Chapter I

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Development is a process, not a programme. Development implies a qualitative change in the way the society carries out its activities, such as through more progressive attitudes and behaviour by the population, the adoption of more effective social institutions and organizations, more advanced technology which may have been developed elsewhere. While the term development is usually applied to changes that are beneficial to society, it may also result in negative side-effects or consequences that undermine or eliminate existing ways of life that are considered positive.

For some people development means 'improvement in a country's economic and social conditions'. More specifically, it refers to improvements in ways of managing a society, community or region's natural and human resources in order to create wealth and improve people's lives. Sociologists often compare levels of development between different countries or regions and the people who live in them - talking more about economically-developed countries or MEDCs and less economically-developed countries or LEDCs. However, development can be considered as having not merely an economic dimension, but also socio-cultural and human dimensions.

Mahbub ul Haq (1990) states, "The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."

Amartya Sen sees Development "as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy." According to him, "Development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom, poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities, as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or over activity of repressive states...."
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There are many different ways of considering development, but the two most important are economic development and human development.

Economic development

Economic development is a measure of how wealthy a country is - and of how this wealth is generated. Economic Growth and development are two different terms used in economics. Some people think that economic development refers to the problems of underdeveloped countries and economic growth to those of developed countries.

The term economic development is far more comprehensive than economic growth. Economic growth simply means an increase in per capita income or increase in GNP. In recent literature, the term economic growth refers to sustained increase in a country's output of goods and services, or more precisely product per capita. Output is generally measured in terms of GNP. Economic development, on the other hand, implies progressive changes in the socio-economic structure of a country. Viewed in this way economic development involves a steady decline in agricultural share in GNP and continuous increase in the share of industries, trade banking construction and services. Further whereas economic growth merely refers to rise in output; development implies change in technological and institutional organization of production as well as in distributive patterns of income. Hence, compared to the objective of development, economic growth is easy to realize. By a larger mobilization of resources and raising their productivity, output level can be raised. The process of development is far more extensive and difficult to achieve. Apart from a rise in output, it involves changes in composition of output, shift in the allocation of productive resources, and elimination or reduction of poverty, inequalities and unemployment. Economic development is not possible without growth but growth is possible without development because growth is just increase in GNP. It does not have any other parameters
to it. If there is increase in GNP more than the increase in per capita Income then we can say that Development is possible.

Human development

Human development measures the extent to which people have access to wealth, jobs, knowledge, nutrition, health, leisure and safety - as well as political and cultural freedom. The non-material elements in this list, such as wealth and nutrition, are often grouped together under the heading standard of living. Standard of living of a person or a population is usually measured in economic terms, i.e. how much wealth they have. It also takes into account what there is to spend more on, i.e. the goods and services that are available for purchase. Life expectancy, literacy rate and other indicators may also be taken into account, when determining standard of living. The less material elements, such as health and leisure, are often referred to as quality of life which refers to the level of well-being and enjoyment of life that people have.

Human Development Index

The index was developed in 1990 by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, Sir Richard Jolly, with help from Gustav Ranis of Yale University and Lord Meghnad Desai of the London School of Economics. It has been used since then by UNDP in its annual Human Development Report. It is claimed that ideas of Indian Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen were influential in the development of the Index. At present the HDI is a pathway for researchers into the wide variety of more detailed measures seen in the Human Development Reports of the UNDP.

The HDI combines normalized measures of life expectancy, literacy, educational attainment, and GDP per capita for countries worldwide. It is claimed as a standard means of measuring human development—a concept that, according to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), refers to the process of widening the options of persons, giving them greater
opportunities for education, health care, income, employment, etc. The basic use of HDI is to measure a country’s development.

**HDI: three basic dimensions**

Life expectancy at birth, as an index of a population’s health and longevity Knowledge and education, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weighting) and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weighting).

Standard of living, as measured by the natural logarithm of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) in United States dollars.

**Gender-related Development Index (GDI)**

GDI measures achievement in the same basic capabilities as the HDI does, but takes note of inequality in achievement between women and men. The methodology used imposes a penalty for inequality, such that the GDI falls when the achievement levels of both women and men in a country go down or when the disparity between their achievements increases. The greater the gender disparity in basic capabilities, the lower a country’s GDI compared with its HDI. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted, or adjusted downwards, for gender inequality.

GDI has often been misinterpreted. The GDI is not a measure of gender inequality. It is the HDI adjusted for gender disparities in its basic components. To get a measure of gender inequality, one should use the difference or the ratio of two indicators. In addition, the difference between the HDI and the GDI tend to be small because those captured by the three dimensions tend to be small, giving a misleading impression that gender gaps are irrelevant. Due to the aversion to inequality formula used to calculate the GDI, gender disparities relating to employment and quality of education for example are not captured.
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From the time it was created, the HDI has been criticized as a redundant measure that adds little to the value of the individual measures composing it; as a means to provide legitimacy to arbitrary weightings of a few aspects of social development; and as a number producing a relative ranking which is useless for inter-temporal comparisons, and difficult to interpret because the HDI for a country in a given year depends on the levels of, say, life expectancy or GDP per capita of other countries in that year (Rao 1991, Hopkins 1991, McGillivray 1991). However, each year, UN member states are listed and ranked according to the computed HDI. If high, the rank in the list can be easily used as a means of national aggrandizement; alternatively, if low, it can be used to highlight national insufficiencies. Using the HDI as an absolute index of social welfare, some authors have used panel HDI data to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life (Davies and Quinlivan 2006).

Sustainable development

The concept of Sustainable development implies the use of resources aiming to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also in the indefinite future. It is a development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social challenges facing humanity. As early as the 1970s "sustainability" was employed to describe an economy "in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems" Ecologists have pointed to the "limits of growth" and presented the alternative of a "steady state economy" in order to address environmental concerns.

The field of sustainable development can be conceptually broken into three constituent parts: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability.
**Inclusive Development**

The fruits of development have not been reaching all sections of the society equally. Inequalities and imbalances in the development have led to a situation where large sections of people in a society are excluded from the process of development. Inclusive Development is the process of ensuring that all marginalized/excluded groups are included in the development process. There is a growing recognition of the need for inclusive development with Prime Minister, Dr Manmohan Singh asserting that inclusive economic development is ‘a national goal’.

**Millennium Development Goals**

Eight Millennium Development Goals have been adopted by the international community in a Millennium Declaration in the year 2000. They were to be a framework for the development activities of over 190 countries in ten regions. The Millennium Development Goals encapsulate the development aspirations of the world as a whole. But they are not only development objectives; they encompass universally accepted human values and rights, such as freedom from hunger, the right to basic education, the right to health and a responsibility to future generations.

The eight millennium Development Goals are:

- Eradicating extreme poverty & hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop global partnership for development
In adopting the Millennium Declaration in the year 2000, the international community pledged to “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty.” We are now more than halfway towards the target date – 2015 – by which the Millennium Development Goals are to be achieved.

**Measuring development**

Development can be conceived as Multi-Dimensional process or phenomena. Development can be quantified by the use of certain indicators.

**Development indicators**

There is no simple, single way to quantify the level of development of a country, region, or people, because countries and economies, cultures and peoples differ so much. Social scientists use a series of development indicators. Development indicators are factors that are used to compare the development of one region against another. Examples of indicators include GDP, number of doctors per 1000 people, adult literacy, and life expectancy.

Some of the development parameters include reduction in poverty, gender equality, economic development (which include agricultural and industrial development), healthcare, education etc.

**Andhra Pradesh**

Andhra Pradesh is one of the prominent states of South India, dominated mostly by the Telugu-speaking community. It was previously under the jurisdiction of erstwhile Madras Presidency. The Nizam of Hyderabad had the Hyderabad State under his control. Soon after the independence of India, in 1948, Nizam joined Indian Union and in 1956, the Andhra state was merged with Hyderabad to form a separate state called Andhra Pradesh. The state occupies 8.7 per cent of the total geographic area of the country.
The state of Andhra Pradesh has an area of around 27000 Sq km. It is the fifth largest in terms of both area and population. The population of the state as on 2003-04 is around 75.7 million, which is around 8 per cent of the total population of India. This state is situated in the tropical region in southeastern part of India. The state is surrounded by Bay of Bengal to its east, Tamil Nadu to the South, Karnataka to its West and Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra on North. The state has a long coastal area and has 13 ports under it, with Visakhapatnam being the one of the major ports in the country. The state has major rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Penna and Tungabhadra.

The state has 23 districts and is divided into three major regions. They are: (a) Telangana, (b) Rayalaseema and (c) Coastal Andhra. A more detailed profile of the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in Chapter III.

Economic development

Andhra Pradesh is at the threshold of a landmark movement of infrastructure development transforming the state not only into a choicest investment destination of global industrial and IT majors but also providing benefits of economic reforms to the poorest of poor. Over the past four years the state has been taking giant steps in fulfilling the dreams of farmers, educated youth, women, minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe's, Backward Caste's, Economically Backward Castes, Handicapped, BPL and deprived social segments to achieve saturation levels, educational, economic, Social and political growth. Under the leadership of the chief minister Dr. Y .S. Rajasekhara Reddy the state government unleashed multisarious programmes to bring about a comprehensive and sustained development of infrastructure in villages and made an effort to stop migration of poor and also to provide gainful employment to eligible persons.
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The government has achieved growth rate of 12 percent in GSDP in the current year and has set forth the path of high economic activity with an all-time high record budgetary outlay of Rs.1,00,346 crores for 2008-09. The scale of development, investments in industry, Housing programs, Irrigation projects, employment generation, power supply, IT exports, social welfare initiatives, law and order maintenance, farmers welfare initiatives, rural Medicare and unique health insurance for all, women empowerment have ushered in unprecedented levels of development.

Irrigation

The prestigious programme of the Andhra Pradesh Government to achieve Haritandhrapradesh is Jalayagnam. Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy designed the programme to save the farmer from the vagaries of monsoons and provide assured irrigation facility to the farmers. It has been implemented as an election promise to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh to bring one crore three lakh acres of land spending one lakh crores of rupees under irrigation in five years. This project accords the highest priority for the development of irrigation infrastructure, particularly in drought prone areas by taking up this programme in a big way. 'Jalayagnam' includes a number of irrigation projects by construction of new reservoirs and lift irrigation systems, and to divert water from major rivers through canals. Also it includes the linking up of two major rivers: the Godavari and the Krishna to provide irrigation benefits.

Empowerment of women

Gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights that lie at the heart of development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Despite the progress that has been made, six out of ten of world's poorest people are still women and girls, less than 16 percent of the world's parliamentarians are women, two thirds of all children are shut outside the school gates are girls and, both in times of armed conflict and behind closed doors at home, women are still systematically subjected to violence.
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In Andhra Pradesh, though the economic situation is constantly improving and the middle class is growing, the illiteracy rate among the lower classes is still low as it is in India as well and the people lacking basic education are mainly women. Undoubtedly, illiteracy and lack of education cause difficulties in obtaining information about the developmental programmes and policies of the government. Hence, many women in this State find themselves living under harsh conditions not having the time or ability to speak up for themselves. Poverty is another challenging problem which the government of India, with international help, is trying to fight. Up to one-fourth of the poor in the world is estimated to live in India. Therefore, reducing poverty in our country and in the State is of highest priority. To strengthen women’s position, the poverty issue also has to be dealt with for the reason that these kinds of problems in India, as elsewhere, are correlated.

Women are entering the public sphere, getting higher education and entering professions which earlier were male oriented. The fact that India has several women in leading positions looks fairly good from the general perspective of women’s empowerment. There are women in top positions and women leading grass root organizations. Not to forget is Smt. Indira Gandhi, who was the prime minister of India, a woman and a charismatic leader well known internationally. Though such examples stand out, and exceptions there are a large majority of women in rural areas and slum areas who are illiterate, not being able to read a newspaper. The diversity in the situation of women, and the ongoing changes, make the life of women in the State an interesting subject of study. Women’s issues and concerns as a result have been specially be addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action in the country, in general and the State of Andhra Pradesh in particular.
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Anti poverty programs, Indira Kranthi Patham, Pavala Vaddi, Ambedkar Jeevan Dhara, Girl-child protection scheme are some of the programs which have been implemented in the last five years to achieve the empowerment of women.

Health

Rajiv Health Mission (Rajiv Arogyasri) is an overarching health programme dedicating three new public services to the people of Andhra Pradesh in public-private-partnership mode.

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to launch the rural health insurance scheme of Rajiv Arogyasri facilitating all BPL families' insurance coverage up to Rs. Two lakhs to fulfil a felt need in the State to provide medical assistance to families living below poverty line for the treatment of serious ailments such as cancer, kidney failure, heart and neurosurgical diseases etc., requiring hospitalization and surgery/therapy. Available network of government hospitals does not have the requisite equipment or the facility or the specialist pool of doctors to meet the state-wide requirement for the treatment of such diseases. Large proportions of population, especially below poverty line borrow money or sell assets to pay for hospitalization. Presently many people suffering from such diseases are approaching the Government to provide financial assistance to meet hospitalization expenses for surgical procedures.

Education

In the last decade, there is a phenomenal expansion of schooling facilities and enrolment at all levels of education in Andhra Pradesh. However, retention of children has not shown concomitant growth with enrolment. The constitutional commitment to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years within ten years of its promulgation remains unfulfilled. This is largely on account of the inability of the system to retain children. Mere expansion of schooling facilities will not result in
enrolment and retention of the children. Issues like infrastructure facilities, quality of teaching, relevance of curriculum also play a major role in universalisation of enrolment and retention. A strong gender focus has shown positive results in enrolment of girls at elementary level.

**Growth in Enrolment at Various Stages of Education**

There has been an increase in enrolments at all levels of education in the last four decades. In comparative terms, primary enrolment for girls has increased about four fold, whereas the increase at subsequent levels is far higher, i.e., twenty five times for middle, forty times for secondary in the period 1956-57 to 2004-05. The growth rate of girls' enrolment is higher than that of boys on account of starting from a much lower base and also on account of sustained state effort to promote education of girls.

**Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy's regime**

In 2004-05 the state began to be recognized as one of those to have implemented speedily the economic reforms programmes initiated by Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy's Government. This ultimately cemented the way for development in Andhra Pradesh. The state experienced a hearty GDP growth rate. At the same time significant developments have taken place in the state over a period of time during the five year rule of the Chief Minister Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy. The performance of the state in many aspects during 2004–08 is much impressive. It may be appropriate to mention. Why development performance in Andhra Pradesh is being understood in the name of Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy, the Chief Minister of the State instead of in the name of Government in the State between 2004 and 2009. It is because Dr Reddy is a dynamic person and because of his herculean efforts the Congress secured power in the State but also because he conceptualised the programmes before the 2004 elections and initiated acting with grit and dedication to fulfil the programmes of development and welfare conceptualised by him after the congress party assumed power in 2004.
The Present Study

In this context, the study is conducted to investigate the performance of the state in terms of economic growth, social development, education, women empowerment and healthcare from 2004 to 2008 and it is an attempt to compare the performance during this period to the situation prior to 2004.

There is a dearth of research studies on the development of Andhra Pradesh. However, there are a few studies on some of the aspects of development in the State. These are presented in Chapter II.

CHAPTERIZATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The thesis is presented in ten chapters:

Chapter-I is introductory and states the problem and the different dimensions of development in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Chapter-II reviews the literature relevant to the study. It also includes the methodology covering the objectives, sampling technique, method of data collection along with the limitations of the present study.

Chapter-III provides a profile of Andhra Pradesh and YSR

Chapter-IV depicts the Agricultural development, Power Generation and Distribution of the State.

Chapter-V describes socio-economic empowerment of women through microfinance.

Chapter-VI is on educational development while

Chapter-VII analyses health for all.

Chapter-VIII explains the indicators of development in Andhra Pradesh.

Chapter-IX discusses the results of the survey conducted to elicit the opinions of the people on the performance of the YSR Government and

Chapter-X presents the summary and conclusions of the study.