

CHAPTER 3.0: METHOD AND APPROACH

The methodology and approach of the research adopted was to ensure that the proposed reform for ground water governance fulfils most of the characteristics of good governance.

- Two case studies were taken up for two identified areas. One in the State of Andhra Pradesh where Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater Systems (APFAMGS) programme is implemented by FAO in association with State Government, local bodies & farmers and other in the State of Maharashtra by Hivare Bazar where ground water development and management is done in participatory approach involving NGOs, Water User Groups (WUGs), Pani Panchayat etc. Ground Water Survey & Development Agency (GSDA), Government of Maharashtra has also played key role in reforming ground water related legislations in Maharashtra.
- A literature review was carried out to understand the need and purpose along with the approach and outcome of APFAMGS programme and ground water governance in Maharashtra.
- Based on the review of literature a questioner at appendix-1 & appendix-2 was developed for different stakeholders such as FAO, State Government/ local bodies and farmers respectively on implementation of programme, its strengths and constrained faced during the implementation. The success and adoptability of the programme and net effect on ground water governance was studied through interaction with farmers and implementing agencies.
- The collected data is compiled and analyzed in the perspective of success indicators. An institutional set-up that ensures good governance usually has the following features:

- i. **Participation:** All men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Such broad participation is built in the institutional arrangement.
- ii. **Rule of Law:** Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially.
- iii. **Transparency:** Transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them.
- iv. **Responsiveness:** Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders.
- v. **Consensus Orientation:** Good governance mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interests of the group and where possible, on policies and procedures.
- vi. **Equity:** All men and women have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.
- vii. **Effectiveness and Efficiency:** Processes and institutions produce results that make the best use of resources.
- viii. **Accountability:** Decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organisations are accountable to the public, as well as to the institutional stakeholders. This accountability differs depending on the organisation and whether the decision is internal or external to an organisation.
- ix. **Strategic Vision:** Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an

understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.

Based on the analysis of data, conclusions and recommendations were drawn.