The main aim of the Andhra Pradesh government is to attain the goal of 'Swarnandhra Pradesh'. To achieve Swarnandhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh government has adopted the "vision 2020" document as a developmental model.

There are two ways of achieving the economic progress. The first one is to increase the public income by providing employment opportunities to the people. The second one is to develop the infrastructural facilities so as to spur the economic growth. Public participation is an important input in the developmental process. A comprehensive economic development includes poverty alleviation measures, eradication of illiteracy and provision of employment opportunities.

In comparison with many other countries that became independent at about the same time India's performance has not been that encouraging. Many countries have overtaken India. If we compare ourselves with a country like China, China's average annual growth of GDP during 1980-90 was 10.2% as against India's 5.8.
If we look at the country's performance in terms of the human development index, India ranked 139 out of 174 countries. In many ways the history of India's economic performance since Independence is the history of loss of opportunities. We must continuously think and introspect into the reasons behind this dismal performance. We aim at ushering in a new paradigm of development in Andhra Pradesh in order to prove to the world that India is capable of achieving high performance if proper vision is coupled with determined effort.

Poverty eradication: It was Mahatma Gandhi who said, "Poverty is the worst form of violence." It is for this reason that the government has been focusing on a number of welfare programmes in rural areas. The following are some of the strategies initiated by the government to usher in a welfare state.

1. Janmabhoomi
2. Chief Minister's programme for empowerment of youth (CMEY)
3. ADARANA-artisans programme for up gradation of skills.
4. Development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA)
5. Mundadugu
6. Cheyutha
7. Rosni
8. Velugu
9. Deepam
10. Chaitanyam
1. Janmabhoomi

Janmabhoomi is a developmental concept borrowed from the Korean model of development which aims at the people's participation in the developmental activities of the state. This programme was introduced in Andhra Pradesh in January 1997 and so far sixteen Janmabhoomi programmes have been conducted successfully. Each janmabhoomi programme is devoted to a particular aspect of development. For instance, there was a janmabhoomi programme devoted to women welfare, another for women empowerment and one more for child development. Thus, each janmabhoomi programme devoted itself to a particular socio-economic problem. As such, the Janmabhoomi programme has been a tremendous success, taking into consideration the overwhelming response of the people.

2. CMEY:

Government of Andhra Pradesh started the CMEY programme on 1st December 1996. It is one of the most popular programmes meant for the youth. CMEY stands for "Chief Ministers Empowerment of Youth". A group of 5-10 members of the youth of 18-35 years of age may form a "Youth Association" to take up economic activities suited to their educational background, skill, aptitude, local resources and needs. The groups may form more than one in a village and the groups may extend to urban areas also as rural areas. CMEY aims at reducing unemployment, eradicating poverty and giving opportunity for self-employment. Under this programme most of the youth undertake various forms
of self-employment like dairy farming, petty shops, crane crushing etc. Thus youth have been provided with opportunities for self-employment.

3. ADARANA

Adarana is a programme meant for the welfare of the weaker sections. Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced this programme in 1998. Mainly the programme is meant for the benefit of the backward sections like goldsmiths, dhobis, carpenters, barbers, artisans etc. Thus under Adarana programme various vulnerable sections of the population receiving various instruments like pressing iron, wood cutters etc.

4. DWACRA :

DWACRA stands for Development of Women And Children in Rural Areas. This programme was started in 1982-83 in Andhra Pradesh. Under this programme the women-groups are activated to take up self-employment. DWACRA programme is also meant to create awareness among women. The women are taught how they should save money through self-employment. No doubt this gives an opportunity to women to express themselves. This programme was even appreciated by Secretary General of UNO Mr. Kofi Annan and the President of America Mr. Bill Clinton.

5. Mundadugu

This programme was introduced by Government of Andhra Pradesh which implemented various schemes for the welfare of the scheduled castes. The SCs
are generally backward in social, economic and other spheres of life in society. Development schemes like construction of houses, issue of pensions, electrification of colonies etc., are implemented under this programme.

6. Cheyutha

This programme is intended for the welfare of the physically handicapped people. It was introduced in 1998. Through this programme the government of Andhra Pradesh aims at rehabilitating and providing them with opportunities to lead normal lives. This programme was actually a part of the 7th Janma Bhoomi programme.

7. Rosni

Rosni was a programme introduced in 1999 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Rosni programme is meant for the minority communities, particularly muslims. Seventy two lakh people of the Andhra Pradesh state population comes under the category of muslims. Most of the people belonging to minority section are living below the poverty line. Hence, the Government of Andhra Pradesh decided to provide help to this section of the people. They are receiving more benefits from the Government through various activities like constructing the Shadhi Khanas, Primary Schools, Mosques, Shopping Complexes etc.

8. Velugu

"Velugu" is a poverty eradication programme, which covers rural as well as urban areas. It is implemented with the financial assistance of certain foreign
financial organizations and World Bank. Currently, it is being implemented in six districts of Andhra Pradesh. Poverty eradication programmes are undertaken under D.P.I.P. at a cost of Rs 593 crores.

9. Deepam

"Deepam" occupies an important place among the various schemes introduced by Government of Andhra Pradesh to improve the lot of women in rural areas. Cooking gas connections are given under this scheme. It attempts to put an end to the age-old, troublesome and smoke-laden process of using wood as fuel in the kitchen. The programme is also eco-friendly because it protects the trees from being cut down.

10. Chaitanyam

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced Chaitanayam Programme for the welfare of the Tribals. The position of the Tribals is bad in the society. Hence, the Government has decided to provide help to the Tribal people through this scheme. Under this programme Government of Andhra Pradesh has started primary and secondary schools for the development of Tribals. Further, the banjar lands have been allotted to these groups to unable them to take up farming. Finally under the weaker section housing schemes, Pakka houses have been built for the tribals.

Besides the above mentioned programmes, the government has bestowed attention on irrigation, agriculture, housing, health etc.,
Vision 2020

All these developmental progammes form a part of the vision 2020 document. Vision 2020 document is a comprehensive economic development model prepared by the group of economists after undertaking an extensive study of the state’s socio, economic problems. The following are some of the important elements of vision 2020 document:

“Our vision of Andhra Pradesh is a state where poverty is totally eradicated: where every man, woman, and child has access not just to the basic minimum needs, but to all the opportunities to lead a happy file: a knowledge and learning society built on the values of hard work, honesty, discipline and a collective sense of purpose.

- The vision 2020 document aims at a seven-fold Increase in percapita incomes, an average growth rate of 11.5%, the creation of at least 17 to 20 million jobs, an average population growth of 0.83% and a rapid shift from agriculture to industrial services.
- We will be able to make Andhra Pradesh a well-developed state, a state guided by excellence, powered by knowledge and driven by wisdom.
- Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan said “Nations like Individuals are made, not only by what they acquire but by what they design."

Chapterisation

This thesis has been divided into eight chapters. They are:

1st chapter : Introduction
2nd chapter : A Profile of Anantapur District
The First chapter explains the importance of the socio-economic development of Andhra Pradesh. Including the problems and difficulties faced in the process.

The Second chapter is about the profile of Anantapur district. It deals with the state of agriculture, industry, education etc in the district..

The Third chapter explains the importance of Janmabhoomi Programme. In this chapter the principles of Janma Bhoomi, aims of Janma Bhoomi and the funding pattern and the main intention of the government to introduce this programme have been discussed.

The Fourth chapter explains the importance of DWCRA. The objectives of DWCRA, funding of DWCRA as well as the problems in implementing the DWCRA programme have been thoroughly discussed.
The Fifth chapter explains the importance of "Adarana". It deals with the aims and objectives of Adarana, funding pattern of the programme and the problems of the backward sections.

The Sixth chapter deals with the "CMEY". Which is a unique programme. This is essentially a scheme which provides employment opportunities to rural youth.

The Seventh Chapter deals with the sample survey of the developmental and social welfare programmes. This chapter consists of various views of the different section of people of A. Narayana Puram and Kakalapalli Colony. In this chapter they have given valuable information about the welfare programmes of the Government.

Lastly the Eighth chapter summarises all the above programmes. The summary is also an analysis of the successes and failures of the development programmes initiated by the government.

METHODOLOGY

The above study is based on the primary source materials available and those gathered from the various Government departments. Secondly the data are collected from the sample surveys conducted on the various programmes of the Government. In addition to this data have also been collected from the news papers and other academic journals. Based on the data thus collected a comprehensive analysis of the programmes has been done.