



WELFARE PROGRAMMES IN TELANGANA STATE: A RESEARCH REVIEW

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Abstract

Telangana State Profile Founded on June 2, 2014, Telangana is the 29th state of India. Telangana's welfare measures have helped to improve the state in the short term, the study contends that integrated development planning, better governance, and transparent delivery methods are necessary for long-term socioeconomic transformation. The goal of this decadal study is to contribute to the larger conversation about welfare governance in India. Telangana Government is implementing many Welfare Schemes such as Rythu Bandhu, Kalyana Lakshmi and Shaadi Mubarak to provide financial support to farmers, women, and families. Additionally, Schemes like Mission Bhagiratha and Haritha Haram strive to offer access to clean drinking water and promote afforestation respectively. The lives of marginalized groups were greatly impacted by these programs, which also helped to lower poverty, increase access to healthcare and education, and improve rural residents' standard of living. The present study reviewed the decadal experience of welfare programmes in Telangana state.

Key words: *Telangana, Welfare, development, Poverty, Socio economic transformation.*

Introduction

Telangana's welfare measures have helped to improve the state in the short term, the study contends that integrated development planning, better governance, and transparent delivery methods are necessary for long-term socioeconomic transformation. Key policy recommendations to improve the long-term viability of welfare programs, guarantee equity, and fortify institutional structures are included in the study's conclusion. The goal of this decadal study is to contribute to the larger conversation about welfare governance in India.

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Telangana State Profile Founded on June 2, 2014, Telangana is the 29th state of India. The state is home to 3,50,03,674 people and covers an area of 1,12,077 square kilometers.

Prior to its merger with Andhra state to become the state of Andhra Pradesh, the Telangana region was a part of Hyderabad state from September 17, 1948, to November 1, 1956. The AP State Reorganization Bill was passed by both chambers of Parliament, creating Telangana after decades of advocacy for a distinct state. Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh to the north, Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south and east encircle Telangana.



Welfare is the coordinated efforts of government agencies that provide assistance to the unemployed, the destitute, etc. The elderly, the disabled, and those with little or no income are the main targets of government welfare. Grants, food stamps, Medicaid, vouchers, medical treatment, and housing support are examples of welfare. Each state has its own set of benefits. A person's eligibility is based on their financial situation and how it corresponds to the minimal permissible levels in a given state. Welfare refers to a variety of government programs that offer financial or other assistance to people or groups that are unable to support themselves. These considerations may include the size of the family unit, current income levels, or an evaluated handicap.

Research Methodology

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 Information.

A schedule of interviews with officials and chosen respondents was used to gather the primary data. Beneficiaries' opinions on several facets of the research issues are included in the data.

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 A review of the literature is a crucial part of organizing a study whose goal is to support the study's justification. It provides an overview of historical viewpoint, development, deviations and departures of study on that subject and also advises to select the approaches relevant to the problem under consideration. As a result, a literature review is a useful tool for defining the issue, appreciating its importance, recommending and endorsing data collection tools, and choosing suitable study designs and data sources. This aids in improving comprehension of the issue and gives the research study context. Hence review of literature becomes an inevitable aspect of each research work

According to L.C. Jain (1981), the numerous tactics used in antipoverty programs have been implemented in a way that appears to be very antipeople. Because the local approach was not used, he discovered a total mismatch between concepts and the institutions established to make them a reality. In their analysis of the execution of various development programs, Paul and Subramania (1982) recommended paying close attention to program strategies that aim for structural changes in society and effective implementation.

Failure was ascribed by R.B. Mandal (1981) to a significant disconnect between programs and their implementation. Numerous studies have emphasized the importance of local participation in planning and execution as well as grassroots planning.

The paper "Tribal Development" by M. Bapuji Kanishka (1993) provides a micro-level analysis of the dynamics of grassroots tribal development administration. Its examination of the tribal development institutions' delivery method offers helpful hints for comprehending the issue with these areas' development administration.



Welfare schemes in Telangana

Dharani

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. Additionally, Dharani offers a GIS system that shows the land record data visually.

Rythu Bandhu

"Rythu Bandhu" Plan To boost agriculture output and revenue to the farmers besides breaking the vicious cycle of rural indebtedness Agriculture Investment Support Scheme, popularly known as Rythu Bandhu is established 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 procurement of inputs like Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, Labour and other investments twice a year, for Rabi (Yasangi) and Kharif (Rainy) seasons. This is India's first direct farmer investment support program with direct cash payments.

KCR Kit

KCR Kit The state government has established KCR Kit Scheme for pregnant women. Pregnant ladies can apply this strategy for maximum 2 delivery. Women who give birth at a government hospital can employ this service. The major purpose of this project is to supply all the necessary items for pregnant women and the newborn baby. Pregnant mothers would receive three phases of cash help totaling Rs. 12,000 under this initiative. The government would provide an extra Rs. 1000 if the newborn is a female. The KCR Kit includes diapers, powder, shampoo, sarees, towels and napkins, baby beds, dresses, handbags, toys for children, baby oil, soaps that are beneficial for both mother and kid, and a mosquito net.

Mission Bhagiratha

Mission Bhagiratha As part of the Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project, a massive 1.30 lakh km of pipelines would be installed to provide water for industrial demands as well as to satisfy the thirst of Telangana towns and villages. Surface water from large reservoirs and perennial rivers would be used as a raw water source for this project.

Taken up with an estimated cost of Rs 35,000 crore, Mission Bhagiratha is meant to ensure that no female member of a home would need to go miles to carry a pot of water. The goal of this flagship program is to supply every home in rural regions with 100 liters per capita per day (LPCD) of piped and purified water, 135 LPCD in municipalities, and 150 LPCD in municipal corporations. The Indian government has praised this innovative program, urging other states to follow suit.

Shaadi Mubarak/Kalyana Lakshmi

Shaadi Mubarak/Kalyana Lakshmi The government decided to approve a one-time cash aid of Rs. 1,00,116 at the time of marriage for brides who are Telangana State citizens in order to ease the financial hardship of SC/ST and minority households. As a result, on October 2, 2014, the Kalyana Lakshmi and Shaadi Mubarak Schemes were implemented for single girls who were at least 18 years old at the time of marriage and whose parents' annual income did not exceed Rs. 2 lakh.



Asara Pension

Aasara pensions The Telangana government established the "Aasara" pensions as part of its welfare programs and social safety net policy in an effort to guarantee all impoverished people a stable existence with dignity. The "Aasara" pension plan is designed to support the most vulnerable members of society, including the elderly and sick, those living with HIV/AIDS, widows, disabled weavers, and toddy tappers who have lost their means of subsistence as they age.

Housing for Poor

Housing for the underprivileged The goal of this iconic Telangana government effort is to give the impoverished decent, decent accommodation. In Hyderabad and other urban areas, the "housing for the poor" plan calls for two and three-story structures with two-bedroom apartments, while in rural regions, they are to be constructed as separate homes. At IDH Colony in Bhoidguda, Secunderabad, a pilot program has been started. Up to 396 apartments with two bedrooms, a hall, and a kitchen are being built in 32 G+2 buildings on 580 square yards at a cost of Rs 37 crore, or 7.9 lakh each apartment.

Sheep distribution

This program, which aims to improve the lives of the roughly 4 lakh Yadava, Golla, and Kuruma families in the state, significantly boosted the rural economy. Giving these talented families financial assistance to raise sheep on a large scale will promote both their economic growth and the state's ability to produce enough meat. In the near future, Telangana is also intended to become a meat export powerhouse. With a total project cost of Rs. 5,000 crores, the traditional shepherd households will receive a supply of (20+1) sheep on a 75% subsidy.

TASK

TASK By teaching industry-grade skill sets, the IT, E&C Department's innovative skill development program aims to raise the caliber of graduates from universities. Since TASK's founding in June 2015, more than 800 universities have enrolled with it, and more than 1 lakh young people from all around Telangana have received training.

Additionally, TASK won the esteemed SKOCH Platinum award for revitalizing young skill-building initiatives in Telangana. T-Fiber T-Fiber seeks to provide a digital infrastructure that is scalable, strong, resilient, secure, and long-lasting in order to supply a variety of services, applications, and content from service providers and the government. It is intended to accomplish the objective of "Digital Telangana" with a cutting-edge network infrastructure.

Conclusion

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