Chapter II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
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Andhra Pradesh is unique in several respects. It has a long history of social movements; it is one of the few states which adopted the green revolution; it led the way in developing participatory institutions including self-help groups; it achieved remarkable progress in technical education; it initiated innovative poverty alleviation strategies; and the state has been at the forefront in economic reforms. The experience of Andhra Pradesh with these unique features raises several far-reaching issues on the strategies to be followed in improving human development (APHDR, 2007).

The Andhra Pradesh Human Development Report (APHDR, 2007) prepared by Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESS) and sponsored by Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is probably the first of its kind in India covering the data base up to 2005-06. The report covers the fifteen year post-reform period which is sufficient for examining the impact of economic reforms on human development.

The objective of this study (APHDR 2007) is to examine the experience of Andhra Pradesh in human development at the state and district levels achieved with the interventions and policies of the state. The Report states that there has been a ‘turnaround’ in economic growth and fiscal performance of A.P. in recent years. The Report points out that the State has to focus also on ‘inclusive growth’ as there is still a considerable degree of poverty, inadequate human development, problems in agriculture, insufficient quantity and quality of employment, significant regional, social and gender disparities and problems in delivery systems. There has been considerable progress in A.P. in all these components of inclusive growth but this has not been sufficient for achieving broad-based and equitable development. The present government is also making efforts to have higher and inclusive growth in which human
development is an important component. The macro environment in terms of
growth and fiscal situation at both the Centre and the state level are much better
now than before. There is also greater awareness now about improving delivery
of services through better governance. Andhra Pradesh should make use of
these favourable developments to improve human development in the state.

The studies reviewed here are presented under the following dimensions
of development: Poverty reduction, Women’s empowerment, Healthcare,
Agriculture, Education and other related studies.

Poverty reduction

Rukmini Rao’s (2007) states that the current development paradigm is
increasing the gap between the rich and poor. The distress of rural communities
is leading to families killing their girl babies, selling them and also trafficking
adult women. Family suicides are also increasingly reported. The Government
must not only strengthen and rationalize the current pro-poor programmes such
as the NREGA, PDS, Mother and childcare etc., but it must also re-examine the
development paradigm itself so that people and women can take control of their
own lives.

Neha Kumra’s (2008) study is a longitudinal research project:
investigating the changing nature of childhood poverty. The study is tracking
the development of 12,000 children in Ethiopia, Peru, India (Andhra Pradesh)
and Vietnam through qualitative and quantitative research over a 15-year
period. Since 2002, the study has been following two cohorts in each study
country. The younger cohort consists of 2,000 children per study country aged
between 6 and 18 months in 2002. The older cohort consists of 1,000 children
per country aged between 7.5 and 8.5 in 2002. The key objectives of Young
Lives are: (i) to improve the understanding of the causes and consequences of
childhood poverty, (ii) to suggest development and implementation of future
policies and practices that will reduce childhood poverty.
The study tests the equality of means of the distributions for a range of living standard indicators between the Young Lives and the DHS samples. The author finds that Young Lives households appear to have better access to services compared with an average household in Andhra Pradesh. Young Lives households also appear to possess more non-agricultural and agricultural assets. However, at the same time, Young Lives households are less likely to own their house, primary care givers are less educated, and mothers are less likely to breastfeed or receive antenatal care. Furthermore, it is noted that the different survey years of the Young Lives and the DHS samples imply that the analysis might have been affected by a reduction of poverty across Andhra Pradesh between 1999 and 2005. This might have resulted in an underestimation of the degree of poverty in the Young Lives sample.

Radhakrishna. R. Shovan Ray (2005) in the introduction to their edited volume state that the poverty situation at present is markedly different from what prevailed three decades back. Poverty is not only an economic phenomenon but also a social phenomenon. From the 1990s, with the analyses of the causes underlying poverty and the discussions on the efficacy of alternative remedial measures receiving greater attention from policymakers such as raising livelihood opportunities through the endowment of land and non-land assets, by generating employment opportunities, and through public intervention for large-scale food-for-work programme the position changed. Their book represents a culmination of these intellectual efforts and policy concerns in the country that evolved over this period. The volume provides an account of the incidence, trends, and determinants of poverty in India and reviews the situation in the context of deprivations, empowerment, role of poor in governance, its geographical concentration, major policies and programme implementation, and the legislative and other initiatives taken by the government.
Alexander Preker et al (2004) examined how the community finance schemes have evolved in the context of severe economic constraints, political instability, and lack of good governance. Usually government taxation capacity is weak, formal mechanisms of social protection for vulnerable populations absent, and government oversight of the informal health sector lacking. In this context of extreme public sector failure, community involvement in financing health care provides a critical, though insufficient, first step in the long march toward improved health care access for the poor and social protection against the cost of illness. It should be regarded as a complement to - not a substitute for - strong government involvement in healthcare financing and risk management related to the cost of illness. Based on their extensive survey of the literature, the authors show that the main strengths of community-financing schemes are the extent of outreach penetration achieved through community participation, the contribution to financial protection against illness, and the increase in access to health care by low-income rural and informal sector workers. The schemes' main weaknesses are the low volume of revenues that can be mobilized from poor communities, the frequent exclusion of the very poorest from participation in such schemes without some form of subsidy, the small size of the risk pool, the limited management capacity existing in rural and low-income contexts, and the isolation from the more comprehensive benefits often available through more formal health-financing mechanisms and provider networks.

The authors conclude by proposing concrete public policy measures that governments can introduce to strengthen and improve the effectiveness of community involvement in health care financing. These include: (a) increased and well-targeted subsidies to pay for the premiums of low-income populations; (b) use of insurance to protect against expenditure fluctuations and use of reinsurance to enlarge the effective size of small risk pools; (c) use of effective prevention and case management techniques to limit expenditure
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fluctuations; (d) technical support to strengthen the management capacity of local schemes; and (e) establishment and strengthening of links with the formal financing and provider networks.

Women's Empowerment

The Mid-term Appraisal of the Andhra Pradesh DPIP by Mahendra Dev, S. and S. Galab (2006) attempts an assessment of the impact of the DPIP project, which is quite impressive. The DPIP interventions have led to the diversification of livelihood strategies, enhancement of income and enhanced assets-base, capability and the ability of poor women (and their households, in turn) to deal with shocks and risks. The programme has made a significant contribution to raising awareness among women. It has enabled them to widen their social networks. Women's decision making power with the household has gone up in general, though the process has sometimes also raised tensions within the household. But this is to be expected since the programme is pushing a change in traditions established for millennia. By and large, women are enjoying a greater degree of autonomy. This has also enabled women to participate more effectively in community level decisions. The participation of women in community collective actions against the practice of child labour is much more pronounced among women who participate in SHGs than those who do not. The programme has encouraged literacy among the women. The enrolment rates of girls in upper primary schools have gone up due to the programme. The programme has enabled women to utilise the available publicly provided facilities better, particularly the health care facilities and educational facilities as well as benefits under various government schemes.

Sulaja’s (2004) paper aims to identify some of the factors which can help measure empowerment of women in the midst of social development. She argues for a nation's development index to include not just economic growth but also to take into consideration the human development aspect, women's status and in general social indicators of growth. India is not only a country of
diversities in the economic and social spheres, but also in gender inequality and inequity, leading to poor status and social injustice. Status can be ascertained from the extent of control that a woman has over her own life derived from access to knowledge, economic resources and the degree of autonomy enjoyed in the process of decision-making and choice at crucial points in her life cycle. Socioeconomic suppression of women affects not only the woman but also the country as a whole. Women's status and autonomy are important aspects of empowerment. Sustainable social development can improve the status of younger generation but empowerment needs more than that. It can be concluded that in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh there is a need to improve the condition of women as also other developmental indicators, while in Tamil Nadu there is need for greater attention to be given for other development, Karnataka calls for more specific programmes to improve the status of women. The overall results indicate that mere social or economic development will not improve the status or autonomy of women Special measures have to be taken to make them equal partners to progress and development.

Sagari R. Ramdas's (2001) study discusses the women's role, resource access control and decision-making power in the context of rapid changes in rural livelihoods, local knowledge systems and NRM. Participatory research was carried out in collaboration with NGOs and community-based organisations in six distinct agro-ecological regions of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, with a focus on economically and socially marginalised communities. The research revealed that state policies have resulted in dramatic changes from food to commercial crops. This has threatened food and fodder security, the biodiversity of crops, natural flora, local livestock and poultry breeds, and unsustainable extraction of ground water and high levels of indebtedness. Women have borne the brunt. Women who formerly played key decision-making roles have been marginalised, their knowledge and expertise made valueless. Traditionally also women have been denied access to certain
kinds of knowledge that constrain their livelihoods. Participatory research has empowered women to take the lead in movements to challenge mainstream paradigms of sustainable development.

A study conducted by Deininger, Klaus Galab, Shaik Olsen, Tore (2006) shows that even though overall growth in India has recently accelerated, it has largely bypassed rural areas and agriculture; in fact it is agreed that the ratio of rural to urban poverty has increased. As a consequence, some of the marginalized groups in a society that is already characterized by a high level of inequality in opportunities and segregation along lines of, gender, caste, and social status, are widely reckoned not to have benefited from overall growth. To enable women and backward castes to expand their livelihood opportunities, a vast range of government programs have been initiated and large amounts of resources are being channelled to poor areas. An increasingly popular approach to do so relies on the concept of Community Driven Development (CDD) whereby resources are made available to encourage formation of saving groups at the local level and, once they have attained a certain degree of maturity, the channelling to such groups of funds (either as a credit or a grant) which they can use for small projects aimed to improve their livelihood. This paper uses one of the earliest projects of this type, the Andhra Pradesh (AP) District Initiatives Project, a US $ 250 Mn intervention that was started in 2000, to provide an initial assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the CDD approach. One of the interesting characteristics of the CDD approach is its desire to combine interventions to increase food security and deal with immediate needs with social mobilization to overcome long-standing patterns of discrimination and prejudices and attention to long-term economic needs. Two interesting aspects of the AP programme that greatly facilitate assessment of impact is the fact that only women's groups were eligible and that even in cases where it built on pre-existing group structures, the project aimed to establish second-tier organizations at the village and
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mandal (county) level which, by pooling the resources of individual groups aimed to significantly expand their ability to respond to shocks. It is therefore possible to compare between women and men in the project area, as well as between pre-existing groups in areas affected by the project and in areas that were not eligible, to assess project impacts. To do so, the study relied on a comprehensive set of surveys that included 2,700 households (with separate questionnaires being administered to men and women in the household), 2,200 self help groups, and 200 village organizations in both project and control areas conducted in mid-2004. In addition to the standard issues, the questionnaire elicited retrospective information on most issues so as to be able to compare differences between project and control areas. It also contained an elaborate section on social empowerment, participation in groups, and actual as well as hypothetical borrowing capacity. The issues to be addressed are, first, to what extent the project succeeded in improving the governance structure of the community organizations involved; second to what extent women have been empowered to overcome social barriers that have traditionally stymied their economic advancement, and finally to what extent the project has led to an increase in levels of income and productivity. These, together with the federated structure, appear to have allowed groups in intervention areas to significantly expand the availability of credit to members and to access loans by other financial institutions. Second-tier institutions in self help group federations were able to take on completely new activities (e.g. taking over distribution of subsidized food grains from "fair price shops" which were had often remained out of the reach of the poor) that significantly improved participants' ability to smooth consumption. This is supported by evidence from the household level suggesting that, even though the incidence of shocks was higher for households in treatment areas than outside, households were able to deal with such shocks more easily than they had been able to in the past. The hypothesis that the improvement in access to credit can be attributed to the fact that the project is supported by the finding that the unambiguous and
significant increase in the amount which women in areas eligible for the project as compared to those that were not, were able to borrow both from the formal and the informal sector is not matched by a commensurate increase in credit availability for men. To the contrary, credit access for men was higher in areas not eligible for the project (marginally significant) as compared to areas that were eligible. The logic of the project to use improved access to resources to empower women and overcome social barriers is corroborated by the fact that the change in the share of women who receive high respect in their family and who were not subject to domestic violence was indeed significantly lower in control than in intervention areas where women also have significantly higher participation in family matters relating to income generating activities, debt and savings, as well as family planning and the number of children. In fact, the improvements in women's participation seem to transcend the realm of the family and extent to the community level: the change in the share of women who always know of or participate in village assemblies, who are aware of other types of community institutions, and who are able to freely interact with government officials and villagers of other caste or religion is significantly higher in intervention than in control villages. While all of this suggests that the project has not only improved access to credit and risk diversification but also significantly increased women's empowerment, these significant effects were, however, not matched by increased beneficiary savings, possibly because the resources generated by productive activities initiated under the project are yet to mature. To explore this, a closer look at the extent to which the project has increased access of the poor to resources and/or enabled them to use these resources more effectively is necessary. Even though productivity of resource use is similar between areas eligible and non-eligible for the project, there is clear evidence that the project has helped to significantly expand the share of households who own productive assets. The key challenge to ensure sustainability and replicability of the intervention is thus to match the rather impressive performance in terms of social empowerment with an equally
significant transfer of technical skills that would, by facilitating more productive use of such assets, put participants economic basis on a stronger footing. The ability to use the federated structure to provide effective technical assistance and to liaise with line ministries to ensure that services are available to the poor, the feasibility of which has been demonstrated in a number of individual cases, is likely to be a key issue in doing so.

Healthcare

Ravikiran Kalapatapu’s (2008) study focuses on how the introduction of innovative programmes like the Rajiv Aarogyasri is making healthcare delivery system of the state more efficient and effective. Since Rajiv Aarogyasri covers 104, 108 services and community health insurance, it offers all the critical healthcare services to the poor families in remote, interior and tribal areas all over the state. Since the community health insurance scheme involves corporate hospitals significantly and the EMRI & HMRI are public private partnership institutes, one unnoticed major gain from Rajiv Aarogyasri is that the respective strengths of the public, private and non-profit sectors are synergized in the healthcare domain to the benefit of all, particularly the vulnerable sections of the population dwelling below the poverty line.

The author says that the need of the hour is better coordination between the different stakeholders and periodic progress reviews of the Rajiv Aarogyasri program at state, district and mandal levels. This will ensure equity in distribution of healthcare services all over the state and also help to sort out various process hurdles, hassles and hiccups during implementation. Rajiv Aarogyasri is no doubt ensuring free healthcare to the masses on a large scale but it needs to focus better on quality of services. This would make Rajiv Aarogyasri a world-class mass healthcare program which could then be emulated in all the remaining 34 states of India. Rajiv Aarogyasri is indeed a beacon to the disadvantaged and the deprived masses of Andhra Pradesh. The excellent facilitation done by the State Rural Health Mission team, Rajiv
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Aarogyasri finds itself to be on a strong wicket with regard to its mission of rendering healthcare accessible, affordable, qualitative and equitable. It is just a matter of time before the key healthcare indicators drastically improve thanks to the cumulative positive impact generated by Rajiv Aarogyasri in Andhra Pradesh.

In recent years many different types of e-government projects have been implemented across the developing world. One important application area, especially following the Millennium Development Goals, is the introduction of health information systems to improve the management of healthcare for development. Shirin Madon, Sundeep Sahay and Randeep Sudan’s (2007) study found that despite significant investments in these projects, there exists a disjuncture between macro-level policy priorities and micro-level implementation of these programmes. The authors used a broad conceptualization of evaluation to synthesize priorities at different levels during the implementation of an e-government project—the Health Information Systems Project (HISP) in Andhra Pradesh, India. This enabled them to identify important enabling processes and conditions which serve to connect policy and implementation priorities. Their findings suggest that evaluation does help to understand the disjuncture between policy at the macro level and implementation at the micro level and to identify linkages between the two. The authors also discuss some of the key institutional issues that need to be addressed to translate the learning derived from the field into policy actions.

Reducing infant and child mortality is one of the dimensions of development. Biranchi N. Jena and Ms. Anuradha Dubey (2009) studied the major health emergencies among the neonates and their underlying causes. The study is based on Neo-natal emergencies reported to Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) in Andhra Pradesh during January 2007 to December 2007. Every year five million neonatal deaths (98% of the world's total) occur in developing countries. About 75 percent of under-five deaths in
India are infant deaths and about half of children below age five die within four weeks of their birth. Most of the deaths are due to lack of transportation and proper medical treatment. The National Population Policy (NPP) calls for the reduction of the infant mortality rate to less than 30 per 1,000 live births by the year 2010. Given the high visibility of neonatal deaths and the lack of progress, addressing these issues is a high priority for the government, which aims to reduce the NMR from the current level to less than 30 per 1,000 live births. In view of this, an attempt has been made to examine and understand the patterns of neonatal deaths in Andhra Pradesh state in recent years as exhibited by the reported neonatal emergencies through Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI)-108 services. The study concludes that the neonatal mortality in Andhra Pradesh is 40 per 1000 live births but the reported neonatal emergencies was very less which was not significantly correlated to awareness level of emergency services. The huge demand for emergency services pertaining to neonatal complications were from the rural as compared to urban areas but death rate of neonatals in urban areas was higher than rural death rate which signifies that the more complicated cases were reported from urban areas. However this requires further investigation. The two major implications from their findings need to be considered to reduce the neonatal mortality rate. First, one of the major causes of neonatal emergency of birth asphyxia can be avoided if such cases were reported as pregnancy related complication to EMRI. There is a need to educate the community to avail the emergency services for all pregnancy related complications. The authors also found that more than 1000 neonatal emergencies were occurring across Andhra Pradesh per day due to infection among neonates. It means that prevalence rate of neonatal emergencies was 260 per 1000 live births and infections in neonatals can be prevented and cured by early identification of complications and good pre-hospital care. They suggest that one of the important risks of neonatal mortality can be avoided by facilitating quick and effective transport system. In
this regard EMRI ensures an effective pre-hospital care with quick and free transport facility.

Harsh Mander and M. Kumar (2006) studied the barriers that operate in preventing the accessibility of ICDS services for the children. They maintain that there are many social barriers, most importantly of caste, tribe, gender and disability, which prevent children from most vulnerable and deprived families from accessing the services of ICDS, particularly supplementary nutrition. These barriers operate through location of the centres away from habitations where SC and ST children live, by negative attitudes and behaviour of the ICDS staff which discourages disadvantaged children form attending the centres, and by failures to even register disabled children. These social barriers are further aggravated by the economic compulsions of survival of these families that require parents to work long hours leaving no time to carry the children or negotiate their accommodation in the centres, by rules that debar some of the vulnerable groups like migrants from ICDS services, and by low value placed on the scheme by men that restrains their resistance to the exclusion. The study also establishes that the families that are excluded from ICDS also tend to be excluded from other food schemes as well, compounding their nutritional deprivation. Therefore, the challenge is not just the imperative to expand the coverage and quality of services of ICDS (the current slogan is 'universalisation with quality'), but also to consciously locate centres, orient staff, democratise management and modify parameters of success assessment, in ways such that the programme acknowledges and attempts to overcome the social barriers that exclude children from the most oppressed and deprived families.

Microinsurance is being introduced in Andhra Pradesh as a strategy to improve the lives of the people at the base of the stratification pyramid. David M Dror, (2008) stated that India has been undergoing a rapid process of changes: decreasing birth and poverty rates and increasing literacy rates,
educational achievements and incomes. However, these changes vary in pace and intensity across India's many regions. Thus, the socio-economic profile of the target population for microinsurance schemes is a reflection of the pulse of a silently transforming India at the base of the pyramid. The data on which this profile is based originates from an ECCP Household survey conducted in 2005 in seven locations where micro health insurance schemes operate. The main message from their study is that there is no stereotypical socio-economic profile of the target population of micro insurance in India. And what is being seen now is a snapshot, which is bound to change very rapidly. The author suggests that designing and pricing insurance products should be based on local and updated information and that the process should be flexible and responsive to the pulse of a silently transforming India.

Agriculture and irrigation

Ratna Reddy, V. Y. V. Malla Reddy, John Soussan, Dirk Frans's (2004) study of an inland and drought-prone district of Andhra Pradesh (AP) typifies the potential for and the challenges to poverty-focused watershed development in a semi-arid, low-resource and high-risk environment. These are the conditions under which much of the agricultural growth and poverty alleviation in India will have to take place in the future. In AP, the government's watershed-related policies and programmes are implemented enthusiastically. The state is in the forefront as far as India's watershed development programme is concerned and has so far implemented it in about 9,000 watersheds covering above three million hectares. This accounts for roughly a third of the land that needs treatment and a fifth of the total rain-fed area in the state. All watersheds, even though they fall under different schemes, are being treated as per the guidelines of the 1994-95 Watershed Development Committee. About 85 per cent of the watersheds are implemented through the government system. NGOs execute the rest. Studies show that the participatory approach used by NGOs has better economic and ecological impacts, a more equal spread of benefits and greater sustainability than the government
approach. This case study, which is based on some of the successful NGO run watersheds, highlights that watershed development is a necessary but not sufficient condition for poverty alleviation in arid and semi-arid regions. It was observed that the impact of watershed development is significant where that development has led to improved water availability. The study identified some of the programmes that need to complement watershed development if it is to be an effective pro-poor programme. It underscores that poverty-focused policy interventions are crucial for maximising the overall accomplishment and poverty reduction impact of watershed development.

Raju, B., and Yerram Rao, N.R.G.P (2005) in their study state that Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country to develop a Vision 2020 document to build a prosperous, democratic, egalitarian, and cohesive rural society. Andhra Pradesh with its strengths in agriculture and food production has tremendous potential to emerge as a major power house. Agricultural performance is the key to economic growth and poverty alleviation since it is the dominant activity in rural areas.

Their study suggests that there is a need for (a) constant upgradation of technology with emphasis on reduction in unit costs and increase in benefits that would flow to the small farmers and (b) participation of beneficiaries in the designing and implementation of programmes. It calls for a shift in the focus of Research and Development from a single input package technology for environmentally homogeneous regions (irrigated areas) to a portfolio of location specific technologies for dry lands and uplands, which are heterogeneous.

The study indicates that raising agricultural productivity in a sustainable and equitable manner through improvement of technology and institutions would help overcome food security. Attaining a sustainable growth of 4-5 per cent per annum from now to 2020 of Gross Domestic Product from agriculture
involves key reforms in agriculture, trade, investments in post-harvest technologies of a huge order, raising the efficiency and quality of public service delivery, and a clearly stated policy for regulating the private sector to protect the natural resource base that agriculture relies on so that the growth is sustained over generations. This study holds key to many of the concerns being raised in the context of implementation of Agreement on Agriculture in the WTO.

International Farm Comparison Network (IFCN) Dairy Report (2006) is about ranking dairy development programs in terms of both a social and an economic indicator. This study relies heavily on the IFCN methodology. First, two main indicators were chosen: household per capita income (as for family livelihood) and cost of milk production (dairy competitiveness). Second, the most typical farm (a grade 3 buffalo farm) was selected to evaluate the impact of major programs and ideas for dairy development in the district of Mahboobnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India. Third, a panel of dairy experts produced the data and estimations of what would mean for such farming system to participate in each program and proposed idea. And fourth, the results were ranked after they were validated by the panel.

This study reports two major results: Firstly, based on its own assets, resources and these dairy programmes, the family would not reach the one Dollar a day mark, so it remains in extreme poverty. This is explained by the low share of dairy income (only 16%) in the total household income. Secondly, some of these programs can bring this farm type into a 5 graded Buffalo farm with a dairy competitiveness level as strong as the best farms in India and even internationally. In general, these programs make the dairy farm very competitive, but the household remains in extreme poverty. Meeting the household needs first and the dairy second will keep these programs from achieving their main objectives in time. An alternative is that some of these farm types increase productivity and then expand in size while others remain
same or even quit and rely on off-farm income. Interestingly, the fodder sales idea shows a potential win-win situation for households that may quit dairy farming (and working more off-farm) and supply the fodder to others that can then expand their herds. A pre requisite would be to organize a local fodder market.

Jalajakshi, C.K (2006) studied the National Programme for Improved Chulhas (NPIC) which was launched in the year 1984–85 to help conserve fuel wood, check deforestation, alleviate smoke in kitchens, reduce drudgery for women and children, and create employment in the rural areas. The main agencies disseminating improved cook stoves in Andhra Pradesh are NEDCAP and KVIC. The number of improved stoves disseminated by APCOST is somewhat less. In the State, more than 20 000 cook stoves have been installed annually since 1993–94; NEDCAP disseminates improved cook stoves in all the 22 districts in Andhra Pradesh whilst KVIC has covered about eight districts. About 2.5 million improved stoves were disseminated in the State by the end of 2000. The success of the improved stove programme in Andhra Pradesh was due to the institutional linkages developed between various stakeholders and the stress given on training and stove development to meet the requirements of the user. The programme has not been implemented on a large scale since 2003 since there is no subsidy towards the stove cost. The efforts so far in training skilled manpower and the network created can be used to commercialise the improved cook stoves. The entrepreneurs trained over the years can be given initial support to take the programme forward and the effort towards stove development and availability of various models in the state can be utilised effectively to meet the demands of the rural women.

Doraiswamy, R. (2007) studied the field activity of participatory training programme (PTP) capacity building of various stakeholders undertaken by Jala Spandana in large canal irrigation projects namely Kurnool Cuddapah Canal, Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and Priyadharshini Jurala
Project in Andhra Pradesh (AP). The objectives of the projects are to strengthen PIM, sustain Water Users Association (WUA), enhance water use efficiency and livelihoods, etc. Jala Spandana designed Participatory Training Programme (PTP), which built the confidence of farmers and other stakeholders and produced good results in taking over the responsibility of collecting water tax/rates/charges, exploring alternates for efficient main system management, sustainable WUAs, tail-end deprivation, etc. The design adopted approach to involve users and other stakeholders in the process of preparation, implementation and impact assessment of training modules. Further, the trainings were carried out in an integrated approach to Integrated Water Resources Management with time bound programmes that is easy to encompass all the complexities of the irrigation system, which again could be registered by the participants. In AP, PTP is supported by Irrigation and Command Area Development, Government of Andhra Pradesh. PTP is extended to irrigation projects that are undergoing modernisation programme with huge expenditure. Establishing model farms and WUAs are fetching good results in developing participatory field channel and other canal structures design. The representatives who were initially discussing only on physical works started exploring alternatives for efficient water management. Establishment of dummy/informal project level committees is yet another technique adopted in PTP.

Studies related to other states are also relevant for the present review as they provide insights about the programs that can be implemented in Andhra Pradesh. Pranab Bardhan and Dilip Mukherjee (2004) study examined the poverty alleviation efforts of West Bengal panchayats, comprising implementation of land reforms and pro-poor targeting of credit, agricultural minikits, employment programmes and fiscal grants. The study was based on a sample survey of 89 villages conducted in 1998. In respect of land reform, it was noted that (outside north Bengal), the proportion of cultivable land area
distributed in the form of households that were issued land titles was of the
order of 15 percent, amounting to approximately one in every three landless
households. Thus the programme was significant in terms of number of
households that benefited. It was found that villages with a more egalitarian
land distribution, higher levels of literacy among the poor, and a greater degree
of political competition experienced significantly better land reforms.

Education

Following the structural adjustment policies, a social safety net
programme was launched in India, primarily aimed at protecting the sectors of
primary education and primary health care in the beginning of the 1990s.
Jandhyala B. G. Tilak's (2008) paper presents a critical review of the politico-
economic dynamics of the business of aid for education in India, and in the
process reviews the rationale for aid for education and its impact. It unravels
quite a few important dimensions of the external aid business from which
valuable lessons can be drawn for India and other developing countries.

Strengthening higher education is crucial for development.
Conventionally, higher education is regarded as a public good, producing a
huge set of externalities, benefiting not only the individuals but also the whole
society. Higher education institutions are recognized as important social
institutions, performing vital social functions, that are widely acknowledged as
noble and core for the very sustenance of societies, besides creating and
disseminating knowledge. Tilak feels that of late, the chronic shortage of public
funds for higher education, the widespread introduction of neo-liberal
economic policies and globalization in every country and in every sector,
which also contributed to rapid growth in privatization of education, and the
heralding of the international law on trade in services by the World Treaty
Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Trade and Services
(GATS) - all tend to question the long-cherished and well-established view of
many on higher education as a public good, and to propose and legitimize the
sale and purchase of higher education, as if it is a commodity meant for trade. The author opines that in India too, the introduction of neo-liberal policies in the early 1990s has resulted in a significant shift in public approach to education: the public good character is being forgotten, and the profit-seeking private sector is gaining strength. All this poses serious problems relating to access, quality, and equity in education, resulting in dangerous cracks in the edifice of higher education.

Asha Gupta (2008) describes how with the passage of globalization, modernity, and the information age, on the one hand, and decline of the nation state, death of distance, unbundling of territoriality, demise of the golden age of intellectual freedom, and commodification of knowledge, universities are in search of new identities all over the world. The issue of identity crisis of modern universities is directly connected with the decline or reformulation of the nation state and the decline or transformation of the social, cultural, and political project of modernity. With the transformation of the power-knowledge equation, the role of universities as the generators of knowledge and custodians of socio-cultural traditions is bound to get changed. Though the global transformations in economics and politics are visible, it is very difficult to visualize and conceptualize the changes occurring at the level of the power-knowledge realm. The author seeks to make an in-depth study of the relationship between power and knowledge by focusing on the role of universities in the era of political and economic hegemony.

Joyojeet Pal (2003) studied how developing nations react to rapid conversion into information societies. The author examined the growth of information and communications technology in India, with the state's universal internet access policy (part of its 'IT for All' initiative) at the center of its investigation. The rapid development of technology and access to telecommunications over the next decade is inevitable in India, and what the universe of 'universal access' will be, is open to speculation. India's human
development, especially the geographic structure of education and economic opportunities, threaten to create a divisive threshold. Since the organization of the information society is reliant principally on skill and knowledge networks, the benefits system may exponentially increase, and perhaps entrench the gap between the haves and the have-nots if the speed of basic development does not catch up with that of technology spread. The investigator is uncertain whether the factor of relative disempowerment outweighs the benefits of 'IT for All' in India.

The importance of mobilizations, movements and protests for development cannot be underestimated. Ravi Kumar (2008) state that the recent developments around the globe - from organization into forums such as the World Social Forum to smaller protests - have necessitated a review of the notion of movements/ mobilizations. There is an enhanced focus on 'mobilizing/organizing' masses. The character of mobilizations is radically transformed and is in a constant flux leading to explorations of newer 'experiments'. Central to such a conceptualization, given the state of mobilization worldwide, is the need to grapple with the causal factors and the dialectics of systemic dynamics and mobilizations. Ravikumar's study seeks to comprehend the dynamics of mobilizations, their rise and fall in the light of contemporary developments of rampant consumerism and individualization resulting in shrinking collective spaces. The author argues that in the transformed setting, when liberalism coexists with mounting coercion of private capital through state as well as non-state institutions, mobilizations of changed character will be ultimate expressions of resistance leading in due course to a macro-assertion. The author feels that such a debate has not been taken up seriously in India with the same intensity as in the Latin American context or in Western sociology. The arguments made in the paper are based on interviews and interaction with activists and their experiences in different meetings as well as research based on secondary material.
post-reform eras in terms of housing quantity, quality, price and affordability. It is argued that new reforms have been successful in stimulating the overall housing market, but more targeted programmes are needed to improve the supply, quality and affordability for low-income families in the city.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the present study is to describe, analyse and interpret the data pertaining to developmental programmes of the YSR government in Andhra Pradesh.

More specifically, the objectives of the study are:

1. To explore the performance of the state of Andhra Pradesh on different indicators of the development during the YSR tenure;

2. To describe the profile of Andhra Pradesh and that of the Dr. YSR;

3. To evaluate the achievement and the impact of the development indicators viz., economic development, agricultural development, irrigation projects.

4. To assess the impact of the state government policies on the empowerment of women; and

5. To appraise the policies related to education and health and

6. To analyse the opinions of the people regarding various development programs that have been implemented during the period 2004-08.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The study is divided into two parts, one based on opinion survey in Andhra Pradesh on the performance of Dr. YSR the Chief Minister and his programmes implemented for the welfare of the people and development of the state. The other one is based on the analysis of secondary data on various programmes like Jalayagnam, Arogyasri, waiver of interest of loans, free electricity to farmers, educational and agricultural development etc.
SAMPLE:

The sample for opinion survey was selected on the basis of multistage cluster random sampling method. Andhra Pradesh is broadly divided into three regions viz., Telangana, Coastal Andhra and Rayalseema. So, in the first stage, one district in each of the three regions was selected randomly. In the second stage, four villages and one town were selected in each region and in the third stage, four wards from each town and 50 households from each ward and 100 households from each village were selected. Thus, 200 households from urban and 400 households from the rural areas were selected from each region. The total sample, therefore, consisted of men and women selected from 1800 households, 600 from each of the three regions of Andhra Pradesh.

Opinion survey was conducted in twelve villages (comprising of several hamlets) spread across Chittoor, Krishna and Warangal districts and Tirupati, Vijayawada and Warangal towns. The three districts selected are agro-ecologically similar but different from each other in their socio-historical developments, agrarian relations and diversification of occupational structures.

Data Collection

Secondary data were collected from various sources such as the census reports, government records, UNDP reports, and other literature available on relevant aspects. Data for the opinion survey was collected with the help of structured interview schedules. The interviews took place in different situations and locations. Some of the interviews took place in the home of the person interviewed. Most often, a big audience of friends and family were present, listening but not interfering with the interview. It was not possible to get privacy, as there were always people moving around, coming and going. Further, as privacy in the western sense is not applicable in the context of rural India, and as the people around seem to know the preferences and opinions of the person interviewed, neither the interviewees nor the interviewer seemed to think of it as a problem.
REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Research Ethics

The interviews were based on voluntary participation. Before the interviews the persons were informed of the purpose of the research work and that their identities would not be exposed to anyone. Anonymity can be crucial for the respondents interviewed.

Data analysis

The data drawn has been tabulated synthesized and analysed with the help basically of chi-square test.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Generally as much can be said about the study by way of limitations as can be said in its acclaim. The researcher took all pains to overcome the limitations, but could not altogether eliminate them. It is to be admitted that the present study has been carried out under the circumstances detailed below:

1. Secondary data relevant to the study are very much limited. Available records have provided piecemeal information from the secondary sources.
2. The study is limited to three districts selected randomly from the three different regions. Some of the results of the study may not be applicable to other districts in other parts of the Andhra Pradesh, though care was taken to make the sample representative.
3. On account of time, cost and constraints the sample size is limited to 1800. This is usually considered as a big sample for a Ph.D. study, but considering the population of Andhra, it is minute.