

Analysis on Participation in Andhrapradesh State Legislative Assebly-2003 And 2004

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Received 2022 March 25; **Revised** 2022 April 28; **Accepted** 2022 May 15.

ABSTRACT

People can communicate and act on their interests as well as exercise their legal rights and obligations when they have a government composed of organizations, procedures, and mechanisms that allow them to do so. In the words of the World Bank, good governance is characterised by rule of law; participation; transparency; responsiveness; consensus orientation; equity and inclusion; economy; efficiency and effectiveness; and accountabilities. Being accountable to the public should be a hallmark of democratic government, given that people hold all of the power in a democracy. This is why the Andhra Pradesh state government's major plan for better governance is to combine knowledge, technology, and citizen-centricity. Their goal is to build committees and groups of experts who will be able to use their knowledge and best practises to aid in the reform and transformation processes.

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to improve the quality of life for its people, secure long-term social and economic growth, increase people's participation in development and government, and reduce poverty, the GoAP has set itself ambitious goals. Vision 2020 for Andhra Pradesh calls for the state to be the most prosperous, equitable, and high-quality place to live by the year 2020. Vision 2020 envisions the state's mission as being to:

- Eliminate poverty and provide assistance to the elderly, the disabled, and those in true need.
- facilitate learning and earning so that individuals can life fulfilling and productive lives.
- favour single-parent households for a more equitable society.
- make childhood enjoyable for children and provide them with the opportunities to reach their full potential.
- females to assume their duties as equal partners in growth by empowering and assisting them.
- finance and build infrastructure that will allow individuals to reshape their own future.
- make agriculture grow and establish strong industries and service enterprises for farmers, entrepreneurs, and professionals.
- Improve the quality of your crops, goods, and services by utilising cutting-edge technology and innovation.
- protect the environment and make towns and cities healthy, clean, and comfortable places to live.
- simplify government, moralise it, hold people accountable, and make it more responsive. so that the people's voice and involvement in government are not diminished.

Andhra Pradesh Vision 2020 describes the state's development objectives and trajectory for the next two decades using national and international best practises. There is a list of the State's potential and resources, as well as the opportunities created by globalisation, liberalisation, and the information age. To "exploit" the sector and regional strengths and

advantages, it also identifies specific development engines. Jumpstarting growth with social justice is promoted as a way for raising the standard of living for all people. In order to build on existing strength, have a substantial effect, and take advantage of global trends, the growth engines are chosen according to an assessment of their regional and sectoral potential.

A new state role as a facilitator of economic growth is needed, even while Vision 2020 acknowledges that private sector investment will primarily generate growth engines. A shift in the role of the State Government is expected from one of economic control to one of facilitator and catalyst. Key areas in which the government can help spur economic growth are as follows:

- infrastructure that's tailored to your needs
- Regulatory deregulation or the introduction of new regulations that encourage investment and make doing business easier are also options.
- expanding education and training; and executing targeted and efficient advertising to sell the state's investment possibilities.
- With Vision 2020, Andhra Pradesh has a plan for growth- and people-centered governance.
- Priorities involve rededicating resources to high-priority development goals rather than wasteful spending in low-productive areas.
- Making governance participatory by removing it from the centre and involving the people.
- de-mystifying procedures and increasing Citizen-Government interface by adopting "electronic government," i.e. employing IT-based services.
- building a SMART government by improving accountability and transparency throughout the organisation and offering high-quality services that focus on the needs of the customers.
- consolidating government capacity, improving policymaking, and raising standards of service.
- assuring that the Central Government is persuaded to start regulatory and other reforms.

The implementation of the SMART agenda is expected to bring to significant improvements in Andhra Pradesh's chances for human development and poverty alleviation in terms of government efficiency and effectiveness.

2. ANDHRA PRADESH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

There were 294 seats in Andhra Pradesh until it was divided into two states in 2014: Andhra Pradesh (with 175 seats) and Telangana (with 119).

2.1 National level representation

Lok Sabha delegation

Andhra Pradesh has a sizable presence in Parliament thanks to its 25 Lok Sabha representatives. Each party in India's parliament has three of the 25 available seats, and YuvajanaSramikaRythu Congress Party enjoys an overwhelming 22-seat majority.

Rajya Sabha delegation

The Rajya Sabha is composed of members nominated by the Indian parliament's two houses. Six Rajyasabha seats have gone to the YSRCP from states where it holds a majority of seats.

2.2 State level representations

Legislative Assembly

State legislature in Andhra Pradesh is composed of 175 members. Each of the state's 175 Assembly Constituencies elects its representatives by declaring the candidate with the most votes elected in that district. A total of merely 20 seats were up for grabs in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Elections 2019, with three going to independent candidates.

Legislative Council

Those nominated by political parties or social organisations may join the Legislative Council along with those elected by the Assembly. The Legislative Council has fewer powers than the Assembly. As of right now, there are 58 members serving on the Legislative Council.

3. HISTORY OF ELECTIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh's first general elections, with 249 representatives representing 26 districts, took place in 1956. The Andhra Pradesh State Legislative Assembly has 294 members representing 23 districts in 2009. Despite the fact that Andhra Pradesh has had a Legislative Council since 1958, the state legislature remained unicameral until March 2007, when it was reinstated and elections were held for its seats in accordance with The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Bill, 2004.. From 1956 to 1958, the state legislature of Andhra Pradesh was a unicameral body.

Main political parties

YSR Congress Party (YSRCP), Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Jana Sena Party (JSP), Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPIM).

Lok Sabha elections

India has had 15 Lok Sabha elections since its independence in 1951. These are the Andhra Pradesh elections that were held. Andhra Pradesh became a state after joining forces with Telugu-speaking Madras following the 1951 general election.

Table 1: Lok Sabha elections

Year	Lok Sabha Election	Winning Party/Coalition
1952	1st Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress
1957	2nd Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress
1962	3rd Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress
1967	4th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress
1971	5th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress

1977	6th Lok Sabha	Total: 42. Indian National Congress: 41/42. Janata Party: 1 (Sanjiva Reddy)
1980	7th Lok Sabha	Total: 42. Congress (Indira): 42/42
1984	8th Lok Sabha	Telugu Desam Party - 27/42; INC-11, CPI-1, CPM-1, BJP-1, MIM-1
1989	9th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress - 39/42. (MIM-1, TDP-2)
1991	10th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress; INC-25, (TDP-14/CPI-1/CPM-1), MIM-1
1996	11th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress; INC-22, (TDP-16/CPI-2/CPM-1), MIM-1
1998	12th Lok Sabha	Indian National Congress; INC-21, TDP-12, BJP-4, MIM-1
1999	13th Lok Sabha	National Democratic Alliance (TDP-29/BJP-7), INC-5, MIM-1
2004	14th Lok Sabha	United Progressive Alliance (INC-29/TRS-5/CPI-1,CPM-1), TDP-5, MIM-1
2009	15th Lok Sabha	United Progressive Alliance (INC-33), (TDP-6/TRS-2), MIM-1

In 2014, Andhra Pradesh (Total 42) was bifurcated into Telangana (17) and Andhra Pradesh (25) states. (TRS won 11 out of 17 in Telangana.)

4. PERFORMANCE DESPITE ODDS - AP MODEL

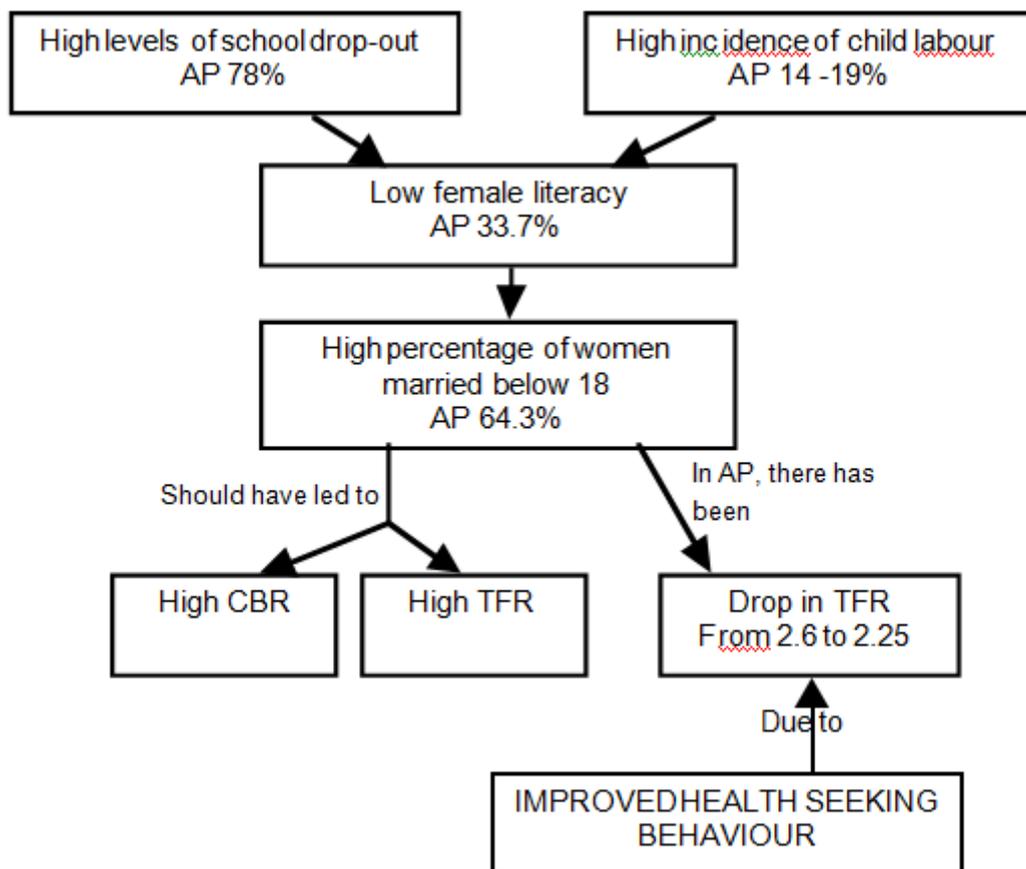


Fig 4.1: AP Model Performance despite odds

Success Ingredients

- A well-defined policy that spelled out the rules.
- A focus on delivering "value-added service delivery" instead than just dealing with the population issue on its own.
- Delivery of services with new ideas.
- Politicians taking responsibility for the cause and disseminating it all the way down through the ranks.
- Commitment on the part of bureaucrats to translate goals into projects and to set up management procedures and processes to assure seamless attainment of desired results.
- Other programmes geared at empowering women, such as the Total Literacy Campaign and the women's thrift and credit organisations, gave women the financial freedom and self-reliance they so sorely needed.

2. Best Practices in School Education

A. ChaduvulaPanduga

The Strategy

When combined, universal primary education and adult education will lead to education for everyone, according to the

state government's plan.

In line with Vision 2020's plans for universal enrollment, retention, and quality in elementary education by 2005, the education agenda has these three primary goals: universality, retention, and quality. With this concept, all resources can be mobilised while also decentralising authority over educational resources and procedures to civil society organisations. teacher, parent, and community member representative bodies at appropriate levels of government and civil society organisations The policy acknowledges that only by working together with all stakeholders can the problem of UEE be met.

I. ChaduvulaPanduga (Festival of Education)

Eliminating child labour was cited by the Andhra Pradesh government in its Vision 2020 strategy as one way to improve the state's educational outcomes. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in August 2000 calling for the end of child labour by the year 2004 to underscore the State's commitment. In the same year, the School Education Department and the Labour Department were given responsibilities for tackling the issue of child labour. Since then, there have been significant attempts to attain this goal, including raising awareness among all segments of society, enforcing criminal penalties against child labour violators, and providing the necessary resources for rehabilitating child labourers.

As a result of this, from August 2-11, 2002, an innovative programme dubbed "ChaduvulaPanduga" was put in place. ChaduvulaPanduga aims to alter the school climate and encourage students to attend classes. It's a crusade to end child labour and make education available to everyone.

Objectives of ChaduvulaPanduga

- Children who aren't already attending school are given a tour of the facility.
- knowing what balamitra-s look like (people who motivate students to come to school).
- Getting students to appreciate how much they like going to school.
- Ensure that all pupils who attend school are happy and complete their education.
- Making parents active participants in all school-related activities.
- Getting the school into the holiday spirit.
- Making students responsible for their own work by delegating responsibilities to them.

ChaduvulaPanduga I (August 2-11, 2002)

Before ChaduvulaPanduga (as on 31.07.2002):

Total No. of children in the age group of 6-15 years:	1,57,56,212
Total No. of in-school children:	1,45,62,891
Total No. of out of school children:	11,93,321

Non-starters and dropouts are two types of out-of-school youth. GoAP views every unschooled child as a child labourer, and believes that "school is the correct place for the child, not employment."

Activities organised under ChaduvulaPanduga



Campaigns for literacy, community mobilisation, and education of parents and employers of child labourersorganising village gatherings in schools, participating in numerous debates on ChaduvulaPanduga, and disseminating the results of their labour.

Swayam Sewaks and volunteers from the village's young and retired residents create the BalamitraMandali, which organises volunteers and Swayam Sewaks.

The planting of seedlings on school grounds, as well as the implementation of environmental-friendly initiatives.

Organizing medical examination with the assistance of non-profit organizations/government health care facilities/private physicians.

By holding daytime bridge lessons wherever there are at least ten kid labourers outside the school.

The gathering of opinions on education from parents, students, and teachers through meetings and discussions.

Assuring proper use of provided materials such as display kits, TVs, VCPs, cassettes, library books, etc.

Identifying and fining employers who use underage labour. The release of these child labourers and assistance in their enrollment in residential and non-residential camps.

Giving the money to Vidya Nidhi so that it might be used to improve schools.

CONCLUSION

As of May of that year, the Andhra Pradesh government, led by the Chief Minister, had established a State-Level Water Conservation Mission. Members of this mission include well-known figures from throughout the country who work on water-related issues and ensure that appropriate, cost-effective, and long-term solutions for water conservation and use are promoted in the state. Mission: Develop a clear vision and strategy for water conservation, produce a time-bound action plan, and guarantee convergence of plans and programmes of various agencies working directly or indirectly on water conservation and utilisation. The mission of the Water Conservation Agency is to achieve this.The Mission is working on a massive 10-year plan. Founded in 1997, the organization's mission is to revitalise all blighted and wastelands (treating 100 lakh hectares). Degraded and waste land has already been cleaned on 32.20 lakh hectares by the Rural Development Department's 8574 watershed committees, while degraded forest land has also been treated on 16.82 lakh hectares by the Forest Department's 6726 Vana SamrakhanaSamithis (VSSs).

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