

STUDENT FIELD STUDY PROJECT

**IMPLEMENTATIONS OF SCHEMES AND POLICIES IN TELANGANA
STATE – A FIELD STUDY**



B.A. STUDENTS

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2021-22

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To
The Principal
Kakatiya Government College
HANAMKONDA

Date 14-2-2022

Respected Sir,

Sub: KGC HNK - Permission to Student Field Study Project – to visit
Field Study with students on 16-2-2022-Requesting –
Regarding.

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Subject cited above, the Department of History is going to organize Student Field Study to visit Related places with I, II and III sem students on 16-2-2022 at 11am. Hence, I request you to kindly give permission to visit the Related places as the part of Student Field Study.

Thanking you sir

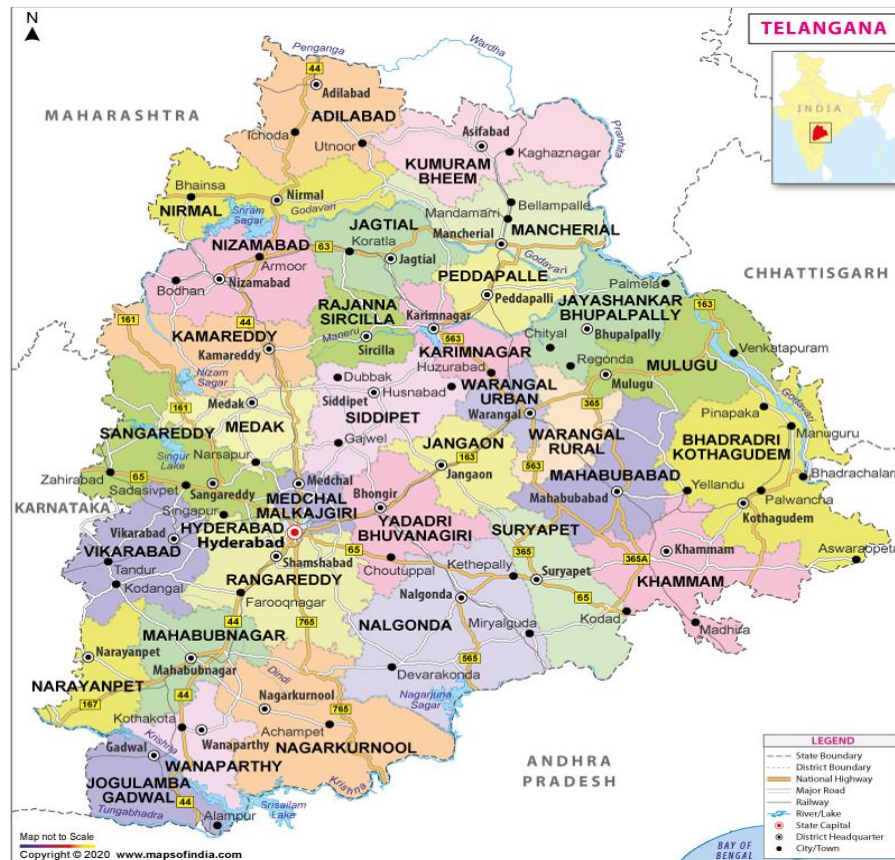
Yours faithfully

(S. Ganapathi Rao)
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Faculty Members

1. Dr. N. Mallaiah, Asst. Prof. of History
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IMPLEMENTATIONS OF SCHEMES AND POLICIES IN TELANGANA STATE – A FIELD STUDY



INTRODUCTION:

India has composite culture which consists of various ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and other groups there is bound to be tension, manifested as a result of assertion of identity. Regional imbalances, economic and political inequality, the psychology of a bruised sentiments, the centre's or the state's indifference of attitude towards the particular region, are the factors which lead to the development of regionalism. Telangana Rashtra Samithi promoted regionalism for the justified demands of public residing in the Telangana region. It may be noted that regionalism has become permanent feature of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh state political system through the political movement brought by the Telangana Rashtra Samithi demanded

separate state for Telangana. As a regional political party Telangana Rashtra Samithi is more concerned with the interests of the people of Telangana region.

The regional commitment of this party is bringing success of Telangana Rashtra Samithi in its movement for attaining a separate statehood to Telangana region. The losing faith of people on centre in solving their demand made them to express their solidarity and faith in Telangana Rastra Samithi regional parties and in turn the TRS party is being trying to resolve some of the problems of the people according to their aspirations. It may be noted that the commitment of Telangana Rashtra Samithi to the local problems and the creation of separate statehood for Telangana and the appeal of purely regional slogans of Telangana Rashtra Samithi have influenced on the electoral behavior and they had verdict many times in favors of Telangana Rashtra Samithi for the Parliament and Legislative Assembly elections. It is said that the middle and lower classes of Telangana region found no improvement in their economic position as compared to Andhra people. Andhra people acquired considerable financial and commercial interests both in urban and rural areas of Telangana and Andhra people had purchased land in Telangana region in very cheaper rates. Andhra people are considered themselves as more efficient in agriculturalists and businessmen and their financial success aroused much resentment. There was very little migration in the opposite direction from Telangana to Andhra Pradesh. All these have contributed for the movement towards separate statehood for Telangana region.



*Fig 22.1
Different
forms of
protests in
1969
Telangana
agitation*

During 1969 Telangana movement, many political leaders and different sections of Telangana people had participated in that movement. Again, the second phase of 2009 movement has been severely controlled by Telangana Rashtra Samithi and different sections of people in Telangana region. In this Telangana movement along with political leaders, students, teachers, professors, lawyers, medicos, non-Gazetted and Gazetted officers, white collar workers, businessmen, agriculturalists, laborers, women folk, NRI'S what not every nook and corner of the Telangana has participated in the movement which became strong in urban and rural areas. With the support of these sections, (called sabanda vargalu) Telangana Rashtra Samithi could be in a position to bring pressure on the centre for the fulfilling of the demand of separate statehood.

Telangana Rastra Samithi party had organized meetings for several time in urban and rural areas. Resolutions were passed towards the demanding a separate state for Telangana and had decided to boycott educational institutions, administration and could be in a position to bring standstill in all public utility services and decided that the prohibitory orders of the state mechanism should be defied. Thus the separatist movement went to such peak level, those professionals, politicians, academicians and economic intelligentsia moved in and took over the direction of the Telangana movement. These developments took place because of expanding

mass support which manifested itself in public protest. Telangana movement under the Telangana Rashtra Samithi influenced the people to join hands with TRS irrespective of parties in Telangana region.

1969 Telangana separate statehood movement had an enormous experience to lead further any type of movements to the activists and leaders. Sri Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao known as KCR is a political leader as well as an activist lead the Telangana movement, even though he has ideologically differed from other political leaders in Telangana. He has resigned for the post of Deputy Speaker and M.L.A seat. KCR has discussed with Kothapally Jayashankar who was the chief architect for Telangana and other intellectuals and explored the information regarding Telangana backwardness through pamphlets, books and public platforms awaken Telangana people. In later days KCR has launched Telangana Rastra Samithi party on April 27th 2001.



There after KCR has been followed different types of strategies to achieve goal of separate statehood of Telangana, gradually he has been promoted intellectuals and political cadre to educate the Telangana people regarding the importance of separate state. Then the TRS party has contested general and by-elections of M.L.A and M.P seats with alliance with congress and TDP, sometimes TRS has contested elections alone and somehow succeeded to win M.P and M.L.A seats. Intellectuals of Telangana region had educated Telangana people through their writing small books, pamphlets and street meetings as well as with cultural programmes like Dhum Dhams. At last TRS party has succeeded to achieve not only in elections, in separate state hood movement also. After achieving Telangana state it has formed government under the leadership of KCR as Chief Minister for the new state. TRS party has been ruling successfully

with introduction of several welfare schemes to uplift of poor and downtrodden. Some policies and schemes are role model to the nation like Mission Kakatiya, Mission Bhagiratha, pensions and Raithu Bandhu etc. are the best examples.

Methodology: The study has adopted multi method approach like case study, and questionnaire was prepared to gather the information. Through empirical study primary source of data has been collected. And through secondary source of data has been collected from libraries, like Text Books, journals, magazines, website, information also collected to the fulfilling of further research work. The researcher has been followed below steps to complete research work.

Objectives of the study: The study has been adopted the following objectives to complete the research work.

1. To study regional demands and achievements through constitutional methods.
2. To study the role of Telangana Rastra Samithi party to achieve separate Telangana state.
3. To study how the TRS is implementing its Party manifesto.
4. To study policies and programmes of the Telangana government
5. To study socio-economic background of the respondents.
6. To study perceptions of the respondents.

Hypothesis: The following hypothesis has posed to complete research.

1. Development activities in smaller state are very high progressive rather than the larger states.
2. Ruling party naturally involved in developmental activities of the governments.
3. Telangana government policies and programmes are good to change voters' behavior.
4. Welfare schemes to the people of a state helped the ruling party to return the power.

Scope of the study: The field study project has chooses for the study, erstwhile district of Warangal. People of these districts are participated in Telangana movement very active role and the research scholar also played a vital role as JAC leader it has helped him, for understanding situation in this areas.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The book titled “**Telangana the State of Affairs**” (2009), authored by M. Bharth Bhushan and N. Venugopal, the book consist with nine different articles explored regarding backwardness of Telangana region issues.

The book titled on **“Battleground Telangana Chronicle of an Agitation”** (2011), written by Kingshuk Nag. He has described the complex issues and underlying causes, the historical differences between the regions of Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regarding the socio-economic and political empowerment that the people of Telangana aspire, and the cultural disparities they have been with people from united Andhra Pradesh that they realized that Telangana region could not continued with united Andhra Pradesh.

The book entitled on **“Roads to Telangana”**(2013), written by Dr. Sridhar Goka, the authors has published book with collected articles, where the article wrote by himself to the weekly column, pros and cons in Deccan post.

The book entitled on **“Identity and Straggle Telangana and Adivasis”** (2015), published by the B Janardhan Rao Memorial Foundation. In this book eleven articles were selected for publication.

The book **“Governance with a Difference”** (2017), authored by Vanam Jwala Narasimha Rao. The author has explored through this book, about the Telangana government schemes and programmes that were undertaken by the Telangana government and are being in various stages of implementation, thus explored that the state to become one of the richest states in the country. The book on **“Telangana Rashtram Charitra Udyamalu”** (2014), authored by Eelikatte Shankar Rao. This book contains 9 chapters. The author has described about sixty years of history of Telangana region.

The book **“Telangana Charithra Samskruthi Rastra Aavatharana Udyamalu (Charitra Purvam Nundi Rastravatarana Varaku)”** (2016), Authored by Adapa Satyanarayana, Dyavanapilly Satyanarayana. The book has explored historical evidence of Telangana history. The book **“Telangana the 29th State, Empowered by Article 3”** (2014), authored by Madabhushi Sridhar and Madabhushi Vasuprada. This book described about the constitution article 3 and how it has facilitated to create Telangana as 29th state of Indian Union.

Research Design: The proposal field study project has been selected one hundred respondents from different level of political leaders, active political participants and citizens. Majority respondents are very honest to complete the questionnaire.

Data Collection Tools: Data has been collected through primary source and secondary sources, a structured questionnaire consist with socio, economic and political background of 58 questions on various levels were covered, to gather detailed information which is being helped to the study, and secondary source of data has been collected from libraries.

Data Analyses: The collected information has been tabulated and assessed with simple percentage and every table data was analyzed and inferences were described for each end of the table.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES IN TELANGANA STATE

The TRS has been ruling the Telangana state and the following policies and programmes have been launched and implementing by the TRS party were explained below.

MISSION BHAGIRATHA:



MISSION BHAGIRATHA



This name actually drawn for the Telangana Drinking Water Grid Project was renamed as Mission Bhagiratha, a mammoth 1.26 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.

Government has sanctioned Rs 4,000 crore for the FY 2015-16 out of a total project cost of 35,000 crore. Panchayati Raj, Rural Development, and Rural Water Supply department has prepared the design for the project. Water is life! International community has declared clean drinking water as a human right long back. Yet, lack of drinking water is a common sight in our state and country. Even though two perennial rivers flow across the state, the tragedy is, most of Telangana state does not have access to clean drinking water. To change this situation, the Telangana government, under the able leadership of honorable Chief Minister Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, has designed the Telangana Water Grid a mammoth project intended to provide a sustainable and permanent solution to the drinking water woefulness. The objective of Telangana Water Grid or Mission Bhagiratha is to provide 100 liters of clean drinking water per person in rural households and 150 liters per person in urban households. This project aims to provide water to about 25000 rural habitations and 67 urban habitations.



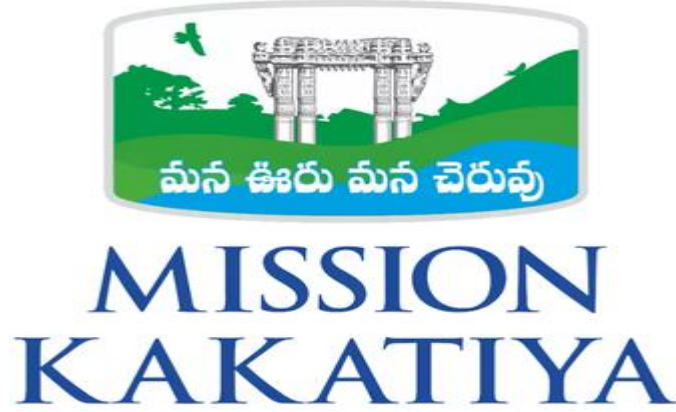
The Mission Bhagiratha Concept: The Mission Bhagiratha/Telangana Water Grid would depend on water resources available in Krishna & Godavari-two perennial rivers flowing through the state. A total of 34 TMC of water from Godavari River and 21.5 TMC from Krishna River would be utilized for the water grid. Plans are ready to use water from Srisailem, Sriram Sagar Project, Komuram Bheem Project, Paleru Reservoir, Jurala Dam, Nizam Sagar Project. This scientifically designed project intends to use the natural gradient wherever possible and pump water where necessary and supply water through pipelines. The state level grid will

comprise of a total of 26 internal grids. The main trunk pipelines of this project would run about 5000 KM, and the secondary pipelines running a length of about 50000 KM would be used to fill service tanks in habitations. From here the village level pipeline network of about 75,000 KM would be used to provide clean drinking water to households.

MISSION KAKATIYA:



Mission Kakatiya is a program of restoring all the Tanks (Cheruvulu) and Kuntas in Telangana State, India. The Program was inaugurated on 12 March 2015, by Chief Minister Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao. The name 'Mission Kakatiya' is given in the remembrance and tribute to the Kakatiya rulers who developed large number of the irrigation tanks. This program initiated by Chief Minister of Telangana Mr. Kalvakuntla Chandrasekhar Rao (KCR). As part of this, government identified 45,000+ tanks and lakes in a special intensive survey on minor irrigation tanks. Government is planning to restore all these tanks and lake which is expected to cost Rs.20, 000 crore over the next five years. By restoring almost all the tanks, as much as 250-270 TMC of water available for agricultural, irrigational, live stock and Drinking water needs. This program was started in third week of December 2014.



Tanks (Cheruvulu) have been the life line of Telangana owing to the state's geographical positioning. The people of the state are highly dependent on the tanks which are spread across all the 10 districts (at present 31 districts). The topography and rainfall pattern in Telangana have made tank irrigation an ideal type of irrigation by storing and regulating water flow for agricultural use. Construction of tanks in Telangana has been an age old activity since pre Satavahana era. During the Kakatiya era, the construction of tanks was carried out with utmost technical expertise. Tanks such as Ramappa, Pakhala, Laknavaram, Ghanapuram, Bayyaram which were built by Kakatiyas resemble seas and they greatly helped agriculture and overall development and prosperity of the Kakatiya kingdom. This vision and legacy of Kakatiyas were carried forward by Qutb shahis and Asafjahis who ruled this region for centuries. Hundreds of big and small tanks were built in Telangana region during their rule.

The government desires to uphold the vision of Kakatiyas which envisages revival and restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources in Telangana State. Tank irrigation has Hugh bearing on generation of rural employment, poverty reduction and agricultural growth. The sheer size of command area under tank irrigation makes it a large center of agricultural production and provides a critical opportunity for commercial agriculture through market linkages. The objective of Mission Kakatiya is to enhance the development of agriculture based income for small and marginal farmers, by accelerating the development of minor irrigation infrastructure, strengthening community based irrigation management and adopting a comprehensive programme for restoration of tanks.

The Government has prioritized to take the restoration of minor irrigation tanks to restore them to store their original capacity and to effectively utilize 255 TMC of water allocated

for Minor irrigation sector under Godavari & Krishna River basins. The minimum abacus that can be irrigated with the above allocated water is about 20 lakh acres. But as per the statistics the ayacut now being irrigated is only about 9 to 10 lakh acres under Minor Irrigation tanks. Thus, there is a gap ayacut of about 10 lakh acres. The reasons for this gap ayacut under Minor Irrigation tanks are due to the following reasons.

1. Loss of water storage capacity of tanks due to accumulation of silt in tank beds over a long period.
2. Due to dilapidated sluices, weirs and weak bunds
3. Due to defunct of feeder channels.
4. Due to dilapidated condition of Irrigation canals.

A reconciliation survey was conducted to identify the exact number of all types of Minor irrigation sources in Telangana State. As per survey 46,531 No of M.I, Small tanks, Percolation tanks, Private Kuntas and Small tanks (constructed by Forest Department) were identified for restoration. The massive programme for Restoration of tanks is named as “Chinna Neeti Vanarula Punaruddarana” and it is renamed as “Mission Kakatiya”. The Govt. is planned to restore 9,306 Tanks every year (20% of total tanks) with an eventual target of restoring all 46,531 tanks in 5 years, in a phased manner. The present programme of “Mission Kakatiya” is to bring this gap abacus of 10 lakh acres in to command which requires no further allocation of water and also land acquisition.

KALESWARAM LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT (KLIP):

system based on the data of availability of water of water at different locations along the course of the Godavari and its tributaries.



The Kaleshwaram project has located in erstwhile Karimnagar district, and provision for the storage of about 148 tmc ft with plans of utilising 180 tmc ft by lifting at least 2 tmc ft water every day for 90 flood days. “The project is designed to irrigate 7,38,851 hectares (over 18.47 lakh acres) uplands in the erstwhile districts of Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy,” According to engineers, KLIP has many unique features, including the longest tunnel to carry water in Asia, running up to 81 km, between the Yellampally barrage and the Mallannasagar reservoir. “The tunnel work is nearing completion and the lining work is also in progress, and the project would also utilise the highest capacity pumps, up to 139 MW, in the country to lift water said by chief engineer Mr.N.Venkateswarlu. Irrigation minister Mr.Tanniru Harish Rao has been monitoring this project work regularly.

KALYANA LAKSHMI:

Kalyana Lakshmi- Shaadi Mubarak' Scheme



Kalyana Lakshmi Scheme



www.pmsarkariyojanahindi.com

The chief minister of Telangana state Mr. K. ChandraShekhar Rao launched Kalyana Lakshmi Scheme. The state government has announced an increase in the financial assistance, under the Kalyana Lakshmi /Shaadi Mubarak scheme, from Rs 51,000/ to Rs 75,116/ and at present 1,00,116/-. Under the scheme, a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 1,00,116/ will be provide to the bride's family at the time of marriage to meet the marriage related expenses. The scheme became operational from 2nd October 2014. The bride can through Mee Sevea or at the Internet in official website of Telangana epass. The required eligibility that all such girls who are aged 18 years and are Telangana residents, belonging to SC ,ST, BC, and economically backward sections with a combined annual income of her parents not exceeding 2 lakh in urban areas and 1.5 lakh in rural areas are eligible for the scheme.

AASARA PENSIONS:



Aasara pension's list status, the chief minister K Chandrasekhara Rao has launched the pension scheme Aasara for the old people widows and the handicapped. Aasara pension scheme is meant to protect the most vulnerable sections of society, in particular, the old and infirm: people with Hiv-Aids, widows. In capacitated weavers and toddy tappers, who have lost their means of livelihood with growing age in order to support their day to day minimum needs to be required to lead a life of dignity and social security. With a view to combat the ever-increasing cost of living and inflation, the Telangana government introduced on 8th November 2014, a new pension scheme called Aasara enhancing the monthly pension from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1000/- for old age persons, widows, weavers, toddy tappers and aids patients and Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1500/- for disabled persons. The government also extended the financial assistance Rs. 1000/- per month to the poor Beedi worker under Aasara scheme from the month of March 2015 onwards.

AROGYA LAKSHMI SCHEME:



Telangana is one of the few states where a separate Department is functioning for development and welfare of women and children. In many states, these come under the Social Welfare Department. The broad mandate of the Department is to have holistic development of Women and Children. For the holistic development of the child, the Department has been implementing the world's largest and most unique and outreach programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up and referral services, pre-school nonformula education. There are 35,700 Anganwadi Centers functioning in the State in 149 ICDS Projects. (31,711 Main Centers and 3989 Mini Centers). Arogya Laxmi programme: ("One Full Meal" For Pregnant and Lactating Women at the Anganwadi Centre). An implementation of ICDS has resulted in improvement of the nutritional status of women and children in the state, the desired goals have not been achieved. The percentage of low birth weight babies, underweight children (3 years) and pregnant women who are anemic is still high. As a result, reduction of infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) continues to be a challenge. Scientific evidence shows that malnutrition starts early in life and its effects become irreversible after 2-3 years. Meeting the nutritional needs of Pregnant & Lactating women is therefore one of the critical windows of opportunity available to prevent malnutrition. Hence a need was felt to modify the nutrition programme of ICD Especially as the Take Home Ration (THR) provided to Pregnant and Lactating women under ICDS is not only too meager but also gets shared by all members of the family. In this regard, the State Government introduced Arogya Laxmi Programme which involves spot feeding of "one full meal" for Pregnant and Lactating women at the Anganwadi centre along with administration of Iron & Folic Acid (IFA) tablet. The programme was started on 01.01.2013 in ICDS Projects with most adverse health and nutrition

indicators. After state bifurcation 2015 onwards it was scaled up in 149 ICDS (100 %).ICDS Projects. This project has been covering 31,897 Main AWCs and 4,076 Mini Anganwadi Centers in Telangana State. The one full meal consists of Rice, Dal with leafy Vegetables/Sambar, vegetables for a minimum of 25 days, boiled Egg and 200ml. milk for 30 days in a month. The one full meal will meet 40-45% of the daily calorie and 40-45% of protein and calcium requirement per day of the pregnant and lactating mothers. Along with the meal, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablet is to be administered. For children between 7 months to 3 years are providing 16 Eggs per month where as children from 3-6 years were providing 30 Eggs per month.

GRAMA JYOTHI SCHEME:



Chief minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao has decided to launch “Grama Jyothi” programme from Independence Day of August 2015, for integrated and comprehensive development of rural areas by spending about Rs.25,000 crore in villages in the next five years. The Chief Minister took the decision at a review meeting where the Ministers K.T. Rama Rao, T. Harish Rao, principal secretary (Panchayat Raj) J.Raymond Peter, Additional secretary in Chief Minister’s office Smita Sabharwal, district collector of Ranga Reddy M. Raghunandan Rao, Engineer-in-chief B. Surender Reddy etc, were participated. Chief Minister stated that it was being planned to spend Rs. 2-crore to Rs.6-crore on the development of every village over the next five years. The objective of the programme was to strengthen the Panchayati raj system, making Gram Panchayati active participants in development schemes and preparation of plans at village-level on their own, he noted. The Chief Minister has also set up a cabinet sub-committee headed Mr. Rama Rao with Minister Etela Rajender (Finance), Tummala Nageswara Rao (Roads

& Buildings), Pocharam Srinivas Reddy (Agriculture), T. Harish Rao (Irrigation) and Jogu Ramanna (Forest) as its members to prepare modalities he asked the sub-committee to give its report in a week's time. Another meeting would be held on the programme with Vice-Chairman of state planning board S. Niranjan Reddy, Rural development Minister and officials, district collectors and Joint Collectors at Marri Channa Reddy Institute of Human Resources Development "Mana Vooru, Mana Pranalika" Already being Implemented by the government will make Grama Jyothi work easy, the Chief Minister felt. The State government is planning to meet the needs of every village in the state as part of the programme, Mr. Rao said. The state government would sanction works based on the requirement of villages, Mr. Chandrasekhar Rao said. The government is planning to meet the needs of every village in the state as part of the programme

TELANGANA HARITHA HARAM PROGRAMME:



Telangana Ku Haritha Haram, 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 under forest tree cover to maintain environmental stability and ecological balance that are vital for sustenance of all life-forms, human, animal and plants of the state. The forest objective is sought to be achieved by a multi-pronged approach of rejuvenating degraded forest, ensuring more effective protection of forest against smuggling, encroachment, fire, grazing and intensive soil and moisture conservation measures following the watershed approach.



In the areas outside the notified forest, massive planting activities will be taken up in areas such as, road-side avenues, river and canal bank, barren hill, tank bunds and foreshore areas, institutional premises, religious places, housing colonies, community lands, municipalities, industrial parks, etc. During 2015-16, planting drive in the entire state will be taken up in 2nd week of July. People from all walks of life, government agencies, officers, prominent citizens, and public representatives will participate in the programme. The field functionaries of various line departments have undertaken identification of sites for planting and prepared village action plans. The village action plans will be consolidated at mandal level and finally at the district level to form district action plan. At state level, two committees, the state level coordination and monitoring committee and the state level steering committee oversee the progress of the Telangana Ku Haritha Haram programme.

SOLAR POWER POLICY:



In the last decade, due to increasing thrust of government across the world towards fuel conservation and clean energy, solar power capacity has increased by over 45 times and stands at about 184 GW in 2014. In Indian, capacity additions in solar power have been even more remarkable. In contrast to mere 10 Mw in 2010, total solar capacity in India has grown to nearly 3000 MW in 2015. Growth rate in solar capacity has been accompanied by rapidly declining cost curves. Solar system costs have come down by nearly 70% in the past five years owing to technological advancements resulting in lower manufacturing and processing costs. In India, solar power prices discovered through competitive bidding have come down by more than 50% in the last four years. Telangana has a vast solar potential with average solar isolation of nearly 5.5 kwh / m² from more 300 sunshine days. Government of Telangana (Go TS), intends to make use of the positive environment in solar market and push give by Government of India for substantially harnessing the solar potential in the state of Telangana. This policy of Go TS on solar has provisions which aims at creating an enabling environment for prospective solar power development to harness substantial quantum of solar power in the best possible manner. This in turn is expected to meet the objective of Go TS provide competitive, reliable power supply to its consumers and also ensure a sustainable fuel mix in the long run.

For availing benefits under this policy, power generated from any of the above modes, has to be consumed within the state. Demand-side management through energy conservation is integral to energy security. Hence, this policy not only at promoting grid connected projects but also promoting off-grid solar projects applications.

T-HUB HYDERBAD:



An informal group that includes the Directors of Hyderabad based IIT, IIIT, BITS, ISB and industry leaders like B.V.R. Mohan Reddy, Jayesh Ranjan, Dr.P.J.Narayana Rajendra Srivastava Sashi Reddy C.P.Gurnani and J.A. Chowdary started an initiative called Hyderabad for Innovation (H4I) to nurture innovation and entrepreneurship in the city. H4I is also stated to have built a directory of academic incubators, social groups, research institutions and other commercial (incubators, co-working spaces, seed funds and accelerators) highlighting the support available for start-ups.

T-Hub, was a government of Telangana initiative, is India's largest incubator for Startups. Prestigious institutions such as IIIT Hyderabad, ISB & NALSAR are partners in the T-Hub incubator. The phase I coming up at IIIT at a cost of Rs.35 crore will be spread over 60,000 square feet and can accommodate 400 start-ups by 2017. The building will be used for three years. In the second phase, to commence 2017 onwards, the centre will have its own campus over 300,000 square feet. To be built at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crore, it will house various stakeholders like start-ups, investors and service providers. The hub will incubate 1,000 start-ups by 2020. The minister said the fund corpus of T-Hub would be Rs. 300 crore by 2017 and would double in three years. It is expected to generate annual employment of 3,000 by 2017 and 10,000 by 2020. The minister said ISB would provide business mentoring, IIIT technology mentoring while NALSAR would help in intellectual property and related areas. The minister said this was one of the key initiatives of the government to make Telangana the most preferred technology investment destination in the country. T-Hub will be a platform to accelerate the growth of technology start-ups in Hyderabad by providing them an ecosystem of quality infrastructure, mentors and fund managers. It would be incubator of incubators which would enable all the technology incubators in the ecosystem¹².

HOUSING FOR 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 and each comprising of two bedrooms, hall and kitchen was inaugurated on 20th Sept 2015. One lac units to be completed within this academic year, and later it has decided to finish 2.72 lac up to 2019 in first phase and it could be completed 3 lacs up to 2024. And

incurred 36000 crores on it, this type of schemes is very much useful to the poor people and huge demand from the various community people to get double bedroom houses.

LAND DISTRIBUTION TO DALITS:

Another significant welfare scheme of the government is that it provides 3 acres of agricultural land to the landless SC women, along with the provision for creation of irrigation facilities, land development and other agricultural inputs for their sustained livelihood. Government has distributed 2,524 acres of land to 5000 Dalits , spending Rs 94 crore in the first year. So far 11,786 acres of land was distributed and incurred expenditure Rs, 6000 crores, up to 21 Oct 2018. This type of scheme would help the schedule caste people not to migrate and provided handful work at their village only.

Gurukulam:



Telangana government has continued and started new more residential institutions in the state monitored by Secretary. Telangana Social Welfare Residential Educational Institution (TSWREI) Society is running nearly 500 residential educational institutions from 5th standard to under graduation level in the state of Telangana under the ministry of scheduled caste development government of Telangana. The society has been working with the noble aim of

providing quality education to the needy and depending children on par with the other advantaged children.

Salient features of the society. 1. High academic standards and an excelling teaching learning environment. 2. High level of teacher student management 3.Unique pedagogy and personalized academic supervision. 4. State of the art infrastructural facilities and sports facilities. 5. Well ventilated classroom with limited strength in each class. 6. Exposure to wide variety of leadership and life skill.7.Exciting plot form for creativity and inquisitiveness residential schools and colleges in the state.8.Round the clock providing medical service.

TTWREI Society has been running residential schools and colleges for the tribal children, under this society 2,07,098 students are getting education. MJPBCWREI Society (Mahtma Jyothi Rao Phule Backward Class Residential Educational Institution Society) has been running residential education for BC children 142 schools and colleges working, the above all residential societies are controlled under secretary Dr.R.S.Praveenkumar.

TMREIS: Telangana Minorities Residential Educational Institutions Society has been also running 130 schools are working to impart education for Muslim minorities. It is controlled by retired IPS officer Mr A.K.Khan.

RICE DISTRIBUTION:

Telangana government has been distributing rice to the 87.57 lac eligible families, approximately 2,86,00,000 (two crore eighty six lac) beneficiaries, are being supplied rice from 1st January, 2015 at 6 kgs per person at Rs. 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 the schools children and hostellers 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. This scheme also more benefits to the people of Telangana state, it gives food security to the needy families in the state.

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 at present Ms Swati Lakra Addl. CP is in charge to look after She Team activities. The committee submitted its report with 77 recommendations. Forming SHE teams is one of them. The teams keep tab on the eve-teasers in crowded places. Initially set up in Hyderabad and Hyderabad police Commission rates, they were expanded to all the Telangana districts on 1 April following the encouraging results.

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 Hyderabad Police. Out of these, 3,883 vehicles equipped with modern technology have already been purchased. The number of new vehicles provided to the remaining nine districts in the State is 550. Additionally, 1500 motor cycles have been provided to Hyderabad Police to respond within 10 minutes of receiving a complaint or call.

GHMC DRIVER CUM OWNER SCHEME:

The (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation) GHMC Driver Cum Owner Scheme started for unemployed youth as target in Hyderabad city by provided New Maruti Dzire Cars and it was named as “Driver Cum Owner Scheme“. After formation of Telangana State CM KCR Launched This Scheme with Government Departments / Private organizations / Cab Services.

MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME:

The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) on March 1st 2014 launched a pilot project offering hot and hygienic meals for the poor at Rs. 5 at Nampally Sarai close to the railway station. A total of 50 such centers offering subsidized meals between 12 noon and 1 p.m. for 300 persons at each location were being set up in different parts of the city, for the scheme, the civic body has earmarked a budget of Rs. 11 crore for the year 2014-15 and additional budget would be provided if required, Mr, Somesh Kumar then the commissioner of GHMC said. This scheme is successfully running in GHMC Hyderabad and Warangal.

TS IPASS:

TS IPASS-Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System-TSIPASS bill to provide speedy processing for issue of various licenses, clearances and certificates required for setting up of industrial undertakings for the promotion of industrial development and also to provide for an investor friendly environment in the Telangana State. The TS-iPASS that was passed in November 2014, envisages providing complete clearance to set up industries within 15 days from the date of application. As the TS iPASS is aimed at single-window clearance in 15 days, the minister said that a chasing cell, as proposed by chief minister K Chandrasekhar Rao, would be set up in a week's time.

DIGITAL TELANGANA:



In line with the 'Digital India' of the Government of India and the Telangana Government has planned for a very ambitious Digital Telangana programme, with two pivots, one each representing the supply and the demand side. On the supply side, the main aim is to ensure that digital facilities become available to each and every person in the state. This is being made possible through (i) optical fiber connection to each household through using the water grid trenches, and (ii) providing 4G services in the entire state in collaboration with various telecom operators. Similarly, on the demand side, the intention is to make each and every person digitally literate, aware and empowered so that he/she can make best use of the digital facilities that are being made available right at his/her doorstep. The strategies for this include: (i) the Digital Literacy Programme aimed at making at least one member of every household digitally literate in the next five years and (ii) the School Computer Literacy Programme targeted to teach the basics of computers to every child from Class 6 onwards.

SWACHH TELANGANA SWACHH HYDERABAD:

The Telangana State Government Welcomes to novel initiative Swachh Telangana, Swachh Hyderabad Campaign will be started on 16th and continued up to 20th May 2015 to make a clean Telangana and Hyderabad. More than 6000 peoples participated, Including Telangana State Governor, CM, Ministers, IAS, IPS and Other officers will participated in the Swachh Hyderabad Campaign Started on 16th May 2015. The Chief Minister said that the State Government would spend Rs 50 lakh on each area and Rs 200 crore have been earmarked for the purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP ON SUBSIDY:

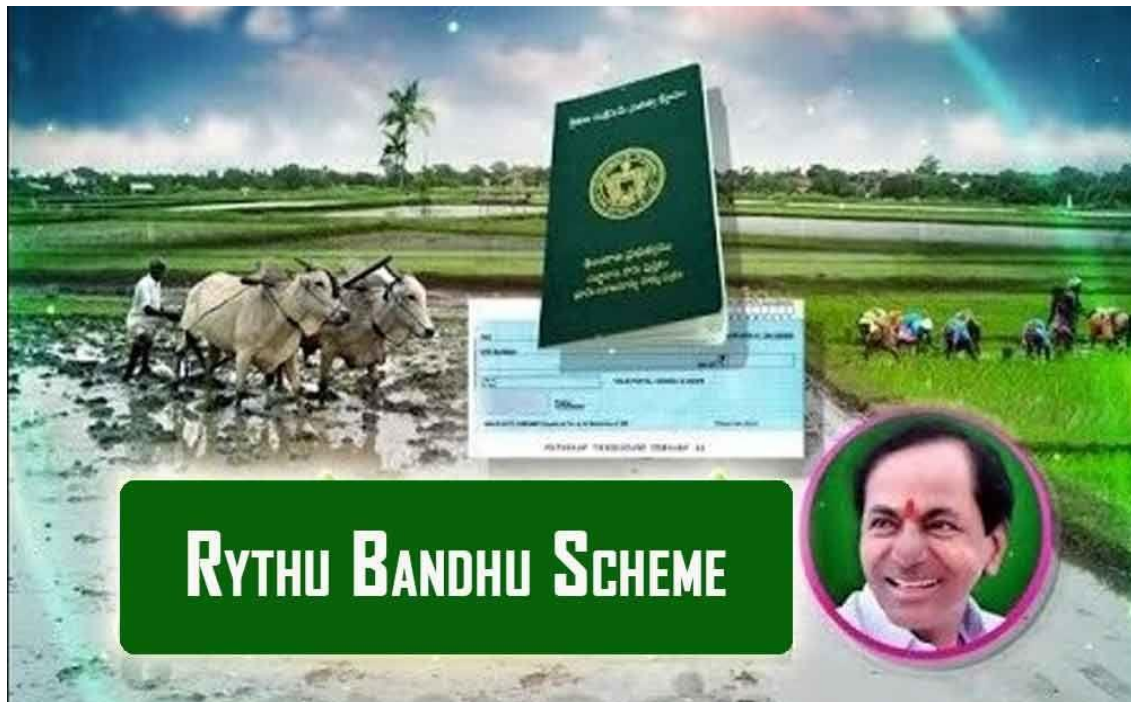
To strengthen the Rural Economy in the state of Telangana, the government initiated a program to distribute Sheep on subsidy to the sheep-rearing families in the state. Hon'ble CM Sri K. Chandrasekhar Rao has inaugurated this scheme on 20th June, 2017 in Kondapaka village in Siddipet District. The government is planning to distribute a total 1.50 crores sheep under this scheme. For this, the state government is importing sheep from various states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. The government has also created a separate toll-free helpline number '1962' for medical aid for sheep in the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF KCR KITS:



To reduce Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates in the state and to promote institutional deliveries, the Government of Telangana has initiated a scheme called '**Distribution of KCR Kits**' to the Pregnant Women who were admitted in the Government hospitals. Under this Scheme, the government is providing Rs 12,000 for the pregnant women who got delivered in any government hospital in the state. If a girl is born, an additional Rs. 1000 will be given under this scheme. The government will distribute this money in three installments. First installment of Rs 4000 will be given when the women admitted in the hospital for the delivery. Second installment will be given when the women are discharge from the hospital and the last installment will be given when Polio vaccine is given to the baby. Apart from this monetary support, the government is also giving a Rs 2000 worth KCR Kit which contains 16 essential items for the mother and infant like Diapers, Napkins, Baby Oil, Towels etc

RYTHU BANDHU (INPUT SUBSIDY FOR FARMERS):



To reduce the production cost of farmers and to double their income, the government has decided to provide Rs 4000 input subsidy per acre per season (yearly two time i.e., Rs,8000/- per acres) for all the farmers in the state from 2018-19 financial year. This amount can be used by the farmer to buy fertilizers, seed or any other inputs. The government is conducting a Rythu Samagra Survey (RRS) to identify the real beneficiaries in the state for implementing this scheme. The government will credit this subsidy amount directly into the bank accounts of farmers by the end of the month of May (Kharif) and by the start of Rabi season. The government through this scheme is aiming to reduce the indebtedness of farmers this scheme has been inaugurated on 10th May 2018 at Huzurabad town. But criticism on this scheme is that majority people stated that there should be a land limit up to 5 acres or 10 acres

CONCLUSSION:

Conclusion of the project is the respondent's perception on the policies and programmes of the Telangana government. One hundred sample respondents have been selected from erstwhile Warangal. Telangana government has been launching several policies and programmes which is not in their party manifesto. Among the policies, major popular schemes were discussed with the respondents. Telangana Government schemes like **Aasara pension, widow pension, Kalyana lakshmi and Shaadimubaarak, pension for physically handicapped, distribution of 3 acres of land** to needy scheduled caste people. **Mission Kakatiya, Mission Bhagirath, Kaleswaram project, Haritha Haram, KCR kit** for delivery ladies, and school girls, supper fine rice for hostel and residential students, **Gurukulam education system** for SC, ST, BC, and **Muslims institutions, 24 hours free power to the farmers, Rythu Bandhu** (distribution of money Rs,10000/ per acre in two installments in June/July and Nov/December to the Pattadar farmers on free), **fees reimbursement, Arogya laxmi, Grama jyothi, construction of double bedroom houses** etc.

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
KAKATIYA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, HANAMKONDA**



STUDENT FIELD STUDY PROJECT

**IMPLEMENTATIONS OF SCHEMES AND POLICIES IN TELANGANA
STATE – A FIELD STUDY**

QUESTIONNAIRE

PERSONAL DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES

1. Name:

2. Place:

3. Age of the respondents []

1) Up to 35 2) 35-50 3) Above 50

4. Education of the respondents []

1) Illiterate 2) Literate 3) Up to school level 4) Above school level

5. Social status of the respondents []

1) OC 2) BC 3) SC 4) ST

6. Gender of the respondents []

1) Female 2) Male

OPINION ON SCHEMES

07. How is Mission Bhagiratha []

1) Good 2) Not Good

08. Is Mission Kakatiya Programme going on your village []

1) Yes 2) No

09. Is Haritha Haram Programme use the society []

1) Yes 2) No

10. Increasing Water sources in your village []

1) Yes 2) No

11. Are you Beneficiary of Kalyana Laxmi []

1) Yes 2) No

12. Are you receive asara pension regularly []

1) Yes 2) No

13. Rythu bandhu scheme may be help to you []

1) Yes 2) No

14. Government Schemes use to develop the society []

1) Yes 2) No

15. How is KCR KIT []

1) Good 2) Not Good

16. Are you vote for KCR next time []

1) Yes 2) No