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Research Paper

Development and Change in Annavaram Village in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

To study the existing Government Development Policies in the village along with the developmental needs of the villagers. Methods: The study was conducted among the Vadabalija community in Annavaram village of Vishakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.. The methods used for collecting the data are participant observation, interview, schedule, audio- visual method and photography. Result: Development is a long term process and in the present study it has been found that the village is going through developmental phase. The government has provided the basic facilities in one hand but in the other the hand the village is losing its man power due to various reasons like poor education facility, less job opportunity, etc.

Introduction

The term 'development' was used in the beginning to refer only to economic growth. "Afterwards, it passed through paradigmatic shifts to assume an inclusive conceptual status in which are merged the processes of development as taking place in economic, social and political aspects of human society. Realistic development is the true meaning of development, which refers to human and societal development along with consistent

economic growth. The characteristics of development are kin to those of modernization. Both determine each other. A society would not proceed on the path of development unless it adopts what are considered as modern values" (Singh: 2010). Development refers to a process of change, through which an increasing proportion of a nation's citizens are able to enjoy a higher material standard of living, healthier and longer lives, more education, and greater control and choice over how they live. Development is generally believed to rest on rising levels of labor productivity, which can be achieved through the application of science, technology, and more efficient forms of economic and managerial organization. "Development in its modern sense first came to official prominence when it was used by United States President Truman in 1949 as a part of the rationale for post-war reconstruction in 'underdeveloped' areas of the world" (Singh: 2010).

Development is a process of improving the quality of all human lives with three equally important aspects. These are (a) Raising people's living levels, i.e. incomes and consumption, levels of food, medical services, and education through relevant growth processes.

(b) Creating conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions which promote human dignity and respect.

(c) Increasing people's freedom to choose by enlarging the range of their choice variables, e.g. varieties of goods and services.

Development has subsequently been strongly associated primarily with economic growth. However, there has also been a growing recognition that while the well being of an economy may form a precondition for development it is not a sufficient one, and that attention too has to be paid to issues such as income and asset redistribution to reduce inequality, support for human rights and social welfare, and the sustainable stewardship of environmental resources.

Indices of Development

Different countries have different priorities in their development policies. United Nations documents emphasize on the "human development" measured by life expectancy, adult literacy, access to all three levels of education, as well as people's average income, which is a necessary condition of their freedom of choice. In a broader sense the notion of human

development incorporates all aspects of individuals well-being, from their health status to their economic and political freedom. According to Human Development Report 1996, published by the United Nations Development Program, "human development is the end – economic growth a means."

It is true that economic growth, by increasing a nation's total wealth, also enhances its potential for reducing poverty and solving other social problems. But history offers a number of examples where economic growth was not followed by similar progress in human development. Instead growth was achieved at the cost of greater inequality, higher unemployment, weakened democracy, loss of cultural identity, or over consumption of natural resources needed by future generations. As the links between economic growth and social and environmental issues are better understood, experts including economists tend to agree that this kind of growth is inevitably unsustainable- that is, it cannot continue along the same lines for long.

Development from above and below

In 1960, an American economic historian, W.W Rostow suggested that countries passed through five stages of economic development. The five stages are as follows:

Stage 1: Traditional Society: traditional society consists of subsistence, barter and agriculture.

Stage 2: Transitional Stage: it comprises of specialization, surpluses and infrastructure.

Stage 3: Take Off: it comprises of industrialization, growing investment, regional growth and political change.

Stage 4: Drive to Maturity: it comprises of diversification, innovation, less reliance on imports and investment.

Stage 5: High Mass Consumption: it includes consumer oriented, durable goods flourish and the service sector becomes dominant.

According to, the Rostow's development model; it requires substantial investment in capital. For the economies of LDCs to grow the right conditions for such investment would have to be created. If aid is given or foreign direct investment occurs at stage 3 the economy needs to have reached stage 2. If the stage 2 has been reached then injections of investment may lead to rapid growth.

Development From Below

There are five basic principles of development from below.

- Need-oriented, responding to both material and non-material human needs;
- Endogenous, that is, derived from locally determined priorities;
- Self-reliant, with an emphasis on maximizing community strengths and resources;
- Ecologically sound, with attention to sustainable and equitable resource use;
- Based on structural transformations in social, economic and spatial relationships in order to foster the participative decision-making required to achieve the above four principles

For sustainable development, we need a bottom-up approach, because the locals know best. What we need to do is create opportunities and let them take the responsibility. In contrast to programs externally imposed from above, development from below focuses on local needs, on local institutions as a means of fulfilling those needs, and on an understanding of local perceptions of development. Internal development may be successfully generated by indigenous institutions while external schemes, although sound in terms of national policy, may be resisted from below.

Development from Below is understood in the meaning of change in a society resulting from the recognition, understanding, and solution of problems identified and expressed by the poor.

Review of Literature

Singh (2010) in his book "Sociology of Development" states about the concept of development, theories of development and factors of development.

Martin (1992) in his article "migration and development" talks about the relationship between migration and development and the factors of migration.

Jayet and Rapoport (2010) in their article "migration and development: new insights" wrote about the relationship between the economy and migration.

Hass in his article "migration and development: a theoretical perspective" talks about different migrational theories and internal dynamics of migration and development.

Gupta (2007) in his book “Rural Development Schemes” wrote about the conceptual framework of the rural schemes and talks about the various types of government schemes implement in the rural areas for the benefit and upliftment of the rural people.

Clammer (2012) in his book “Culture, Development and Social Theory” talks about new ways of conceptualizing culture by linking development studies to studies of social movements, religion and the notion of ‘social suffering’. Clammer also talks about the current world crisis and says that conception of post-capitalist society requires cultural, as well as economic and political dimensions.

Cochrane (1971) in his book “Development Anthropology” talks about preference of the term development anthropology rather than the term applied anthropology. He makes a distinction between producing social change and enabling social change to take place. He also views that most development plans are a combination of common sense and experience.

Sen (1999) in his book “Development as Freedom” wrote about the relationship between freedom and development, the ways in which freedom is both a basic constituent of development in itself and an enabling key to other aspects. Freedom is both constitutive of development and instrumental to it: instrumental freedoms include political freedom, economic facilities, social opportunities, transparency, and security, which are all different but inter-connected. Sen. ranges widely in illustrating this, considering the contrast between China and India, education and basic health care as drivers of growth, and mortality reduction in 20th century Britain.

Rapley (2007) in his book “Understanding development: theory and practice in the third world” wrote about the developmental theory in the post war period, charts the rise of statist development theory in the early postwar period, and charts the theory’s failures in practice. Looks at the neoclassical prescription for remedying the third world’s underdevelopment, and considers the uneven results that the neoclassical recipe produced. He examines the contemporary development debate, focusing on the “last stand” of state-led development, which arguably ended with the Asian financial crisis.

Long (2000) in his book “Anthropology, Development and Modernities” wrote about the development projects that have brought prosperity, optimism and opportunity but for others they have brought poverty, violence and a falling quality of life. This book provides a critical review of the varied interpretations of development and modernity, supported by

rigorous case studies from the Netherlands, the former USSR, Tanzania, Sri Lanka and Guatemala.

Edelman (2005) in his book “The Anthropology of Development and Globalization” talked about the classical origins to today's debates about the 'magic' of the free market. He wrote about the works of Marx and Weber and Engels to contemporary works on the politics of development knowledge, consumption, environment, gender, international NGO networks, the IMF, campaigns to reform the World Bank, the collapse of socialism, and the limits of 'post-developmentalism'. It fills a crucial gap in the literature by mingling historical, cultural, political, and economic perspectives on development and globalization. It presents a wide range of theoretical approaches and topics.

Lewis (2005) in his book “Anthropology and Development: the uneasy relationship” talks about the economic processes and issues, and on the relationship between economic and non-economic areas of life. Furthermore it describes conceptual orientations that are important among economic anthropologists, and presents summaries of key issues in the anthropological study of economic life in different regions of the world. Its scope and accessibility make it useful both to those who are interested in a particular topic and to those who want to see the breadth and fruitfulness of an anthropological study of economics.

Objectives

- (1) To study the Annavaram village Administrative organization and Governance.
- (2) To know the existing Government Development Policies in the village
- (3) To understand what are the Developmental Needs of the villagers
- (4) To track the developmental changes in the village

Methodology

The field study was conducted in a village named Annavaram in Andhra Pradesh for the period of 21 days from 15th of December to 05th of January. The methods used for the collection of data are participant observation; photography, field preparation, and interview were used in order to gather data and acquiring sufficient and comprehensible information in order to obtain an effective and successful outcome.

Participant observation

It is considered as the most direct means of studying people in so far as the behaviour is concerned. Participant observation seeks to ascertain what people think and do by watching them and participating in their activities as they express themselves in various situations selected to typify the condition of informal living or to present some special set of factors. It is a purposive way of watching at the behaviour as it happens without control, disturbance and disturbance. Participant observation and analysis were employed in collecting data regarding the various programs.

Interview

Interviewing is considered as a method for conducting qualitative research as a technique used to understand the experience of others. It is a gathering method from which one point of view may be considered as an oral type of questionnaire and schedules in which the proponent sets own type of questions to get the needed information from the subject. According to the Irving Scidman, in his book "interviewing and qualitative research", interviewers must be prepared to listen on three different levels; they must listen to what participants are actually saying, they must listen to the inner voice or subtext of what the participant is communicating and they must also listen to the process and flow of the interview so as to remain aware of how tired or bold the participants are as well as logistics such as how much time has already passed and how much question still remains. Therefore it is often helpful for the interviewers to take notes while the participants respond to question or to record the interviews so as to be able to transcribe those more accurately later. The researcher interviewed with the help of interpreter in order to get insights to get the present government programs the village. This method is vital in securing facts because it has a chance to meet the required person to be interviewed personally.

Photography

It is a technique of taking and processing of photographs. A sample of users are given a set of missions to take photos to highlight important aspects of the participants and day to day contact. This may be of things that they value, cause problems that generate certain feelings, etc. data from this study helps to highlight opportunities for new technologies and barriers to their acceptance. Photo taking generates contextual data effectively and in an easily accessible form compared with traditional context analysis. The subjects are free to take the

photos in their own time. I took full advantage of the method in capturing information about the handicraft and life style of vadabalija community.

To take effective notes some of the major steps are need like:

Understanding the information

Before we use information we must understand it properly so taking notes a good way to develop our knowledge and comprehension of a subject.

Select the information

The information to be used in a paper must be gathered from a variety of sources which among most likely contain much information not necessarily relevant to the topic. Therefore, when we take notes, we must sort out the material we need from other information surrounding it the text.

Recording information

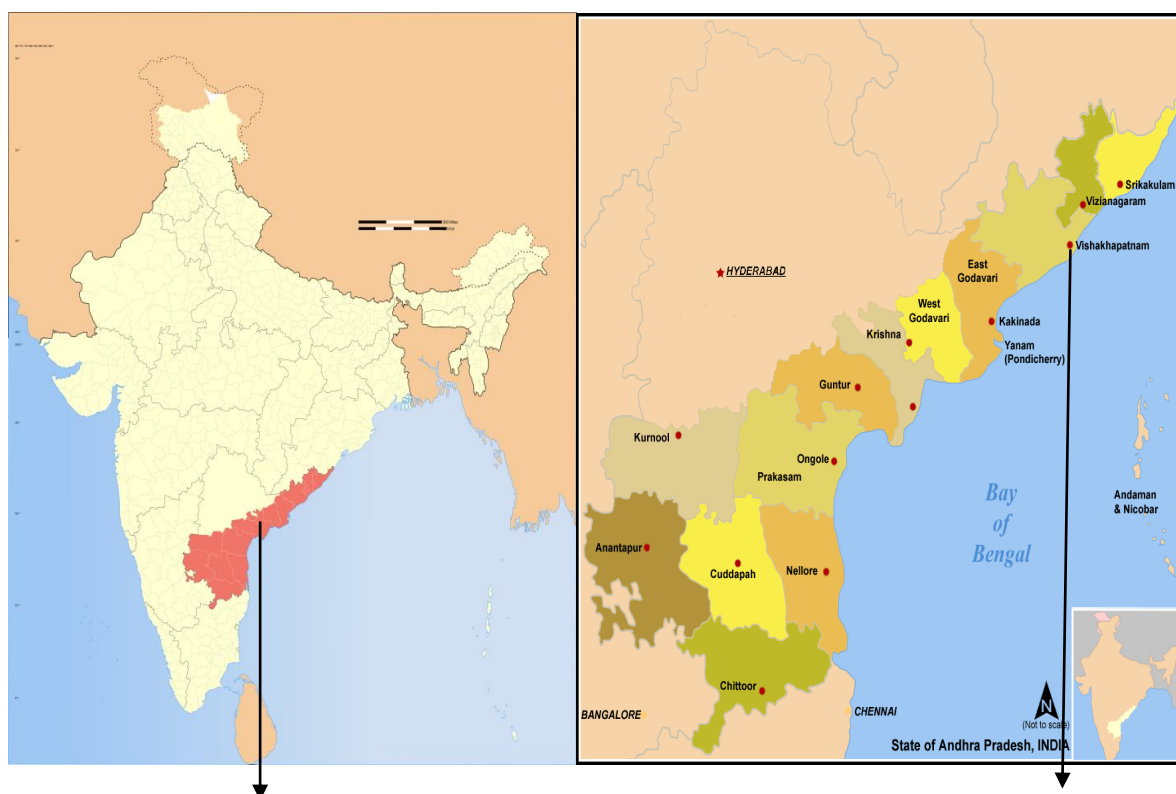
To efficiently use the information in our sources, we must record it in such a way that it must be clear and easily stored, recognize and incorporated into our paper. Information like title of the book, author, publisher, etc. which is needed for bibliography.

Selection of key informant

Along with the participant observation and other instrument for gathering data, a research is complete with the selection of the key informant. It is a procedure where we have or select a particular group or community or an individual to extract information regarding the topic being researched.

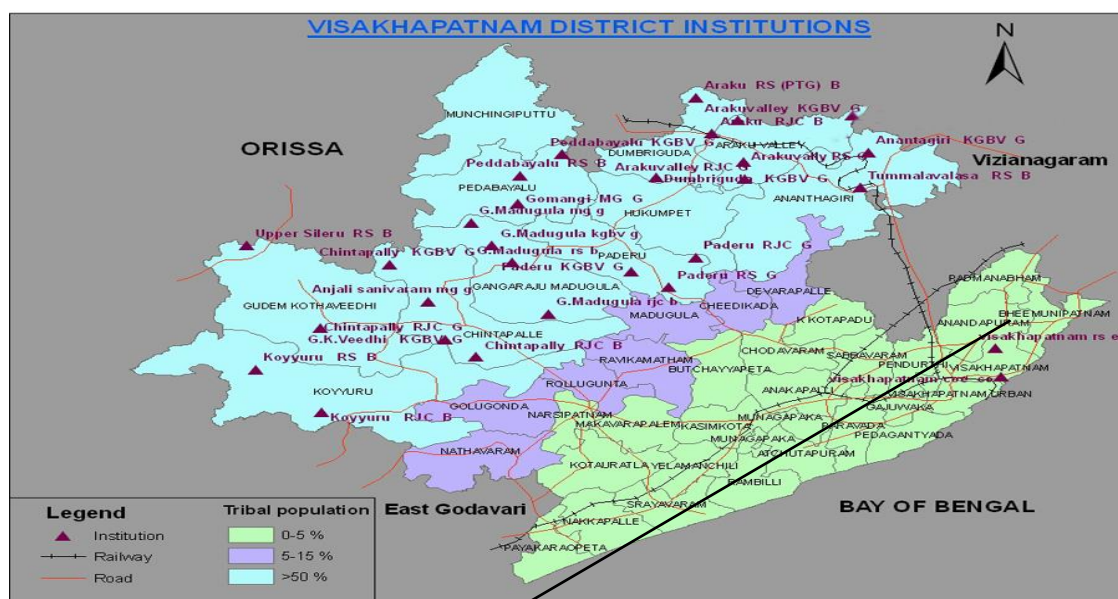
Therefore after referring to various sources and materials we can decide which portion is useful for the thesis and after sorting out the materials we must be able to record it in such a simple way that it could be easily stored, recognized and incorporate into our essay.

Location of the Fieldwork Area



Andhra Pradesh

Visakhapatnam District



Bheemunipatnam Mandal

Annavaram Village: Village map



- Map not to scale

Land and People

Andhra Pradesh is the 29th states of India located in the South-eastern coast. It is the eighth largest state of India with an area of 1,60,205 square kilometres. It is ranked tenth in terms of population with 4,93,86,799 people as per census of India, 2011. In 2014, the north-western portion of the state was bifurcated and a new state of Telangana was formed. The state has a coastline of 974 km, the second longest among the states of India after Gujarat. It is bordered by Telangana in the north-west, Chhattisgarh in the north, Odisha in the north-east, Karnataka in the west, Tamil Nadu in the south and the water body of Bay of Bengal in the east.

Annaram village is located 15 km east of Tagarapavalasa, a town of Bheembli Mandal of Visakhapatnam district. This village lies between 17°30'N and 17°45'N latitude, and 83°15'E and 83°20'E longitude in the north coastal part of Andhra Pradesh. The entire village comprises of Vada/Vadabaliya caste which is a traditional marine fishing community.

Etymology

In Annaram village the fishing community is called Vadabaliya or Vodabaliya. Vadabaliya is also known as Vada, Vadde, Oda, and Odabaliya in some areas. The name 'Vadabaliya' is derived from their traditional occupation, i.e. fishing. The word 'vada/voda' means 'ship' in Telugu. Few Oriya groups in the neighbouring coastal districts engaged in fishing activity are also referred as Vadde or Ode in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Population

Annaram village has 607 families with a total population of 2,665, of which 1,315 are males while 1,350 are females. It is interesting to know that the average sex ratio of Annaram village is 1027, which is greater than the state average of 993.

Flora and Fauna

There are various types of flora and fauna available. Some of the floras are *annapakai* (gourd), *gongura* (sour green vegetable), *dondakaya* (drumstick), *gorentaku* (henna plant), *gulabi* (rose), *kagadalu* (jasmine), papaya, palm trees, coconut trees, cashewnut, hibiscus, *vepachittu* (neem tree), *molamchittu*, aloe vera, various types of *tulsi* (basil) and mango trees.

The various types of fauna available are a variety of fishes. Some of them are *kandingi* (kingfish), swordfish, eels, squid, crabs, sea snakes, *tona* (tuna), *attako* (pomfret), *varava*, *para*.

Economy

Some of the village elders are involved in traditional fishing. The men conduct the fishing whereas the women sell them in nearby towns. Most of the men of the village have abandoned fishing in the village and they work in other towns including the main city of Visakhapatnam. This is because of sea pollution caused by Divi's laboratories that led to a decline in the number of fishes. It has also led to many adverse affect on the health of the fishes. Other jobs taken up by the men in the village include manual labour in factories; work on ships, boats, etc. The women in the village are mostly housewives while some work in shops and markets. Most men and women from the village are employed at Divi's Laboratories. The Divi's laboratory has sponsored school uniforms and other school stationary items such as bags, school desks and tables for the students, post office for the villagers as well.

Health

In the village there is an Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) centre. It provides medical and nutritional facilities to children and expecting mothers. It also provides mid-day meals for children up to 6 years. In the village there are currently 25 children below three years of age and 23 children between three to six years of age. Their meals mainly consist of rice, pulses, eggs and vegetables while the diet of adolescent girls consists of nuts and dry fruits every month to prevent nutrient deficiency. The expecting mothers ration consists of rice, pulses and iron tablets. A doctor visits the ICDS centre once a month to assess the centre and the functioning of the workers. During his visit expecting mothers and other people with minor illness are also assessed by the doctor along with prescribing them with essential medicines and precautions.

The government has provided with health insurance (*Arogyashree*) for the people below poverty line. Under this scheme the people of the village are also educated about the various benefits of family planning along with financial assistance to whoever undergoes with the family planning measures. Due to this, there has been a great deal of improvement in the people's health status.

Water Resource

Before the setting up of the R.O Plant the people used the hand pumps water for drinking, washing, bathing and so on. The village has 12 hand pumps out of which only one hand

pump is used for the drinking purpose as it has better taste than the other hand pumps. Other 11 hand pumps are only used for bathing, washing purpose. In 2015, the government inserted 4 tube wells in the village. The water in the tube wells comes in alternate days for duration of one hour. The water in the tube wells comes from the tank which has been setup outside the village.

Political Structure

The village is based on the panchayati raj system. The village has been divided into ten constituencies from each constituency; a member is elected through the process of voting. The ten members from each ward make the council and they elect the president and the vice president among the ten members and the remaining eight members becomes the council. The panchayat conducts four assemblies meetings in a year and they discuss about the problems in the village. They also conduct a Gram Sabha once in a six month which is attended by all the village people.

In the village Smt. Mylpalli Durgamma was the Gram Panchayat Sarpanch or the village head and her brother M. Laxmanrao was the functional administrative head.

Educational Institutions

There is only one primary school in the village called Mandal Praja Parishad Primary School. It was established in the year 1983. The classes are from class I to class V standard. Out of the 32 total students, 13 are boys and 19 are girls. There were two teachers: Vijaya Kumari and Prasanna Laxmi. There are three classrooms. The subjects are taught English, Telugu, science and mathematics. The children are admitted only after 5 years of age. The upper primary school is the Mandal Parishad Upper Primary School located at Bheemblipatnam Mandal. The classes are from class I to class V standard for primary with 10 boys and 16 girls. The upper primary classes are from class VI to class VIII standard with 16 boys and 41 girls.

The literacy rate of the village is very low. Ten males have passed class VIII standard. About 5 to 6 females have been educated till class VIII standard. Only one female in the village has finished her matriculation.

Housing System

The village has both Kachha and Pucca houses. The Kachha house is circular with a wooden pole in the middle and thatched roofs made of dried palm. The houses are made of mud and wood. A low entrance is made so that the roof top can withstand the force of the sea breeze.

Development Projects

Both the centre and the state has introduced certain developmental programs such as; Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mee Intiki Mee Bhoomi, Arogyashree are the working programs for the betterment of the people. The program known as the 'Smart Village towards Smart Andhra Pradesh' is under process.

Development projects in the pipeline:

- Sanction of RCC roads
- Water filtering unit
- LED streetlights
- Construction of new cyclone centre
- Housing loans for eligible poor families
- 5 acres of agricultural land for eligible families' sanction of individual home plots for eligible families

Religion

Entire village, except for 4-5 families, are Hindus. Apart from traditional hindu gods and goddesses, also worship local goddesses called *ammavarus*. – consist of 7 goddesses, all of whom are Lord Shiva's daughters: Polammathalli, Pardesamma, Nookamma, Bulokamma, Pydamma, Baapanamma, Durga Devi. Village has one Rama temple at the entrance, and one Ammavaru complex dedicated to all 7 goddesses, and their fictive brother.

4-5 families- Christian. A church in nearby town, meant for 5-6 villages.

History of the Village

There is no proper history of how the village came into existence but still we could draw a picture how was the village before the adoption of panchayat raj system. Earlier, the village had only thatched houses; the first pukka house was build in 1980 under the scheme

provided by the state government at that time the government build 43 houses in the village. The villagers used to fetch water from the well which was located at 3km away from the village. In 2005, 12 hand pumps were inserted in the village from the government. In 2015 the government inserted 4 tube wells in the village. The water in the tube wells comes in the alternate days for one hour. The water in the tube wells comes from the tank which has been setup outside the village. Before, 2004 the roads were muddy road in 2005 the concrete roads was laid.

Village Administration and Development

Annavaram is a large village located in Bheemunipatnam of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh with total 607 families residing. The Annavaram village has population of 2665 of which 1315 are males while 1350 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Annavaram village population of children with age 0-6 is 271 which make up 10.17 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Annavaram village is 1027 which is higher than Andhra Pradesh state average of 993. Child Sex Ratio for the Annavaram as per census is 922, lower than Andhra Pradesh average of 939. Annavaram village has lower literacy rate compared to Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Annavaram village was 48.83 % compared to 67.02 % of Andhra Pradesh. In Annavaram Male literacy stands at 55.11 % while female literacy rate was 42.79 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raaj Act, Annavaram village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of village.

The village has been divided into ten constituencies from each constituency; a member is elected through the process of voting. The ten members from each ward make the council and they elect the president and the vice president among the ten members and the remaining eight members becomes the council.

Presently the head of the panchayat is Lakshman Rao.

The panchayat conducts four assemblies meetings in a year and they discuss about the problems in the village. They also conduct a Gram Sabha once in a six month which is attended by all the village people.

Government Schemes

Both the centre and the state have introduced certain developmental programs for the betterment of the people residing in the village. The schemes that have been implemented in Annavaram village are as follows:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Evolving the design of the wage employment programmes to more effectively fight poverty, the Central Government formulated the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2005. With its legal framework and rights-based approach, MGNREGA provides employment to those who demand it and is a paradigm shift from earlier programmes. Notified on September 7, 2005, MGNREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act covered 200 districts in its first phase, implemented on February 2, 2006, and was extended to 130 additional districts in 2007-2008. All the remaining rural areas have been notified with effect from April 1, 2008.

Self-Employment Programmes

Self-employment is promoted through many schemes by many different departments. Besides an array of programmes for village and small-scale enterprises, there are special schemes for scheduled castes and tribes. As far as Rural Development is concerned, the present strategy for promotion of self-employment in rural areas relies mainly on formation of self-help groups to empower rural communities and enable them to take up economic activities. Many other departments in government also have schemes that provide assistance to self-help groups but guidelines vary in scope, content and implementation mechanisms thus creating overlap and inefficiency.

Development of Woman and Children in Rural Areas (DWCR)

As it was noticed that the benefits under the IRDP were not flowing to women in adequate measure, a programme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCR) was introduced in September, 1982 in 50 districts on a pilot basis with a view to increasing

their income and also to provide support services needed to enable them to take up incomegenerating activities.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

With a view to enhancing enrollment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of government, government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres. Central Assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 50 per quintal. In September 2004 the scheme was revised to provide cooked mid day meal with 300 calories and 8-12 grams of protein to all children studying in classes I – V in Government and aided schools and EGS/ AIE centres. In addition to free supply of food grains, the revised scheme provided Central Assistance for (a) Cooking cost @ Re 1 per child per school day, (b) Transport subsidy was raised from the earlier maximum of Rs 50 per quintal to Rs. 100 per quintal for special category states, and Rs 75 per quintal for other states, (c) Management, monitoring and evaluation costs @ 2% of the cost of foodgrains, transport subsidy and cooking assistance, (d) Provision of mid day meal during summer vacation in drought affected areas. In July 2006 the scheme was further revised to provide assistance for cooking cost at the rate of (a) Rs 1.80 per child/school day for States in the North Eastern Region, provided the NER states contribute Rs 0.20 per child/school day, and (b) Rs 1.50 per child/ school day for other States and UTs, provided that these States and UTs contribute Rs 0.50 per child/school day. In October 2007, the scheme has been further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII) initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs). Around 1.7 crore upper primary children are expected to be included by this expansion of the scheme. The programme will be extended to all areas across the country from 2008-09. The calorific value of a mid-day meal at upper primary stage has been fixed at a minimum of 700 calories and 20 grams of protein by providing 150 grams of food grains (rice/wheat) per child/school day.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

The focus in the 6th Plan was on the alleviation of rural poverty and it was emphasized that an increase in the productive potential of the rural economy was an essential condition for finding effective solutions to the problems of rural poverty. At the same time, recognising constraints that limit the scope for higher growth rate in medium-term, more direct means of reducing the incidence of poverty and destitution would have to be employed. The hard core of poverty is to be found in rural areas and the poorest sections belong to the families of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and socially and economically backward classes. Households below the poverty line require to be assisted through an appropriate package of technologies, services and asset transfer programmes.

Janma Bhoomi Program

The Government has launched a people centred development and welfare programme “**Janmabhoomi - Maa Vooru**” in the month of October, 2014 and initiated to conduct 1st round Janmabhoomi from 2nd October, 2014 to 20th October, 2014 on the thrust areas viz., Pensions, Health Camps, Veterinary camps, sensitizing peoples through 5 Campaigns, Grievance redressal and preparation and collection of data through Micro Plan. During the 2nd round of Janma Bhoomi which was conducted from 3rd June, 2015 to 7th June, 2015 the focussed areas are Distribution of Rations through PDS for the month of June, Sensitization on Primary, Social Empowerment, Knowledge/ Skill Development and Urban Mission, Grievance redressal Receiving the petitions, registering and redressal, Action Taken Report on Micro Plans developed as well as grievances received during the first round of JBMV, Health Camps- Primary health Check up and Referral, Veterinary Camps Health Check up, Vaccination and Referral, Sensitization and mobilization for the 5 Campaigns taken up by GoAP.

Rajiv Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme

Financing health care of persons living below poverty line, especially for the treatment of serious ailments such as cancer, kidney failure, heart diseases, is one of the key determinants that affects the poverty levels in Andhra Pradesh. Available network of government hospitals neither have the requisite infrastructure, manpower, resources and management

autonomy nor the ability to satisfy the patients, in order to meet the tertiary care needs of the poor. As a result, many such poor approach private hospitals and incur catastrophic expenditures leading to sale of assets, indebtedness and impoverishment. In many cases, patients die in harness unable to access medical treatment which is beyond their means. Medical expenses are identified as one of the causes driving the farming community into poverty. Chief Ministers' Relief Fund (CMRF) provides reimbursement of expenses for treatment of ailments. Though, a large number of poor patients request for assistance from CMRF, this was not helpful in meeting their total expenditure on treatment. Health insurance could be a way of removing the financial barriers and improving access of poor to quality medical care; of providing financial protection against high medical expenses; and negotiating with the providers for better quality care. Government of Andhra Pradesh, therefore, designed this scheme for implementation on a pilot basis in three most backward districts of the State viz., Anantapur, Mahaboobnagar and Srikakulam. While designing the scheme, experience gained in other State implementing similar schemes viz. Yashaswini of Karnataka, Karuna of Tamilnadu, and Universal Health Insurance Scheme of Govt. of India was carefully studied. A budget of Rs.50 Crores was allocated during 2007-08 to implement this scheme. Aarogyasri Health Care Trust was set up in February 2007 to act as a state level nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme. Rajiv Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme was launched in the three districts from 01-04-07, and later extended to all other districts of the State in five phases covering the entire poor population.

The main objective of aarogyasri is to improve equity of access to BPL families to quality tertiary medical care both by strengthening the Public Hospital infrastructure as well as through purchase of quality private medical services to provide financial support for catastrophic health needs. The treatment of diseases shall be by way of hospitalization, and surgeries or therapies through an identified network of health care providers.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in India is the worlds largest integrated early Childhood programme, with over 40,000 centres nationwide. Since its inception in 1975, the Programme has matured and expanded, despite difficulties in adapting to the vastly different local circumstances found on the Indian subcontinent. UNICEF helped launch the ICDS programme and continues to provide financial and technical assistance along with the

World Bank. The programme today covers over 4.8 million expectant and nursing mothers and over 23 million children under the age of six. Of these children, more than half participate in early learning activities. The purpose of ICDS is to improve the health, nutrition and development of children. The programme offers health, nutrition and hygiene education to mothers, non formal preschool education to children aged three to six, supplementary feeding for all children and pregnant and nursing mothers, growth monitoring and promotion, and links to primary healthcare services such as immunization and vitamin A supplements.

These services are delivered in an integrated manner at the *anganwadi*, or childcare centre.

Each centre is run by an anganwadi worker and one helper, who undergo three months of institutional training and four months of community-based training. The cost of the ICDS programme averages \$10-\$22 per child a year.

Swach Bharat Mission (SBM)

The rural sanitation programme in India was introduced in the year 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The 1981 Census revealed rural sanitation coverage was only 1%. The International Decade for Drinking water and Sanitation during 1981-90, began giving emphasis on rural sanitation. Government of India introduced the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. From 1999, a “demand driven” approach under the “Total Sanitation Campaign” (TSC) emphasized more on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Capacity Development activities to increase awareness among the rural people and generation of demand for sanitary facilities. This enhanced people’s capacity to choose appropriate options through alternate delivery mechanisms as per their economic condition. Financial incentives were provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for construction and usage of individual household latrines (IHHL) in recognition of their achievements. The “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA) the successor programme of the TSC, was launched from 1.4.2012. The objective was to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisaged covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create

Nirmal Gram Panchayats. Under NBA, the Incentives for IHHLs were enhanced and further focussed support was obtained from MNREGA. However there were implementation difficulties in convergence of NBA with MNREGA as funding from different sources created delays at the implementation mechanism. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014.

The Mission Coordinator shall be Secretary, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) with two Sub-Missions, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), which aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, which in rural areas shall mean improving the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised. The Mission shall strive for this by removing the bottlenecks that were hindering the progress, including partial funding for Individual Household Latrines from MNREGS, and focusing on critical issues affecting outcomes.

Village Infrastructure

Annavaram village had certain infrastructure for their development and ease and they are as follows:

Cyclone Centre

The cyclone centre was constructed in the year 1980 and its main function was to alert the villagers and to provide relief during the time of cyclone. The cyclone centre was two storeyed cemented building. The centre also used as school, before the community halls were built the village meeting used to be conducted at the cyclone centre. The cyclone centre has four rooms and a hall.

Today, the cyclone centre is in a bad condition. The person of the village wants the centre to be dismantled and a new building to be constructed.

Gym

The unused community hall is used as a gym by the youth. The equipments in the gym are bought from the donated amount by the people of the village. At present there are 15 young people who visit gym every day. The gym is open only for male. They also had president,

vice-president, cashier and other members to look after the gym. The members collect some amount in the first week of the month as the fees and the amount collected goes for the purchase of new equipments, maintenance and also for the puja which the members of the gym conduct every Tuesday in a week. The puja is conducted in the name of the god Hanuman for their power. As in Hindu tradition the god Hanuman bears immense power. The fees for the people outside from the village are equal but the body members do not pay so.

In future, the youth wants to have a multi gym.

Reverse Osmosis Plant (R.O)

Reverse osmosis plant was donated by the Divis Pharmaceutical Company. In whole Annavaram there were seven R.O plants. Each plant supplies water to 2000 people. The plant in the Araipallam village was started in 2015. The R.O plant cost around 14 lakhs. The Divis bore the cost for the plant but the land was provided by the villagers for the setup of the plant. Each household daily gets 20 litres of water for Rs 2. Only one person handles the plant. The person working in the plant is the local residence of the village. He attended the training session for 2 months held by Tata Company. The R.O plant now has been handed over to the panchayat of the village.

The amount collected by the R.O plant is utilized as the payment for salary to the worker and maintenance of the plant. If the plant generates more profit than usual then the panchayat utilizes the profit for the development of the village and if the plant fails to generate profit or run into loss, then the panchayat collects the money for the maintenance of the plant.

Hand Pumps and Tube wells

Before the setting up of the R.O Plant the people used the hand pumps water for drinking, washing, bathing and so on. The village has 12 hand pumps out of which only one hand pump water is used for the drinking purpose as it has the good taste than the rest of the other hand pumps. Other 11 pumps are only used for bathing, washing purpose. In 2015, the government inserted 4 tube wells in the village. The water in the tube wells comes in the alternate days for one hour. The water in the tube wells comes from the tank which has been setup outside the village.

Post Office

The post office in the village was set up 50 years ago. The post office has certain working schemes such as Recurring Deposit, Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI), Sukhanya Samridh Yojna (SSY). The Recurring Deposit scheme starts from Rs 100. There were 300 account holders from the village. Rural Postal Life Insurance was setup only for the unemployed people and for the employed people Postal Life Insurance scheme was there. Sukhanya Samridh Yojna scheme is only for the girls aging 1 to 10 years. An account has to be opened bearing the sum of Rs1000 by the parents in the name of the eligible child and the government give them 9.2 % interest in the amount. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide money to the girl during the time of marriage or if she wants to continue her further education. MNREGA payments are also done through the post office. Till date 150 persons got paid for the work.

Transportation

For the transportation the villagers used the auto rikshaw. There were 10 auto rikshaw in the village. Some people used motor bikes, mopeds and bicycles which were owned by the individuals. The auto rikshaws were easily available.

Community Hall

In the village there were two community hall one was in inside of the village and the other was on the sea shore of the village. The hall which was inside of the village was used as gym by the youths of the village as it was unused. The hall near the shore was used for the purpose of meeting, grooming of men, re-patching of the bitten nets by men and so on.

Street Lights

Before 2004, there were no street light in the villge. Today, the village has well planned street lighting. In each 20 steps there were proper functioning street lamps which ease the life of the village people during the night time.

Housing

Over 60% of the village houses were pakka house and the rest 40% were kaccha house. The kachha house were the traditional house made of the palm leaves and the mud walls and the wood and the frame used to built the house were of the palm trees. Some pakka houses in the village were made by the government and rest were made by their own.

Roads

Before 2005, the road in the village was muddy and sandy. In 2005, the concrete road (cc) was made by the government. The road was well connected with each and every corner of the village.

Electricity

Before 2005, there was no electricity in the village. The electricity in the village came only in 2005. The village people do not get any subsidy in electricity. Presently, the village people had to pay Rs 1.50 for per unit.

Education

In the village there were two schools one was primary school and the other was secondary school. The primary school was established in the year 1983. Presently the school has two female teachers and the number of student presently pursuing their education are 32 in numbers out of which 13 are boys and 19 are girls children. The school has 3 classrooms.

The secondary school is named as Mandal Parishad Upper Primary. There are presently 83 students out of which 26 are boys and 57 are girls. Every year the state government provides Rs 22,000 to school for maintenance purpose. Some of the governmental scheme such as mid day meal and sanitation has been allotted to the school.

Development and Migration

Economic gaps stimulate migration from poorer to richer areas. Geographer Ravenstein formulated the “laws of migration”. He saw migration as an inseparable part of development, and he asserted that the major causes of migration were economic. Migration patterns were further assumed to be influenced by factors such as distance and population densities (Skeldon 1997:19). neo-classical economic theory explains migration by geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour. The resulting differentials in wages cause workers to move from low-wage, labour-surplus regions to high-wage, labourscarce regions. Migration will cause labour to become less scarce at the destination and scarcer at the sending end. Capital is expected to move in the opposite direction.

“The relationship between migration and development has been described as an unsettled one to emphasize the uncertainty of researchers over how fast economic growth can reduce emigration” (Martin 1991:44). History teaches that development will ultimately reduce

emigration which results from the search of better jobs and wages, but since development processes often span decades, international institutions established to promote economic growth that have recently been asked to "do something" about international migration are asking what steps they can take to minimize unwanted migration.

The process of development and migration goes hand in hand. In the case of the village it has been opposite though the development in village is taking place but still the youths and many families are migrating to the main cities. The core reason for this migration is the economy. Yet, the development is taking place but still there are no jobs for the youth and adding to that the fishing activity which is the main source of the existence of village is being hampered by the new pharmaceutical company named Divis. This company dumps there waste chemicals into the sea due to which the sea gets polluted and the fish dies. Before the setting up of the company the people used to catch lots of fish which they used to sell in the market which profited them. But today due to the dumping of the waste product in the sea the fish catch has become extremely low. Education is also one of the factor for migration, the village has schools only until class 8, for higher education they have to travel 5km and also for colleges they have to go to the main city i.e. vishakhapatnam.

Role of Divis

Divis Laboratories Limited which produces bulk material for the pharma companies is exported to all parts of the world. The Unit-2 plant at Visakhapatnam is located at Chippada village which is one kilometre to Annavaram village. The Unite- 2 plant initially started with 4 production blocks with a total capacity of 745 M3 reaction volumes in 2003. The site stretches on a 314 acre land and a quarter of the land is covered with plantation. This was operated as a DTA till the year 2006. In the year 2006 the DTA unit was converted to 100% Export unit. The production capacity was also increased to six blocks with a 1068 M 3 reaction volume.

According to the expansion plans of the pharma company as the company cruising with profits, Divis has come out with extending its social responsibility to the neighbouring villages, including Annavaram village. Divis Company had offered employment to the eligible people who can fit in the company operations. As most of the villagers are illiterate, they could not offer jobs to the unqualified. Only few men and women are engaged in this company as low level jobs. Apart from the employment opportunities extended, Divis have

extended loans for the fishers for buying nets. But this could not emulate their economic status as the fish catch has depleted over time. Divis had extended its corporate social responsibility in funding wooden furniture for the local primary and high school. The company also offered uniform for school going children with their company logo on the tie. To facilitate educational needs of the village children, they have appointed limited 'Vidya Volunteers' to help the government school teachers in their workload. There is a drinking water filtering unit set up in annavaram village. To minimize the air pollution levels, the company planted trees all along the road side with their company logo. Notwithstanding the corporate social responsibilities where the company's visibility is seen in schools, drinking water, and plantation there was much damage is being done by exerting toxic pollutants into the nearby seawaters which overshadows the company's community development projects.

Conclusion

Development is a long term process. There is development in the village when compared to fifteen years ago. Infrastructure wise, Village has now good drinking water facilities provided by the Village panchayat system and Divis's laboratories. Now village is well connected by roads leading to the main town Tagarapuvalasa. Transportation facilities have increased there are frequent private auto rickshaw services and two times Government buses come to the village. Regular electricity facility is being provided by the electricity department. Ration depot is well maintained by supplying basic provisions like Rice, cooking oil, dhal and sugar. Sometimes Kerosene is also provided. Government is encouraging the villagers to have their own private toilet, but there is some kind of resistance, as most of them prefer 'Going to Beach'. Old age pensions are in practice since five years, but due to administrative delays, they are not paid regularly. Though there are low interest bank loans are offered, most of the villagers prefer private loans due to lot of paper work (bureaucratic process). The people of the village want to dismantle the cyclone centre and they want a newly constructed building. They also want water tanks in the village as most of the hand pumps water could not be consumed due to foul smell. They also want a park or a playground for the co-curricular activity of their children.

The village is quite developed and has the basic facilities but still the people of the village mainly the youth are migrating due to lack of proper education, economy, and employment opportunities. The main reason for the decline in the economy is due to the setting up of

new pharmaceutical company known as Divis. The company dumps the waste product and toxic pollutant into the sea due to which the marine ecosystem is hampered and the fish catch became extremely low as the people make their livelihood through fishing. Divis Company develops and donates some infrastructure to the village people as compensation. The village administration and governance is transparent the personnel in the authority works for the development of village. The village has been developed in while comparing to the past fifteen years. Major facilities such as food, shelter, health are given by the government.

As the economy is declining and the people are migrating the government should check this migration through developing the beach and should promote tourism. The government must provide them some financial assistance to built homestead, eco huts, and local shops and so on and the government should also check about the external forces so called the capitalist people to not intervene into the village with their crushing projects such as Divis.

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Appendices



TUBE WELL



HAND PUMP



GYM

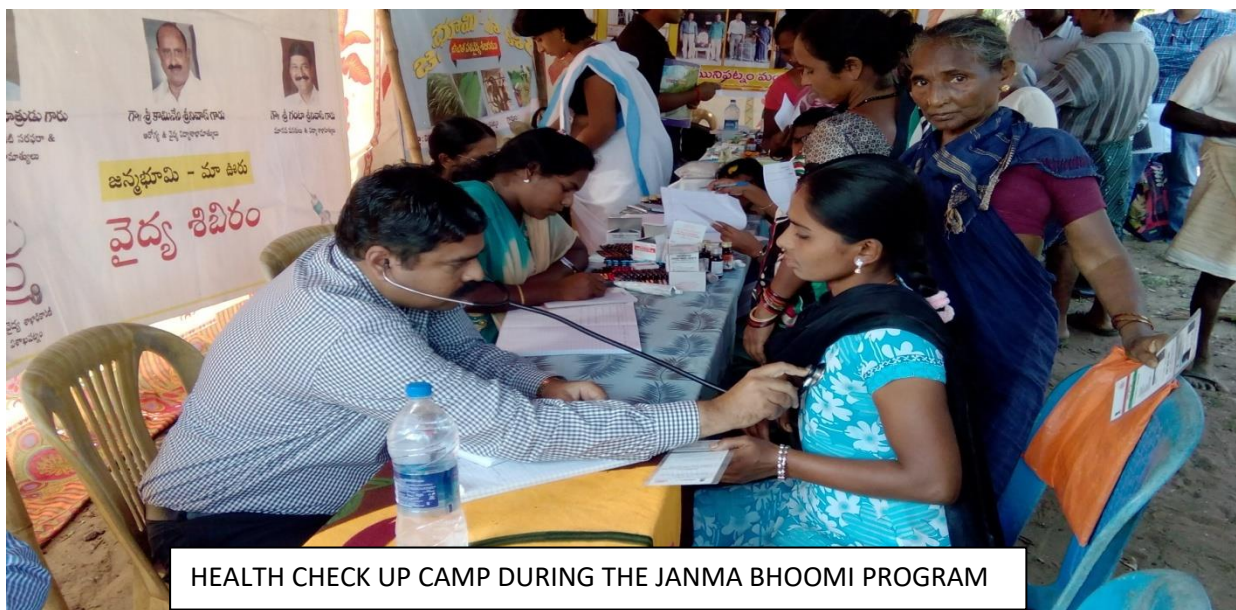




POST OFFICE



R.O PLANT



HEALTH CHECK UP CAMP DURING THE JANMA BHOOMI PROGRAM



VILLAGE HEAD AND GOVERNMENT PERSONNELS DURING THE PROGRAM

SOME OF THE ITEMS DONATED BY DIVIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VILLAGE.



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