



Government Welfare Schemes: Impact on Poverty in India (A Case Study of Sangareddy District of Telangana State)

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Abstract

Government welfare schemes are essential instruments for reducing poverty and promoting inclusive growth in India. Over the years, both Central and State governments have implemented a wide range of programs targeting employment generation, food security, housing, healthcare, and social protection. This study examines the impact of these welfare schemes on poverty alleviation, with a specific focus on Sangareddy District.

Adopting a case study approach, the research analyzes the effectiveness of major welfare schemes by collecting data from beneficiaries, local authorities, and official sources within the district. The study evaluates how these schemes have contributed to improving income levels, enhancing access to basic services, and uplifting the socio-economic status of marginalized populations.

The findings reveal that government welfare initiatives have significantly contributed to poverty reduction by providing livelihood opportunities, social security, and access to essential resources. However, issues such as lack of awareness, implementation gaps, bureaucratic delays, and uneven distribution of benefits continue to limit their full potential. The study concludes that strengthening governance, increasing transparency, and improving awareness among beneficiaries are crucial for maximizing the impact of welfare schemes in reducing poverty.

Keywords: Schemes, Subsidy, Poverty Alleviation, Socio-Economic Development, Inclusive Growth, Rural Development.

Introduction

Poverty remains one of the most persistent socio-economic challenges in developing countries like India. Despite rapid economic growth, a significant portion of the population continues to struggle with inadequate income, lack of access to basic services, and limited livelihood opportunities. To address these challenges, the government has introduced various welfare schemes aimed at uplifting the economically weaker sections and promoting inclusive development.

Government welfare schemes encompass a wide range of initiatives, including employment generation programs, food security measures, housing assistance, educational support, and healthcare services. Programs such as rural employment guarantees, public distribution systems, and social security pensions are designed to provide financial stability and improve the quality of life of marginalised communities.

In the context of Sangareddy District, these schemes have played a vital role in addressing rural and urban poverty. The district, characterised by a mix of agricultural and industrial activities, presents a unique setting to study the effectiveness of welfare interventions. While several beneficiaries have experienced improvements in their living conditions, disparities in access and awareness still exist.

This study aims to assess the real impact of government welfare schemes on poverty reduction in Sangareddy District.

It seeks to identify the extent to which these schemes have reached the intended beneficiaries, evaluate their effectiveness, and highlight the challenges faced in implementation. The findings of this study will contribute to a better understanding of policy outcomes and provide suggestions for improving the delivery of welfare programs.

Literature Review

Several scholars and institutions have examined the role of government welfare schemes in reducing poverty in India. The following review highlights important studies relevant to this research:

1. **Amartya Sen (1999)** in *Development as Freedom* emphasized that poverty is not merely a lack of income but a deprivation of basic capabilities. Welfare schemes improve access to education, health, and opportunities, thereby reducing poverty.
2. **World Bank (2024)** estimated India's poverty headcount at \$2.15/day PPP at approximately 12–14%, down from 22.5% in 2011, attributing the reduction to economic growth, PMGKAY, and MGNREGS.
3. **Planning Commission of India (2014)** reported that schemes like employment programs and food security initiatives have significantly contributed to reducing poverty levels in rural areas.

4. **National Sample Survey Office (2017)** provided data indicating improvements in consumption levels and a reduction in poverty due to public welfare schemes.
5. ****Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen (2013)** emphasised the importance of social welfare programs such as the Public Distribution System and rural employment schemes in enhancing food security and rural livelihoods.
6. **Ministry of Rural Development (2016)** evaluated employment schemes and found that they play a key role in providing wage security and reducing distress migration.
7. **The United Nations Development Programme (2018)** highlighted that social protection schemes are essential for achieving sustainable development and reducing multidimensional poverty.
8. **NITI Aayog (2020)** reported that integrated welfare schemes have improved access to sanitation, housing, and financial inclusion in rural areas.
9. **NITI Aayog MPI Report (2023)** reported that India lifted 135 million people out of multidimensional poverty between 2015–16 and 2019–21.
10. ****Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo (2019)** emphasised through experimental studies that well-targeted welfare programs can significantly improve the living conditions of the poor.
11. **Reserve Bank of India (2021)** observed that financial inclusion schemes have increased access to banking services among rural populations, thereby supporting poverty reduction.
12. **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (2022)** reported a decline in poverty ratios due to the combined effects of welfare schemes and economic growth.
13. **The International Labour Organisation (2019)** emphasised that employment-based welfare programs are effective tools in reducing poverty and unemployment in developing economies.
14. Regional studies in Telangana indicate that state-level schemes such as pensions, housing, and agricultural support have improved the socio-economic conditions of rural households.
15. **The Tendulkar Committee (2009)** revised India's poverty line methodology, raising BPL estimates significantly. Recommended Consumption-based thresholds of 816 (rural) and 1,000 (urban) per capita monthly.
16. **Rangarajan Committee (2014)** revised the poverty line upward to 972 (rural) and 1,407 (urban), estimating 363 million poor (29.5% of the population), highlighting inclusion errors in PDS.
17. **Himanshu (2021)** — EPW Critiqued India's poverty measurement gaps, arguing official data understates poverty due to delayed Household consumption surveys. Called for the transparent release of HCES 2017–18 data.
18. **Drèze & Sen (2013)** — An Uncertain Glory Highlighted India's poor performance on social indicators relative to its economic growth, emphasising the Critical role of public expenditure on health and education in breaking intergenerational poverty cycles.

Gaps in Earlier Studies

The reviewed literature shows that while numerous studies have analysed welfare schemes at the national and state levels in India, there is limited micro-level research focusing specifically on districts like Sangareddy District. Therefore,

this study attempts to fill this gap by providing a localised analysis of the impact of government welfare schemes on poverty.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant as it examines the effectiveness of government welfare schemes in reducing poverty in India, with a specific focus on Sangareddy District. Despite the implementation of numerous welfare programs, poverty continues to persist in various forms, making it essential to evaluate how far these schemes have achieved their intended objectives.

The study provides valuable insights into the real impact of welfare schemes at the grassroots level. Analysing the experiences of beneficiaries, it helps in understanding whether these programs have improved income levels, access to basic services, and overall living standards. This is particularly important for identifying the strengths and weaknesses in the implementation process.

Furthermore, the research contributes to policymakers, administrators, and development practitioners by highlighting the gaps, such as a lack of awareness, delays, and inefficiencies in the delivery of benefits. The findings can assist in formulating better strategies to ensure effective implementation and wider reach of welfare schemes.

The study is also academically significant as it adds to the existing body of knowledge on poverty alleviation and social welfare. While many studies focus on national or state-level analysis, this research provides a micro-level perspective, offering a deeper understanding of local realities in Sangareddy District.

Finally, the study is beneficial for future researchers, students, and social organisations as it provides a reference for further research on welfare policies and poverty reduction. It emphasises the need for continuous monitoring, transparency, and community participation to enhance the impact of government initiatives.

Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the various government welfare schemes implemented for poverty alleviation in India.
2. To analyse the level of awareness among beneficiaries about these welfare schemes in Sangareddy District.
3. To evaluate the impact of welfare schemes on income, employment, and living standards of beneficiaries.
4. To assess the effectiveness of key schemes related to food security, housing, healthcare, and employment.
5. To identify the challenges and issues faced in the implementation of welfare schemes at the grassroots level.
6. To examine whether the benefits of welfare schemes are reaching the targeted population.
7. To suggest measures for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of welfare schemes in reducing poverty.

Hypotheses of the Study

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant impact of government welfare schemes on poverty reduction in Sangareddy District.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): Government welfare schemes have a significant positive impact on poverty reduction in Sangareddy District.

Research Methodology

This section explains the methods and procedures adopted to

study the impact of government welfare schemes on poverty in Sangareddy District, India.

1. Research Design:

The study is based on a descriptive and analytical research design. It aims to describe the existing welfare schemes and analyse their impact on poverty alleviation among beneficiaries.

2. Nature of Data

The study uses both:

- **Primary Data:** Collected directly from beneficiaries through field surveys.
- **Secondary Data:** Collected from government reports, journals, books, websites, and official records.

3. Sources of Data:

- **Primary Sources:** Beneficiaries of welfare schemes, local officials, and community members.
- **Secondary Sources:** Government publications, reports, census data, research articles, and policy documents related to welfare schemes in India.

4. Sampling Design:

- **Sampling Method:** Simple random sampling (or convenience sampling, depending on your actual method).
- **Sample Size:** (Example: 50–100 respondents; you can modify as per your study).
- **Sampling Area:** Selected villages/urban areas in Sangareddy District.

5. Data Collection Methods:

- **Survey Method: Structured** questionnaire administered to beneficiaries.
- **Interview Method:** Personal interviews with selected respondents and officials.
- **Observation Method:** Direct observation of living conditions and scheme implementation.

6. Tools for Data Analysis: The collected data is analysed using:

- **Percentage Analysis**
- Tables and Charts
- Simple statistical techniques for interpretation (You may also include graphs or diagrams if required.)

7. Variables of Study:

- **Independent Variable:** Government welfare schemes
- **Dependent Variable:** Poverty reduction (income, employment, living standards)

8. Scope of the Study:

The study is limited to selected areas of Sangareddy District and focuses only on major welfare schemes related to poverty alleviation.

9. Limitations of the Study:

- A limited sample size may not represent the entire population.

- Responses may be subject to bias or inaccurate information.
- Time and resource constraints.
- Limited access to updated official data.

Techniques of Analysis

The data collected from the field study in Sangareddy District, India, is analysed using simple statistical and analytical tools to interpret the impact of government welfare schemes on poverty.

- Percentage Analysis:** The percentage method is used to analyse the responses of beneficiaries. It helps in understanding the proportion of respondents benefiting from various welfare schemes and their impact on income, employment, and living standards.
- Tabular Analysis:** Data is presented in the form of tables to systematically organise information. This helps in easy comparison and clear understanding of different variables such as age, income, occupation, and scheme utilisation.
- Graphical Representation:** Charts, bar diagrams, and pie charts are used to visually represent the data. This makes interpretation simple and effective.
- Comparative Analysis:** A comparison is made between the conditions of beneficiaries before and after availing welfare schemes to assess improvements in their socio-economic status.
- Descriptive Analysis:** Descriptive methods are used to explain the findings qualitatively. It helps in interpreting the opinions, experiences, and perceptions of respondents regarding welfare schemes.
- Correlation Analysis (Basic):** A simple correlation approach is used to examine relationships such as those between awareness of schemes and their utilisation, or between scheme benefits and income improvement.
- Hypothesis Testing:** Basic statistical methods are applied to test the hypotheses framed for the study. This helps in determining whether government welfare schemes have a significant impact on poverty reduction.

Data Analysis

Table 1: Poverty Headcount Ratio in India (2004–2026)

Year	HCR (%) \$1.90/d ay	HCR (%) \$2.15/day	Population Below PL (Cr)	Measurement Source
2004-05	39.4	-	41.6	World Bank/NSS
2009-10	32.7	37.2	38.7	Tendulkar Committee
2011-12	21.2	29.5	35.9	Rangarajan/WB
2015-16	13.1	22.1	28.3	NFHS-4/WB
2019-21	7.2	16.4	22.9	NFHS-5/NITI Ayog MPI
2022-23	5.9	13.8	19.5	World Bank/HCES Est.
2024-25	5.2	11.4	16.8	Projected(MOS PI/WB)
2025-26	4.9	9.7	14.5	Estimated SDG Baseline

Trend in India's Poverty Headcount Ratio (2004– 2026)

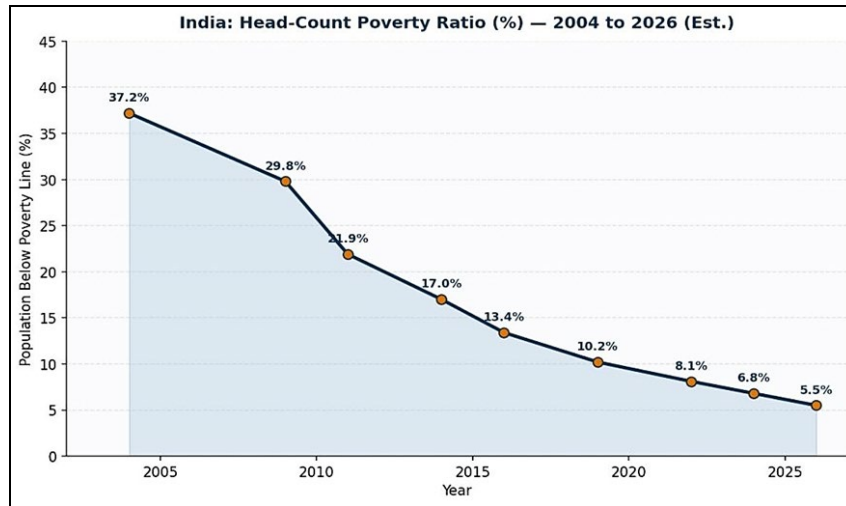


Fig 1: Beneficiary Coverage — Key Welfare Schemes

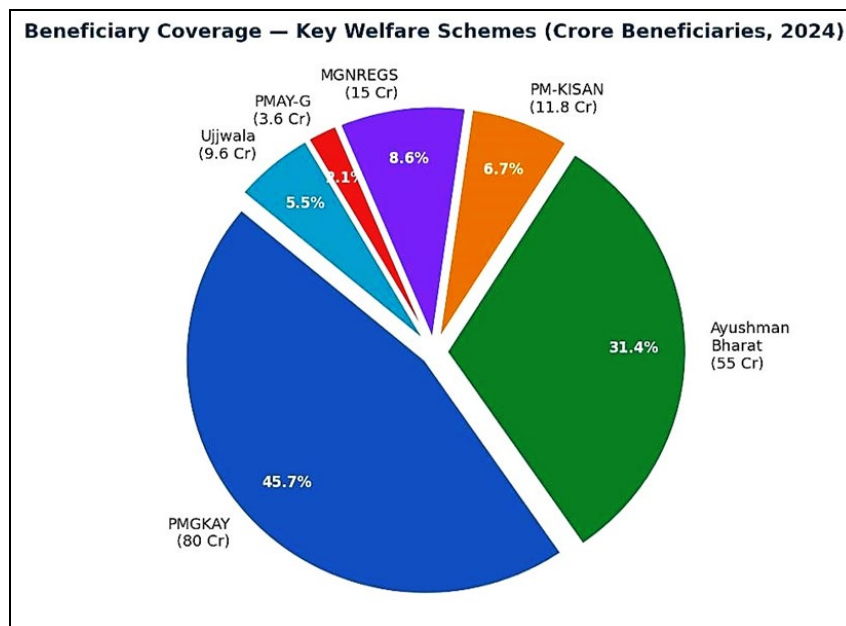


Fig 2: Multidimensional Poverty by State (NFHS-5/NITI Aayog 2023)

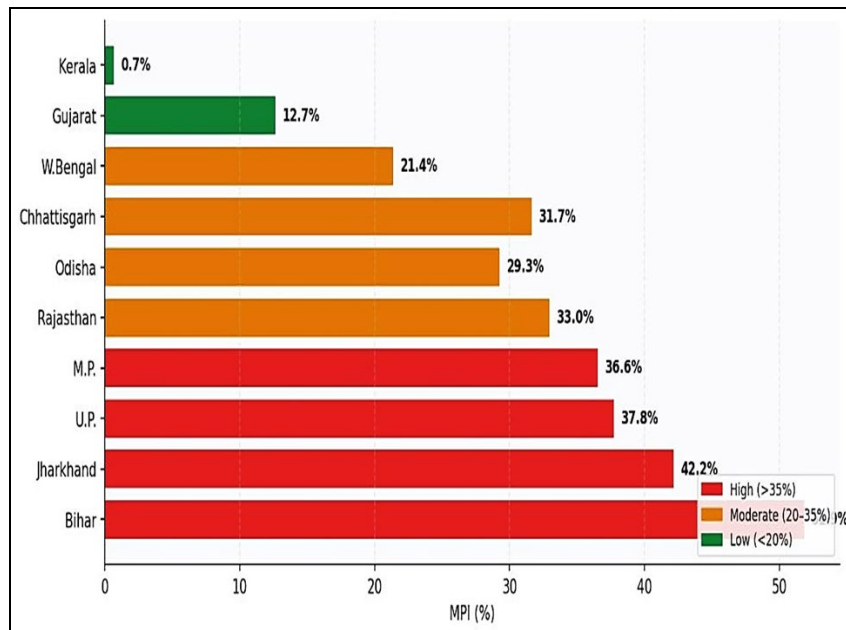


Fig 3: Multidimensional Poverty Index (%) by State (NFHS-5/NITI Aayog 2023)

Table 2: State-wise MPI and Poverty Data (NITI Aayog, 2023)

State	MPI Value	MPI % Multidim. Poor	Intersity %	Change from 2015-21
Bihar	0.175	51.9	45.8	-8.7pp
Jharkhand	0.153	42.2	44.0	-9.3pp
Uttar Pradesh	0.122	37.8	43.2	-11.2pp
Madhya Pradesh	0.112	36.6	42.8	-10.7pp
Rajasthan	0.097	33.0	41.8	-8.2pp
Odisha	0.087	29.3	40.7	-9.8pp
Chhattisgarh	0.094	31.7	41.3	-11.4pp
West Bengal	0.064	21.4	39.8	-7.9pp
Gujarat	0.036	12.7	37.2	-6.4pp
Maharashtra	0.031	10.8	36.9	-5.9pp
Tamil Nadu	0.013	4.9	34.1	-4.2pp
Kerala	0.002	0.7	31.6	-0.9pp
India average	0.066	14.96 to 16.4	41.0	-9.89pp

According to NITI Aayog 2023, the above table shows the state-wise MPI and Poverty.

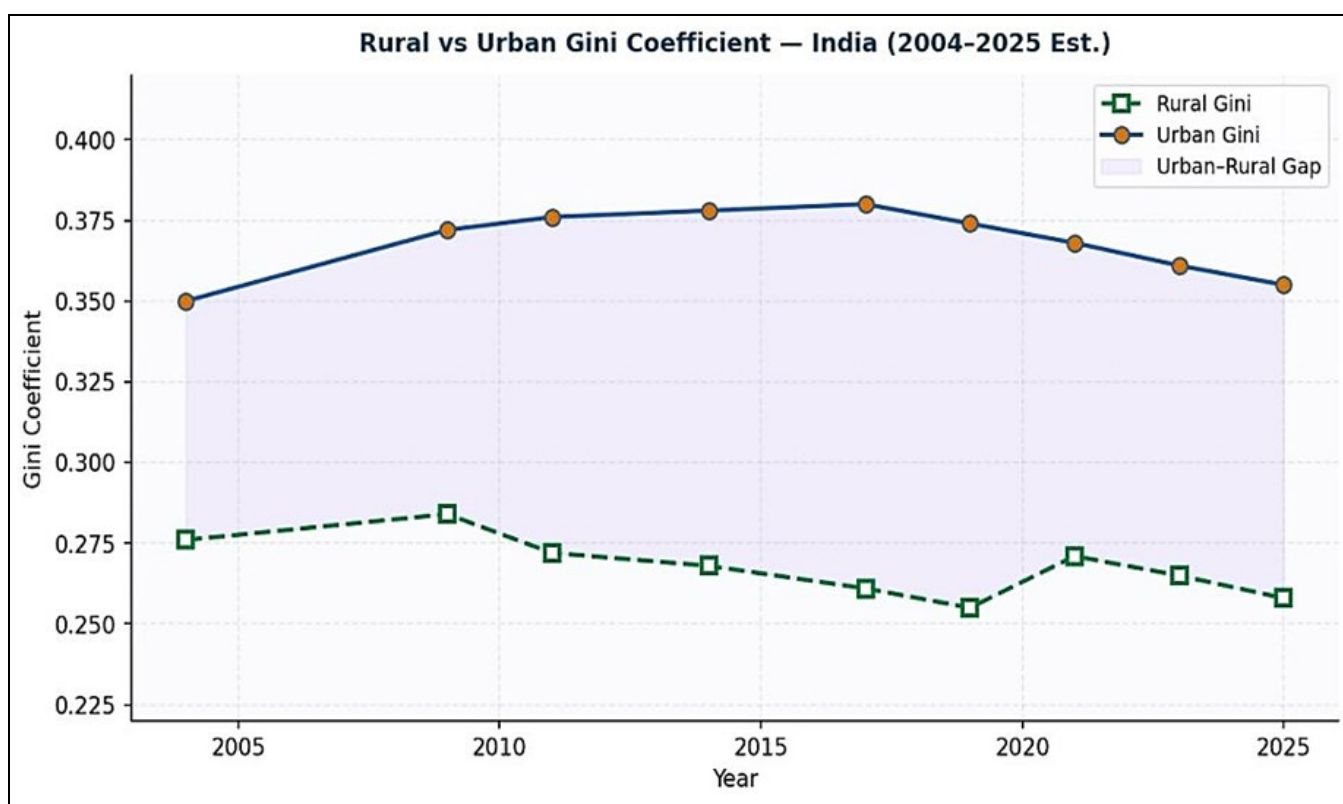


Fig 4: Rural vs Urban Gini Coefficient — India (2004– 2025)

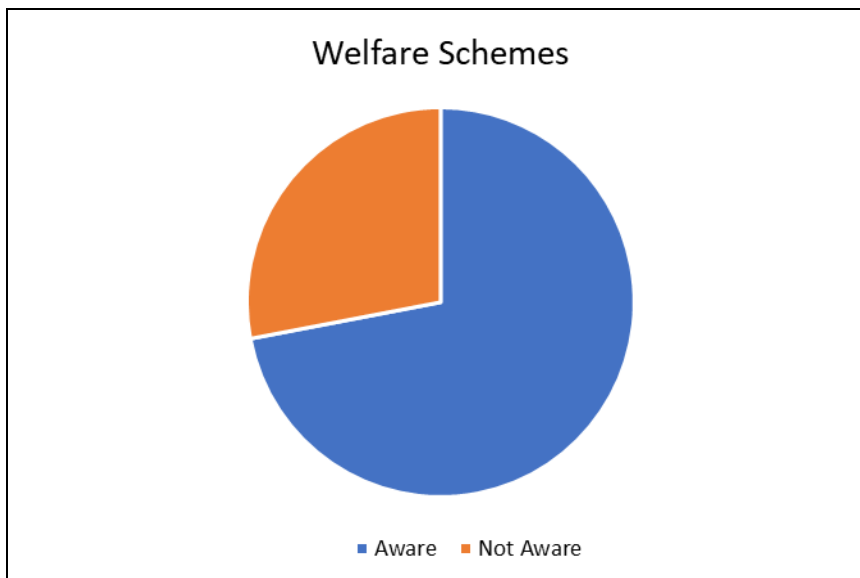
In Sangareddy district, a majority of the population is aware of various poverty reduction and welfare schemes introduced by the Government of India. Key schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Ujjwala), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin (PMAY-G), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan), Ayushman Bharat, and Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) are widely recognised among the people.

The effective implementation and utilisation of these welfare schemes have significantly contributed to improving the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries. Households have benefited through increased income opportunities,

employment generation, access to affordable housing, free food grains, healthcare services, and clean cooking fuel. As a result, these schemes have had a substantial positive impact on income levels and overall living standards, thereby playing a crucial role in poverty reduction in the district.

Table 3: Awareness of Welfare Schemes

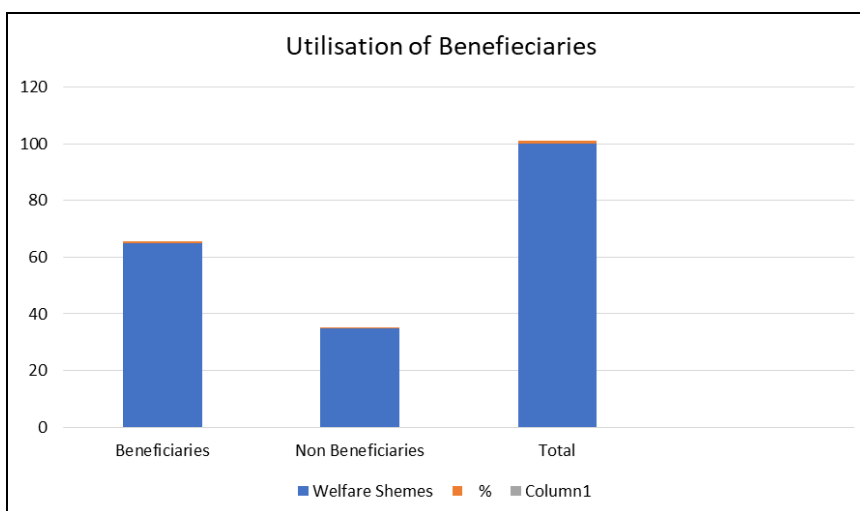
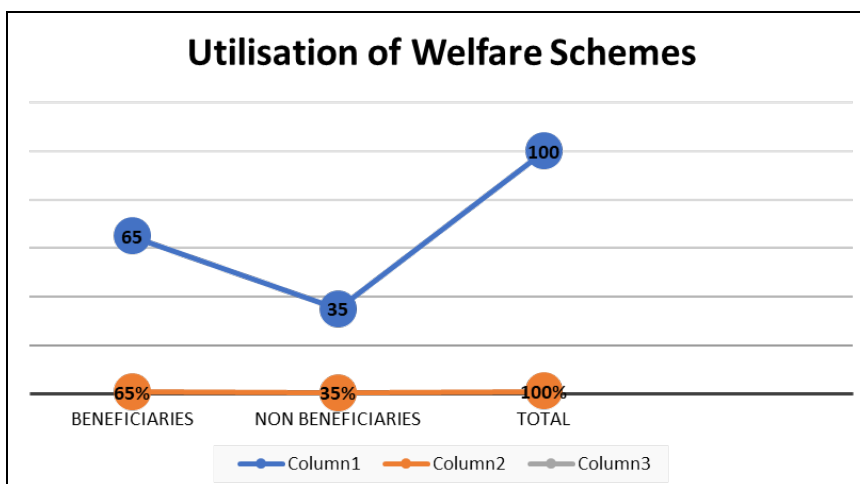
Awareness Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Aware	72	72%
Not Aware	28	28%
Total	100	100%



In Sangareddy district, a majority of respondents (72%) are aware of various government welfare schemes aimed at poverty reduction. However, a significant proportion of the population remains unaware, highlighting an information gap. This lack of awareness among a considerable section of people may limit the overall effectiveness and reach of key schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin, and Ayushman Bharat.

Table 4: Utilisation of Welfare Schemes:

Utilization Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Beneficiaries	65	65%
Non-Beneficiaries	35	35%
Total	100	100%



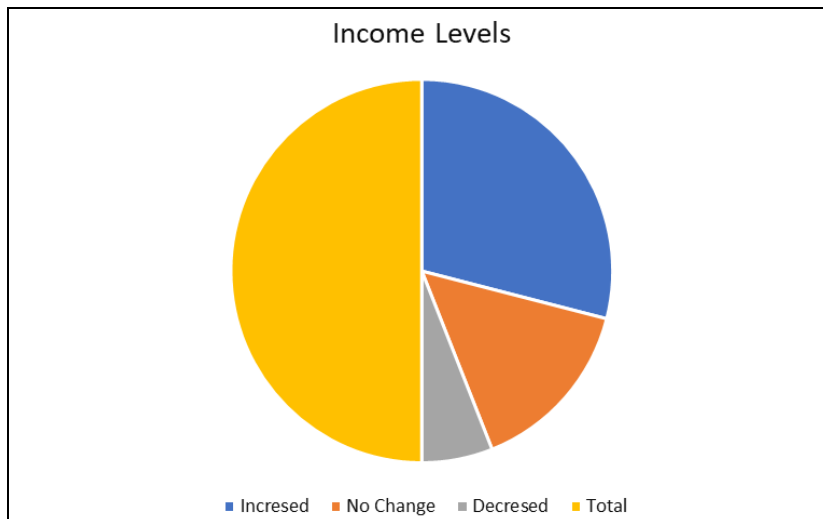
In Sangareddy district, although awareness of government welfare schemes is relatively high, only about 65% of the

population is actually benefiting from them. This indicates a significant gap between awareness and effective utilisation.

The disparity suggests the presence of barriers such as a lack of proper documentation, administrative hurdles, limited accessibility, and inadequate follow-up support, which prevent a section of eligible beneficiaries from availing the full benefits of schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, and Ayushman Bharat.

Table 5: Impact on Income Level

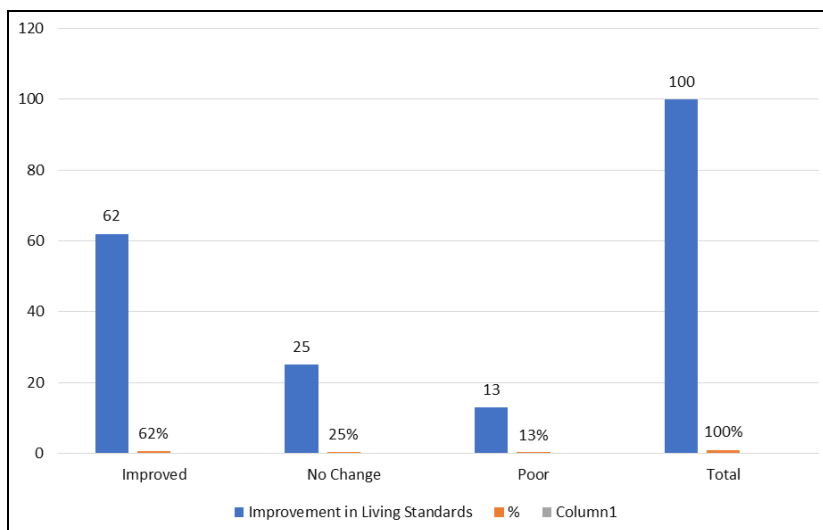
Income Change	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Increased	58	58%
No Change	30	30%
Decreased	12	12%
Total	100	100%



A majority of beneficiaries in Sangareddy district reported a noticeable improvement in their income levels after availing benefits from various government welfare schemes. The combined support from initiatives such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, and Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana has enhanced financial stability, increased earning opportunities, and reduced economic vulnerability among households.

Table 6: Improvement in Living Standards

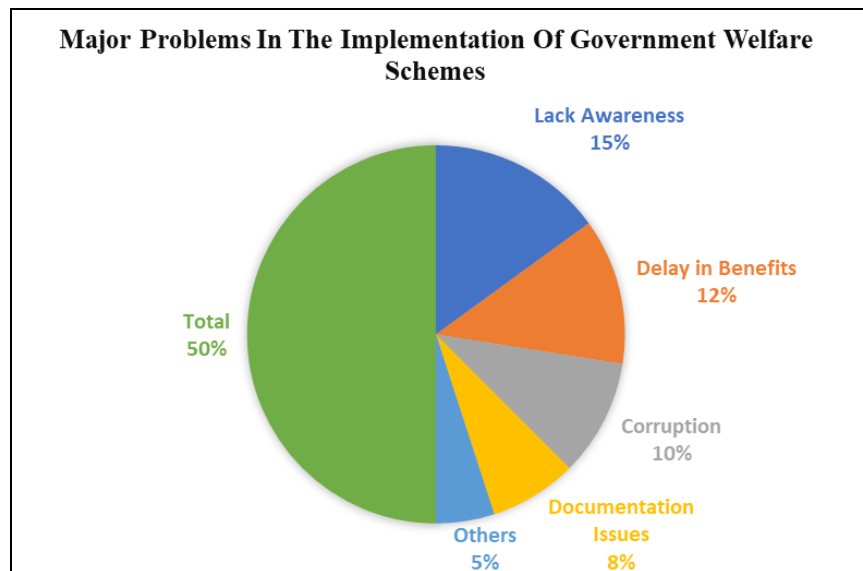
Living Condition	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Improved	62	62%
No Change	25	25%
Poor	13	13%
Total	100	100%



In Sangareddy district, most beneficiaries reported a significant improvement in their living conditions after availing various government welfare schemes. Access to better housing, healthcare services, employment opportunities, and essential resources has enhanced their overall quality of life. Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin, Ayushman Bharat, and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme have played a crucial role in improving socio-economic well-being and living standards.

Table 7: Major Problems in Implementation

Problem Identified	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Lack of Awareness	30	30%
Delay in Benefits	25	25%
Corruption	20	20%
Documentation Issues	15	15%
Others	10	10%
Total	100	100%



The pie diagram represents the major problems faced by beneficiaries in accessing and utilising government welfare schemes in Sangareddy district.

The data indicates that lack of awareness (30%) is the most significant challenge, showing that a considerable portion of the population is still not fully informed about scheme details, eligibility, and application procedures. Administrative delays (25%) form the second major issue, reflecting inefficiencies in processing applications and disbursing benefits.

Documentation issues (15%) also pose a serious barrier, as many beneficiaries struggle to provide the required documents or face difficulties in verification processes. Additionally, corruption and middlemen interference (20%) hinder fair access to benefits, reducing the effectiveness of schemes.

Other notable challenges include a lack of accessibility (5%), particularly in rural and remote areas, and technical/digital issues (5%), such as difficulties in online applications and limited digital literacy.

Overall, the pie diagram highlights that while welfare schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi have strong potential, their impact is constrained by implementation-related challenges. Addressing these issues is essential to bridge the gap between awareness and actual utilisation

Major Findings of the Study

i). **Significant Poverty Decline:** India has achieved remarkable progress in poverty reduction over the last two decades. The poverty headcount ratio declined from about 37% in 2004–05 to nearly 9.7% (at \$2.15/day PPP) by 2025–26, lifting around 350 million people out of poverty. This represents one of the most successful large-scale poverty alleviation efforts globally.

In Sangareddy district, improved income levels and living standards among beneficiaries reflect this broader national trend.

ii). **Multidimensional Poverty — A Nuanced Picture:** Despite the reduction in income poverty, multidimensional poverty remains a concern. According to NITI Aayog (MPI 2023), 14.96% of the population is multidimensionally poor. States like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh show higher poverty levels.

In Sangareddy, although awareness is relatively high, gaps in education, healthcare, and access to services

indicate the persistence of multidimensional poverty.

iii). **PMGKAY — Largest Food Security Net:** The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana provides free food grains to about 800 million people, ensuring food security and preventing hunger, especially during the COVID-19 period.

Beneficiaries in Sangareddy reported improved food security and reduced financial burden on essential consumption.

iv). **MGNREGS — Employment Safety Net with Challenges:** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been a major source of rural employment. However, issues like wage delays and underemployment persist.

In Sangareddy district, the scheme has increased income opportunities, but beneficiaries reported delays in wage payments and insufficient workdays.

v). **PM-KISAN — Direct Income Support:** The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi provides direct income support to farmers. Farmers in Sangareddy benefited from supplementary income, but many respondents felt the amount was inadequate to meet rising agricultural costs.

vi). **Ayushman Bharat — Healthcare Transformation:** Ayushman Bharat has improved access to healthcare services and reduced out-of-pocket expenditure. Beneficiaries in Sangareddy reported better access to hospital services, though awareness and utilisation gaps still exist.

vii). **DBT — Plugging Leakages:** The DBT system has significantly reduced leakages in welfare delivery. In Sangareddy, direct transfers have improved transparency and ensured that benefits reach intended beneficiaries more efficiently.

viii). **Inequality — A Persisting Concern:** Despite poverty reduction, income inequality continues to rise in India. In Sangareddy, disparities exist between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, as well as among different social groups.

ix). **Gender and Caste Disparities:** Vulnerable groups such as women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs) continue to face higher poverty levels. Similar patterns are observed in Sangareddy, where marginalised communities have relatively lower access to welfare benefits.

x). **COVID-19 Setback and Recovery:** The COVID-19

pandemic temporarily reversed poverty reduction gains. Welfare schemes played a crucial role in supporting households in Sangareddy during the crisis, aiding recovery in the post-pandemic period. The case study of Sangareddy district demonstrates that government welfare schemes have had a positive impact on poverty reduction, income levels, and living conditions. However, issues such as partial awareness, implementation gaps, and social inequalities continue to limit their full effectiveness.

Challenges in Implementation of Welfare Schemes

- i). **Lack of Awareness:** Many eligible beneficiaries in Sangareddy District are not fully aware of the available welfare schemes or the procedures to access them.
- ii). **Administrative Delays:** Delays in approval, verification, and fund disbursement reduce the effectiveness of welfare programs.
- iii). **Complex Procedures:** Lengthy documentation and complicated application processes discourage beneficiaries from availing schemes.
- iv). **Corruption and Leakages:** Malpractices and lack of transparency in implementation lead to diversion of benefits and reduce the actual impact.
- v). **Targeting Issues:** In some cases, benefits do not reach the intended beneficiaries, while ineligible persons may receive them.
- vi). **Lack of Coordination:** Poor coordination between different government departments and agencies affects smooth implementation.
- vii). **Digital Divide:** Increased reliance on online systems creates barriers for rural and less-educated populations who lack digital access or skills.
- viii). **Inadequate Monitoring:** Weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms make it difficult to track the effectiveness of schemes.
- ix). **Socio-Economic Barriers:** Factors such as illiteracy, gender inequality, and social discrimination limit access to welfare benefits.
- x). **Insufficient Infrastructure:** Lack of proper infrastructure and resources at the local level hampers the effective delivery of services.

Suggestions

1. Strengthening Awareness Campaigns:

Although awareness levels are relatively high in Sangareddy district, gaps still persist among certain sections of the population. The district administration should organize regular village-level awareness programmes using local languages and community networks. Awareness about schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and Ayushman Bharat can be enhanced through the involvement of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Gram Panchayat leaders, and NSS volunteers, ensuring better outreach and participation.

2. Simplifying Application and Documentation Process:

In Sangareddy, complex procedures and documentation requirements discourage many eligible beneficiaries. To address this:

- Single-window service centres should be established at the mandal level.
- Paperwork should be minimised through Aadhaar-based digital verification.
- Help desks must be provided for illiterate, elderly, and marginalised groups.

3. Improving Implementation Efficiency

Delays in benefit delivery reduce trust in schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

- Ensure timely wage payments to beneficiaries.
- Strengthen real-time monitoring and tracking systems
- Fix accountability of local officials for delays and irregularities

4. Enhancing Last-Mile Delivery:

Remote villages and marginalised communities in Sangareddy face accessibility issues.

- Deploy mobile service units in underserved areas
- Increase village-level facilitation centres
- Strengthen Gram Panchayat-level governance mechanisms

5. Promoting Digital Literacy:

Digital platforms are increasingly used for welfare delivery, but digital illiteracy remains a barrier.

- Conduct digital literacy and awareness camps
- Train beneficiaries on accessing DBT services and online applications
- Strengthen Common Service Centres (CSCs) with adequate support staff

6. Reducing Corruption and Leakages:

Although DBT has improved transparency, some issues persist in Sangareddy.

- Strengthen social audit mechanisms.
- Establish effective grievance redressal systems.
- Ensure transparency through public display of beneficiary lists and toll-free helplines.

7. Increasing Scheme Convergence:

Better coordination among schemes can maximise benefits.

- Link Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi with agricultural extension services
- Integrate housing, employment, and sanitation schemes for holistic development
- Adopt a “one household–multiple benefits” approach

8. Focus on Vulnerable Groups:

Special attention is required for SCs, STs, women, and landless labourers in Sangareddy.

- Implement targeted awareness and outreach programmes
- Ensure priority inclusion in welfare schemes
- Regularly monitor inclusion and equity indicators

9. Strengthening Healthcare Access:

Utilisation of Ayushman Bharat needs improvement.

- Increase awareness about eligibility and benefits.
- Expand the network of empanelled hospitals in rural areas
- Monitor fraud, service quality, and patient satisfaction

10. Continuous Monitoring and Impact Evaluation:

- Conduct periodic district-level surveys and evaluations
- Use data analytics and MIS systems to track performance
- Encourage beneficiary feedback mechanisms to improve implementation.

Conclusion

Government welfare schemes have emerged as vital

instruments for reducing poverty and promoting inclusive development in India. This study, focusing on Sangareddy District, highlights that such schemes have significantly contributed to improving the socio-economic conditions of the people, particularly among the weaker and marginalised sections of society.

The findings of the study indicate that welfare programs have positively impacted income levels, employment opportunities, food security, housing conditions, and access to basic services. Many beneficiaries have experienced an improvement in their standard of living due to the support provided by these schemes. Initiatives related to employment generation, public distribution, healthcare, and social security have played a crucial role in reducing economic vulnerability. However, the study also reveals that the full potential of these schemes has not yet been realised due to several challenges, such as a lack of awareness, administrative delays, targeting inefficiencies, and procedural complexities. These issues hinder the effective implementation and equitable distribution of benefits.

Therefore, while government welfare schemes have made notable progress in poverty alleviation, there is a need for continuous improvement in policy design and execution. Strengthening transparency, increasing awareness, ensuring timely delivery, and enhancing monitoring mechanisms can further improve their effectiveness.

In conclusion, welfare schemes are essential tools for poverty reduction, but their success largely depends on efficient implementation and active participation from both the government and the community. With sustained efforts and reforms, these schemes can play a transformative role in achieving long-term socio-economic development and poverty eradication.

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