

## **Populist Policies in Telangana During 2014 To 2023-An Overview**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

“Welfare state is a state that provides its citizens with a wide range of social service”  
Kent.

“Welfare state provides for national health insurance and other social services”  
Concise Oxford Dictionary.

The welfare state represents one of the most significant socio-political developments of the modern era, transforming the relationship between citizens and governments worldwide. The evolution of India's welfare state presents a engrossing study of how ancient cultural principles change to contemporary governance challenges. India's welfare system does not merely reproduce Western models, but represents a distinct amalgamation of traditional Indian values of state responsibility with modern social security frameworks. (Sankhyavi Singh,2025)<sup>1</sup>. Since the early 1990s, India witnessed an increasing speed of uneven capitalist development. Liberal economic reforms gradually stimulated rapid growth, structural diversification and technological change, while aggregate economic prosperity increased public revenues, authorize the expansion of basic social programmes. Yet these new patterns of accumulation simultaneously exacerbated old social, sectoral and spatial inequalities, and created new vulnerabilities in the vast informal economy, igniting fierce conflicts across the country in response to processes of implement . However, they collectively failed to devise a redistributive politics to address political corruption and structural inequalities that economic liberalisation has deepened. (Sanjay Ruparelia, John Harriss, Gayarthi Balagopal and M. Vijayabaskar,2015)<sup>2</sup>. The period The years 1991 and 2014 were quite significant for India as it adopted and started a journey in the directios of liberalization, privatisation, and globalisation. Atal Bihari Vajpayee started a mega project for education, namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and rural road development schemes, in addition to some nutrition and programs. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh could be contributed for two mega schemes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MNREGA ) and Right to Education,2005. (MNREGA). (Krishna Kant Sharm,2015)<sup>3</sup>. The Formation of Telangana in 2014 marked not just the creation of a new state, but the fulfilment of a longstanding desire for self-governance, unprejudiced development, and socio-economic justice. The region's demand for separation stemmed from a history of look on neglect and marginalisation under the erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh. Hence, Telangana's birth carried with it a vision of put to rights historical injustices and begin on a path of inclusive development. From its inception, the Telangana government, under the leadership of Chief Minister K. Chandrashekar Rao (KCR), positioned welfare at the heart of its governance philosophy. Welfare was not merely an adjunct to economic growth; it was imagine as the very foundation for building a just and equitable society. The government's development history of promised a "Bangaru Telangana" (Golden Telangana), where prosperity would be shared across all sections, especially marginalised communities.( G. Narsimulu,2025)<sup>4</sup>. The state has been implementing various welfare schemes, i.e., Kalyanalakshmi and Shadi Mubarak, Asara pensions, Land purchase scheme for sc,sts, Rythu Bandhu, Rythu Bhima, B C Bandhu, Dali Bandhu, sheep distribution, and Double

bed room houses, Mission Kakatiya, Mission Bhagirath, residential educational institutions for weaker sections, and Kaleshwaram irrigation project, etc. The SC Sub Plan Act before state formation, allocating a due proportion of the budget to the SC population for its development. In addition to already existing schemes for SCs in the State, the Government has introduced the “Dalit Bandhu” scheme (DBS). In other words, the Dalit Bandhu Scheme is a state Government supportive mediation programme exclusively for the Dalits in the state. The Dalit Bandhu scheme is a pilot project in the Huzurabad Assembly. Constituency distributed units 16,149, the majority of units are dairy, Tractors, other retail trade, goods vehicles, passenger vehicles and the least items of computer centres, etc. (Cess report 2023)<sup>5</sup>. The KalyanaLaxmi Scheme, introduced by the Government of Telangana in 2014, stands as a pioneering effort to reduce the financial burdens associated with marriages, particularly targeting marginalized communities. This welfare initiative provides one-time financial assistance to eligible brides from Scheduled Tribes (ST's), Scheduled Caste (SC's) to mitigate the economic condition experienced by their families during the marriage process (Government of Telangana, 2014). While the scheme has shown promising results in reduce socio-economic burdens, challenges persist in its implementation and outreach. Efforts to streamline processes, strengthen awareness, and make sure equitable access are essential for realizing the scheme's full potential in promoting the welfare of the weaker sections and social justice. ( Bandi Swaroopa, and Ajay Kumar Sharma,2024)<sup>6</sup>.The study evaluated the socio-economic impact of agricultural and health welfare programs in Karimnagar District, focusing on Rythu Bandhu, KCR Kit, and Mission Bhagiratha. The key findings revealed that Rythu Bandhu significantly decrease farmers' dependency on loans, improved income levels, and increased agricultural productivity. ( Jeedi Anil Kumar,2025)<sup>7</sup>. T-Pride Incentives scheme: The Government of Telangana State has formulated the industrial policy, which aims at providing sustainable industrial development and creating profitable employment opportunities. The term T-Pride stands for Telangana Program for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs. It is an incentive scheme for scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people, which came into effect on 29th November, 2014.( D Chennappa and Mayela Ravi Teja,2023)<sup>8</sup>. Aasara” pension scheme is meant to protect the most vulnerable sections of society, in particular, the old and infirm, pensioners with HIV-AIDS, widows, single women, immobilized weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood with growing age, 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 – increase the monthly pension from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2016. This scheme was started implementing from 1st October 2014. (A.N.P.P.ANANTHA LAKSHMI,2018)<sup>9</sup>. Land Purchase Programme for SC/STs: Another important welfare scheme of the government that provides 3 acres of agricultural land to landless SC/ST women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their encourage to livelihood. The government distributed 2,524 acres of land to 959 Dalits, spending Rs 94 crore in the first year. The government purchased each one acre for cost upto Rs. 2 lakhs to 7 lakhs, more than the government's criteria. This amount 100 per cent subsidy. OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS: Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Mahtma Jyoti Bha Phule overseas scholarship for abroad education eligible candidates of the weaker sections of Backwards caste, Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes candidates are eligible, each person the government sanction of up to 20 lakhs rupees. Education in masters, Doctor of Philosophy, and Post- Doctoral Fellows eligible candidates are apply and select this scheme.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY:**

1. To examine the welfare schemes in India.
2. To examine the growth and distribution of various welfare schemes in Telangana.
3. To examine the impact of educational programmes in Telangana state.

**SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY :**

The present study was conducted in Telangana consist of a total of 33 districts. In this study, after the 2014 state of Telangana, how improve their residential educational institutions. The study is strictly confined to the Telangana state.

**METHODOLOGY :**

The present study is conducted with both primary and secondary data. The secondary data will be collected by researcher from various journals, books, newspapers, the government, reports, etc. The primary data will be collected from education reports in various welfare societies.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

D Chennappa and Mayela Ravi Teja (2023)<sup>10</sup>: This paper focuses on Employment Generation through the T-PRIDE scheme. An try to is made to estimate the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries of the T-PRIDE Scheme. A structured questionnaire is circulated to the beneficiaries of T-PRIDE. Incentives /benefits associated with the T-Pride A scheme can have an association with gender and educational level. Hence, a Statistical analysis is carried out to find if there is any association between the demographic factors and the level of satisfaction towards the incentives/benefits associated with the T-PRIDE Scheme.

Vani Madhavi T (2017)<sup>11</sup>: The paper analysis of comparisons of Small and Medium scale. In recent years, financing in this sector has increased, as well as an expand in the number of units and the employment opportunities through these units. In the final analysis, all the policies and programmes designed to bring about the growth of Small Scale Industries would be said to have succeeded in their objective, if they make this sections of economically and technologically achievable and see that they can successfully stand on their own feet without any concessions and support, and successfully compete for all types of markets.

Yellaswamy Ambati (2017)<sup>12</sup>: The new Industrial Policy brought out by the Government of Telangana promises to revolutionise the way the industrial sector has been observed by successive governments in this country. A day is not far when the new Industrial Policy of Telangana will shine as an model among the best in the world. "Innovate in Telangana, Invest in Telangana, Incorporate in Telangana" will become the motto of industrialisation in the new state. It is strongly have confidence that with the new Industrial Policy in place, a growth rate of 4-5% Greater than the national growth rate in the Manufacturing Sector can be attain through their role in the industrial sector.

M.A.Malik (2018)<sup>13</sup>: The Government of Telangana unveiled the new „Industrial Policy Framework" in 2014. The Government's vision for industrialisation of Telangana is "Research to Innovation; Innovation to Industry; Industry to Prosperity". The industrial policy framework will be operative by the slogan of "In Telangana— Innovate, Incubate, Incorporate". The policy framework have in view to provide a business regulatory environment where doing business would be as easy as shaking hands. Innovation and technology will drive the industries of Telangana State. The new policy will be rooted in certain core values.

Narsimulu,(2025)<sup>14</sup>: Telangana's decade of welfare governance highlights the effectiveness of state-led resourcefulness in addressing socio-economic disparities. These welfare schemes have significantly improved the lives of marginalised communities. However, to achieve

long-term Sustainable development, future policies must focus on systemic reforms that promote equity, empowerment, and inclusive growth. Medical colleges: Medical health is very important for every person, so new formation state of Telangana, 2nd June 2014, only four medical colleges and 700 medical seats only. From 2016 to 2023, 31 medical colleges were functioning still now, at present, 4215 medical seats in government colleges only Telangana is a medical hub; every district has one medical college. Telangana state established in various Residential schools which were Mahatma Jyoti Bha Phule (Backwards classes), Minority welfare, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes educational institutions. Residential schools in Telangana before 2014 and After 2014 number of schools in the state:

**Schools:**

The below table show the situation in various residential educational of school education In before and after formation of Telangana state.

Particulars	Before 2014			After 2014			Total		
	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students
SC	132	3036	63360	104	2392	49920	236	5428	113280
ST	91	1167	31391	70	2053	34777	161	3220	66168
BC	19	242	8080	275	6631	124080	294	6873	133720
MINORITY	12	258	5760	192	5862	92160	204	6120	97920
GENERAL	35	636	16800	0	0	0	35	636	16920
TOTAL	289	5339	125391	641	16938	300937	930	22277	428008

Source: Telangana statical report sc,st,bc and minority residential educational institutions.

The above table discusses the schools of residential education in institutions in all categories of different societies functioning in the state. We analysed society-wise, first of all, the Scheduled Caste society schools present a total of 236 are working. Before formation of Telangana, 132 schools were running; this is approximately equal proposition are there in this society. Scheduled Tribes society, both before and after the formation of Telangana, had as many small schools. Back ward Caste residential educational institutions underwent profound changes before the formation of Telangana, after the formation of the state, benefited by back ward caste children’s benefits. The schools before 2014 were only 19 schools,8080 Students are studying after 2nd 2014 until now 275 Schools 133720 students studying in these societies. (Mahatma Jyoti Bha Phule Backwards Caste Welfare Residential Educational Institutional Society. So after 2014 number of Backwards Caste children’s are achieve their goal through the Telangana state. The next top priority weaker sections of the minority and the end of the undivided Andhra Pradesh minority residential educational institutions, only 12 schools and 5760 Children are studying the social institutions. From 2nd June to the present, 275 schools have been established, and 97920 students are studying in the minority educational institutions. So after the formation of Telangana, thousands of backwards caste and minority children are settled in various public and private sectors.

**The Junior Colleges:**

The below table discuss the intermediate educational institutions in all categories of weaker sections of present society.

Particulars	Before 2014	After 2014	Total
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	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students
SC	112	802	18240	126	882	20160	238	1684	38400
ST	30	450	9600	88	614	14120	118	1064	23720
BC	0	0	0	142	1954	25760	142	1954	25440
MINORITY	2	28	320	202	1616	32320	204	1644	32640
GENERAL	2	46	720	33	297	5280	35	343	6000
TOTAL	146	1326	28880	591	5363	97640	737	5969	126309

Source: Telangana statical report,sc,st,bc and minority residential educational institutions.

The above table reveals that examine the situation of intermediate education in Telangana state. We analyse the comparison of the discussions before and after formation of the Telangana state community-wise analysis. First of the Scheduled Caste society schools 112 junior colleges are running after formation of Telangana. 126 junior colleges are open 38400 children are studying in this society. Another weaker section of the Scheduled Tribes societies until 2014 30 junior colleges, 9600 students are studying in the institutions. After formation of Telangana additional 88 Junior colleges are open to 23720 children who are staying at tribal welfare societies. A very important thing before the formation of the Telangana state, there was no single member of back ward caste. After the formation, 142 residential juniors were established 25440 students are studying in residential junior colleges. Another weaker section of the minority community, before the formation of Telangana only residential colleges in the state. 320 children are studying in these society colleges. Open categories residential schools before 2nd June 2014, only 2 colleges and 720 children are studied. After the formation of Telangana, 33 colleges have 5280 children's are studying in these colleges. After the formation of Telangana number of colleges increased, and more students are studying in colleges.

**Degree Colleges:**

The below table highlighted the situation of Degree colleges in Telangana state befor and after 2014.

Particulars	Before 2014			After 2014			Total		
	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students	Total number of schools	Total number of Teachers	Total number of students
SC	0	0	0	30	1200	25200	30	1200	25200
ST	0	0	0	22	946	14020	22	946	14020
BC	0	0	0	16	636	6000	16	636	6000
MINORITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GENERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	68	2782	45220	68	2782	45220

Source : Telanangana statical report,sc,st,bc and minority residential educational institutions.

The above Table analysis the importance of education in degree level is still the 2nd June 2014 state of Telangana had no single degree college in the Telangana. After June 2nd 2014 formation of a new state and new Government in this state. The new government dreams of this people of aspirations fulfill the it. After the formation of the state established 68 degree colleges in different weaker sections of the state. The state government includes all categories societies' Institutions are the dream of the Telangana people. In this scenario, 68 degree colleges working along with 45220 children. So many students completed their graduation from this institution and fulfilled their goals and settled in various sectors of the government and private sectors.

### CONCLUSION:

The welfare state represents one of the most significant socio-political, educational, health, irrigation, infrastructural and agricultural developments of the modern era, transforming the relationship between citizens and governments worldwide. In 2014 to 2023, nine years (Telangana Rastra Samithi ) present Bharath Rastra Samithi wining in2014 general elections formed a new state and a new government in their election manifesto, so many promises were implemented by the end of 2023 elections, i.e., pensions increase upto 1000to 2016, double bedroom houses, land distribution for sc/ st communities. Agriculture sector Kaleshwarm project is a multilevel lift irrigation system Rythu bandhu, Rythu bhima, are very significant programmes in the entire Country. Mission Kakatiya is a programme improve the groundwater and water table. Mission Bhagirath is also an important programme because every citizen right to drink safe drinking water. Increase the number of medical colleges to empower every person to have good power in the nation, so medical development improves citizens' health. Finally, education is a very essential power. In this context Telangana government established hundreds of residential schools, residential junior colleges, degree colleges and more medical colleges. However, the Bharath Rastra Samithi policies are very useful popular policies in the entire Country.

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