PREFACE

The population of a country is its most valuable asset and its management is one of the utmost importance. Population is the nation's life force, irreplaceable for the production and processing of raw materials into goods for man's use. The population is both the instrument and objective of the national development. There is no doubt that the engine of growth or development of country is its population. Without proper development and utilization of man power resources all development strategies and plans becomes merely well written documents with noble ideals. Therefore of necessity every government must be concerned about the size of population quantity and quality of life health and general welfare of its population.

India was the first among the developing countries to set up a state-sponsored family programme, as early as 1952. The emphasis had been to reduce birth rates to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy. However, the policies and programmes initiated in the more or less last six decades in India have only been partially successful, making it a formidable challenge. The National Population Policy 2000, unveiled recently, provides a policy framework to advance goals priorities and strategies to achieve the net replacement level by 2010. This policy also set a long-term objective of achieving a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environment protection.
Some state governments have thought of their own state-specific population policies. Andhra Pradesh formulated its population policy in 1997 followed by Rajasthan in 1999 and Madhya Pradesh in 2000. This policy formulated for the State should be set in a state-specific context, approach and foresight. In recent years, the population control programmes have assumed greater importance, the urgency in the implementation of these programmes cannot be wished away. Since a great amount of inter-disciplinary talent and resource outlays and controls are required, they need a better management approach.

Currently India's annual population growth rate is 1.74 per cent. One out of six people in this globe live in India. India's own share in this over a billion. India is the second most populous country sustaining 16.7 per cent of world population on percent of the world's surface area. The number of the people on the earth is booming at rates.

Family welfare has been variously studied from demographic, medical, health, sociological and even economic prospecting. Family welfare as a public policy has come to be managed by the public administrative system of the country. This being so a study of the administration of family welfare programme is very much warranted.

The National Population Policy of 1994 drafted by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has certain new recommendations for instance, in promoting family planning, replacing specific targets with a national goal of reducing the total fertility rate to 2.1 by year 2010. For any programmes or activity do succeed, accountability of the service
providers is vital. The goal of 2.1 by 2010 is not relevant at the Kadapa district and lower levels. Merely scrapping the target will not serve the purpose.

**NEED FOR THE STUDY**

The family welfare departments at the Union and State levels face a wide diversity of challenges, and no single set of prescriptions fits every circumstance. An important cause of the gap between intention and reality lies in the complexity of the process of change in family planning organizations and in the fact that departments of family welfare lack experience in analyzing this process.

Due to ineffective implementation of the family planning programmes, population has been gradually increasing. The country may not be able to manage the burgeoning population because ours country is a multi-culturalistic. If this burgeoning problem is not solved, the country have to pay heavy price in the form of unmanageable unemployment, rampant poverty, political chaos leading to ethnic violence and even dismemberment of the country in the long run.

It is an intractable issue, unless there is a scientific thinking with peoples moment. Political will and administrative skill is highly needed to solve this problem. Moreover, every organization, every union, every association, every group in the predicament society come together, think about it, solve it, in a peaceful manner.

It is need of the hour that ever individual has to take this issue as his right as to solve it. It is a modest attempt to study family
welfare programmes in a particular district and find out certain problems and give relevant suggestions for effective implementation of family welfare programme.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The magnitude of popularize problems and family welfare programmes have been gradually receiving the attention of scholars and researchers. Several book, length studies, monographs and papers relating to family welfare programmes have been published. Some of them are briefly reviewed here to serve as scaffolding to the present.

The Editor S.L. Goel's book on Population policy and Family Welfare programme in which he explained the population policies and family welfare programmes in India in the year 2004.

There are only few studies on family welfare programmes. One of the earliest studies was undertaken by T. Satyanarayana Family Welfare Development - A Study of a District in Andhra Pradesh threw light on the role of family welfare administration. He explained the various issues of the family welfare programmes.

Sarojini Naik and Jeevan Nair in their credits Women’s Empowerment in India 2005 concentrate on the role of women in family planning operations.

In his Research work on Urban Family and Family Planning in India-1980 revamp the family planning methods in rural India.

The report of the United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and pacific 2003 reveals the growth of global
population as well as in India and also explains poverty and population.

The Government of India announced National Population Policy-2000 with one-child norm and its concentration is to achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study proposes to examine in detail the existing organization and working of the family Welfare department in Andhra Pradesh in general and in Kadapa district in particular.

With a view to scrutinizing its performance, success, failures and deficiencies in Kadapa district and also suggests the viable remedies for strengthening family welfare administration.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To study the global population growth as well as evolution of population policies in India.

2. To study the family welfare services in India.

3. To study the family planning methods.

4. To examine administrative setup of family welfare at the national level.

5. To review Andhra Pradesh family welfare programmes.

6. To analysis the performance of Kadapa district family welfare programmes.

7. To study Primary Health Centres.
8. To identify the problems encountered by the family welfare department and give certain suggestions for effective implementation of family welfare programme in Kadapa district.

METHODOLOGY AND STUDY DESIGN

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data will be collected from a number of unstructured interviews with various officials and non-officials and patients. In addition, personal discussions were held with officials. Patients and other beneficiaries related to family welfare on random sample.

The secondary data was collected from the relevant acts, reports and other publications of the Government of India as well as Government of Andhra Pradesh and also the reports submitted by various bodies such as Bhore Committee on health Survey and Development (1943-46); A Committee on Reorganized Family Planning Administration (1965); Committee on improve the standards of medical care; The Karunakaran Report-1991 on the formulation of population policy; Annual Reports of Ministry of Health and family Welfare; Rural health Statistics in India-2002; Population Policy Report-2000; Census Report-2001; Articles; Important information available from various sources like libraries of various universities such as Osmania University, Hyderabad; Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur; Director of Medical health Office, Hyderabad; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad; Government Library, Kadapa; Sri Venkateswara University Library, Tirupati; Office of the
District Medical Health Office as well as sub-centres and Primary Health Centres in Kadapa district.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Though the study is descriptive in nature, certain charts, diagrams, tables shall be presented for analytical purpose.

PLAN OF STUDY

The study is divided into EIGHT chapters.

CHAPTER - I : POPULATION SCENE

The population growth is depicted in this chapter at the global as well as the national perspective and also analysis of the national Population Policy of 2000 milestones in the evolution of population policies or committees.

CHAPTER - II : HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FAMILY PROGRAMME IN INDIA

The second chapter deals with the history of the family planning movement and programme in India. The chapter traces the origin and development of family services in India.

CHAPTER - III : PERFORMANCE OF FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

This chapter briefly describes the performance of the family welfare services.

CHAPTER - IV : ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP OF FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

It deals with delivery of the family welfare services and also examines family welfare administration at the national level.
CHAPTER V: ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AT THE STATE LEVEL

The fifth chapter deals with the organization structure at the State level and also performance of the state family welfare department.

CHAPTER VI: ORGANIZATIONAL SETUP AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

This chapter presents the organization setup at the district level and also performance of the family welfare programmes at the district level.

CHAPTER VII: PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

This chapter is devoted towards the concept, organization and working of family health centres.

CHAPTER VIII: PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter analyzes the problems encountered by family welfare department and give relevant suggestions for effective working of the family welfare department.