

PEOPLE LEADER-JALAGAM VENGALARAO

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ABSTRACT

One third of leaders are born and two third of them are made. It reveals to us that leaders will emerge from the need of the public, who fight for the cause of the public, and who stands for the welfare of the people. Jalagam Vengala Rao is a people leader. He has afforded for the cause of the common people in the society. As a leader, he had good fame and rose to the position of the Chief Minister of united Andhra Pradesh. He has established universities and gave priority to higher education in the state, and divided the state into region to reduce the inequalities among the different regions of the state.

KEYWORDS: Leader, Emerge, Public, Welfare, Fame, Education & Regions

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INTRODUCTION

Jalagam Vengala Rao is known to the people to the Telugu State as the fifth Chief Minister of the united Andhra Pradesh. He held the position from December 1973 to 6th March 1978. During his tenure, there were multiple Governors of the state. They are Khandubhai Kasanji Desai, S. Obul Reddy, Ramachandra Dhoundiba Bhandare, B.J. Divan, and Sharada Mukherjee. He was preceded by P.V. Narasimha Rao, and was succeeded by Marri Chenna Reddy. Along with CM, he was acted as Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India from 22nd October 1986 to December 2nd 1989 during the period of Rajiv Gandhi PM. He was preceded by N.D. Thivari and succeeded by Ajith Singh in this position.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this research paper is to study the historical situations during the time of Jalagam Vengala Rao as the Chief Minister of united Andhra Pradesh.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data has been collected based on both primary and as well as secondary sources. Most of the data has been collected from primary sources like field visits, and questionnaires. A very little data has been collected from interviewing the people.

Jalagam Vengala Rao was the people leader. He was born May 1921, at Bayyannagudem, Khammam district, Hyderabad State. Now it is in Telangana State, India. He died on 12th June 1999 at the age of 78. For most of his political time, he has remained with Indian National Congress. He had started actively involving in politics when he was in his twenties. He had participated in the movements against Nizam of Hyderabad. He had supported Congress then too. he was jailed for his direct involvement, and campaigning against the laws of the Nizam. Later

in 1952, he had contested as an independent candidate to the state Assembly but failed. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh four times. All four times, he had represented Sathupalli Constituency of Khammam district.

Rao was also elected to Lok Sabha twice, the lower house of the Parliament of India. He had represented the Khammam district constituency. For the first time, he had become the MLA in 1962, before this period he acted as the president of the district Congress. He was hailed as the first chairman of the district council.

Kasu Brahmananda Reddy was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh from 29th February 1964 to 30th September 1971. In 1977, he was elected as the Indian National Congress party president. During his tenure as CM, Mr. Rao has held the position of Home Minister in the state Government in 1968. He was the finest administrator. He was efficient. He had delivered a right duty towards Naxalite in the state and their emergence in the state.

We can consider this time as the revival of the Telangana movement. It was the first movement for separate statehood. The region had merged with Andhra Pradesh with a name called formation linguistic states in 1950. During the formation of the state, some of the amendments were made to balance the developed, developing and under development. But soon the leaders who had come into position had changed their policies and tried to act in favour of their locality. It had lead to a greater agitation. The Naxalites who are in hiding during the end of the Nizam had started fighting for the cause of separate Telangana State.

CONCLUSIONS

Mr. Rao had given a greater priority for education to reduce the education inequalities among the different regions, with it has had established Universities like Kakathiya University in Warangal, Acharya Nagarjuna University in Guntur, and Sri Krishna Devaraya University in Ananthapur. For ruling convenience, he has divided the state into Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema, and Telangana Regions. He had almost wiped out Naxalism from the state through encounters; it was an extrajudicial killing. To study all these attacks a commission, Vimadalal, has been appointed to probe into this.

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