



Activity Sheet 9

India: Andhra Pradesh economic restructuring project - Case Study #2 a

Purpose

The purpose of this activity is to deepen participants' knowledge of the features of an effective rural transport project. This activity provides participants with an opportunity to compare and contrast the results from the Andhra Pradesh project, with their own country situations and experiences.

A summary of the key lessons are summarised on the sheet attached.

Group Activity

1. Read the case study sheet provided (pages 2 - 3).
2. Drawing on the lessons from the case study discuss:
 - A. *How do the results from the India case study compare with the experiences of rural roads projects in your country - in terms of similarities and differences?*
 - B. *What are the reasons for the similarities and differences?*
3. Note your similarities and differences, and reasons, on a flipchart.
4. Elect a person to present your findings to the plenary.



Results of the India: Andhra Pradesh economic restructuring project

The results of the project are summarised below.

1. Rural Access

Rural access was improved in the following ways:

- 2,900 km seasonal rural roads upgraded to all-weather roads (paved)
- 72 major bridges constructed
- Maintenance of core rural road networks
- Technical assistance to Panchyat Raj Engineering Department (PRED).

The percentage of roads in good condition increased from 30% at the start of the project to 85% by the end of the project.

2. Surge in economic activity

The following factors improved: -

Factor	Increased by:-
Av. household income	20%
Ownership refrigerators	200%
Ownership televisions	35%
Ownership telephones	500%
No. of bank account holders	5 fold
Bank deposits	2 fold
Bank loans	15 times
Av. wage rate	Rs15/day
Extra work days available/ month for labourers	2 days

[Be aware of the attribution issues – the range of factors affecting economic activity]



3. Agriculture

The promotion of agriculture reduced poverty and produced the following results:

- Cash crops now grown in areas that were previously isolated
- Spoilage of perishable agricultural products decreased
- Average yield/ paddy increased
- Farmers receive 1 extra rupee/kg cereals sold because of direct access to markets and bypassing intermediaries
- Price agricultural land increased by 30–50%,

4. Education

Education improved in the following ways:

- Enrolment of girls & boys in primary + secondary schools increased by 50%
- Additional schools established in 50% villages
- Schools function because teachers can travel more easily to the schools.

5. Health

The improvement to health included:

- 50% health centres have more doctors & nurses
- More female patients & children using health services
- Pregnant women, emergency care patients, & everyday patients arrived at health centres sooner and received medical care faster.

Policy and strategy results included:

- Andhra Pradesh adopted a policy framework that defines how to prioritize investment fund maintenance.
- Least-cost engineering solutions optimized cost effectiveness, e.g., gravel roads were cost-effective solutions for low-traffic roads.
- Computerized system formulates annual maintenance plans for the core network.