In the foregoing chapters an attempt has been made to present the various developmental and welfare programmes launched by the government of Andhra Pradesh after Telugu Desam took over the reins of government. In conclusion, we can say that the main thrust of all the programmes is in the direction of developing the backward areas and uplifting the poor, underprivileged and down trodden sections of the society.

A new vision of government was formed and initiated by Sri N. T. Rama Rao in the form of "Administration to the Door-steps of the people". It was almost as a logical corollary to this vision that Sri N. T. Rama Rao introduced the mandal system to realize in practical terms the concept of administration to the door-steps of the people. He felt that Andhra Pradesh could not make strides of progress in the absence of rural development. As Mahatma Gandhi said the process of development should start at the village or primary level. India is mainly in its rural areas and, naturally they form the backbone of the country.
Hence, the progress of the nation depends upon the progress of the villages. Perhaps, Sri N. T. Rama Rao also visualized this on the Gandhian lines.

Even after fifty years of independence, there is no considerable change in the rural areas. The rural population is still faced with several problems like unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, lack of sanitation etc, to overcome these problems Sri N. T. Rama Rao had brought about several changes in rural administration. Besides launching of developmental activities, Sri N. T. Rama Rao also restructured the local bodies or panchayat Raj system. By the abolition of Tahsildar system and introduction of the mandal system, Sri N.T. Rama Rao ushered in a new era in rural administration through decentralization. Direct elections of various functionaries was also introduced by Sri N. T. Rama Rao. Reservations for women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes in local bodies were also introduced by him. All these measures have together brought about a radical transformation in the rural areas and revolutionised the developmental process.

Sri N. Chandra Babu Naidu who succeeded Sri N.T. Rama Rao has given importance to his predecessor’s ideas. In reality, his aim and intention is to achieve “The Swarnandhra”. Sri Naidu formulated “Vision 2020” in order to realize in practical terms his noble ideal of Swarnandhra. Before this, he introduced several new ideas like “Shramadanam”, “Prajalavaddaku Palana” etc., to achieve development in rural areas and to create awareness among the public.
towards the rural development. The above two concepts are the two primary ideas that are spread before introducing the Janmabhoomi programme.

Launched on 1st January, 1997, Janmabhoomi programme is a multi-pronged developmental programme brought to the people by the government of Andhra Pradesh. Janmabhoomi programme is acclaimed as unique in India and it has drawn international attention. The basic philosophy of Janmabhoomi programme is that the active participation of the people in the developmental programmes and their willing identification with the developmental works is of utmost importance in achieving progress on various fronts. As such, in all the 14 Janmabhoomi programmes so far implemented, people's participation has been ensured to a remarkable degree. Each of the Janmabhoomi programmes was inspired with a particular, main motif. Broadly speaking, Janmabhoomi programme aims at eradicating poverty, providing education, employment opportunities and healthy life to everyone, women empowerment, child welfare, environmental protection and development of rural and urban areas.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is another significant developmental programme implemented by government of Andhra Pradesh. The programme is a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its main objective is to help the women members of rural families living below the poverty line by providing them with opportunities of self-employment on a sustained basis. A distinguishing feature of DWCRA is that it works on group strategy as against family as a unit of assistance under IRDP. It
seeks to create awareness in the poverty-stricken rural women about the need for taking up economic activity by themselves in groups. Started as a pilot project with UNICEF assistance during 1982-83, DWCRA programme has come to be implemented in many parts of the country. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been vigorously championing the DWCRA programme, and as a result, rural women in Andhra Pradesh are able to make considerable economic progress. The fact that DWCRA bazaars are opened in Andhra Pradesh to sell the products produced by women groups speaks volumes about the success of DWCRA programme in Andhra Pradesh.

CMEY programme, introduced in 1996, has a specific socio-economic philosophy for its basis, and it seeks to empower the youth through employment. The programme aims at drawing out youthful potentialities and shaping them into instruments of socio-economic changes in society. Very significantly, CMEY programme lays stress on building up the moral fibre among the youth and inculcating in them the values of diligence, self-help, co-operation and a sense of patriotism. CMEY is based upon “group strategy” and its main thrust is in the direction of providing employment to the rural youth and thereby develop the rural society.

ADARANA is another significant programme introduced by the government of Andhra Pradesh to promote the welfare of the weaker sections. Under this scheme, the artisans, backward class communities and other weaker sections are provided, at subsidized rates, improved hand tools, power tillers and
small-scale technological equipment. The objective is to achieve improved productivity, quality products and to minimize human drudgery. Though Adarana mainly intends to help the rural artisans, certain urban skilled workers like tailors and electricians can also be brought into its fold. It was proposed to cover 10 lakh artisans as part of the Adarana project during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and this amply testifies to the earnestness with which the government of Andhra Pradesh is going ahead with this worthy welfare scheme.

Sri N.Chandra Babu Naidu like Sri N.T.Rama Rao has introduced Novel concepts like Janmabhoomi to change the rural map of Andhra Pradesh. Janmabhoomi which aims at peoples participation is the development has revolutionised the developmental process in the rural areas.

Janmabhoomi which is a regular feature in Andhra Pradesh now is conducted once in every three months for a period of one week. During this period the administrators goes to the villages to solve the problems of the people there itself. As a part of Janmabhoomi programme several schemes like Family welfare, Neeru Meeru, Women Welfare, Children’s Welfare, Sanitation, Pachadanam Parisubratha, Environmental development etc have been initiated.

Development is an on going process, which has to be pursued relentlessly. These developmental programmes should continue according to the conditions and situations prevailing. Generally the Social, Economic, and other local problems come in the way of Developmental activities. The administration
has to overcome such obstacles and should create a congenial atmosphere for
development. At the same time we should not expect the Government to solve
all the problems. People's participation is a must for the development of every
society.

The governmental schemes alone are not enough to solve the problems
of the people. The problems of poverty cannot be solved over night. Poverty is a
legacy of the past and it is a stupendous task. Though the schemes initiated by
the government are not enough to solve the problems, their importance cannot
be minimized. The government and people will have to constantly endeavor to
solve these problems. There is every need for private participation and voluntarily
involvement of the people to solve many of the existing problems.