

Student Study Project
on
A STUDY ON TELANGANA WELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the present work titled “A STUDY ON TELANGANAWELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES” is the bonafide work of Ayesha, Barigala Chandra Shekar, B Naresh, Boddu Mahesh, Bolgam Bhargavi, Bolgam Naresh under the supervision of Vijay Kumar PVS Asst. Prof of Political Science, Dr. BRR Government Degree College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other University for the award of any Degree.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled “**A STUDY ON TELANGANAWELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES**” were originally carried out by us under the supervisor of Vijay Kumar PVS Asst. Prof. of Political Science, Dr. BRR Government College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university for the award of Degree.

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A STUDY ON TELANGANA WELFARE SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

Telangana State Profile

Telangana is the 29th state of India, formed on the 2nd of June 2014. The state has an area of 1, 12,077 Sq. Km. and has a population of 3, 50, 03,674. The Telangana region was part of the Hyderabad state from Sept 17th 1948 to Nov 1st 1956, until it was merged with Andhra state to form the Andhra Pradesh state.

After decades of movement for a separate State, Telangana was created by passing the AP State Reorganization Bill in both houses of Parliament. Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in the North, Karnataka in the West and Andhra Pradesh in the South and East directions. Major cities of the state include Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Khammam and Karimnagar

Capital City	Hyderabad
Area	112,077 Sq. Kms.
Districts	33
Revenue Divisions	74
Towns	141
Municipal Corporations	13
Municipalities	128
Zilla Praja Parishads	32
Mandal Praja Parishads	539
Gram Panchayats	12,765
Revenue Mandals	593
Revenue Villages (as per Census, 2011)	10,434
Inhabited Villages (as per Census, 2011)	9,834
Un-inhabited Villages (as per Census, 2011)	600
Households	83.04 Lakhs
Household size	4
Population	350.04 Lakhs
Male	176.12 Lakhs
Female	173.92 Lakhs
Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	988 Ratio
Density of Population	312 per Sq. Km
Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	13.58 Rate
Rural Population	213.95 Lakhs
Rural Population Male	107.05 Lakhs
Rural Population Female	106.90 Lakhs
Rural Population Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	999 Ratio

Rural to Total Population	61.12%
Urban Population	136.09 Lakhs
Urban Population Male	69.07 Lakhs
Urban Population Female	67.02 Lakhs
Urban Population Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	970 Ratio
Urban to Total Population	38.88%
SC Population	54.09 Lakhs
SC Population Male	26.93 Lakhs
SC Population Female	27.16 Lakhs
ST Population	31.78 Lakhs
ST Population Male	16.08 Lakhs
ST Population Female	15.70 Lakhs
Child Population (0-6 years)	38.99 Lakhs
Child Population (0-6 years) Male	20.18Lakhs
Child Population (0-6 years) Female	18.81 Lakhs
Child to Total Population	11.14%
Child Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)	932 Ratio
Literates	206.97 Lakhs
Literates Male	117.02 Lakhs
Literates Female	89.05 Lakhs
Literacy Rate	66.54%
Literacy Rate Male	75.04%
Literacy Rate Female	57.99%
Total Workers	163.42 Lakhs
Main Workers	137.20 Lakhs
Marginal Workers	26.22 Lakhs
Members of Parliament (MPs)	17
Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)	120
Member of Legislative Council (MLCs)	40
Towns (Statutory)	136

Welfare

According to **Investopedia** Welfare “refers to government-sponsored assistance programs for individuals and families in need, including programs as health care assistance, food stamps, and unemployment compensation”¹¹

According to **Merriam-Webster** Welfare is “relating to, or concerned with welfare and especially with improvement of the welfare of disadvantaged social groups”.

Welfare is the organized efforts of government agencies that grant aid to the poor, the unemployed, etc.... Government welfare is primarily aimed towards people with little to no income, the elderly, and the disabled. Welfare can be in the form of grants, food stamps, vouchers, Medicaid, health care, and housing assistance. The benefits available to an

individual vary by state. Eligibility is determined based on factors surrounding the person's financial status and how it relates to the minimum acceptable levels within a particular state. The factors involved can include the size of the family unit, current income levels, or an assessed disability

Welfare refers to a range of government programs that provide financial or other aid to individuals or groups who cannot support themselves. Welfare programs are typically funded by taxpayers and allow people to cope with financial stress during rough periods of their lives. In most cases, people who use welfare will receive a biweekly or monthly payment. The goals of welfare vary, as it looks to promote the pursuance of work, education, or, in some instances, a better standard of living.

Accordingly, welfare denotes the range of government programs providing financial or other assistance to individuals or societal groups who cannot support themselves. Qualification for benefits depends upon several factors, including family size and income levels.

Key takeaways

- Welfare refers to government-sponsored assistance programs for individuals and families in need, including programs as health care assistance, food stamps, and unemployment compensation.
- Welfare programs are typically funded through taxation.
- Eligibility for benefits is based on a number of factors, including income levels and family size.
- Welfare beneficiaries usually receive a biweekly or monthly payment in the form of food stamps, vouchers, or even direct payments.

Scope of the Study

The present study examines the various aspects of Welfare schemes of Telangana: A study of welfare schemes in Telangana. Women policy and programmes being implemented by centre and state government at the district level in Haryana in particular with special reference to the women welfare.

Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To examine various welfare schemes of Telangana Government for the welfare of poor people.
2. To identify the reasons for ineffective implementation of welfare schemes for weaker sections.
3. To make an assessment of awareness level of beneficiaries regarding schemes and programmes for weaker section welfare.

Research Methodology

During of the course of the study, information required was obtained through a variety of sources, which can be grouped under the following heads: the present research study has been confined to analyse the social welfare policy, schemes and programs due to lack of information and publicity

Primary Data

The primary data has been collected through interview schedule which was served to selected respondents and the officials. The information weathered includes the views of beneficiaries on different aspects of the research problems.

Secondary Data

For the collection of secondary data following sources have been used:

1. Annual Report of Planning Commission.
2. Annual Report of Finance and Development Corporation, Telangana.
3. Statistical Abstract of Telangana.
4. Unpublished Records of Welfare Department at State and District Level.
5. Various Reports, Books, Journals, New Papers, published and unpublished studies conducted by different agencies and researches.

Review of Literature

Review of literature is an essential aspect for the planning of a study, the objective of which is to justify the rationale behind a study. It provides an overview of historical perspective, development, deviations and departures of research on that area and also guides to identify the methods appropriate to the problem under investigation. Therefore literature review is a valuable guide in defining the problem, recognizing its significance, suggesting and promoting data gathering devices, selecting appropriate study design and sources of data. This helps to sharpen the understanding of the problem and provides a background for the research study. Hence review of literature forms an inevitable part of any research study.

L.C. Jain (1981) concluded that implementation of various strategies adopted for anti-poverty programmes have been implemented in such a way that they seem to be rather anti-people. He found complete mismatch between ideas and the institutions created to translate them into reality as local approach was not followed.

Paul and Subramania (1982) analysed while studying implementation of various development programmes, suggested that careful attention to programme strategy which aim at structural changes in society and effective implementation.

R.B. Mandal (1981) attributed failure to a big gap between programmes and their execution. Many studies have emphasised the need of grass root planning and involvement of locals in planning and implementation.

M BapujiKanishka (1993) study 'Tribal Development' is a micro level analysis of the dynamics of tribal development administration at the grass-root level. Its analysis of the delivery system of tribal development institutions provides useful clues to understand the problem with the development administration in these areas. This study also suggests what institutional alternatives should be developed to carry out the task of tribal development more successfully. The study tries to provide answer to the question: "who should be blamed for the development stagnation of the tribal societies and what should be done to remove this stagnation?" This research study was done in the district of Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh with focus on major components of tribal development administration in the district. The study tries to assess the suitability of these institutional instrumentalities: The Tribal Development Blocks, 118 Integrated Tribal Development Agency and the Girijan Cooperative Development Corporation by focusing upon their structural characteristics, operational and delivery process, and their impact on the targeted group.

Telangana welfare programmes

Dalita Bhandu

The Telangana Government has recently embarked on a magnanimous journey to solve the issues and problems faced by the Dalits in the State with the introduction of 'Dalit Bandhu Scheme'. The scheme provides a one-time grant of Rs. 10, 00,000/- to the beneficiaries thereby instilling a sense of financial security and hope for a better future. The Telangana Government will handhold the beneficiaries for judiciously utilising the financial assistance. Hon'ble CM Sri K. Chandrashekar Rao formally launched the Dalit Bandhu scheme in Shalapally of the Huzurabad Assembly constituency in Karimnagar District on 16th August 2021.



Dharani Government of Telangana intends to establish and manage a new Integrated Land Records Management System ("Dharani") that combines Land administration and Registration services which serves as a single source of truth for all land parcels and discharge all land related functions in an integrated, efficient and effective manner with all actions on a near real time basis. Dharani also provides GIS system which provides visual representation of the land record data.



Kanti Velugu

The State Government has embarked on a Noble Project of achieving “avoidable blindness-free” status by conducting a Comprehensive and Universal Eye Screening for the entire population of the State under the title 'Kanti Velugu'. The Programme launched on 15th August, 2018.



'Rythu Bandhu' Scheme

To enhance agriculture productivity and income to the farmers besides breaking the vicious cycle of rural indebtedness Agriculture Investment Support Scheme, popularly known as Rythu Bandhu is introduced from the year 2018-19 Kharif season to take care of initial investment needs of every farmer. Investment Support for Agriculture and Horticulture crops is being provided by way of grant of Rs. 5,000 per acre per season for purchase of inputs like Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Labour and other investments twice a year, for Rabi (Yasangi) and Kharif (Rainy) seasons. This is a first direct farmer investment support scheme in India, where the cash is paid directly.



KCR Kit

The state government has launched KCR Kit Scheme for pregnant women. Pregnant women can utilize this scheme for maximum 2 deliveries. Women who give birth at a government hospital can utilize this scheme. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all the necessary items for pregnant women and the newborn baby. Under this scheme, pregnant women will be provided with financial assistance of Rs. 12,000 in three phases. In case of a baby girl, an

additional Rs. 1000 will be given by the government. KCR Kit contains Baby oil, Soaps useful for mother and child, Mosquito net, Dresses, Handbag, Toys for child, Diapers, Powder, Shampoo, Sarees, Towel and Napkins, Baby bed.



Mission Kakatiya

A flagship programme of the government aimed at restoring around 46,000 tanks in five years to provide irrigation source to about 25 lakh acres spending Rs 22,000 crore. As of February, 2017, restoration work has been started for nearly 20,000 tanks and works have been completed for about 5,000 tanks. Government of Telangana has sanctioned more than Rs. 4,600 crore for this initiative in 2015-16 and 2016-17 budgets. As part of the Mission, activities like desiltation, repairing damaged sluices and weirs, restoring dilapidated tank bunds, stone revetments and plugging seepages are carried out.

Mission Kakatiya is aimed at improving the ground water table, reducing the power consumption by farm sector, getting higher yields, spurring the growth of livestock and rejuvenating rural economy on a whole. As per the ICRISAT study, application of silt on farm fields resulted in savings ranging from Rs 2,500 to Rs 3,750 on fertilisers and pesticides. And the yield of cotton increased by 1,000 kgs per hectare.



Mission Bhagiratha

Under the Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project, a mammoth 1.30 lakh km stretch of pipelines would be laid to quench the thirst of Telangana towns and villages apart from providing water for the industrial needs. For this project, surface water of perennial rivers and major reservoirs would be utilised as a raw water source. Taken up with an estimated cost of Rs 35,000 crore, Mission Bhagiratha is intended to ensure that no female member of a household would need to walk miles to carry a pot of water. Under this flagship programme, it is conceived to provide 100 litres per capita per day (LPCD) treated and piped water to every household in rural areas, 135 LPCD in municipalities and 150 LPCD in municipal corporations. This pioneering scheme has been commended by the Government of India for other States to emulate.



Haritha Haram

Telangana Ku Haritha Haaram, a flagship programme of the Telangana Government envisages to increase the present 24% tree cover in the State to 33% of the total geographical area of the State. The thrust areas to achieve the above are two-fold; one, initiatives in notified forest areas, and the other, initiatives in areas outside the notified forest areas.



Kalyana Lakshmi/ Shaadi Mubarak

To alleviate financial distress of SC/ST and minority families, Government decided to sanction a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 1, 00,116 at the time of marriage for brides who are residents of Telangana State. Accordingly, Kalyana Lakshmi and Shaadi Mubaarak Schemes have been introduced with effect from October 2, 2014 for unmarried girls, who have completed 18 years of age at the time of marriage and whose parental income does not exceed Rs. 2 lakh per annum.



Arogya Lakshmi

Telangana government provides one nutritious meal every day to pregnant and lactating women and children below the age of six through Anganwadi centres. The scheme was launched officially on January 1, 2015 by Honourable Chief Minister Sri K. Chandrashekar Rao.

For the women, 200 ml of milk for 25 days a month and one egg each day will be given with meal. Children, aged between seven months and three years are provided with 16 eggs a month in addition to a 2.5 kg food packet. For children aged between 3 and six years, one egg

a day in addition to rice, dal, vegetables and snacks is supplied.

A total 18,96,844 lactating mothers, 5,18,215 infants and 21,58,479 pregnant women were covered under the scheme expending Rs 627.96 crore in the past year. The quantity of food items supplied under the scheme has also been increased across all the categories.



Aasara pensions

As a part of its welfare measures and social safety net strategy, the Telangana government has introduced the “Aasara” pensions, with a view to ensure secured life with dignity for all the poor.

‘Aasara’ pension scheme is meant to protect the most vulnerable sections of society in particular the old and infirm, people with HIV-AIDS, widows, incapacitated weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood with growing age, in order to support their day to day minimum needs required to lead a life of dignity and social security.

The Telangana Government introduced “Aasara” - a new Pension scheme - enhancing the monthly pension from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 for the old aged, widows, weavers, toddy tappers and AIDS patients and Rs. 500 to Rs. 1500 for disabled persons.

From 2020-21 the government is providing Aasara pension of Rs. 2,016 to senior citizens, widows, beedi workers, filaria victims, single women, handloom weavers, toddy tappers and AIDS victims, and Rs. 3,016 for disabled pensions.



Housing for the poor

This hallmark initiative of the Telangana government is intended to provide quality and respectable housing to the poor. The ‘housing for the poor’ plan provides for two and three storied buildings with the 2 BHK flats in Hyderabad and other urban areas while they are to be built as independent houses in rural areas. A pilot has been taken up at IDH Colony in Bhoiguda, Secunderabad. As many as 396 units - with each comprising of two bedrooms, hall and kitchen - are being constructed in 32 blocks of G+2 on 580 square yards at a cost of Rs 37 crore at 7.9 lakh per each flat.



Land distribution to Dalits

Another significant welfare scheme of the government that provides 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their sustained livelihood. Government distributed 2,524 acres of land to 959 Dalits spending Rs 94 crore in the first year.



Rice distribution

A whopping 87.57 lakh eligible families, approximately 2,86,00,000 (two crore eighty six lakh) beneficiaries, are being supplied rice from 1st January, 2015 at 6 kgs per person at Re. 1 per kg without any ceiling on the number of members in the family. More than 1.80 lakh MT of rice per month would be required for this purpose. Rs. 1,597 was being spent on the subsidy. To arrive at the eligibility of the BPL families, the family income limit in rural areas has been increased to Rs. 1.50 lakh and in urban areas to Rs. 2 lakh. The land ceiling has also been increased to 3.5 acres of wet land and 7.5 acres of dry land.

Government started supplying superfine rice, or Sanna Biyyam, to schools and hostels benefitting 56 lakh students annually with an additional outlay of Rs 120 crore. More than 12,500 MT of rice is being distributed for the purpose.



Strengthening security apparatus

To safeguard and secure the lives of its citizens, the Telangana Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 271 crore for the purchase of 4,433 vehicles for Hyderabad and Cyberabad Police. Out of these, 3,883 vehicles equipped with modern technology have already been purchased. The number of new vehicles provided to the remaining districts in the State is 550. Additionally, 1500 motor cycles have been provided to Cyberabad Police to respond

within 10 minutes of receiving a complaint or call. State government has allocated a monthly amount of Rs.75, 000, Rs.50, 000 and Rs.25, 000 to each police station in the city, district headquarters and villages, respectively.

The Government has taken up CCTV project under which one lakh CCTV cameras are planned to be installed in 2015-16 in Hyderabad city. All these cameras will be connected to the proposed Command and Control Centre.



SHE Teams

Keeping rising incidents of crime against women in mind, the Telangana government has constituted a seven member committee headed by IAS officer Poonam Malakondaiah to advise it on the measures to be taken for the safety and security of women and girls. The committee submitted its report with 77 recommendations. Forming SHE teams is one of them.

The teams keep tab on the eve-teasers and stalkers in crowded places. Initially set up in Hyderabad and Cyberabad police Commissionerates, they were expanded to all the Telangana districts on 1 April following the encouraging results.



Sheep distribution

This scheme gave a quantum jump to the rural economy and is designed for the upliftment of Yadava/Golla/Kuruma families who are approximately 4 lakhs in the state. Provision of financial support to these skilled families for rearing sheep on a large scale will facilitate not only their economic development but also facilitate production of sufficient meat in the state. It is also targeted to make Telangana a hub for meat export in near future. The traditional shepherd families will be supported with the supply of (20+1) sheep on 75% subsidy with a total project outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores.



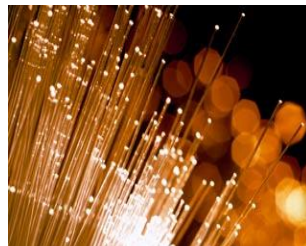
Soft NET

Society for Telangana Network is an initiative that provides quality education and training to identify groups who aim at achieving the last mile connectivity by utilizing the potential of Satellite Communications and Information Technology. SoFTNET uses GSAT 8 Satellite and telecasts four channels. T-SAT NIPUNA and T-SAT VIDYA cater to the distance learning, Agriculture Extension, Rural Development, Tele-Medicine and E-Governance requirements of the people of Telangana. SoFTNET has entered a fresh MoU with ISRO that came into effect from 28 September 2016. Apart from the launch of TS-Class programme, it also started coaching classes for TSPSC Group II Services aspirants. SoFTNET has also promoted digital and cashless payments through awareness videos.



TASK

A unique skill development initiative from IT, E&C Department aimed at improving the quality of graduates coming out of colleges by imparting industry-grade skill sets. More than 800 colleges have registered with TASK and over 1 lakh youth from across Telangana have been skilled since TASK's inception in June 2015. TASK has also bagged the prestigious SKOCH Platinum award for Revamping Skilling Initiatives for youth in Telangana.



T-Fiber

T-Fiber aims at creating a scalable, robust, resilient, secure and long-lasting digital infrastructure to deliver various services, applications, content from Government and service providers. With a state-of-the-art network infrastructure, it is designed to achieve the goal of 'Digital Telangana'. Affordable & reliable high-speed broadband connectivity is provided to every household, government and private institutions in Telangana. T-Fiber provides high-speed broadband connectivity to over 3.5 Cr. people and institutions in Telangana. T-Fiber will also form the basic platform for the provision of a number of services like e-governance, e-health, e-commerce, e-banking, video on demand, etc.



WE Hub - Women Entrepreneurs Hub

WE Hub is a start-up incubator exclusively for women entrepreneurs. Through WE Hub aims to support women entrepreneurs with innovative ideas, solutions and entities focusing on emerging areas in technology. WE Hub will also support under-explored / unexplored sectors along with the Service sector. The mandate and goal of WE Hub is to eliminate financial, societal and support barriers for women and help them succeed in their enterprises.

Conclusion

Government Telangana has a responsibility for the welfare of its citizens which can only be fulfilled by the provisions of adequate social welfare measures. In the case of a welfare state like India. It becomes more obligatory upon the Government to ensure that its people enjoy the basic conditions to attain standards of social welfare facilities as fundamental right irrespective of their race, religion, colour and political belief. Social differentiation with its attendant demarcation of groups and of status of individuals is very widespread feature of the human society.