

Presentation Outline:

- Constitutional Framework (DPSP)
- Overview of Telangana Welfare Approach
- Key Schemes by Category
- Link to DPSP
- Challenges and Impact
- Conclusion-

Directive Principles of State Policy:

- DPSP, in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of the Indian Constitution, direct states to promote welfare, social justice, and economic democracy, though non-justiciable.
- Core aim: Establish a welfare state with equal justice and free legal aid (Art. 39A).
- Inspired by Irish Constitution; focuses on Gandhian, socialist, and liberal principles.

Article 39: Directs States to secure:

- The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—
 - (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
 - (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
 - (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
 - (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
 - (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
 - (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.]

DSP & Welfare Policies:

- Art. 38: Minimize inequalities in income/status.
- Art. 39: Equal pay; prevent wealth concentration.
- Art. 41: Right to work, education, public assistance (unemployment, old age).
- Art. 40: Village panchayats.
- Art. 42: Just work conditions, maternity relief.
- Art. 47: Nutrition, living wage, public health.

Welfare Overview in Telangana

- Formed in 2014.
- "targeted welfare" for farmers, women, elderly, handicapped and marginalized groups via direct benefit transfers.
- Flagship model: Ambitious welfare schemes post-2014, improving financial inclusion and rural livelihoods.
- Budget focus: Pensions, health, housing, agriculture & animal husbandry.
- Kutumba Samagra Survey

Telangana: Population Diversity

- Total Population 3.55 Crores
- Scheduled Castes (SC): 54.09 Lakhs (15.41%)
- Scheduled Tribes (ST): 31.78 Lakhs (9.06%)
- Backward Classes (BC): 175.50 Lakhs (50.00%)
- Minorities (Total): 50.07 Lakhs (14.24%)
- Others (Unreserved/General): 39.56 Lakhs (11.29%)

Administrative Framework

- Line departments - Agriculture, Welfare Departments (SC,ST, Minority Women & Child Welfare), Rural Development
- Local bodies (Gram Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies)
- Dedicated welfare corporations (SC, ST, BC, Minority, Women Finance)
- Digital platforms for disbursement of benefits (DBT, Aadhaar seeding)

Delivery Mechanism:

- Identification (ration cards, Adhaar Cards, socio-economic surveys like Kutumba Samagra Survey, Physical inspections)
- Benefit transfer (bank accounts, digital payments epass scholarships, kalyan Lakshmi, Shaadi mubarak)
- Last-mile delivery (Departments, anganwadis, fair price shops, SHG's, Hostels & Residential Schools)
- Grievance redressal systems

Types of Welfare Interventions:

- **a) Income Support**
 - Cash transfers (Aasara/ Cheyutha pensions, farmer support)
 - Conditional / unconditional transfers
- **b) In-Kind Support**
 - Food grains (PDS)
- Nutrition (midday meals, anganwadi services)
 - Housing
- **c) Service-Based Welfare**
 - Healthcare (insurance, free treatment- Rajiv Arogyasri)
 - Education -scholarships (Pre-matric, Post Matric; Best Available Schools; Overseas Education grants; residential schools)
- **d) Livelihood & Empowerment**
 - Skill development – Skill Mission
 - SHGs and credit access – Mahalakshmi Bank
 - Self-employment support – EGMM; Bank linked finance support for SE

Welfare Schemes through Welfare Departments

Category	SC -(54/15.45%)		ST -(32/9.14%)		BC-(200/56.36%)		MW -(50/14.27%)	
	No.	Students/ Cost Cr	No.	Students/ ost Cr	No.	Students/ Cost Cr	No.	Students/ ost Cr
Residential Schools	238	135760	91	56760	33	1,42,080	205	
R. Junior Colleges	238	19440	23	7196	261	44,800	204	1,34,265
Degree Colleges	30	24,360	23	14960	2	28,600		
Mini Gurukulam			29	4350				
BAS	41513	27.03		6000				
HPS	1097	12.62		20+160				
Centre for Excellence		100		100		100		
Hostels	847	84,500	296	44000	703	72,800		
Pre-Mat Scholarships	42813	27.105	296					
Post_Mat Scholarships	1,21,149	4268	100000	250	6,04,032	745.12		
OverSeas Grant	281	35.5	100	20	300	70	200	
Financial Assistance	1,44,809	2594.24					2,11,863	756
Kalyan lakshmi	12679	127	16,000	160	70,792		20,667	206

Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare:

Scheme	Description	Beneficiaries	DPSP Link
Rythu Bandhu/Bharosa	Investment support (₹5,000/acre twice yearly); loan waivers.	Farmers	Art. 47 (livelihood), Art. 48 (agriculture).
Rythu Bima	Crop insurance.	Farmers	Art. 41 (work security).

Rythu Bharosa:

- Launched: May 2018 by CM K. Chandrashekar Rao; ₹12,000 Cr budget. (50 lakh Farmers) as Rythu Bandhu
- Original: ₹5,000/acre/season (Rabi & Kharif); total ₹10,000/year; no upper limit.
- Updates: Rythu Bharosa (2024-25): ₹7,500-₹12,000/acre/year, includes tenants/orphan croppers; ₹9,000 Cr released June 2025 (70.0 lakh farmers).
 - Provides upfront cash for inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor) to break debt cycles and boost productivity.
 - Targets small/marginal farmers (55% of Telangana's population agriculture-dependent).
 - First direct investment scheme in India via DBT.

Women and Child Welfare:

Scheme	Description	Beneficiaries	DPSP Link
Kalyana Lakshmi/Shaadi Mubarak	₹1 lakh marriage aid. 2.50 lakhs for intercaste Weddings	Poor brides.	Art. 39 (equal justice).
KCR/MCH Nutrition Kit	Kits for pregnant women/new mothers.	Maternal/child health.	Art. 42 (maternity), Art. 47 (nutrition).
Mahalakshmi	Gas cylinders at ₹500.	Women households.	Art. 39 (economic justice).
Saksham Anganwadis 35,781 Poshan Abhyan - Nutrition	Provide supplementary Nutrition, preschool edn. Immunization; pregnant and lactating mothers	0-6 yrs	Art. 42 (maternity), Art. 47 (nutrition).

Social Security & Health

Scheme	Description	Beneficiaries	DPSP Link
Aasara/Cheyutha Pensions	Monthly pensions (₹2,000-₹4,000).	Elderly, disabled, widows.	Art. 41 (public assistance).
Rajiv Arogyasri	Health insurance up to ₹10 lakh.	BPL families.	Art. 47 (public health).
Gruha Jyothi	200 free electricity units.	Ration card holders.	Art. 47 (standard of living).

Cheyutha – Pensions Scheme

Sl. No	Pension Category	Monthly Pension (in Rs.)	No. of Pensioners	Pension Amount (Rs. in Cr)
1	Old Age	Rs.2,016/-	15,16,383	2,550.03
2	Widow	Rs.2,016/-	15,15,640	2,612.52
3	Differently Abled Persons	Rs.4,016/-	4,86,238	1,616.55
4	Toddy Tapper	Rs.2,016/-	61,876	104.74
5	Weavers	Rs.2,016/-	35,173	58.78
6	HIV-ART	Rs.2,016/-	46,776	68.79
7	Filaria	Rs.2,016/-	17,300	27.71
8	Dialysis	Rs.2,016/-	8,725	12.37
9	Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers	Rs.2,016/-	4,21,822	715.89
10	Financial Assistance to Single Women	Rs.2,016/-	1,39,992	241.67
11	Financial Assistance to Beedi Thekadars	Rs.2,016/-	3,817	6.85
	GRANDTOTAL		42,55,742	8,015.95

Rural Development

- MGNREGA/GRAMG – Minimum of 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a FY in all GP's. Wage payment in 15 days. Categorization of works A,B,C&D
- Indiramma Aatmeeya Bharosa – support of livelihoods 12,000 annually @6000/ per installment – 5,19,191 beneficiaries – 623 Crores
- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee yojana – restoration of degraded lands- increase of agrl prodn & productivity.
- Area sanctioned 1,46,686 ha at a cost of 368.07 Crores 60:40 funding
- EGMM – upgradation of skills of youth and dropouts 18-35 years with 70% of trained youth for assured job placements. SRLM nodal agency for the DDU-GKY program

Housing & Other Schemes

- 2 BHK / Indiramma Indlu: Free Homes for the poor
- Dalit Bandhu: Aid for SC entrepreneurs (Art 46: Weaker Sections)
- Gruha Lakshmi, Auto Schemes : asset Support:

Monitoring, Evaluation & Accountability

- **Monitoring, Evaluation & Accountability**
 - Ensures *effectiveness* and *impact*.
 - Tools:
 - Social audits
- Outcome indicators (nutrition levels, poverty reduction)
 - Third-party evaluations
 - Legislative oversight
- Key goals:
 - Reduce leakages
 - Improve targeting
 - Measure real social outcomes

Equity & Inclusion

- Cross-cutting principle across all stages.
- Gender budgeting – focus on women
- Caste-based sub-plans (SCSP, TSP)
- Regional balance- Rural/Urban
- Accessibility for persons with disabilities

Minority Welfare

	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists	Parsi	Total
Total Population of The State	35193978						
Minority Population (in Lakhs)	44.65	4.47	0.3	0.32	0.27	0.05	50.07
Percentage %	12.69%	2.27%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.02%	14.24%
Percentage within Minorities	89.17%	8.93%	0.61%	0.65%	0.53%	0.11%	