

## Awareness and Believability in Government Initiatives: Evaluating Public Perceptions of State Welfare Programs

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### **Abstract:**

*This study aims to assess public awareness and believability regarding state welfare programs initiated by the Telangana government, focusing on demographic variations. The research employed a structured survey method, targeting a diverse sample population in Hyderabad City using a snowball sampling technique. The survey revealed varying levels of awareness across different programs, with approximately 62.2% of respondents aware of digital literacy initiatives, though 37.8% exhibited limited or no knowledge. Similar trends were observed for programs like IT-Hubs and Digital Telangana Centre, where a majority displayed some awareness, yet a significant proportion lacked comprehensive knowledge. The data underscored the need for improved communication strategies to enhance public understanding and engagement with these initiatives.*

*The study also explored public trust in these programs, uncovering a spectrum of beliefs ranging from complete disbelief to full confidence. A considerable portion of the population, particularly 22.6% for IT-Hubs and 15% for other initiatives, expressed skepticism about the effectiveness of these programs. Conversely, a smaller yet significant segment—ranging from 16.3% to 20.4%—showed full trust, likely influenced by personal experiences or positive perceptions of the outcomes. This mixed sentiment suggests challenges in building public confidence but also indicates a solid base of support for these initiatives.*

*The research concludes that while there is some awareness and trust in the government's efforts, significant gaps remain. The findings highlight the importance of targeted outreach and communication strategies to address public skepticism and better align these programs with the needs and expectations of the population. Enhancing public awareness and confidence in these initiatives is essential to ensure their success and maximize their impact.*

**Keywords:** Public awareness, State welfare programs, , Digital literacy, Public trust, Relevance, Communication strategies,

### **Introduction**

India, with its vast and diverse population, has seen a plethora of government initiatives aimed at improving the socio-economic status of its citizens. These initiatives, ranging from poverty alleviation programs to health

schemes and educational policies, play a crucial role in the nation's development. However, the success of these welfare programs is intricately tied to the public's awareness and believability of these initiatives. Awareness ensures that the beneficiaries are informed about the schemes available to them, while believability ensures that the public trusts the government to deliver on its promises.

The importance of awareness in the effective implementation of government welfare programs cannot be overstated. In a country as diverse as India, with varying levels of literacy and access to information, ensuring that the population is aware of the benefits they are entitled to is a significant challenge. The government, through various media channels, has made concerted efforts to disseminate information about these programs. However, studies have shown that despite these efforts, a substantial portion of the population remains unaware of the initiatives that could potentially uplift their socio-economic status (Choudhury, 2019).

Believability, on the other hand, relates to the trust the public places in government initiatives. In India, where corruption and inefficiency are often cited as barriers to effective governance, the believability of welfare programs is crucial. If the public perceives these initiatives as mere political rhetoric or if they believe that the benefits will not reach them due to bureaucratic hurdles, the effectiveness of these programs is severely undermined. This issue is particularly pronounced in rural areas, where skepticism about government intentions is often high (Kumar & Singh, 2020).

Public perceptions of government welfare programs are shaped by various factors, including past experiences with government services, media reports, and word-of-mouth communication. In urban areas, where access to digital media is higher, the role of social media in shaping these perceptions is increasingly significant. Social media platforms have become a double-edged sword, capable of both spreading awareness and fueling distrust through the rapid dissemination of unverified information (Sharma, 2021).

The digital divide in India also plays a critical role in both awareness and believability. While urban areas with better internet connectivity have easier access to information about government initiatives, rural areas, where a significant portion of the population resides, often rely on traditional media such as radio and newspapers. This disparity not only affects awareness but also influences how government initiatives are perceived and believed (Bhatnagar, 2018).

Gender and socio-economic status further complicate the public's perception of government initiatives. Women, particularly in rural areas, often have less access to information and are more likely to be skeptical of government promises. The intersectionality of gender, caste, and economic status means that certain groups are more disadvantaged in terms of both awareness and believability. For instance, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have historically had less access to government resources and are often more distrustful of government initiatives (Rao, 2020).

The success of flagship programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) hinges significantly on public awareness and trust. MGNREGA, for instance, has been lauded for its potential to provide employment, yet its effectiveness is often questioned due to issues related to the believability of the government's ability to deliver promised wages on time (Shah & Tiwari, 2017).

Moreover, political factors also play a significant role in shaping public perception. In states where the ruling

party is popular, there is generally higher believability in government initiatives. Conversely, in states with strong opposition parties, public trust in government programs may be lower, influenced by political narratives that challenge the ruling government's credibility (Singh, 2019).

The role of civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in bridging the gap between government initiatives and public awareness cannot be ignored. These organizations often serve as intermediaries, helping to disseminate information and build trust in government programs, especially in remote and underserved areas. Their involvement is crucial in ensuring that the benefits of government schemes reach the intended beneficiaries (Desai, 2016).

Finally, evaluating public perceptions of government welfare programs requires a nuanced understanding of the diverse factors that influence awareness and believability. The success of these initiatives is not merely a function of their design but is deeply rooted in how the public perceives them. Therefore, any effort to improve the effectiveness of state welfare programs must take into account the complex interplay of awareness, believability, and public perception.

The primary objective of this examination is to assess the level of public awareness regarding state welfare programs across various demographic groups in India. Public awareness is a critical factor in the success of welfare programs, as it determines whether the intended beneficiaries are even aware of the resources and opportunities available to them. In a country as diverse as India, awareness levels can vary significantly based on factors such as age, gender, education, income, and geographical location.

The additional objective of the inquiry focuses on analyzing the factors that influence the believability and trust in state welfare programs among the general population. Trust in government initiatives is crucial for their success, as scepticism or disbelief can lead to underutilization of the available resources, ultimately undermining the programs' objectives. Factors influencing believability and trust are multifaceted and include past experiences with government services, perceived corruption, efficiency in implementation, political affiliations, and the effectiveness of communication strategies. For instance, in regions where government services have historically been unreliable or corrupt, public trust in new initiatives may be low (Kumar & Singh, 2020).

## **Review of literature**

The role of government initiatives in enhancing public welfare is pivotal, yet their effectiveness often hinges on public awareness and trust. This research aims to explore the dynamics of awareness and believability in state welfare programs, focusing on how these factors shape public perceptions. By evaluating the level of awareness across various demographic groups and analyzing the underlying factors that influence trust in these programs, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how state welfare initiatives are perceived and the extent to which they are deemed credible by the general population. Understanding these perceptions is crucial for enhancing the reach and impact of welfare programs, ensuring they effectively serve their intended purpose.

The study on 'Understanding Public Awareness and Trust in Government Welfare Programs' by Lee, J., & Kim, S. (2016) explores the role of public awareness in shaping perceptions of government welfare initiatives. It finds that awareness of these programs is strongly linked to the level of trust citizens' place in the government. High levels of awareness often correlate with positive perceptions of the effectiveness and fairness of welfare

programs. However, the study also highlights that awareness alone is not sufficient; the credibility of information sources and the transparency of program implementation play crucial roles in enhancing public trust.

In the research article on 'The Impact of Media on Public Perception of Government Welfare Initiatives' Smith, M. J., & Jones, A. B. (2017) examine how media representation of government welfare programs influences public perceptions. The study argues that the media serves as a critical intermediary in shaping awareness and believability of these programs. Positive media coverage can enhance the credibility of government initiatives, while negative or biased reporting can lead to disbelief and reduced public support. The study suggests that the government's communication strategies need to be proactive in managing media narratives to ensure accurate and positive portrayals of welfare programs.

The research on 'Public Perception of Welfare Programs in Developing Countries: A Case Study' conducted by Kumar, S., & Rana, P. (2018) focuses on public perception of government welfare programs in developing countries, specifically looking at factors that influence awareness and believability. The study finds that in developing nations, awareness is often limited due to inadequate communication channels and literacy barriers. Furthermore, the believability of these programs is frequently undermined by corruption and mismanagement, leading to widespread distrust among the populace.

This paper 'Evaluating the Effectiveness of Government Communication in Welfare Programs' Chen, L., & Yang, X. (2019) evaluates the effectiveness of government communication strategies in promoting welfare programs and their impact on public perception. It highlights that clear, consistent, and culturally sensitive communication is essential for improving public awareness and believability. The study suggests that government initiatives that involve community leaders and local influencers in their communication efforts tend to be more successful in gaining public trust and engagement.

This study 'Public Awareness of Welfare Programs among Rural and Urban Populations in India' Singh, R., & Sharma, P. (2015) investigates the differences in awareness levels of state welfare programs between rural and urban populations in India. It finds that urban residents are generally more aware of welfare schemes due to better access to information and higher literacy rates. In contrast, rural populations, especially in remote areas, often have limited awareness due to inadequate communication channels and lower educational attainment. The study emphasizes the need for targeted outreach programs to bridge this awareness gap.

This research paper by Nanda, P., & Banerjee, S. (2016) explores gender disparities in the awareness of state welfare programs in India. It reveals that women, particularly in rural and low-income households, are less informed about government schemes compared to men. The study attributes this gap to societal norms, lower literacy levels among women, and limited access to information. It highlights the importance of gender-sensitive communication strategies to ensure that women are adequately informed about welfare programs designed for their benefit.

The study on 'Caste and Awareness of Government Welfare Schemes in India' Desai, S., & Vanneman, R. (2018). examines the impact of caste on the awareness of government welfare schemes in India. It finds that members of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) are often less aware of welfare programs compared to other social groups. This lack of awareness is linked to social marginalization, lower literacy rates,

and limited access to media. The study suggests that state governments should focus on inclusive communication strategies that specifically address the needs of these marginalized communities.

The research conducted by Patel, A., & Mishra, S. (2017) investigates the level of awareness about state welfare programs among different age groups in India. The study finds that younger populations (ages 18-35) are generally more aware of government schemes compared to older age groups (ages 50 and above). The higher awareness among younger individuals is attributed to their better access to digital media and higher educational attainment. However, the study also notes that awareness does not always translate into program utilization, particularly among older populations, who may face barriers in accessing these services.

The 'Role of Transparency and Accountability in Trusting State Welfare Programs' study by Verma, A., & Singh, P. (2016) examines how transparency and accountability in the implementation of state welfare programs impact the believability and trust among the general population in India. It finds that programs with clear and transparent procedures, as well as robust accountability mechanisms, are more likely to gain public trust. Conversely, programs perceived as opaque or corrupt are often met with skepticism. The study underscores the importance of regular audits, public reporting, and community involvement in enhancing the credibility of welfare initiatives.

This article on 'Media Influence on Public Trust in State Welfare Schemes' Chatterjee, P., & Kumar, S. (2018) explores the influence of media on the public's trust in state welfare schemes in India. It finds that the media plays a dual role: while positive media coverage can enhance the credibility of welfare programs, negative or sensationalist reporting can erode public trust. The study highlights that the believability of welfare programs is significantly shaped by how these programs are portrayed in both traditional and social media. The government's proactive engagement with the media is crucial to maintaining and building public trust.

'Impact of Social Networks on Trust in Welfare Programs' research Bhattacharya, D., & Prakash, A. (2017) investigates how social networks, including family, friends, and community leaders, influence trust in state welfare programs in India. It finds that individuals who receive information about welfare programs through trusted social networks are more likely to believe in and utilize these programs. The study suggests that social capital plays a critical role in shaping perceptions of government initiatives, particularly in rural areas where formal communication channels may be less effective.

This study 'The Influence of Political Affiliation on Trust in Welfare Schemes' Rao, K., & Mehta, R. (2019) explores the relationship between political affiliation and trust in state welfare programs in India. It finds that individuals who support the ruling party are more likely to trust government welfare programs, while those aligned with opposition parties often view these programs with disbelief. The study also notes that trust is influenced by the perceived alignment between welfare programs and the ideological positions of political parties. The findings suggest that political polarization can significantly affect the believability of state initiatives.

### **Research objectives:**

- To assess the level of public awareness regarding state welfare programs across different demographic groups.

- To analyze the factors influencing the believability and trust in state welfare programs among the general population.

**Research method:**

Survey method allows for a comprehensive analysis of public perceptions of state welfare programs, offering valuable insights into the factors that influence awareness and believability among different demographic groups.

For the research on "Awareness and Believability in Government Initiatives: Evaluating Public Perceptions of State Welfare Programs," a structured survey method is an effective approach to gather data from a diverse population. This method involves the design and distribution of a detailed questionnaire aimed at assessing the public's awareness and believability of various state welfare programs.

**Sample Selection:**

A snow ball sampling technique is employed to ensure that the sample is representative of different demographic groups, including age, gender, education level, income, and geographic location (urban areas).

**Questionnaire Design:**

The questionnaire consists of both closed-ended and open-ended questions. Closed-ended questions are used to quantify levels of awareness (e.g., "Are you aware of the XYZ welfare program? Yes/No") and believability (e.g., "How trustworthy do you find the information provided about this program? 1-5 scale").

**Data Analysis:**

Quantitative data from closed-ended questions is analyzed using statistical software to identify patterns and correlations between demographic factors and levels of awareness and believability.

**Localities of study: Hyderabad City** - Alwal; Trimulgherry; Malkajgiri; Secunderabad ; Banjara Hills; Hi-tech city; Medchal; Jubilee Hills; Financial district; Nanakramguda ; Begumpet; Ameerpet

**findings:**

**Awareness of public programmes initiated by Telangana state**

**Digital Literacy**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	115	25.0
	I am are of it to some extent only	171	37.2
	I can't say	36	7.8
	I am completely aware of it	138	30.0
	Total	460	100.0

The data reflects survey responses about awareness of public programs related to digital literacy enacted by the State Governments. A significant 25.0% of respondents (115 individuals) are entirely unaware of these programs, indicating a lack of exposure or information. Meanwhile, 37.2% (171 individuals) have some awareness but possess only partial knowledge, which suggests that they may know of a few initiatives but not the full spectrum.

Another 7.8% (36 individuals) of respondents are uncertain about their awareness, indicating they might not have sufficient information or haven't engaged with the topic. On the other hand, 30.0% (138 individuals) are fully informed about these programs and their objectives, showing a solid understanding of the available initiatives.

Overall, while 62.2% of respondents demonstrate some level of awareness, a considerable 32.8% have limited or no knowledge, highlighting a need for better dissemination of information to increase awareness and engagement with digital literacy programs. This indicates that there is room for improvement in terms of raising awareness about these programs and ensuring that more individuals have access to digital literacy initiatives.

**IT-Hub**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	143	31.1
	I am are of it to some extent only	166	36.1
	I can't say	56	12.2
	I am completely aware of it	95	20.7
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data highlights varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding public programs related to IT-Hubs enacted by the State Governments. About 31.1% of respondents (143 individuals) are entirely unaware of these programs, indicating a significant gap in information dissemination. Meanwhile, 36.1% (166 individuals) possess some awareness but lack comprehensive knowledge, suggesting that they may only be familiar with a few initiatives.

Additionally, 12.2% of respondents (56 individuals) are uncertain about their awareness, which could indicate a lack of sufficient information or engagement with the subject. In contrast, 20.7% (95 individuals) are fully aware of these IT-Hub programs and understand their objectives and offerings.

In summary, while 67.2% of respondents show some level of awareness, a notable 43.3% have either limited or no knowledge, pointing to the need for enhanced efforts to improve awareness and accessibility to IT-Hub initiatives across the population. This suggests that there is a need for increased efforts to raise awareness about these programs and ensure that more individuals have access to IT-Hub initiatives.

**Digital Telangana Centre Programmes**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	120	26.1
	I am are of it to some extent only	151	32.8
	I can't say	63	13.7
	I am completely aware of it	126	27.4
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reveals varied levels of awareness among respondents regarding the Digital Telangana Centre programs enacted by the State Governments. Approximately 26.1% (120 individuals) are completely unaware of these initiatives, highlighting a significant gap in information dissemination. Another 32.8% (151 individuals) have partial awareness, indicating that while they know some aspects, they are not fully informed about the entire range of programs.

Additionally, 13.7% (63 individuals) are uncertain about their awareness, which suggests a lack of sufficient information or engagement with the topic. In contrast, 27.4% (126 individuals) are fully aware of these programs and understand their objectives, showing a deeper familiarity with the initiatives.

Overall, while 58.9% of respondents have some level of awareness about the Digital Telangana Centre programs, a considerable 40.8% either have limited or no knowledge, indicating a need for more focused efforts to improve awareness and accessibility to these initiatives. This suggests that there is a need for increased efforts to raise awareness about these programs and ensure that more individuals have access to the Digital Telangana Centre initiatives.

**GRID (Growth in Dispersion)**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	133	28.9
	I am are of it to some extent only	181	39.3
	I can't say	37	8.0
	I am completely aware of it	109	23.7
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reflects varying levels of awareness among respondents about public programs related to GRID (Growth in Dispersion) initiated by the State Governments. About 28.9% of respondents (133 individuals) reported having no awareness of these programs, indicating a significant gap in knowledge. On the other hand,

39.3% (181 individuals) have partial awareness, suggesting they are somewhat familiar with the initiatives but lack comprehensive understanding.

Additionally, 8.0% (37 individuals) were unsure about their awareness, reflecting uncertainty or limited engagement with the topic. Meanwhile, 23.7% (109 individuals) stated they are completely aware of these programs, demonstrating a solid understanding of the initiatives and their objectives.

In summary, while a substantial 63.0% of respondents have some degree of awareness about GRID programs, a significant 36.9% either lack awareness or are uncertain, indicating the need for improved communication and outreach efforts to enhance public understanding of these initiatives.

**International Bridges**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	132	28.7
	I am are of it to some extent only	163	35.4
	I can't say	53	11.5
	I am completely aware of it	112	24.3
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data illustrates the varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding public programs related to International Bridges initiated by the State Governments. About 28.7% of respondents (132 individuals) indicated they are entirely unaware of these programs, signalling a gap in information dissemination. Meanwhile, 35.4% (163 individuals) have partial awareness, suggesting they have some knowledge of the initiatives but lack a comprehensive understanding.

Additionally, 11.5% (53 individuals) were uncertain about their awareness, reflecting either a lack of sufficient information or limited engagement with the topic. In contrast, 24.3% (112 individuals) reported being fully aware of these programs, demonstrating a solid understanding of the initiatives and their objectives.

In summary, while 59.7% of respondents have some degree of awareness about the International Bridges programs, a notable 40.2% either lack awareness or are uncertain, indicating a need for better outreach and communication efforts to enhance public understanding and engagement with these initiatives.

**Technology Centre System**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	130	28.3

	I am are of it to some extent only	169	36.7
	I can't say	64	13.9
	I am completely aware of it	97	21.1
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reveals varying levels of awareness among respondents about public programs related to the Technology Centre System initiated by the State Governments. About 28.3% of respondents (130 individuals) reported having no awareness of these programs, indicating a significant gap in knowledge. On the other hand, 36.7% (169 individuals) are somewhat aware but lack a full understanding of the initiatives.

Additionally, 13.9% (64 individuals) were uncertain about their awareness, suggesting either limited information or engagement with the topic. Meanwhile, 21.1% (97 individuals) claimed to be completely aware, demonstrating a solid understanding of the programs and their objectives.

In summary, while 57.8% of respondents show some level of awareness of the Technology Centre System programs, a notable 42.2% either lack awareness or are unsure, highlighting the need for enhanced communication and outreach to improve public understanding and engagement with these initiatives.

**Angnwadi Centres**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	129	28.0
	I am are of it to some extent only	144	31.3
	I can't say	60	13.0
	I am completely aware of it	127	27.6
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reflects varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding public programs related to Anganwadi Centres, enacted by the State Governments. About 28.0% of respondents (129 individuals) indicated they have no awareness of these programs, highlighting a gap in information dissemination. Meanwhile, 31.3% (144 individuals) have some awareness, suggesting they are familiar with certain aspects but not fully informed.

Additionally, 13.0% (60 individuals) were unsure about their awareness, reflecting uncertainty or limited engagement with the topic. In contrast, 27.6% (127 individuals) reported being fully aware of the Anganwadi Centres program, demonstrating a solid understanding of these initiatives and their objectives.

In summary, while 58.9% of respondents have some level of awareness about the Anganwadi Centres program,

a significant 41.0% either lack awareness or are uncertain, indicating a need for improved outreach and communication to enhance public understanding and engagement with these initiatives.

**Arogya Lakshmi**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	83	18.0
	I am are of it to some extent only	162	35.2
	I can't say	95	20.7
	I am completely aware of it	120	26.1
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reflects the varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding the Arogya Lakshmi program, a public initiative by the State Governments. About 18.0% of respondents have no awareness of the program, indicating a lack of exposure to these initiatives. A larger portion, 35.2%, has some awareness but lacks comprehensive knowledge, suggesting they are only partially informed about the program.

Additionally, 20.7% of respondents were uncertain about their awareness, reflecting either limited information or uncertainty about their level of understanding. In contrast, 26.1% of respondents are fully aware of the Arogya Lakshmi program, indicating they are well-informed and knowledgeable about its objectives and implementation.

In summary, while 61.3% of respondents have at least some awareness of the Arogya Lakshmi program, a significant 38.7% either lack awareness or are uncertain, highlighting the need for better communication and outreach to increase public understanding and engagement with this important initiative.

**Supplementary Nutrition**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I am not aware of it at all	137	29.8
	I am are of it to some extent only	152	33.0
	I can't say	82	17.8
	I am completely aware of it	89	19.3
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data highlights the varying levels of awareness among respondents regarding public programs related to Supplementary Nutrition initiated by the State Governments. Approximately 29.8% of respondents indicated they have no awareness of these programs, revealing a significant gap in public knowledge. Additionally, 33.0% reported having some awareness, though their understanding is limited, suggesting they

are not fully informed about the initiatives.

Furthermore, 17.8% of respondents expressed uncertainty about their awareness, indicating a lack of sufficient information or engagement with the topic. In contrast, 19.3% of respondents claimed to be completely aware of the Supplementary Nutrition programs, demonstrating a thorough understanding of the initiatives and their objectives.

In summary, while 62.8% of respondents possess at least some level of awareness regarding the Supplementary Nutrition programs, a notable 37.2% either lack awareness or are uncertain, indicating a need for improved outreach and communication efforts to enhance public understanding and engagement with these important initiatives.

**Believability in the public programmes initiated by Telangana state**

**Digital Literacy**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	104	22.6
	I don't believe it to some extent	109	23.7
	I Can't say	62	13.5
	I believe it to some extent	110	23.9
	I believe it completely	75	16.3
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reveals a mixed public perception of government programs on digital literacy. A notable 22.6% of respondents express complete disbelief in these programs, likely viewing them as ineffective or insufficient in addressing digital literacy challenges. Additionally, 23.7% harbor partial doubts, acknowledging some value in the programs but questioning their overall effectiveness.

On the other hand, 23.9% of participants express partial belief in these initiatives, recognizing their potential to enhance digital literacy, though they may still have reservations. A smaller group, 16.3%, fully trusts these government efforts, believing strongly in their positive impact and effectiveness in improving digital literacy.

Overall, the data highlights a divided public opinion on government digital literacy programs. While a significant portion remains skeptical or uncertain, there is also a considerable number who have faith in these initiatives, likely influenced by personal experiences and perceptions of government effectiveness in this area.

**IT-Hub**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	69	15.0
	I don't believe it to some extent	80	17.4

	I Can't say	73	15.9
	I believe it to some extent	144	31.3
	I believe it completely	94	20.4
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data on public belief in government programs related to IT-Hubs reveals a diverse range of opinions. About 15.0% of respondents express complete disbelief, perceiving these initiatives as ineffective in fostering a technology ecosystem. An additional 17.4% hold partial doubts, recognizing some value in the concept but questioning the overall impact of these programs.

On the other hand, 31.3% of participants express partial belief, acknowledging the potential of IT-Hub programs to drive technological growth, although they may still have reservations. Meanwhile, 20.4% of respondents exhibit full confidence in these initiatives, believing strongly in their effectiveness and potential to significantly boost technological advancement and economic growth.

Overall, the data indicates a mixed public perception of government IT-Hub programs. While skepticism exists among a portion of respondents, a significant number also show varying levels of trust and belief in these initiatives, likely influenced by their personal experiences and views on government effectiveness in implementing technology-driven projects.

**Digital Telangana Centre Programmes**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	90	19.6
	I don't believe it to some extent	108	23.5
	I Can't say	55	12.0
	I believe it to some extent	125	27.2
	I believe it completely	82	17.8
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reveals a varied public perception of government programs related to the Digital Telangana Centre. A notable 19.6% of respondents express complete disbelief in these initiatives, viewing them as ineffective or unlikely to meet their goals of promoting digitalization in Telangana. Additionally, 23.5% hold partial doubts, acknowledging some potential in these programs but questioning their overall impact.

Conversely, 27.2% of participants indicate partial belief, seeing value in the Digital Telangana Centre's efforts to drive digitalization and improve technology access in Telangana, despite having some reservations. Meanwhile, 17.8% of respondents fully trust these programs, believing strongly in their effectiveness and potential to contribute significantly to the state's digital growth.

In summary, public opinion on the Digital Telangana Centre is mixed, with a significant portion expressing skepticism or uncertainty, while others show varying degrees of trust and confidence in these government-led

digital initiatives. These views are likely shaped by individual experiences and perceptions of the government's effectiveness in implementing digital transformation projects.

**GRID (Growth in Dispersion)**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	91	19.8
	I don't believe it to some extent	90	19.6
	I Can't say	69	15.0
	I believe it to some extent	118	25.7
	I believe it completely	92	20.0
	Total	460	100.0

The survey data reveals a range of public beliefs regarding government programs related to GRID (Growth in Dispersion). About 19.8% of participants express complete disbelief in these initiatives, viewing them as ineffective or unlikely to achieve their goals. Additionally, 19.6% hold partial doubts, recognizing some potential but questioning the overall impact of these programs.

On the other hand, 25.7% of respondents show partial belief, seeing value in GRID initiatives for promoting growth and dispersion, though they may still have concerns about their implementation. Meanwhile, 20.0% of participants fully trust these programs, believing strongly in their effectiveness and potential to contribute significantly to growth and dispersion in various sectors.

In summary, public opinion on GRID programs is mixed. While a significant portion of respondents expresses skepticism or uncertainty, others show varying degrees of trust and confidence. These opinions likely reflect individual experiences and perceptions of the government's effectiveness in implementing growth and dispersion initiatives.

**International Bridges**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	77	16.7
	I don't believe it to some extent	95	20.7
	I Can't say	89	19.3
	I believe it to some extent	115	25.0
	I believe it completely	84	18.3
	Total	460	100.0

The public belief in government programs on International Bridges reveals a diverse range of opinions. About 16.7% of participants have no faith in these initiatives, viewing them as ineffective in achieving their goals of

enhancing international connectivity. Additionally, 20.7% express partial disbelief, acknowledging some potential in these programs but doubting their overall impact.

Conversely, 25.0% of respondents show partial belief, recognizing the value in international bridge construction for improving connectivity, trade, and travel, though they may still have concerns about aspects like economic viability or environmental impact. Meanwhile, 18.3% of participants fully trust these programs, believing strongly in their potential to drive economic growth, cultural exchange, and diplomatic relations.

In summary, public opinion on International Bridge programs is mixed. While some are skeptical, others show varying degrees of trust and confidence, reflecting individual experiences and perceptions of the government's effectiveness in implementing these initiatives.

**Technology Centre System**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	82	17.8
	I don't believe it to some extent	81	17.6
	I Can't say	76	16.5
	I believe it to some extent	146	31.7
	I believe it completely	75	16.3
	Total	460	100.0

Public belief in government programs related to the Technology Centre System shows a range of opinions. Around 17.8% of respondents completely lack confidence in these programs, seeing them as ineffective in promoting technological advancements. Similarly, 17.6% express partial disbelief, acknowledging some potential but holding doubts about the programs' effectiveness or accessibility.

Conversely, 31.7% of participants have partial belief in these programs, recognizing their value in fostering technological innovation and skills development, though they may still have concerns about their implementation. Meanwhile, 16.3% fully trust these programs, believing strongly in their potential to drive technological progress and economic growth.

Overall, the data indicates mixed public sentiment toward the Technology Centre System. While some respondents are skeptical, others show varying degrees of belief, influenced by their experiences, awareness, and perceptions of government effectiveness in advancing technology.

**Angwadi Centres**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	78	17.0
	I don't believe it to some extent	105	22.8
	I Can't say	82	17.8

	I believe it to some extent	143	31.1
	I believe it completely	52	11.3
	Total	460	100.0

Public belief in government programs related to Anganwadi Centers varies significantly. Approximately 17.0% of respondents completely lack confidence in these programs, likely questioning their effectiveness in addressing the needs of children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. An additional 22.8% express partial disbelief, acknowledging the potential benefits of these centers but remaining skeptical about aspects like service quality and overall impact.

Conversely, 31.1% of participants show partial belief in Anganwadi Centers, recognizing their importance in providing essential services but possibly having concerns about their implementation and reach. Meanwhile, 11.3% of respondents fully trust these programs, believing that they effectively meet the needs of vulnerable populations and provide valuable services such as nutrition, healthcare, and early childhood education.

Overall, the data reveals a spectrum of public sentiment toward Anganwadi Centers. While skepticism and partial disbelief are prevalent, a significant portion of the population holds some level of belief or complete trust in these government programs, likely influenced by personal experiences and perceptions of their effectiveness within their communities.

### Arogya Lakshmi

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	102	22.2
	I don't believe it to some extent	97	21.1
	I Can't say	50	10.9
	I believe it to some extent	133	28.9
	I believe it completely	78	17.0
	Total	460	100.0

Public belief in the Arogya Lakshmi government program shows a wide range of opinions. Approximately 22.2% of respondents expressed complete disbelief in the program, likely questioning its effectiveness and the quality of healthcare services it provides. Another 21.1% indicated partial disbelief, acknowledging some potential benefits but remaining skeptical about certain aspects such as service quality and coverage.

Conversely, 28.9% of participants expressed partial belief in Arogya Lakshmi, recognizing its importance in providing healthcare but also noting areas where improvement is needed. Meanwhile, 17.0% of respondents fully trust the program, believing it effectively addresses healthcare needs and provides essential services,

possibly based on personal experiences or observed benefits.

Overall, the data reveals a spectrum of public sentiment toward the Arogya Lakshmi program. While skepticism is present, a significant portion of the population holds some level of belief or complete trust in the initiative, reflecting varied experiences and perceptions of its effectiveness.

**Supplementary Nutrition**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	I don't believe it at all	71	15.4
	I don't believe it to some extent	76	16.5
	I Can't say	76	16.5
	I believe it to some extent	161	35.0
	I believe it completely	76	16.5
	Total	460	100.0

Public belief in the Supplementary Nutrition government program reveals a spectrum of opinions. Approximately 15.4% of respondents express complete disbelief in the program, likely doubting its effectiveness and ability to address nutritional needs adequately. Another 16.5% share partial disbelief, acknowledging some benefits but remaining skeptical about specific aspects like food quality or the program's reach.

On the other hand, 35.0% of participants show partial belief in the program, recognizing its importance in providing essential nutrition to vulnerable groups but still seeing room for improvement in areas like implementation and beneficiary coverage. Meanwhile, 16.5% of respondents fully trust the program, believing it effectively meets nutritional needs, perhaps based on positive personal experiences or observed benefits.

Overall, the data indicates a varied public perception of the Supplementary Nutrition program. While skepticism exists, a significant portion of the population holds some degree of belief or complete trust in the initiative, reflecting diverse experiences and views on its effectiveness and impact.

**Relevance of public programmes initiated by Telangana state**

**Digital Literacy**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	101	22.0
	Not relevant to some extent	125	27.2
	Can't say	36	7.8
	Relevant to some extent	120	26.1
	Highly relevant	78	17.0
	Total	460	100.0

The survey results on the relevance of Telangana's public program on digital literacy reveal a range of perspectives among respondents. A notable 22.0% of respondents found the program to be not at all relevant, indicating they see little to no value in it for their digital literacy needs. Another 27.2% expressed partial disbelief in the program, suggesting it only partially addresses their digital literacy requirements or falls short in certain aspects.

On the other hand, 26.1% of respondents found the program somewhat relevant, recognizing some value but not fully aligning it with their digital literacy goals. A smaller segment, 17.0%, viewed the program as highly relevant, indicating strong belief in its applicability and usefulness in enhancing their digital literacy.

Overall, while there is a significant group that sees some level of relevance in the program, there is also a considerable portion of respondents who either find it irrelevant or only partially relevant. The "Can't say" category, accounting for 7.8%, highlights a degree of uncertainty or lack of information among some participants regarding the program's relevance to their needs.

**IT-Hub**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	116	25.2
	Not relevant to some extent	101	22.0
	Can't say	65	14.1
	Relevant to some extent	74	16.1
	Highly relevant	104	22.6
	Total	460	100.0

The survey results on the relevance of the public program related to an IT-Hub reflect a diverse range of beliefs among respondents. Approximately 25.2% of participants indicated that the program is not at all relevant to their IT needs, suggesting a significant portion sees little to no value in it. Additionally, 22.0% expressed partial disbelief, indicating they find the program's applicability limited or insufficient for their specific IT-related interests.

Conversely, 22.6% of respondents regarded the IT-Hub program as highly relevant, showcasing a strong belief in its value and direct applicability to their IT needs. Another 16.1% acknowledged some level of belief in the program, recognizing potential benefits but feeling it may not fully align with their goals.

The "Can't say" category, comprising 14.1% of respondents, highlights a segment of uncertainty or lack of information regarding the program's relevance to their needs. Overall, while there is a mix of skepticism and acknowledgment of value, the responses indicate a clear division in perceptions about the IT-Hub program's effectiveness and relevance among the participants.

**Digital Telangana Centre Programmes**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	67	14.6
	Not relevant to some extent	151	32.8
	Can't say	68	14.8
	Relevant to some extent	86	18.7
	Highly relevant	88	19.1
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the relevance of the Digital Telangana Centre Programmes reveal a varied perception among participants. Approximately 14.6% of respondents expressed that the program is not at all relevant to their digital needs, indicating a complete lack of perceived value. A larger segment, 32.8%, reported partial disbelief, suggesting they find the program's applicability limited for their specific digital requirements in Telangana.

Conversely, 19.1% of respondents considered the Digital Telangana Centre Programmes to be highly relevant, reflecting a strong belief in the program's value and its alignment with their digital interests. An additional 18.7% acknowledged some level of belief in the program, recognizing its potential benefits but feeling it may not fully meet their digital goals.

The "Can't say" category, which accounted for 14.8% of respondents, highlights a segment of uncertainty regarding the program's relevance. Overall, while there is a notable portion of skepticism toward the Digital Telangana Centre Programmes, there remains a significant number of respondents who find some level of relevance or complete trust in the program's ability to address their digital needs in Telangana.

**GRID (Growth in Dispersion)**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	65	14.1
	Not relevant to some extent	154	33.5
	Can't say	66	14.3
	Relevant to some extent	71	15.4
	Highly relevant	104	22.6
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the relevance of the GRID (Growth in Dispersion) program reflect a diverse set of

opinions among participants. Approximately 14.1% of respondents stated that the program is not at all relevant to their needs, indicating a complete lack of perceived value. A larger proportion, 33.5%, expressed partial disbelief, suggesting they see limited applicability of the program for their specific requirements related to growth in dispersion.

On the other hand, 22.6% of respondents regarded the GRID program as highly relevant, demonstrating a strong belief in its value and its potential to address their interests.

Additionally, 15.4% of respondents acknowledged that the program is believable to some extent, recognizing its potential benefits but feeling it may not fully meet their specific goals.

The "Can't say" category, accounting for 14.3% of respondents, indicates a segment of uncertainty regarding the program's relevance. Overall, while a significant number of respondents express skepticism or partial disbelief toward the GRID program, there remains a noteworthy proportion who find value and relevance in its goals and objectives related to growth in dispersion.

**International Bridges**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	84	18.3
	Not relevant to some extent	106	23.0
	Can't say	58	12.6
	Relevant to some extent	96	20.9
	Highly relevant	116	25.2
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the relevance of the International Bridges program illustrate a spectrum of beliefs among participants. Approximately 18.3% of respondents expressed that the program is not at all relevant, indicating a complete lack of perceived value for their interests related to international bridges. Additionally, 23.0% of respondents indicated that they find the program only partially believable, highlighting their skepticism about its applicability to their specific needs.

On the positive side, 25.2% of respondents consider the International Bridges program to be highly relevant, demonstrating a strong belief in its value and direct applicability to their interests. Furthermore, 20.9% acknowledged that the program is believable to some extent, recognizing potential benefits but feeling that it may not fully align with their goals.

The "Can't say" category, representing 12.6% of respondents, reflects uncertainty about the program's relevance. Overall, while there is notable skepticism among some respondents regarding the International Bridges program, a significant proportion also sees value and relevance in its objectives. This mixed response highlights the need for further communication and outreach to clarify the program's benefits and enhance public perception.

**Technology Centre System**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	117	25.4
	Not relevant to some extent	103	22.4
	Can't say	35	7.6
	Relevant to some extent	130	28.3
	Highly relevant	75	16.3
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the relevance of the Technology Centre System program highlight a diverse range of beliefs among participants. Approximately 25.4% of respondents indicated that the program is not at all relevant, suggesting a complete lack of perceived value or necessity for the services provided by technology centers. Additionally, 22.4% expressed that they find the program only partially believable, indicating limited applicability to their specific needs related to technology center services.

On the other hand, a significant portion, 28.3%, acknowledged some level of belief in the program, seeing potential benefits but not feeling that it fully meets their requirements. Only 16.3% considered the program to be highly relevant, reflecting a strong belief in its value and direct applicability to their interests in technology center services.

The "Can't say" category, representing 7.6% of respondents, indicates a degree of uncertainty about the program's relevance. This mixed response suggests that while there is skepticism about the Technology Centre System program, there is also a notable percentage of participants who see some relevance. To improve overall perceptions, targeted outreach and communication that clarify the program's benefits and address the concerns of skeptics could be beneficial.

### Angnwadi Centres

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	88	19.1
	Not to some extent	111	24.1
	Can't say	54	11.7
	Relevant to some extent	106	23.0
	Highly relevant	101	22.0
	Total	460	100.0

The data regarding public perceptions of the Anganwadi Centres program reveals a diverse range of beliefs among respondents. Approximately 19.1% of individuals perceive the program as not at all relevant, indicating a complete lack of confidence in its significance and impact on services for children, mothers, and communities. This skepticism suggests that these respondents may be unaware of the program's objectives or outcomes.

Another 24.1% of respondents fall into the "not believable to some extent" category, acknowledging that while the program may have some relevance, they still harbor doubts about its overall effectiveness. Additionally, 11.7% of individuals are uncertain about the program's relevance, reflecting a lack of information or knowledge that prevents them from forming a definitive opinion. These uncertainties highlight the need for more outreach and education to inform the public about the program's goals and benefits.

Conversely, 23.0% of respondents find the Anganwadi Centres program believable to some extent, indicating a recognition of its potential value in supporting children, mothers, and communities. Moreover, 22.0% of individuals regard the program as highly relevant, suggesting a strong belief in its importance and necessity. Overall, while there is a significant level of support for the Anganwadi Centres, the varied opinions underscore the need for targeted communication strategies to address skepticism and enhance understanding of the program's role in community health and welfare.

**Arogya Lakshmi**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	108	23.5
	Not relevant to some extent	62	13.5
	Can't say	73	15.9
	Relevant to some extent	111	24.1
	Highly relevant	106	23.0
	Total	460	100.0

The data on public perceptions of the Arogya Lakshmi program reveals a diverse range of beliefs among respondents. Approximately 23.5% of individuals view the program as not at all relevant, indicating a complete lack of confidence in its significance and impact on health promotion or healthcare services. This skepticism may suggest that these respondents are either unaware of the program's objectives or have had negative experiences that shape their perceptions.

Another 13.5% of respondents fall into the "not believable to some extent" category, indicating that while they recognize some relevance of the Arogya Lakshmi program, their doubts about its effectiveness persist. Additionally, 15.9% of individuals are uncertain about the program's relevance, reflecting a lack of sufficient information or knowledge to form a definitive opinion. This uncertainty points to the need for improved communication and outreach to educate the public about the program's goals and benefits.

In contrast, 24.1% of respondents find the Arogya Lakshmi program believable to some extent, acknowledging its potential value in promoting health and providing necessary services. Furthermore, 23.0% of individuals consider the program to be highly relevant, highlighting a strong belief in its importance and necessity.

Overall, while there is a significant level of support for the Arogya Lakshmi program, the varied opinions

underscore the need for targeted efforts to address skepticism and enhance understanding of the program's role in improving community health and access to healthcare services.

**Supplementary Nutrition**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	119	25.9
	Not to some extent	111	24.1
	Can't say	53	11.5
	Relevant to some extent	108	23.5
	Highly relevant	69	15.0
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the Supplementary Nutrition program reveal a significant level of skepticism among the surveyed individuals. Approximately 25.9% of respondents believe that the program is not at all relevant, indicating a complete lack of trust in its significance and effectiveness in delivering supplementary nutrition to the targeted population. This sentiment may stem from personal experiences, lack of awareness about the program's objectives, or perceived shortcomings in its implementation.

A further 24.1% of individuals express that the program is not believable to some extent, suggesting they acknowledge some relevance but remain doubtful about its overall impact. Additionally, 11.5% of respondents are uncertain about the program's relevance, indicating a need for clearer communication and information dissemination to help them form informed opinions. The uncertainty reflected in this group underscores the importance of outreach and education about the program's benefits and goals.

Conversely, 23.5% of participants believe the Supplementary Nutrition program is credible to some extent, recognizing its potential value in providing necessary nutrition. Furthermore, 15.0% view the program as highly relevant, indicating a strong belief in its importance for addressing nutritional needs in the targeted population. Overall, the data illustrates a wide range of opinions, highlighting the need for efforts to build trust and understanding of the program's role in promoting health and nutrition among vulnerable groups.

**Supplementary Nutrition**

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not at all relevant	119	25.9
	Not to some extent	111	24.1
	Can't say	53	11.5

	Relevant to some extent	108	23.5
	Highly relevant	69	15.0
	Total	460	100.0

The responses regarding the Supplementary Nutrition program illustrate a notable division in public opinion. Approximately 25.9% of respondents indicated that they find the program not at all relevant, suggesting a strong disbelief in its significance and effectiveness in delivering necessary nutrition to the targeted population. This lack of confidence could stem from personal experiences or perceptions regarding the program's implementation and outreach.

In addition, 24.1% of individuals believe the program is not believable to some extent, reflecting a cautious acknowledgment of its potential value while remaining skeptical about its overall impact. Meanwhile, 11.5% of respondents expressed uncertainty, indicating that they lack sufficient information or knowledge to form a definitive opinion. This group highlights the need for better communication and education surrounding the program to help clarify its objectives and benefits.

Conversely, 23.5% of participants believe the Supplementary Nutrition program is credible to some extent, recognizing its potential benefits in addressing nutritional needs. Furthermore, 15.0% view the program as highly relevant, suggesting a strong belief in its importance for vulnerable populations. Overall, these varied responses underscore the need for targeted outreach and efforts to enhance public trust and understanding of the Supplementary Nutrition program's role in improving health outcomes.

### Summary

The survey data reveals a wide range of awareness levels among respondents regarding various public programs initiated by the Telangana state government. For digital literacy initiatives, approximately 62.2% of respondents showed some level of awareness, with 30% being fully informed. However, a significant 37.8% either had limited or no knowledge, highlighting a critical need for better dissemination of information to increase engagement with these programs.

Similarly, awareness levels for other programs, such as IT-Hubs and Digital Telangana Centre, followed a comparable trend. While a majority of respondents demonstrated some awareness—67.2% for IT-Hubs and 58.9% for Digital Telangana Centre—a considerable percentage remained uninformed or uncertain. This lack of comprehensive knowledge points to a need for enhanced communication strategies to ensure broader public understanding and access to these initiatives.

Across all surveyed programs, including GRID, International Bridges, Technology Centre System, Anganwadi Centres, Arogya Lakshmi, and Supplementary Nutrition, a significant portion of the population either lacked awareness or was unsure of their knowledge. This consistent pattern underscores the importance of more targeted outreach efforts to improve public awareness and engagement with the state's various developmental programs, ensuring that more individuals can benefit from these initiatives.

The survey data reflects a diverse public perception of various government programs initiated by Telangana state, particularly in areas like digital literacy, IT-Hubs, and the Digital Telangana Centre. A notable portion of

respondents—ranging from 15% to 22.6%—express complete disbelief in these initiatives, questioning their effectiveness and overall impact. Meanwhile, a similar percentage of participants harbor partial doubts, acknowledging some value in the programs but remaining skeptical about their implementation and success. Despite this skepticism, a significant portion of respondents—ranging from 23.9% to 35%—shows partial belief in these initiatives, recognizing their potential benefits while maintaining some reservations.

Conversely, a smaller yet significant segment of the population fully trusts these programs, with percentages ranging from 16.3% to 20.4% across various initiatives. These individuals believe strongly in the effectiveness and positive impact of the government's efforts, likely influenced by their personal experiences or positive perceptions of the programs' outcomes. This group's trust underscores the varied levels of confidence in the state's initiatives, reflecting a mix of skepticism, partial belief, and full confidence among the public.

Overall, the data reveals a spectrum of public sentiment towards the Telangana state government's programs. While skepticism and partial disbelief are prevalent, a substantial number of respondents still hold some degree of belief or complete trust in these initiatives. This mixed perception suggests that while there are challenges in convincing the public of the effectiveness of these programs, there is also a significant base of support that sees value in the government's efforts.

The survey results on the relevance of Telangana's public programs reveal diverse opinions among respondents. In the case of the digital literacy program, a significant 22% found it not relevant at all, while 27.2% expressed partial disbelief, indicating limited confidence in its ability to meet their needs. However, 26.1% found the program somewhat relevant, and 17% considered it highly relevant, showcasing a divide in public perception about the program's value in enhancing digital literacy.

Similarly, the IT-Hub and Digital Telangana Centre programs also received mixed reactions. For the IT-Hub, 25.2% of respondents found it not relevant, while 22.6% considered it highly relevant. The Digital Telangana Centre programs saw 14.6% finding them irrelevant, while 19.1% viewed them as highly relevant. These results indicate that while some respondents see value in these initiatives, a considerable portion remains skeptical, highlighting the challenge of ensuring these programs align with the public's needs and expectations.

The data on other programs like GRID, International Bridges, Technology Centre System, Anganwadi Centres, Arogya Lakshmi, and Supplementary Nutrition also reflect a broad range of beliefs. Significant portions of respondents expressed either complete or partial disbelief in these programs' relevance, yet there were also notable segments who found them somewhat or highly relevant. This overall mixed sentiment underscores the need for targeted communication, outreach, and possibly program adjustments to better address public needs and concerns while enhancing the perceived value of these government initiatives.

## Conclusion

The survey data highlights a significant variation in public awareness regarding the Telangana state government's initiatives, particularly in the digital literacy domain. While over half of the respondents are somewhat informed about these programs, a substantial 37.8% remain either unaware or have limited knowledge. This indicates a pressing need for more effective information dissemination strategies to ensure broader engagement with these initiatives, thereby enhancing their overall impact.

Similar trends of mixed awareness levels were observed across other programs such as IT-Hubs and Digital

Telangana Centre. Although a majority of respondents showed some level of awareness, a considerable percentage lacked comprehensive knowledge, suggesting that the current communication efforts are insufficient. To ensure the success of these initiatives, the government needs to develop more targeted outreach strategies that cater to diverse segments of the population.

The data also reveals a wide spectrum of public sentiment towards these government programs, ranging from complete skepticism to full trust. A notable portion of the population expressed doubts about the effectiveness of the initiatives, while others showed partial or full confidence in them. This mixed perception highlights the challenges the government faces in convincing the public of the value and efficacy of these programs, but it also points to a solid base of support that believes in the potential benefits of these efforts.

Overall, the survey underscores the importance of improving public awareness and confidence in Telangana's government initiatives. The mixed responses regarding the relevance of these programs suggest that while some progress has been made, there is still significant work to be done to align these initiatives with public expectations and needs. By enhancing communication, outreach, and possibly adjusting program structures, the government can better meet the needs of its citizens and increase the perceived value of its initiatives.

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