EMERGENCE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP
IN KURNOOL DISTRICT - A PROFILE
Kurnool district derived its name from Kurnool its headquarters town. Etymologically, Kurnool is a corruption of Kandenavolu, Telugu name by which it is referred to in the literature of the past. This place developed round the jaghir of the Nawabs of Kurnool in course of the last century and half, Kurnool district is situated between the northern latitudes of 14° 34'. It is bounded on the North by the Tungabhadra and the Krishna rivers as well as Mahaboobnagar District, on the East by Guntur and Prakasam districts on the West by the Karnataka and on the South by Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.\textsuperscript{1} The district ranks eleven in population with 29.74 lakhs people accounting for 4.48 per cent of the total population of the State, while in area it occupies the first place
with 24,008 Sq.Kms. (about 9,210 Sq.miles) which account for 8.68 per cent of the total area of the State. (It is the largest district in the State). Kurnool district consists of 3 Revenue Divisions, 54 Revenue Mandals, 53 Mandal Praja Parishads, 918 Revenue Villages, 4 Municipalities and 821 Gram Panchayats.

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE AND CHANGES IN ITS COMPONENT PARTS:

Kurnool district was for a long time not a composite unit as its component parts were ruled at different periods of time by various dynasties. The dynasties that held sway over this district include the Nandas, Mauryas, Satavahanas, Pallavas, Kakatiyas, Rayas of Vijayanagara, Bahmanis, Adil Shahis of Bijapur, Qutub Shahis of Golkonda, Moghuls and Asaf Jahis, besides the local rulers namely the Nalas, Kadambas, Telugu Cholas of Badinenipalli, Velanadu Cholas, Kayasthau, Velugodu Chiefs, Nandyal chiefs owk chiefs, Kandanaolu chiefs, Kurnool Nawabs, Banaganapalle Nawabs and Palegars.
Kurnool, originally a Jaghir under the Nawabs of Kurnool, was ceded to the British in A.D. 1800. In A.D. 1807 the taluks of Koilakuntla, Chennampalle and Nossam along with 21 others constituted the division of the principal collector. Of these, Adoni, Nagaladinne, Gulyam and Panchapalliem formed the Adoni division; Cumbum, Dupadu, Giddalur and Budvel (now in Cuddapah) represented the Cumbum Division; and remaining five taluks, now in the Bellary district of Mysore State, constituted the Harpanahalli Division. The Government later deemed it inexpedient to continue the post of the Principal Collector and directed that the area be divided into three separate divisions or Collectorates of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kodikonda (now in Hindupur) taluk of Anantapur district). Even this was shortlined, for in A.D. 1808 the Kodikonda division was abolished and merged with the other two districts of Bellary and Cuddapah. In A.D. 1810 the taluk of Nagaladinne was amalgamated with that of Adoni, while Chennampalle was merged with Panchapilliem in A.D. 1821. Sometime later, the taluks of Nossam and Giddalur were absorbed in Koilakuntla and Cumbum taluks respectively. Thus about
the middle of the nineteenth century A.D., Adoni taluk consisted of 214 villages, Gulyam Taluk (with headquarters at Alur) had 106 villages and the taluk of Panchapalliem (with headquarters at Pattikonda) had 196 villages. Similarly the taluk of Koilakuntla covered 100 villages, while Cumbum and Dupadu (with headquarters at Markapur) included 172 and 313 villages respectively. In A.D. 1858, Cumbum Dupadu, Koilakuntla and Panchapalliem taluks were merged in Kurnool district. While Adoni and Gulyam remained in Bellary district. In A.D. 1859, the name of Gulyam taluk was changed to Alur with Alur as the headquarters.

In A.D. 1860, the district consisted of eight taluks, namely (1) Chagalamarri (then in Siruvel or Sirvel taluk) (2) Siruvel, (3) Nandyal, (4) Panyam or Panem (now in Nandyal taluk), (5) Nandikotkur, (6) Atmakur, (7) Dhone and (8) Guduru or Gudur (now in Kurnool). The composition of these taluks underwent a series of changes during A.D. 1860-61. The taluks taluks of Chagalamarri, Panyam, Dhone, Gudur, Atmakur and Dupadu were abolished. Ninety-nine villages of Dupadu taluk including Kanigiri and the villages of
Venkatagiri Samsthanam were transferred to Nellore district and ten villages from Bellary (i.e., Adoni Taluk) and five from Cuddapah were shifted to this district. Chagalamarri was merged with Siruvel. A substantial portion each of Panyam and Atmakur was merged with Nandyal and Nandikotkur respectively. Dhone and Gudur were constituted into Ramallakota taluk. Thus the district finally emerged with eight taluks namely Pattikonda, Nandyal, Koilakuntla, Siruvel, Cumbum, Dupadu Ramallakota and Nandikotkur. All the new taluks were named after their respective headquarters towns. On the first of October 1860, ten villages of Cuddapah district (Duvur or Duvvur taluk) were transferred to Chagalamarri taluk. This resulted in the merger of Siruvel taluk with Chagalamarri to facilitate boundary adjustments between Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. In February 1861, the name of Dupadu taluk was changed into Markapur after the name of its Cusbah. In A.D. 1873, Nagalapur (Nagalapuram) was shifted from Bellary to Adoni and during the next year Kalagotla and the hamlets of parlapalie and Halsungutty (attached to Peddamariveedu or Pedda
Maravadi and Bailoo Pattikonda respectively in Pattikonda taluk) were made over to Adoni taluk. Adoni and Alur appreciably affected subsequently by Meyer's scheme of constitution of new districts, divisions and taluks in the presidency. In A.D. 1878, Siruvel taluk gained Chintalacheruvu from Proddatur taluk of Cuddapah district. About the same period, the villages of Magaturu, Gannepalle and Velagalapaya were transferred from Markapur to Cumbum taluk owing to their difficult accessibility from Markapur and by A.D. 1886, the headquarters of Cumbum was shifted to Mundlapadu, a centrally located place.

About the beginning of the 20th Century, the headquarters of Siruvel taluk was shifted from Chagelamarri to Allagadda while Giddalur became the headquarters of Cumbum. In 1909, Vengamapalle in Jammalamadugu taluk of Cuddapah district was added to Koilakuntla taluk of this district. As the result of the reorganisation of taluks named Kurnool and Dhone were carved out of the portioning of Nandikotkur, Rama-llakota, Pattikonda, Peapully (Pyapili) and Nandyal. Thus increasing the number of taluks in the district
to nine. In April 1923, Siruguppa taluk was abolished and the villages in its jurisdiction were distributed among Bellary, Adoni and Alur. This in turn led with the reconstitution of Siruguppa taluk on the 15th of April, 1929. Adoni lost thirty three villages lying to its north-west. Seven villages from Alur taluk were also transferred to Siruguppa. No further territorial changes were effected in the district till February 1949, when the small Banaganapalli state with an area of about 583 Sq.Kms., was merged with the district and assigned the status of an independent sub-taluk. In August, 1951, certain readjustments between the villages of Banaganapalle, sub-taluk and koilakuntla taluk led to their reconstitution. Banaganapalle taluk included Banaganapalle, Nandavaram and Owk (Avuku) firkas. While Koilkuntla taluk comprised Koilkuntla, Dornipadu, Akumalla, Koilimigundia and Sanjamala (Sanjamula) firkas. In 1952, owk firka was shifted from Koilakuntla to Banaganapalle taluk and Sanjamala firka from Banaganapalle to Koilakuntla. The next and the most important accession to the district was the transfer of Alur and Adoni taluks
from Bellary district under sub-section 3 (2) of the Andhra State Act, 1953. In 1954, Atmakur sub-taluk comprising 38 villages was separated from Nandikotkur taluk and given an independent status. Since then, there have been practically no changes in the composition of the district. In 1957, however, the headquarters of Cumbum and Siruvel taluks were changed to Giddalur and Allagadda respectively. In this connection, it may be mentioned that consequent on the formation of Andhra state on the 1st of October 1953, Kurnool became its Capital and continued to be so till the 1st of November 1956, when Hyderabad became the capital of Andhra Pradesh State. During this period some of the district offices including of the district Collector and the Superintendent of Police functioned at Nandyal. The district at present consists of thirteen taluks grouped under four Revenue Divisions containing in all 1,170 villages. Of which 1,096 are inhabited and 74 uninhabited.

MINERAL RESOURCES:

Kurnool district possesses enormous deposits of limestone suitable for cement manufacture. It
abounds in building stones of considerable variety. There are smaller deposits of Iron-ore, barytes, clays, ochres, slate, Steatite saline efflorescene and quartz. The magnesite, manganese, gold and asbestos occurrences in the district are only of academic interest at present. There are several occurrences of minerals of Copper, lead and Zinc in the district, which await detailed exploration. Diamonds occur in the Banagana-palle conglomerate and the alluvium at some places. Records show that the district was a scene of mining activity in the past. Diamonds and ores of lead, copper and Iron were mined by the ancients.

FORESTS:

The total area under forests is 6,78,430 hectares which workout to about 28.4 percent of the total area of the district. The bulk of the forest area is confined mainly to three hill ranges, namely the Nallamalas including its extensions, the Erramalas and part of Velikondas which lie in the South-Eastern
portion of the district. The forests covering the Erramalas and the Velikondas are of inferior type. The higher regions of the Nallamala is and the Gundla Brahmeswaram Plateau receive an annual rainfall of over 40" or 1,016 mm., and support the deciduous timber forest composed of trees of terminalia tomentosa (Nallamaddi) Pterocarpus Marsupium (Yegi), Anogeissus latifolia, Tectona grandis and others with dense stands of bamboos. The foot hills and Terrai portions, which receive comparatively less rainfall have normally open type of deciduous pole or fuel forests. Soil is also an important factor affecting the distribution of forest types. Rich deep soils formed by the decomposition and disintegration of gneissic rocks support the superior type of deciduous forests where as soils resting on shale of schist formations are normally associated with the forests of the inferior deciduous or Hardwickia binata type. Thorny scrubs are usually seen in the calcareous formations. 5

CLIMATE:

The climate of this district is characterised
by a hot summer. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from December to February is the dry and comparatively cool season. The summer season from March to May is followed by the South-West Monsoon season from June to September. October to November from the post-monsoon or the retreating monsoon season.6

POPULATION:

The total population of the district as per 1991 census is 29.74 lakhs. The decennial population growth in the district is 23.28 per cent. The density of population in the district is 168 per square kilometre. The rural population is much higher when compared to urban in the district. The urban population constitutes 7.65 lakhs. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the district constitutes 5.13 and 0.56 lakhs respectively.7

LITERACY AND EDUCATION:

The Literacy rate in the district as per 1991 census is 33.69 per cent.
There are 1840 Primary Schools with a pupil enrolment of 2,78,435 and with a staff strength of 4,788.

There are 198 upper primary schools with an enrolment of 45,206 and with a staff strength of 2684 in the District.

The total percentage of successful candidates in Xth class examination was 37.99.

The various programmes like Operation Black Board under National Education Policy, A.V. Education programme, A.P. Primary Education Project for improvement of students in the schools covered, Non-formal Education, crash programme and vocational Education programme have been undertaken from time to time as per the guidelines of the respective programmes in the district.

**INTERMEDIATE**

There are 41 Junior Colleges, 28 in Government Sector and 13 in Private Sector with an enrolment of 17396 scholars and with a teaching staff strength of 594.
There are 12 Government Degree Colleges and 6 Private Degree Colleges with an enrolment of 10,001 scholars and with a staff strength of 394.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION:

There is a Medical College at Kurnool with 813 medicos on rolls and with a strength of 181 lecturers.

There are 3 colleges of Education under Government and Private Management with 491 scholars on roll and 30 lecturers.

There is one Engineering College at Kurnool with 778 scholars and with 50 Lecturers in position.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

There are 3 Polytechnic Colleges, 7 I.T.Is and 1 District Level Training Centre functioning with an enrollment of 914, 1405, 46 scholars respectively. The working strength of Lecturers is 73 in Polytechnic
Colleges, 120 in I.T.Is and 5 in D.L.Ts.

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture has been the main profession and source of income of people in Kurnool district. The net area sown in the district is 8.35 lakh hectares and important crops are Jowar, Korra, Groundnut, Sunflower, Cotton and Paddy. There are 172 Tanks in the district with 330 thousand hectares tank irrigation. The main source of irrigation is Tanks, Dug wells, Ayacut under wells, Bore wells and Ayacut and Bore wells.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND LEADERSHIP:

Indian social system is characterised as "dishormonic social system" by Andhra Beteille. A harmonic social system is defined as one in which there is consistency between existential order and system is one in which the two are in conflict." In a harmonic system the inequalities not only exist infact that are also considered legitimate. In a disharmonic system inequalities are no longer invested with legitimacy although they continue to exist infact.
Ours is an hierorchical society characterised by social and economic inequalities. Since centuries Indian social system is organised according to the hierorchical values of the caste system. This system has been imbibed and accepted by people traditionally. There hierarchical values of caste system provided ideological legitimation for the traditional pattern of social stratification. However, after independence, India has committed to the creation of equalitarian or what is called a "socialistic pattern of society", in which there will be greater equalisation of opportunity and a more quitable distribution of income power and privilege. Planning in India is also directed towards the achievement of equalitarian ideals as enshrined in the constitution.

If we observe the changes in the Indian society, we can say that there is going discrepancy between the existential order and the normative order. Due to this fact inspite of the euqlitarian principles, the factors like caste, economy, education and other things are still determining factors of various social activities.
Political power and leadership, both reflect the ability to influence the action of others, behaviour in a desired manner. Power is influencing the structure of the community on the basis of factions and leadership.

At present in rural areas the social structure is dominated chiefly by two things. They are (1) Caste and (2) Land. There are other factors also which influence the leadership such as Age, Sex, Occupation and Education etc.

**DOMINANT CASTE AND LEADERSHIP**

Most of the leadership position in the villages come from the caste groups which enjoy a higher social status in the caste hierarchy. The numerical size of a caste group as well as economic dominance of a caste group is important for determining leadership in the village community but the economic dominance of certain individuals within the caste groups also enhances their status to the leadership position, even if that caste or group to which these individuals
belong is not dominant in the community. According to Dube, Caste is dominant when power is diffused in the groups and is expressed in the interest of whole or major part of the group, wealth, prestige and power are found in the dominant caste.

Leaders showing up from the lower caste groups is a departure from the traditional pattern. Invariably it has been observed that the leadership position shown up by them is either due to statutory requirements or due to occupational mobility among certain individuals. These structural changes in the village community have affected the social structure of the community to the extent that certain emerging trends of leadership are visible.

**FACTORS DETERMINING LEADERSHIP:**

**REVIEW OF SOME STUDIES:**

The various factors of social structure and the concentration of leadership in each factor may be envisaged as follows:

A) **AGE:**

In India most of the leaders are middle aged
and old aged ranging from 30 to 70 or 80 years. In a study conducted by Rajendra Joshi\textsuperscript{10} it was revealed that all the leaders belong to the age group of 30-60 years. In a study conducted by S.N. Mishra it was revealed that all the leaders are above 45 years in age and most of them are old.

B) **SEX** :

In India the leadership is male oriented generally. The participation of women is very much timeded. In a study conducted by S.N. Mishra, it was revealed that all the leaders are males\textsuperscript{11}.

C) **EDUCATION** :

At gross roots level in rural areas most of the leaders are illiterate or just literate. However at the state and central levels the leaders are educated.

In a study conducted by S.P. Singh it was revealed that 17 percent of the leaders are illiterate. In the study of Rajendra Joshi, it was revealed that
90 per cent of the leaders are just literate and few had higher education shows no indication for determining leadership.

D) OCCUPATION:

Most of the leaders having agriculture as their occupation in rural areas. In urban areas also most of the leaders have their occupation as agriculture and in some cases the leaders are industrialists.

The studies of S.P. Singh and Rajendra Joshi revealed that nearly 63 per cent of the leaders have agriculture as their occupation.

E) CASTE:

Most of the leaders being to the dominant castes. According to N.N. Srinivas caste dominance has the elements of numerical strength, economic and political power, ritual status, western education and modern occupations. All these inner elements of caste determined considerable achievement of political power.

A study of G.P. Reddy revealed that only
higher and middle caste people are represented in the leadership pattern. Similarly Gargade\textsuperscript{14} points out that except for the reserved seats only, the upper and dominant castes had representation in the leadership pattern.

A study of Rajendra Joshi reveals that 89 per cent of the leaders are from higher castes only and 11 per cent from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the higher castes, 58.4 per cent of the leaders belong to a single dominant caste.

A study of S.N. Mishra reveals 83.4 per cent of the leaders are from upper castes. 5.5 per cent from backward castes and 11 per cent from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Among the upper castes 33.3 per cent are from Brahmins and 28 per cent are from Rajputs. This reveals that (1) Leadership is oriented in higher castes (2) the lower castes are neglected and (3) among higher castes the top two castes are represented.

Thus in the past most of the leaders were from upper castes in the caste hierarchy. But at
present most of the leaders are from the middle castes and few from upper castes.

F) LAND:

Most of the leaders have a considerable extent of land. In rural areas land owning is an important characteristic of leaders.

The study of G.P. Reddy shows that only people with a minimum of 30 acres of land were represented in the leadership.

From the above information we can observe that factors in the village to operate with in the framework of the village are mostly based on caste, kinship religion or ceremonial bases but, due to introduction of Panchayat Raj the genesis of formation of factions in the village community is lifting to elections to the Panchayats. Now-a-days charges in cleavages occur as people more across the caste or kinship lines because of status, rivalry socio-economic jealousies, personal motives, or hunger for power. This again is a new trend of leadership as leaders
Sarma K.L. in a study of leadership identifies the traditional and modern factors determining the leadership caste, hierarchy and well are set to be traditional determinates, where as education, communication, and adult franchise are set to be the modern determinates of leadership.\textsuperscript{15}

A study conducted in Rayalaseema by P.C. Deb and B.K. Agarwal shows that the pattern of rural leadership charged a lot from tradition. This change is attitude to technological advancement and green Revolution, and thereby it emphasises the role of present leaders in agriculture and welfare activities. From all the studies we can state that there were various social, economic, traditional and modern tactics that influence leadership structure in rural India.

The emergence of leadership in Kurnool district which is the area under present study is also a clear example under which majority of the leaders who at present occupied the higher positions in
political field were one adopted various tactics of social, economic, traditional and welfare in order to emerge themselves as political leaders. The best example of persons of this category are Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, Bommana Siva Rama Krishna Reddy, Kotla Harisarothama Reddy, Madduru Subba Reddy, Bojja Venkata Reddy, Kambalapadu Ediga Krishna Murthy, Vemula Ram Bhupal Chowdary, Katasani Ram Bhupal Reddy, Masapogu Madana Gopal and so on. After Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, the prominent political leader who engaged from a lower cadre of political image to the level of Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy on whom the present study is conducted. Before discussing elaborately about the said personality under the study. The other persons who emerged as political leaders from Kurnool district before and after and contemporaries of Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy are studied briefly.

**DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIHAH:**

Damodaram Sanjeevaiah was born in 1921, in a poor Harijan family at Peddapadu village in Kurnool
district. Sanjeevaiah was the fifth child to their parents Muneiah and Sunkulamma. He lost his father at the third day of his birth. He was brought up by his uncle where he was engaged to graze the cattle.

His education career started with a plethora of economic problems. Even he had no money to purchase slate. His teacher after observing the interest bestowed by Sanjeevaiah in studies he started helping him by providing slate and books whenever required. He did his High School education in Municipal High School, Kurnool and passed his School Secondary Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.) in 1938 with first rank in the district. He did his Bachelor of Arts (B.A.,) from Ceded Districts College (presently known as Arts College) Anantapur. He also did his law Graduation from Madras Law College in 1948 where he was also the classmate of the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Mr. Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

Immediately after his graduation he started searching for employment. First he started his career as a clerk in cooperative Stores in Kurnool. He also
served as Rationing Inspector in erstwhile Madras State, Assistant in Central Public Works Department and Inspector in Civil Supplies Department, when the Civil Supplies Department was wound up he joined as a school teacher in 1945.\textsuperscript{16}

Since the beginning he showed interest in studies. He never exhibited interest towards agitations or politics in his academic life. His political life started in 1950 when he was elected to provisional parliament as member and was also elected as member of Constituent Assembly with the help of Prof. N.G. Ranga the then All India Congress Committee President. He also become member of Parliament Committee of Union Home Department.

With the invitation of Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy he entered in State politics. In 1952 Andhra Pradesh General Elections Sanjeevaiah contested from Kurnool double constituency and won the seat, by getting 58.99 per cent of votes, on behalf of congress party. The then Chief Minister Rajaji inducted Sanjeevaiah in his ministry and honoured him with the subjects of Municipal and
Cooperative Departments. In Tanguturi Prakasam Ministry which was formed after formation of Andhra Sanjeevaiah was given berth in his ministry as Minister of Health. But in the name of Khadi Movement and political differences, Prakasham’s ministry was resigned. Sanjeevaiah became Transport Minister in 1955, in Bejawada Gopal Reddy’s Ministry.  

After the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1956, the first Ministry was headed by Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Sanjeevaiah provided berth as Labour Minister. After Sanjeeva Reddy went to Central politics the seat of Chief Minister became vacant.

Several members fought for the seat. Sanjeevaiah was elected as Chief Minister with Sanjeevaiah’s capacity and calibre he was elected as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and assumed office on January 11, 1960. Thus Damodaram Sanjeevaiah became first Harijan Chief Minister in India from Kurnool District. As a Chief Minister he did voluntary work and his salary was given to Prime Minister’s relief fund or defence fund.
The remarkable decision taken by his Government was introduction of "Communal Award" which helped for Tribals in promotion and employment. Later it was abolished by his successor Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy. Sanjeevaiah was the brainwork in the formation of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation established for the speedy growth of industrialisation in Andhra Pradesh. He was always having the quality of helping the poor and the downtrodden and helped them.

Sanjeevaiah was elected to All India Congress Committee as President on June 7, 1962. Gawai the then President of Republican Party commented on Sanjeevaiah and that the personality of Sanjeevaiah was simply, unselfish, enthusiastic and soft spoken with people. He fought for the social and cultural development of the downtrodden.

On January 22, 1964, Damodaram Sanjeevaiah was sworn in as Union Labour Minister and he was the youngest Union Minister of 43 years inducted into the Cabinet by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. As Labour Minister he was responsible for
several policies made for the welfare of the labourers. The noble among them are cumulative wages bill and other labour legislations which brought credit at National Level. Sanjeevaiah attended on behalf of India, in an International Labour Organisation meeting held in Geneva. His impressive speeches in the Geneva occurred brought him as well as the country the fame and credit.

For the second time he was sworn in as Union Minister of Labour in the Indira Gandhi Cabinet also on February 18, 1970. He was re-elected to Rajya Sabha on March 29, 1970. Sanjeevaiah became the first President of the All India Congress Committee (J) led by Indira Gandhi in 1971 April an old Congress and Indian Congress. After having served the country for so many years he died on May 7, 1975. Thus Damodaram Sanjeevaiah is one of the best examples for which the political leadership also emerges from the rural areas.

BOMMANA SIVA RAMAKRISHNA REDDY:

Bommana Siva Rama Krishna Reddy was born in 1926 at Veldurthy village in Kurnool district from an
economically sound family. He studied up to III Form in Municipal High School, Kurnool and then till Secondary School Leaving Certificate (S.S.L.C.) at Atmakur in Kurnoll District. During his academic time he was participating in social service activities. After his education, he elected as Village Munsif for some time and thus entered into politics. Gradually growing up in district level politics.

By his active participation in district level politics, with his influence and after recognition of leaders he was unanimously elected as President, Panchayat Samithi, Dhone. He was also unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman Zilla Parishad, Kurnool on September 11, 1964. He was given incharge of Chairman for some time when the official Chairman Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy was in abroad. During his time he gave more importance to Primary and Secondary education. Several new schools were opened in his time. Drinking water problem was also solved to a better extent.

Siva Rama Krishna Reddy was aware of the
district problems and at his best possible level he strived for them. He was active in providing facilities to his area with education, electrification, drinking water, roads, and water tanks for agriculture purpose.

With his sudden premature demise on November 30, 1966, the Zilla Parishad placed on its records the selfless and dedicated services rendered by Siva Rama Krishna Reddy to the Zilla Parishad both as Vice Chairman and also as Chairman-in-charge for a short period.19

The Zilla Parishad also resolved to perpetuate the memory of late B. Siva Rama Krishna Reddy, Vice-Chairman, Zilla Parishad by naming the Zilla Parishad Employees Club building after him and also by initiating a gold medal to be presented every year to the best student of Zilla Parishad Secondary Schools in the District who scores the highest number of marks aggregate in the secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examinations.20

Bommana Narendranatha Reddy and Dasaratha
Rami Reddy sons of Siva Ramakrishna Reddy are in politics since demise of their father.

Narendranatha Reddy who was born in July 1951, and obtained High School Education at Veldurthy village and Pre-University Course at Layola College, Vijayawada. He was graduated with Bachelor of Arts from Arts and Science College, Adoni. After his education, as a tradition of his family he served as village munsif from 1971 to 1984 till the abolition of the system of village Munsif by the Telugu Desam Government. At present he is the President of Veldurthy Mandal in Kurnool district and playing a big role in Congress (I) Party in the district level.

KOTLA HARISARVOTHAMA REDDY:

Kotla Harisarvothama Reddy was born on July 29, 1921 at Laddagiri village in Kurnool district, from a noble family and son of Kotla Pedda Nagi Reddy. His Primary education was in native village and High School education from Coles Memorial High School, Kurnool. He completed his Pre-University Course Adayar College, Madras.
He entered into local politics through the influence of his father and actively participated in village level politics especially. He was organised Panchayats and act as Jurist. What was his decision bound by that decision. He always trying to help the poor. Sometimes he also shows impartiality towards rich, to help the poor. He organised Panchayats in surrounding and far villages. He was elected to Dhone Panchayat Samithi as President for eleven years since 1965. During his period, he implemented several poverty alleviation programmes and schemes in the Samithi for the development of the area. His Samithi under his Presidentship bagged 'Best Samithi Award' for family planning programme.

He was very interesting in games also. At school level and college level he acted as President to the teams of Hockey and Foot Ball. He liked children. He was workminded person. What he think, to get that, he bound to that decision and was got that. He was died on May 2, 1981 at the age of 60 years.
MADURU SUBBA REDDY:

Madduru Subba Reddy was born in an agriculture family and to Narasimha Reddy and Eramma of Brahmanakotkur village in Nandikotkur mandal of Kurnool district on December 4, 1912. Though he studied just V class, in his native village, he reached highest level in politics. He enjoyed several political positions.

The main reason for his entry into politics was the blame on him that he was involved in a murder case, though he had no connection with that affair. Then with the help of his friends who happened to be the police officials he could overcome that scandal. Then he decided to embrace politics as his profession.

Madduru Subba Reddy was elected as Member of Legislative Assembly, from Nandyal Constituency as an independent candidate twice i.e., in 1952 and 1962 General Elections. In 1972 he was unanimously elected to Assembly from Nandikotkur Constituency as Congress candidate. He also served as Samithi President of Nandikotkur in Sixties and Seventies. Nandikotkur had
been selected as 'Best Panchayat Samithi' in the State nearly 10 times under his Presidentship. He was elected to Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Council twice. He also worked as District Congress Committee President of Kurnool District for sometime.

Madduru Subba Reddy was Chairman of Zilla Parishad Kurnool from January 1962 to September 1964. As Chairman he steered several public welfare schemes like formation of roads, drinking water, construction and starting of schools and so on. He also served as Medium Irrigation Minister in P.V.Narasimha Rao's Ministry for a little time. In 1984 Parliamentary Elections he was elected as Member of Parliament from Nandyal Constituency as Telugu Desam Party candidate. He also served as Syndicate Member of Sri Venkateswara University and Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University. He is an active person in district politics, striving to solve the public grievances.

**BOJJA VENKATA REDDY**

Bojja Venkata Reddy aged 65 years who born in Pulimaddi village in Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district.
He studied Primary and Secondary education at Veldurthy and completed his S.S.L.C. from Atmakur. Later he studied P.U.C. at Layola College, Vijayawada and Graduation from Adoni Arts and Science College. He obtained Law Degree from Madras Law College.

After his education he was elected to Andhra Pradesh State Assembly for three successive terms of 1967, 1972 and 1978 General Elections from Panyam Constituency as an Independent candidate for the first time and from Nandyal as Independent candidate and later as Janata Party candidate from the same constituency. He was elected to IX Lok Sabha in 1989 from Nandyal Parliamentary Constituency. He served the political parties and the general public of his constituency with his highest possible might. Now he is active as Member of the Congress (I) Party and playing major role in Kurnool district politics.

Kambalapadu Ediga Krishna Murthy:

K.E. Krishna Murthy aged 52 years entered into politics in 1978 by contesting to state Assembly from the Dhone Constituency. He is a Post-Graduate with a
Law Degree. He was working as personal officer in Allwyn Company prior his entry into politics.

Krishna Murthy hails from a family with political background. He did not doldrums in entering into politics and securing the MLA seat from the party. Because of his father K.E.Madanna has long political life, Krishna Murthy easily won the election. For the first time Krishna Murthy contested against independent candidate M.Seshanna from Dhone Assembly Constituency and defeated him.

In 1983, again he contested from the Dhone Constituency against Telugu Desam candidate Mr.Segu Venkata Ramanaiah. Though Telugu Desam wave dominated the State Politics, he retained his seat. Due to changing district politics, he could not remain in Congress and jumped into Telugu Desam. In 1985 Assembly Elections he contested from Dhone Constituency on Telugu Desam Ticket and won it by defeating Sri K. Kodandarami Reddy. Whichever party he followed, continuously he won the elections. For the first time he became Irrigation Ministry and due to N.T. Rama Rao's undemocratic policies he quit the party in 1989.
and joined in Congress.

In 1989 General Elections he contested on behalf on Congress party from the Dhone Constituency and won the election against the Telugu Desam Party rival Challa Rama Krishna Reddy. Now he continued to be an M.L.A. 25

VEMULA RAMBHUPAL CHOWDARY:

Vemula Ram Bhupal Chowdary hails from a family of late Vemula Laxmaiah and late Narayanamma. He was born on August 1, 1942, in an agriculture family. He completed his Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) in 1959 from Government Town Model High School, Kurnool. He got Bachelor of Science Degree from Osmania College, Kurnool in early sixties. After that he joined in Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) in Visveswaraiah Engineering College, Bagalkot and completed in 1969.

Since his student life he was an active participant in politics. In 1960, where he was joined in the College he became students Union President. He
actively participated in solving the students problems of Academic as well as administrative.

Though he completed B.E., he did not prefer that profession. He was engaged much in social service and look after family affairs. For the first time he got opportunity to contest from the Kurnool Assembly constituency on behalf of Telugu Desam Party in 1983. He was elected in 1985 and 1989 elections. He has become a seasonal politician in Kurnool district.

For the first time Rambhupal Chowdary induced in N.T. Rama Rao's ministry and was given portfolio of Roads and Buildings. During same time he was also the Chairman of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation.

In 1985 Mid-term poll to State Assembly, elected from the same constituency on behalf of Congress party and won the election. He was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee. As Chairman he submitted a Report on Municipal Administration. In that report he showed several measures for effective functions of Municipalities and Urban Development.
In 1989 General Elections again he contested from the Kurnool Assembly Constituency and won the election. He was inducted into Congress (I) Ministry and given Ministry of Co-operation. He represented for the conduct of elections to Co-operatives which was pending for a long time. He used to give more importance in solving the problems and for the development of his constituency.

KATASANI RAMBHUPAL REddy:

Kotasaani Rambhupal Reddy was born on December 27, 1959 at Gundla Singavaram village in Kurnool district in a family of political background as well as agriculture. His father Narasimha Reddy was a Village Sarpanch for several years and Obulamma mother of Rambhupal Reddy was housewife.

He took direct admission in V Class and studied upto X Class, Zilla Parishad High School, Owk and Intermediate in S.K.P.R.College, Narasaraopet. After his education with the influence of their family he tookup the seat of Sarpanch of Gundla Singavaram
Village and served from 1981 to 1985. Thus his political life started from grassroot level.

In 1985 and 1989 Andhra Pradesh Assembly General Elections he was elected from Panyam Constituency as candidates of Congress (I) over his Telugu Desam rival B.Sathy Narayana Reddy. In January 1993, he resigned to Legislative Assembly and clear the way to the present Chief Minister K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy to be elected as Member of Legislative Assembly from his Panyam Constituency.

Rambhupal Reddy was Chairman to Sri Krishna-devaraya region of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation during 1991-92. He was appointed as Chairman, Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation, on April 26, 1991. He is also Member of Board of Kurnool District Libraries. Earlier he was the President of Banaganipalli unit to Rayalaseema Vimochana Samithi.

When he was Chairman of Sri Krishna Devaraya Region he arranged for operation of buses to several villages in the region. As Member of Legislative
Assembly of Panyam he undergone hunger strike for Gorakallu Reservoir (which is part of Telugu Ganga) to facilitate several areas to come under its Irrigation. In his constituency 90 per cent of water schemes and 80 per cent of buses to the villages are provided by him. As an young and dynamic personality he is shining in the politics in his region.27

MASAPOGU MADANA GOPAL:

Masapogu Madana Gopal, who was working as Lecturer in Economics in Coles Memorial Junior College, Kurnool, from 1973 to 1989 became a politician from Kurnool district. Madana Gopal aged 50 years of Amadaguntla in Kodumur constituency comes from a poor Harijan family. Their parents Giddaiah and Sunkulamma are agriculturists. They were having a few acres of land with minimum earnings they provided education to Madana Gopal. From School education he has with helping nature. He was interested in helping poor people. After he completed his post-graduation he preferred
teaching profession and he worked for 16 years in the profession.

Having the interest in politics, he got an opportunity to enter into politics in 1989 Andhra Pradesh General Elections. He was nominated to contest from Kodumur reserved Constituency on Congress party ticket and won the election.

Having a desire to help poor and perform social work, he is much praised by the local voters of his constituency. Though rural development schemes he provided financial as well as other help to the people. Most of the villages are provided with facilities like roads, transport, electricity and so on.

Now he is the member of Andhra Pradesh congress Committee (I) besides he was also nominated by the Government to Sri Krishna devaraya University, Board of Management on behalf of Scheduled Castes. In politics he is earning goodwill from the public by making himself available to all times to them.
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