.

**A. Mohan**

Sri Mohan was born in 1955 in Tirupati. He was educated at S.V.Arts College, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati and Dayananda Sagar College of Law, Bangalore. He is profession by a Lawyer. After the
completion of his Post-Graduation he entered active politics. He was appointed as the Chairman of Tirupati Urban Development Agency (TUDA). Because of his interest in sports he took membership in Dynamic Club (Football). He contested from Tirupati Assembly constituency in 1994 on TDP ticket and defeated his Congress rival Late Sri Mabbu Rami Reddy, sitting M.L.A. in 1989. He secured a margin of 34,595 votes. In 1999 elections he could not get the ticket and the TDP favoured Sri Ch. Krishna Murthy. Krishna Murthy jumped from Congress to TDP Sri B. Gopala Krishna Reddy managed Sri Ch. Krishna Murthy of Srikalahasti to contest on TDP ticket from Tirupati. This facilitated the victory of Sri Gopala Krishna Reddy also from Sri Kalahasti. All these factors became negative factors for Sri A. Mohan, who could not get the ticket in 1999.

C. Ramachandra Reddy

Sri C. Ramachandra Reddy, a T.D.P candidate from Chittoor District is at present representing Vayalapadu constituency. He was graduated at B.T. College, Madanapalle. In 1994 he became a member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He contested on TDP ticket from Vayalapadu constituency and defeated his nearest rival Sri Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy of Congress (I). He secured 61901 votes as against his nearest rival who secured 37,788 votes. The difference is 24,213 votes. There is political rivalry between these two candidates. As a result of this
rivalry, these two candidates have been contesting since 1989. Sri Rama Chandra Reddy contributed for the development of the constituency as a TDP candidate. In 1999, he contested from the same assembly constituency and defeated by his rival Sri Kiran Kumar Reddy with a simple margin of 698 votes.

N. Rama Krishna Reddy

Sri Nuthana Kalva Rama Krishna Reddy was born in Kalavathi village in 1936. He had school education up to SSLC. By profession, he is an agriculturist. He held different positions. During 1964-81, he was the Sarpanch of Veerapalli Gram Panchayat. During 1970-75, he was the chairman, Land Development Bank, Palamaneru. During 1981-85, he was the Samithi President of Chowdepalli Panchayat Samithi. In 1985 bye-elections, he contested from Punganur Assembly Constituency on TDP ticket. He defeated his Congress rival Smt. K. Padmavathamma by securing 46604 (63.17 per cent) votes. In 1989, he again got the seat and contested from the same constituency and won the seat on TDP ticket. He defeated his Congress (I) rival R. Venugopala Reddy with a margin of 10,597 votes. He was given TDP ticket in 1994 to contest from Punganur. This time his rival was Sri N. Srihari. This time also he won the election with a margin of 41,653 votes. He secured 71,826 votes while his congress rival secured 30,173. Thus, he preserved his Assembly seat continuously for three consecutive elections.
His career as a Member of Parliament began in 1996. In the year 1996, Sri Rama Krishna Reddy contested from Chittoor Parliamentary Segment. He contested over an Industrialist by name Sri D.K. Adikesavulu, Treasurer, All India Congress Committee (AICC). The votes secured by Sri Ramakrishna Reddy in this election were 4,05,052. His congress (I) rival secured 3,43,702 votes. The margin of winning in this Parliamentary election was 61,350 votes. In 1998, during the Parliamentary elections, Sri Rama Krishna Reddy contested against Congress (I) candidate Sri M. Gnanendra Reddy. He defeated his rival with a margin of 80,081 votes. In 1999, he contested against Congress (I) rival Sri R. Gopinath. This time he won with a margin of 18,684 votes on his Congress (I) rival. Sri Rama Krishna Reddy has remained, thus, as an undisputed TDP Leader in Chittoor District.

**Nara Rama Murthy Naidu**

Sri Rama Murthy Naidu is the brother of Nara Chandrababu Naidu, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Born in 1954 at Naravaripalle, Chandragiri Mandal of Chittoor District, he was educated at S.V. Arts College, Tirupati. He was the President of State Kabadi Association after he became the Member of Legislative Assembly. He was also nominated to the endowment post of Chairman of Varasiddi Vinayaka Swami Temple of Kanipakam in Chittoor District.
In 1994 he became a Member of the Legislative Assembly from Chandragiri Assembly Constituency. His active political career began with this. He held high influence in the District Telugu Desam politics and was very active in political socialization process. He is taking a very active role in the developmental activities of the District. In 1994 he contested from Chandragiri constituency on Smt. Galla Aruna Kumari, the Congress (I) candidate. He won the elections with a majority of 16,352 votes. He secured 60,311 votes and his Congress (I) rival secured 43,959 votes. In 1999 Assembly elections, he contested against the same candidate, but was defeated. His rival Smt. Galla Aruna Kumari of Congress (I) secured 57,915 votes while he secured 55,644 votes.

**G.V. Srinatha Reddy**

Sri Gurram Venkata Reddy Gari Srinatha Reddy was born in 1950 in Kotapalli village in Piler Mandal, Chittoor District. He was educated at Zilla Parishad High School, Piler and S.V. Arts College, Tirupati and Christian College, Madras and Law College, Madras. Primarily he belongs to an Agriculturist family.

In 1980 he was the elected Samithi President Chinnagottikallu Samithi. He became the Chairman of Zilla Praja Parishad, Chittoor. In 1991 he contested for the post of Member of Parliament, Chittoor. He was defeated in the hands of his Congress rival Sri M. Gnanendra Reddy. In this election, Sri Gnanendra Reddy secured 3,73,631 votes while Sri
Srinatha Reddy secured 2,63,649 votes. His rival Sri Gnanendra Reddy won the elections with a margin of 1,09,982 votes.

In 1994, he contested for the post of MLA from Piler Assembly Constituency on TDP ticket and got elected. He defeated his Congress (I) rival Dr. P. Ramachandra Reddy of Congress with a margin of 9,655 votes. In 1999, he again contested for the Assembly elections from the same constituency. This time he was defeated by his rival Congress (I) candidate, Dr. P. Ramachandra Reddy by a margin of 13,310 votes. He is responsible for the introduction of various developmental schemes for the downtrodden people of his constituency. Therefore, he is a leader designate for political activation. He facilitated political socialization process in the constituency area. People recognize him as a potential leader of the district. Even after his defeat, he has been attempting to consolidate the party structure in the Chittoor District, as he is also the President of District Telugu Desam Party:

**Dr. Patnam Subbaiah**

Dr. Patnam Subbiah was born in Kothapalle Village of Chittoor District. He was educated at S.V.Arts College, Tirupati and S.V. Medical College, Tirupati, and Arogyavaram Medical Centre, Madanapalle. By profession he was a medical practitioner. He has good political career. He held different positions in the Andhra Pradesh State Government.
In 1885 Dr. Patnam Subbaiah contested on TDP ticket from Palamaner (SC) Assembly Constituency. He contested the elections and defeated his rival Sri N. Shanmugam of Congress (I). He won the elections with a thumping majority. He secured 68.90 per cent of the total polled votes. He got 48895 votes while his rival Sri N. Shanmugam got 18790 votes. During the period between 1985-89, he was the Minister for Medical and Health. He was also Minister for Power.

In 1989, he contested the assembly elections from the same Palamaner (SC) Constituency as TDP candidate. He contested on his rival Sri Munuswamy of Congress (I). Sri Subbaiah defeated Sri Munuswamy with a margin of 5,748 votes. Sri Munuswamy secured 49,161 votes while his counter part Sri Subbaiah got 54,909 (51.10 per cent) votes. After he got elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh, he has been entrusted with many responsibilities. He was made the Member of The Legislative Committee on Petitions; Member, Committee on Privileges; Member, Committee on Public Accounts; Chairman, Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes; and Member, Committee on Public Undertakings. Besides accepting these responsibilities on the part of government, he participated in S.C. and S.T. Welfare activities, he was also active participant in agricultural activities which needs attention. He is thus involved in mobilizing the agents of political development and articulating the interests of the neglected sections of his constituency.
In 1994, he contested from the same constituency and was elected on TDP ticket. This time his rival was Dr. M. Thippe Swamy of Congress (I) who was defeated with a margin of 44,593 votes. Dr. Subbaiah secured 79,558 votes and his rival candidate secured 34,965 votes. However, in 1999 the situation between these two contestants became reverse. In this year, Dr. M. Thippe Swamy got elected over Dr. Subbaiah with a margin of 3,596 votes. Dr. Thippe Swamy got 62,837 votes, while Dr. Subbaiah secured 59,241 votes.

Dr. Naramalli Siva Prasad

Dr. N. Siva Prasad was born in the family of a civil servant, special grade deputy Collector, in 1951 in Tirupati. He was born in a downtrodden community. His interest in studies made him a doctor by profession. His father’s position helped him in pursuing his studies of interest. He has shown keen interest even in fine arts during his student life. He acted in nearly 200 films and a stage artist for a period of 30 years. He was a Faculty member of Medicine for sometime at S.V. Medical College, Tirupati. His interest in fine arts and cinematography made him a cine producer and director.

In 1998, Dr. N. Siva Prasad contested as TDP candidate from Tirupati Parliamentary segment over Dr. Chinta Mohan of Congress (I) who has been representing the Parliamentary segment since 1983 except in 1996 during which period Dr. Chinta Mohan did not get the
party ticket]. In these elections, Dr. Chinta Mohan defeated Dr. N.Siva Prasad with a margin of 9,346 votes. Dr. Siva Prasad secured 2,79,558 votes while his rival candidate got 2,88,904 votes. After he lost the elections from Tirupati, Sri Chandrababu Naidu entrusted him with the responsibility of spearheading the cultural activities of the Telugu Desam Party in Chittoor district.

In 1999, Dr. N. Siva Prasad got the TDP ticket to contest for the Assembly elections from Satyavedu (SC) constituency. He contested over his Congress I) rival K.Narayana Swamy. In this election process, Dr. N. Siva Prasad proved his mettle over his counterpart and won the elections and became Minister for civil supplies. Dr. Siva Prasad secured 54,670 votes while his rival secured 48,002 votes.

**Bojjala Gopala Krishna Reddy**

Sri Bojjala Gopala Krishnia Reddy was born in Uranduru village of Srikalahasti Mandal in 1949. He was graduated from SV University, Tirupati. He is an advocate by profession. In 1976 he became the Board member of Sri Kalahasti Devasthanam. In 1988, he became the Chairman of Sri Kalahasthi Devasthanam Board. In 1989, he contested Srikalahasthi constituency on TDP ticket and won the elections. In these elections, he secured 58,800 (51.97%) votes. He won the elections with a margin of 7,368 votes over his rival Chenchu Reddy who secured 51432 (45.45 per cent) votes of the total votes polled.
In 1994, Sri Gopala Krishna Reddy contested from the same constituency once again over his Congress (I) rival Sri Chadalvada Krishnamurthy. He again won the elections with a majority of 4,221 votes by securing 59,827 (50.71 per cent) votes. He became the Minister for Minor Irrigation in the Sri Chandrababu Naidu Ministry. During this period he was in charge minister for West Godavari District. In 1998, he became the Minister for Roads and Buildings. In 1999, he contested from the same constituency on the same party ticket over his congress (I) rival Sri Satravada Muniramayya and won the seat with a majority of 8,411 votes. This time he secured 61,017 (50.77 per cent) votes of the total votes polled. This time he was again given the Ministership. During this time he was made the Minister for Information Technology and DWCRA. He worked hard for the development of the party and the district.

**Chadalavada Krishna Murthy**

Sri Chadalavada Krishna Murthy’s life is an example of hard work with determination which made him an industrialist. He was born in Chennur, near Gudur of Nellore district. He is 51 years old. He had his college education. He was a congressman in the beginning. From 1969 he served the congress. He was the Youth congress President, Naidupet between 1972 and 1981. He was the sarpanch for Naidupet panchayat. He was then elected as the mandal president of Naidupet mandal during 1986-1991. He won the best sarpanch award in 1982. He contested
from Srikalahasthi constituency on Congress ticket and defeated by Sri Bojjala Gopala Krishna Reddy. In 1999 he contested form the Tirupati Assembly segment on TDP ticket and won the elections. He secured 71,381 (50.39 per cent) votes. His rival Sri M. Venkata Ramana got 58,299 votes. He had the winning margin 13,082 votes majority. He has been supplying drinking water to Tirupati town at his cost in the name of his late son Srinivasa Teja Sri Chadalavada Krishna Murthy won the Best Citizen Award for 2002.

**P. Pushparaj**

Sri P. Pushparaj was born in Puthalapattu village in 1955 in Chittoor District. He was a post-graduate from S.V. University, Tirupati. He did his M.phil in 1982. He has put up 16 years of service as a Deputy Statistical Officer at Hyderabad. By profession he was a civil servant.

In 1999, for the first time he entered politics and contested the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Election from Vepanjeri (S.C.) reserved constituency on TDP ticket. He contested against Congress (I) candidate Dr. G. Kuthuhalamma ex-MLA and minister. His rival with a margin of 12,685 votes defeated him. He secured 47,455 votes in the election while his rival got 60,140 votes. At present, he is the Chairman of Marketing Committee, Chittoor.
A.S. Manohar

Sri Manohar was born in Chittoor town in 1954. He was graduated in Commerce from S.V. University College in 1973-75. In 1994 he contested for the Chittoor legislative assembly elections on TDP ticket. But he was defeated with a simple margin of 2,086 votes. He lost his seat to Sri C.K Jayachandra Reddy of Congress (I), the sitting MLA. In these elections, Sri Manohar secured 44,623 votes while his congress rival got 46,709 votes of the total votes polled. Since 1994 Manohar has been serving the Telugu Desam Party as a president of the Chittoor Town.

In 1995 Sri Manohar was elected as the Municipal chairman of the Chittoor Municipality. He served the post till 1999. In 1999 he contested again from Chittoor constituency on TDP ticket but lost his seat to the sitting MLA Sri C.K. Jayachandra Reddy of Congress (I) with a difference of 14,261 votes. In these elections, he secured 48,650 votes while his rival secured 62,911 votes.

Smt. R. Sobha

Smt. R. Shobha was born and brought up in a political family of Kurnool District. She was a Post Graduate. In 1999 A.P. Legislative Assembly Elections, she contested on TDP ticket as MLA from Madanapalle Assembly Constituency. She won the elections with a majority of 18,517 votes. She secured 54,931 (46.39 per cent) votes of total votes polled. Her rival Sri Muzeeb Hussain secured 36,414 votes.
She got the seat under women quota. She is the first lady MLA in Madanapalle constituency. She won the Best Citizen of India award in 2002.

ELITES FROM CONGRESS PARTY

Smt. Galla Arunakumari

Smt. Galla Aruna Kumari was born in 1947 in Chandragiri of Chittoor District. She is the wife of an industrialist. Her father Late Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu was a Freedom Fighter and Ex Member of Parliament. Her mother Amaravathi Devi was also a freedom fighter. She was born on the eve of Independence. Smt. Bharathi Devi, wife of Prof. N.G.Ranga, brought her up. She thus was brought up in a very politically changing atmosphere. She had the experiencing of working in Legislative Assembly Elections held for Andhra Pradesh in 1955, when her father contested. She also had the experience of working in parliamentary elections of 1962 for Prof. N.G.Ranga. She had her political training in Tiruttani in 1960 in the Political Training School established by Prof. N.G.Ranga. After spending 14 years abroad in the United States of America, she plunged into politics persuaded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She held a number of posts when Rajiv Gandhi took the Congress (I) leadership. She was the Board Member, APEDA; National Committee Member, Small Scale Industries; National Committee Member human resource; DCC Secretary, Chittoor District; General Secretary, A.P. Mahila Congress and in-charge of
Rayalaseema Districts. In 1987 Assembly election of Andhra Pradesh, she campaigned for Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy on behalf of Rajiv Gandhi.

In Chandragiri Assembly Constituency, she contested on Congress (I) ticket over her rival Sri N.R.Jayadeva Naidu of TDP in 1989. She won the elections with a very narrow margin of 265 votes over her rival. She secured 54,270 (49.85 per cent) votes while her rival secured 54,005 votes. Again, she contested in 1994 but lost her seat to Sri Nara Rama Murthy Naidu with a margin of 16,352 votes.

In 1999, she contested from the same constituency on Congress (I)) ticket and won the elections with a margin of 2,271 votes over her nearest rival Sri Rama Murthy Naidu of TDP.

She had many achievements as MLA during 1989-1994. She was responsible for spending Five crores of rupees on irrigation projects for the development of Chandragiri. She claimed that she succeeded in allotting 16,000 pattas to poor people and allotting 4,500 houses to poor people of the constituency. Again, during her tenure, she spent four crores of rupees on road development. She managed to construct 80 overhead tanks. And she also provided for bore wells to each and every village. She was instrumental in getting 132 KV Sub Stations in the constituency, besides the installation of 80 new transformers, establishment of 2 new bus stations, allotment of 200 DWACRA units, distribution of IRDP loans to 2000 beneficiaries. Construction of Shadi Hall for Muslims worth Rs. 51
lakh rupees etc. are some of her achievements as MLA. She has been playing an active role brought all the problems relating to the State in general and Chandragiri constituency in particular to the attention of the House. She paid close attention to areas concerning women and child welfare, electricity, dairy development and mitigating the drought situation in Rayalaseema region. Many positive results can be seen due to her involvement.

She held different positions as an MLA. She was the Board Member of Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation (APSFC); Member, Public Accounts Committee; Member, Petitions committee; Member, Women and Child Welfare Committee; Executive Body Member, Congress Legislative Party.

She also held many positions in the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee. She was the APCC Executive Body Member under the President ship of Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy, Sri Mallu Ananta Ramulu, Sri V.Hanumantha Rao, Late Sri Majji Tulasidas, Sri K.Rosaiah, Sri Mallikarjun and Presently working as Vice President under the Presidentship of Sri D. Srinivas.

S. Muni Ramayya

Sri Satravada Muni Ramayya belongs to backward community. He has urban background. He began his political career at the age of 30 years. He has good educational background and has been actively
participating in politics of Srikalahasti under the Congress (I) leadership. He served the Srikalahasti Municipality during 1981-1985 as Municipal Councilor. In 1985 bye-elections of the Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly he contested from Srikalahasti on TDP ticket. He won the elections against Sri Chenchu Reddy of Congress (I) with a margin of 450 votes. In 1988, he became the Chairman of the Tirupati Urban Development Agency (TUDA). He was side tracked by Sri B. Gopala Krishna Reddy who actively took part in TDP. As a result, the party ignored him. Hence, he jumped into Congress. He contested from Srikalahasti Constituency on Congress ticket in 1999 as a rival candidate of Sri B. Gopala Krishna Reddy. But he was defeated in the elections of 1999.

Dr. Chinta Mohan

Dr. Chinta Mohan was born in Tirupati in 1954. He was a doctor by profession. He was said to be very active in politics even during his student life. In 1984, he contested from the Tirupati (SC) Parliamentary constituency on TDP ticket. He won the elections with 52.89 per cent of votes. Later he jumped into Congress (I) and became AICC Member in 1989. His association with the congress politicians at the center helped him to rise in his political career. Subsequently, he won the elections as MP in 1989, 1991 and 1998. During 1991-95, he became the central Minister of Fertilizers and Chemicals. He contributed for the development
of infrastructure of Chittoor district. However, he was often criticized for staying at Delhi durbar ignoring the local politicians. In 1999, he contested from the Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency and was defeated in the hands of Dr.N. Venkataswamy, IAS (Rtd), the BJP Candidate.

C.K.Jayachandra Reddy

Sri Jayachandra Reddy alias C.K.Babu was born in 1953 in Chittoor. He discontinued his college studies. He is an agriculturist by profession. He entered active politics as a member of Indian National Congress (I), he held different positions. He was the vice-chairman of the Chittoor Municipality. Then he was elevated as Regional Chairman (APSRTC), Tirupati. He has been associated with social service and cultural activities in Chittoor District. He was also involved in promoting cooperative movement and labour unions. He contested from Chittoor Assembly Constituency as an independent in 1989 and won the elections. He secured a margin of 14,986 votes over Sri C. Hari Prasad of TDP.

In 1994, he got Congress (I) ticket and won the elections from the Chittoor Assembly Constituency on his TDP rival Sri A.S.Manohar with a margin of 2,086 votes. It can be said that he was the only Congress (I) candidate who got elected out of the 15 seats of the Chittoor District, and the remaining 14 seats were captured by the TDP. Again in 1999, Sri C.K. Jayachandra Reddy defeated his TDP rival Sri A .S. Manohar with a margin of 14,261 votes.
Gali Muddu Krishnamma Naidu

He was born in Puttur in 1947. He hails from an agricultural family. He was educated at S.V.University, Tirupati and University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur. He worked as Lecturer in P.A.S.College, Peddanandi padu of Guntur District for sometime. He entered state politics when Late Sri N.T.Rama Rao started the Telugu Desam Party. He held different positions after 1982. He became a member of A.P. Legislative Assembly in 1983. He took primary membership of TDP when Sri N.T.Rama Rao started TDP. In 1983, 1985, 1989 and 1994 he contested from Puttur on TDP ticket and secured 67.1 per cent, 59.86 per cent, 51.21 per cent and 52.93 per cent votes respectively and won all elections.

In Puttur constituency prior to the establishment of Telugu Desam Party, parties like, CPI, congress and Janata monopolized the legislative seats. However, since 1983, the constituency became the sole monopoly of TDP candidate till 1989. Sri Gali Muddu Krishnamma Naidu contested five times for the assembly constituency and won the seat four times, and lost the seat only in 1999.

In 983 Sri Muddu Krishnamma Naidu defeated his congress rival Sri K. Jaya Chandra Naidu with a margin of 32,305 votes. He secured 53,830 votes while his rival secured 21,525 votes. In 1985 he defeated his congress rival Sri M. Prasad with a majority of 17,201 votes. In these elections, he secured 49,908 (59.86 per cent) votes while his rival got
32,707 (39.23 per cent) votes. In 1989 he won the elections on his congress rival Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy with a margin of 16,392 votes. In these elections, Naidu secured 58,991 (56.97 per cent) votes of the total votes polled while his rival got 42,599 votes (41.48 per cent). During 1984 to 1987 he was the Minister for Education. During 1897-99, he was the Minister for forests. He was the secretary Telugu Desam Party during 1989-1990. During 1990-94 he was the secretary Press Publicity to TDP. In 1994, he was the official spokesman of the TDP. He contested elections from the same constituency and secured a majority of 10,633 votes over his congress rival Sri Reddyvari Rajasekhara Reddy. Muddu got 56,673 votes while Sri Rajasekhara Reddy got 46,040 votes. During this period he became the Minister for Higher Education.

In 1999, he was number one in the party in Chittoor district. He contested from the same constituency over his previous rival Sri Reddyvari Rajasekhara Reddy. This time he was defeated in the hands of his rival Dr. Reddy. He secured 46,387 votes while his rival secured 53,152 votes of the total votes polled. Sri Gali Muddu Krishnama Naidu was defeated by a margin of 6,765 votes.

**Dr. P.Ramachandra Reddy**

Dr. P.Ramachandra Reddy is aged about 48 years and belongs to Congress (I) party candidate. He is highly educated and got his post-graduation and Ph.D from S.V:University. He was a contemporary of the
present Chief Minister; Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu. He was the Chairman of the Sri Venkateswara-University Students Association. Reddy and Chandrababu always played rival politics in the university level. Thus, he has been involved in politics since the beginning of his student career. He has vast political experience.

In 1978, he contested as Janata Party candidate from Piler constituency against Sri M Saifulla Baig, belonging to Congress (I) party. His rival defeated him with a majority of 14,273 votes. Sri Saifulla Baig secured 36,476 votes and Dr. Ramachandra Reddy got only 22,203 votes. In 1985 he contested from Piler Assembly constituency as Congress (I) candidate. Dr. Ramachandra Reddy got 37,938 votes. The TDP candidate Sri C. Prabhakara Reddy who got 42,187 defeated him. In 1989, Dr. P Ramachandra Reddy contested on Congress (I) ticket from the same constituency over Sri Chintala Rama Chandra Reddy of TDP candidate. This time he was elected against TDP rival with a margin of 24,636 votes. Dr. P. Rama Chandra Reddy secured 61,191 votes while his counterpart secured only 36,555 votes.

In 1994, Dr. P Rama Chandra Reddy contested on Congress (I) ticket from Piler constituency and was defeated with a margin of 9,655 votes. This time he was defeated by the TDP candidate, Sri G.V. Srinatha Reddy who secured 57,160 votes. Dr. Rama Chandra Reddy secured 47,505 votes.
Since 1995 he has been serving the Congress (I) party in the capacity of the District Congress Party President, Chittoor District. In 1999, he contested from Piler constituency over his TDP rival Sri G.V.Srinatha Reddy. Dr. P.Rama Chandra Reddy won with a margin of 13,310 votes. He secured 62,326 votes. His rival Sri Srinatha Reddy lost his seat as he secured 49,016 votes only. He was the Legislative Subordinate Committee member during 1999. He made several promises to the people of the constituency at the time of contesting election. The promises included a provision for providing rural electrification, education, laying down roads, provision for housing colonies, issues of ration cards, construction of school buildings, and a provision for the development of the weaker sections belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities. Dr. P.Rama Chandra Reddy has many distinctions to his credit. In 2002, he was honored with the credential award Andhra Pradesh Rhythu Rathna Award. He was selected to the Best Citizen of India 2002 Award. At present he is the Hon’ble Chairman, National Mazdoor Union, APSRTC, Tirupati. His contributions to political socialization process through political campaigns on anti public movements and anti public policies of different organizations are well known.
Mabbu Rami Reddy

Late. Mabbu Rami Reddy was born in 1944 at Tirupati. He has urban background. He had his education at SRR & CVR College, Vijayawada. He is a businessman by profession. He is involved in social activities like improving facilities in the slum areas. He has membership in social and sports clubs. He was the vice president of Jumpers Club. In 1985, he contested on Congress (I) ticket from Tirupati Assembly constituency. He won the elections on TDP candidate Sri P.S.Guruva Reddy with a margin of 23,867 votes. In this election he secured 45,510 (51.27 per cent) votes while his rival candidate got 42,643 (48.04 per cent) votes. Again in 1989 he contested and won on Congress (I) ticket. This time he contested over Sri Kola Ramu of TDP. He secured a margin of 19,343 votes. He secured 66,383 (56.55 per cent) votes while his rival secured 47,040 (40.07 per cent) votes. In 1994, Late Mabbu Rami Reddy contested over congress (I) ticket but was defeated by his TDP rival candidate A. Mohan who secured 75,877 (56.47 per cent) votes and Reddy secured 41,282 votes. Thus he was defeated with a margin of 34,595 votes.

Dr. Gummadi Kuthuhalamma

Dr. G. Kuthuhalamma was born in 1947 at Kandukur; Prakasam District. She had her school education at Zilla Parishad High School, Kandukur, and College education at Sri Venkateswara University Medical
College, Tirupati. She is a Medical practitioner by profession. She is very much interested in social activities like an upliftment of the downtrodden and weaker sections.

In 1985, she contested the assembly elections from Vepanjari (SC) Reserved Constituency as Congress (I) candidate. She won the elections over her TDP rival Sri B. Ramana of TDP. She defeated her rival with a margin of 8,707 votes. She secured 42,534 (52.98 per cent) votes polled in these elections. Her rival secured 36,827 (48.87 per cent) votes. Again, in 1989, she contested and was reelected over Sri Rudraiah of TDP. This time, she defeated her TDP rival with a margin of 17,790 votes. In these elections, she secured 60,710 (56.55 per cent) votes while her rival TDP candidate secured 42,920 (39.98 per cent) votes. This time she was offered a ministerial berth in Sri N. Janardhan Reddy’s Ministry. She rendered service for the upliftment of common people in the Chittoor District.

**Reddyvari Chenga Reddy**

Sri Chenga Reddy was born in 1934. He had his graduation from Sri Venkateswara University in 1959 and Law Degree from Madras University in 1963. He is an advocate by profession. He has interest in social service activities for the development of the poor people. He held many public offices. He was the Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Legislature Congress Party. In 1982 he was the Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State
Central Agricultural Development Bank. He was the Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1978 to 1983.

In 1985, Sri Chenga Reddy contested as congress (I) candidate, from Nagari assembly constituency. He won the seat over the TDP rival Sri Radha Krishna with a narrow margin of 1137 votes. In these elections, he secured 50,646 (49.78 per cent) votes. While his TDP rival got 49,504 votes.

In 1989, Sri Chenga Reddy was re elected from the same constituency in the Assembly elections held. He won the elections over the BJP rival Sri Rama Chandra Reddy with a margin of 16,176 votes. In these elections he secured 66,424 votes. His rival secured 50,248 votes. In 1994 assembly elections he again contested but lost the elections. He lost his seat to Dora Swami Raju of TDP. Sri Dora Swamy Raju defeated him with a difference of 13,305 votes. In these elections Sri Chenga Reddy secured 52,127 votes. While Sri Dora Swamy Raju of TDP secured 65,432 votes. In 1999 Assembly elections, Sri Chenga Reddy was elected on Congress (I) ticket from the same constituency. He won the election over the TDP rival Sri Dora Swamy Raju with a margin of 2,998 votes. In these elections Sri Chenga Reddy secured 62,417 votes, while Sri Dora Swamy Raju secured 59,419 votes.
M. Venkataramana

Sri Venkataramana is a businessman with interest in politics. He is known to Tirupati public for many years and this made him to enter into politics. After his school education he joined congress party in 1978. He was the general secretary of the Tirupati Town congress unit during 1978-83. He was twice elected as the municipal councilor during the period between 1982-1992. He was also elected as municipal vice-chairman twice. During this period he also served as the director of Tirumala Tirupthi Devasthanam Cooperative Bank. In 1988 he was the advisor to Kendriya Vidya Peetam. Since 1994 he has been the Tirupati Town Congress President. In 1997 he was appointed as Pradesh Congress Committee (PCC) member.

He contested in 1999 assembly elections as a congress candidate from the Tirupati Assembly constituency against Sri Ch. Krishna Murthy belonging to TDP. Krishna Murthy defeated him with a margin of 13,082 votes. In these elections, Sri Venkata Ramana secured 58,299 (41.15 per cent) votes while his rival Sri Krishna Murthy secured 71,381 votes of the total votes polled.

R. GOPINATH

Sri Gopinath was born in 1950 at Pune. He had his school education in Z.P. High School, Chittoor. He is a businessman and agriculturist by profession. He has interest in social activities for the
upliftment of the poor and down trodden. He is the president of the Chittoor district B.C., S.C., S.T. and Minorities Welfare association, Chittoor.

In 1985, he was elected on Congress (I) ticket over his TDP rival Sri Rajasimhulu from Chittoor Constituency with a margin of 8,642 votes. He secured 45,081 (54.54 per cent) votes of the total votes polled. His rival secured 36,439 votes. During this period, he was also the chairman of the district Congress committee, Chittoor.

In 1994, Sri Gopinath contested from Kuppam constituency as congress (I) candidate over Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu. In these elections Gopinath was defeated with a margin of 56,588 votes. Sri Naidu secured 81,210 votes. Where as Sri. Gopinath secured 24,622 votes.

C.DASS

Sri C. Dass was born in 1922 at Halicheemala palli, in Chittoor taluk. He worked as a teacher for some time. He took part in the 1942 Quit India movement and courted imprisonment. He established Chakra Sangham at Mandanapalle in 1943. He also established Harijan hostels at Chittoor district. He was a member of the district board, Chittoor. He was elected to Lok Sabha for two terms – 1962, 1967.

He contested the A.P. Legislative Assembly election in 1972 from Satyavedu (S.C reserved) constituency. He won the elections and was appointed as the Minister for civil supplies in Sri P.V. Narsimha Rao
government. In 1978 he was re-elected to the assembly elections and became Minister of sugar and industry, Minor irrigation in the Cabinet of Late Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy.

In 1989 Sri C.Dass contested against the TDP candidate T. Manohor, as congress (I) candidate. He won the elections with a majority of 15,668 votes. In these elections, he secured 57,801 (55.50 per cent) votes of the total votes polled and his TDP rival secured 42,133 votes.

A. Mohan Reddy

Sri. Avaula Mohan Reddy of Congress (I) is an agriculturist by profession. He was born in 1952 in Madanapalle. He held public offices like, the Director, and Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC) etc.

In 1989, Sri. Mohan Reddy contested the Assembly elections from Madanapalle Assembly constituency as Congress (I) candidate. He secured 45,331 (46.33 per cent) votes over his TDP rival Sri R. Narayana Reddy who got 42,996 (45.66 per cent) votes of the total votes polled. In these elections Sri Mohan Reddy won the seat with a margin of 2,335 votes.

OTHER POLITICAL ELITES

Dr. N. Venkataswamy (BJP)

He was born in 1931 in the Kamma Kandriga village panchayat area of Ramachandrapuram Mandal of Chittoor District. He did his M.A in
Economics and also got his Ph.D from Sri Venkateswara University. He also had a post graduation degree of M.Ed from Osmania University. He was involved in social service activities since his student days. He served the people of the rural area in and around Tirupati as a Secretary of the Social Services League.

Dr. Venkataswamy started his career as District Educational Officer. As a civil servant, he worked as the Principal of the B.Ed Training College; Academic and Senate Member of Sri Venkateswara, Osmania and Andhra Universities; Director of Telugu Academy; Additional Secretary, Municipal Administration and Secretary, Board of Intermediate Education, and a host of several other posts. Finally he was promoted and conferred IAS. For some time he worked as Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in which post he retired from Government service. After retirement, he was appointed the Member for the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

In 1950 Dr. Venkataswamy established the Harijan Welfare Society in the Chittoor District. Since 1954 he collected 150 acres of land and distributed it to the harijans of Ramachandrapuram Mandal of Chittoor District. He also established Renuka cooperative Agricultural Society for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes.

Dr. N.Venkataswamy entered national politics in 1996. He joined the Bharatiya Janata Party. He contested the Parliamentary elections as
BJP candidate against Congress (I) candidate Dr. Chinta Mohan from Tirupati. He secured 1,98,000 votes of the total votes polled. But he was defeated in the elections. Again he contested the parliamentary elections second time from Tirupati Parliamentary Constituency in 1999 and won the elections as a BJP candidate. This time he secured 38,6318 votes. He defeated his rival Congress (I) candidate Dr. Chinta Mohan with a majority of 12,337 votes.

**Sri K. Narayana (CPI)**

Sri Narayana of CPI is 49 years old. He was born in Tirupati. He was the state secretary of the CPI unit of Andhra Pradesh. When he was studying B.A.M.S. he played a central role as a member of All India Student Federation (AISF). In 1970 he took the primary membership of the Communist Party of India. He participated actively in a number of agitations such as Jai Andhra Movement. He worked as AISF State secretary of Andhra Pradesh. He represented Andhra Pradesh in East Germany in Youth Celebrations of 1973. He struggled hard for the development of the District.

He took active role during his college days in 1980’s. He entered into politics from 1988 onwards. He served as the organizer of the CPI unit of Tirupati and secretary of Chittoor district. He contested from the Tirupati Assembly constituency in 1999 elections as an MLA and got defeated. He secured only 5,152 votes. He has been the CPI state
secretary in Andhra Pradesh since 1998. His determination to serve downtrodden, especially the rural people, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections made him popular among the people and the political parties also.

The foregoing analysis presents the socio-economic attributes of the political elites of Chittoor district. The focus of the study is on age-wise and sex-wise analysis of political elites. The study also took into consideration the educational and social status of political elites. The chapter also examines in detail the political traits of the elites from Telugu Desam Party, Congress, BJP and other parties involved in the electoral politics of the Chittoor district.
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