

PROMISES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ALLIANCE GOVERNMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

An important turning point in the political and developmental trajectory of Andhra Pradesh was the formation of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Jana Sena Party (JSP), and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) alliance government in June 2024. In the 2024 Assembly elections, the coalition won a resounding mandate and established a government led by Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu and Deputy Chief Minister Pawan Kalyan. Welfare, job creation, economic development, infrastructure, good governance, and the reinstatement of development-oriented policies were major pillars of the alliance's election campaign. Increased social security pensions, financial aid for women and young people, free bus travel for women, support for school-age children, free cooking gas cylinders and initiatives to create jobs were all included in its election program, which is widely known as the 'Super Six' pledges. The pledges made by the alliance administration are examined critically in this study, along with their execution and accomplishments during its first term in office. Welfare programs, women's empowerment, agricultural development, employment and skill development, education, healthcare, infrastructure, industrial growth, Amaravati capital development, rural development, and administrative changes are all given special consideration. In a similar vein, the government has announced actions pertaining to the resuscitation of centrally funded programs, the settlement of outstanding debts, and the implementation of new regulations meant to boost investment and economic activity. The Swarna Andhra Vision 2047, which comprises long-term goals pertaining to economic growth, poverty alleviation, employment, infrastructure, and inclusive development, was also highlighted in the 2025–2026 budget materials. Based on secondary sources, such as government reports, budget documents, policy announcements, official comments, election manifestos, and pertinent scholarly and media sources, the study takes a descriptive and analytical approach.

KEYWORDS: Andhra Pradesh, Alliance Government, TDP, Jana Sena, BJP, Super Six, Welfare Schemes, Development, Governance, Electoral Promises, Socio-economic Development.

INTRODUCTION

Because of its advantageous location, agricultural potential, expanding metropolitan areas, abundant people resources, and ambitions for quick economic growth, Andhra Pradesh holds a prominent place in India's political and economic landscape. In June 2024, Andhra Pradesh's political and administrative affairs saw a significant shift with the establishment of the alliance government. With a broad electoral mandate and a program focused on welfare, development, employment creation, agricultural support, infrastructure development, good governance, and the restoration of economic confidence, the alliance made up of the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), Jana Sena Party (JSP), and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power. N. Chandrababu Naidu's administration prioritised meeting its electoral obligations while concurrently tackling the State's financial and developmental issues.

The goal of the study "Promises and Achievements of the Alliance Government in Andhra Pradesh: A Study" is to assess the degree to which the alliance government's key campaign pledges have been converted into programs, policies, and quantifiable successes. Such an evaluation is crucial since political parties utilise electoral pledges as a key tool to inform the public of their development priorities. However, a government's true performance can only be assessed by looking at how its policies are implemented, how much money is allocated, who benefits, institutional improvements, and the wider socioeconomic results.

The welfare of women, farmers, young people, students, and economically disadvantaged groups was a top priority for the alliance government when it took power. The "Super Six" promises, which include financial aid for women, help for school-age children, assistance relating to unemployment, assistance for farmers, and other social security measures, have been linked to its welfare program. One significant aspect of the government's performance is the execution of these initiatives. For example, the State's budgetary priorities reflect significant funding for programs like ThallikiVandanam and NTR Bharosa pensions, indicating the ongoing significance of social welfare and education. NTR Bharosa received ₹27,719 crore from the 2026–2027 budget, while ThallikiVandanam received ₹8,456 crore.

Agriculture constitutes another important area of evaluation. Andhra Pradesh has a predominantly agrarian economy, and the welfare of farmers has direct implications for rural employment, income generation and food security. The alliance government has sought to strengthen farmer support through programmes such as AnnadataSukhibhava, irrigation development, agricultural subsidies and measures intended to improve agricultural productivity and rural incomes. The 2026–27 budget proposed ₹6,600 crore for AnnadataSukhibhava and significant allocations for agriculture and allied activities. These initiatives need to be assessed not merely in terms of expenditure but also in terms of their impact on farmers' incomes, input costs, indebtedness, irrigation access and agricultural productivity.

Infrastructure and capital development constitute another major pillar of the alliance government's development strategy. The revival of Amaravati as the capital city, acceleration of the Polavaram project, development of roads and transport infrastructure, industrial expansion and investment promotion have been presented as important components of the government's long-term development agenda. The 2026–27 budget provided ₹6,000 crore for Amaravati Capital City Development and ₹6,105 crore for the Polavaram project.

These investments reflect the government's attempt to combine welfare-oriented policies with long-term capital formation and economic growth.

The government has also emphasised fiscal management and administrative reforms. According to the State's 2025–26 Budget Speech, the government reported clearing liabilities amounting to ₹23,556 crore that were pending as of 12 June 2024 and restarting several Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These claims are significant because the fiscal position of Andhra Pradesh directly affects the government's capacity to implement welfare and development programmes. At the same time, an academic assessment requires independent examination of fiscal indicators, expenditure patterns, revenue mobilisation, public debt and the sustainability of welfare commitments.

ANDHRA PRADESH FINANCE

Employment generation and youth development are equally important components of the alliance government's agenda. Andhra Pradesh has a large young population, and creating productive employment opportunities remains a major policy challenge. The government has therefore focused on attracting investments, promoting industries, developing skills, encouraging entrepreneurship and improving the business environment. The success of these measures must be evaluated through indicators such as new investments, employment created, industrial approvals, skill development and the participation of youth in the formal economy.

Education and women's empowerment also form important dimensions of the government's policy agenda. Programmes such as ThallikiVandanam seek to provide financial support linked to children's education, while welfare measures directed towards women aim to enhance household economic security and social participation. The government's budgetary allocations indicate continued emphasis on education, social welfare and women's-oriented programmes.

Rural development and employment programmes are another important area for assessing the government's performance. The State has sought to strengthen the implementation of rural-development programmes, improve Panchayat-level administration and use technology for greater transparency. In June 2026, the Union Ministry of Rural Development reported discussions with the Andhra Pradesh government concerning rural development, employment generation and livelihood enhancement, while the State government highlighted the use of geo-tagging and face-recognition systems in rural-development works.

However, the assessment of the alliance government's performance should not be limited to government claims. A critical study must distinguish between promises, policy announcements, budgetary allocations, actual implementation and measurable outcomes. A promise may be considered fulfilled only when the intended beneficiaries receive the promised benefit or when the proposed institutional or developmental objective is substantially achieved. Similarly, budgetary allocation alone does not necessarily constitute achievement. Issues such as delays, financial constraints, beneficiary identification, regional disparities, administrative capacity and sustainability must also be considered.

The present study therefore attempts to provide a balanced assessment of the alliance government's governance during its tenure by examining its major electoral promises and comparing them with actual achievements. It focuses on welfare, agriculture, education, women and youth, employment, infrastructure, industrial development, Amaravati, Polavaram, rural development, healthcare and fiscal management. The study

also considers the challenges faced by the government in translating its political commitments into sustainable development outcomes.

In this context, the performance of the alliance government is significant not only for understanding contemporary Andhra Pradesh politics but also for examining the relationship between electoral commitments, public policy and development outcomes. A systematic comparison of promises and achievements can help determine the effectiveness of governance, identify areas of progress and highlight gaps requiring further policy attention. Thus, the study aims to contribute to a comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of the performance of the Alliance Government in Andhra Pradesh and its efforts towards building a more prosperous, inclusive and development-oriented State.

Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu on the first day of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Budget Session met NDA alliance MLAs and MLCs at the Assembly Committee Hall and directed them to strongly communicate to the people the achievements and welfare and development programmes undertaken during the 20 months of the coalition government's tenure.

N. Chandrababu Naidu stated that the State was progressing from destruction towards development and that growth had been recorded across sectors. He said the government had identified people's needs and taken decisions accordingly, delivering governance appreciated by the public within a short span of time. He advised every MLA and Minister to explain government initiatives to the people. Below is a research-paper style, critical study on the topic. Since the Alliance Government took office in June 2024, the discussion evaluates the record from June 2024 through August 2026, while distinguishing between promises, policy announcements, implementation, reported achievements, and areas where outcomes still need independent assessment.

Andhra Pradesh occupies a significant position in the political and economic structure of southern India. Since the bifurcation of the erstwhile united Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the State has experienced major challenges relating to capital development, fiscal management, regional development, employment, industrialisation and infrastructure. The political changes following the 2019 Assembly elections further shaped the direction of State policy. The 2024 Assembly election consequently became an important contest over the future development model of Andhra Pradesh.

The Telugu Desam Party, Jana Sena Party and Bharatiya Janata Party entered the 2024 election as an alliance and presented a common political programme. The alliance projected itself as a combination of welfare-oriented governance, economic development, investment promotion and administrative reform. The manifesto included the widely discussed "Super Six" guarantees aimed at farmers, women, students, senior citizens and other social groups. The alliance also promised to restore development activity in Amaravati, accelerate irrigation and infrastructure projects, encourage industrial investment and improve employment opportunities.

The TDP-led alliance secured a decisive electoral mandate in the 2024 Assembly elections. N. Chandrababu Naidu became Chief Minister, with the Jana Sena Party and BJP forming part of the governing alliance. The government assumed office in June 2024 and immediately faced a complex administrative and financial environment. The first challenge was to restore confidence in governance and public administration while simultaneously implementing major electoral commitments. The Alliance Government therefore inherited a

situation in which expectations were extremely high. Election promises had created expectations among farmers, women, students, pensioners, government employees, youth, industrialists and other groups. At the same time, Andhra Pradesh required large investments in roads, irrigation, urban infrastructure, capital development, education, health and industry.

The central question of this study is therefore not simply whether the government announced schemes, but whether the promises have resulted in meaningful public outcomes. The 2024-25 State Budget estimated Gross State Domestic Product at ₹16.41 lakh crore at current prices and projected expenditure excluding debt repayment at approximately ₹2.70 lakh crore. The Budget also allocated resources for irrigation, agriculture, rural development, health, education, pensions, housing and Amaravati. The 2025-26 Budget further strengthened the government's emphasis on welfare and development. The State Budget was approximately ₹3.22 lakh crore, with major allocations directed towards education, agriculture, water resources, backward-class welfare, infrastructure and the implementation of Super Six commitments. The government's long-term strategy is articulated through the "Swarna Andhra Vision 2047". The vision seeks sustained economic growth, higher per-capita income, poverty reduction, human-capital development and infrastructure expansion. The government has also introduced policy changes in areas such as industry, sand, excise and investment. Thus, the Alliance Government represents an attempt to combine immediate welfare delivery with a long-term development strategy. This study critically examines this approach.

BACKGROUND OF THE ALLIANCE GOVERNMENT

The 2024 Andhra Pradesh Assembly election was politically significant because it produced a strong mandate for the TDP-led alliance. The alliance campaign emphasised dissatisfaction with the previous administration as well as expectations for economic recovery and institutional stability. The manifesto released by the alliance covered a wide range of sectors. In addition to the Super Six guarantees, it included commitments relating to backward-class welfare, pensions, health insurance, employment, skill development, Amaravati and economic development.

THE SUPER SIX GUARANTEES

The Super Six became the central welfare component of the alliance manifesto.

The six major commitments were broadly directed towards:

- farmers,
- women,
- students,
- pensioners,
- households,
- youth and employment.

The alliance manifesto promised increased pensions, financial support to farmers, assistance to students, free travel for women in APSRTC buses and other forms of household support. The significance of the Super Six lies in their broad social coverage. Instead of targeting one specific group, the guarantees were designed to reach multiple sections of society. However, the implementation of such programmes requires considerable fiscal

resources. The key challenge is therefore to maintain the balance between social protection and fiscal sustainability.

NTR BHAROSA PENSION SCHEME

One of the most visible commitments of the Alliance Government was enhancement of social-security pensions. The government increased the pension amount under the NTR Bharosa system. The enhanced pensions were politically significant because pension beneficiaries represent vulnerable sections including elderly persons, widows, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups.

THE PENSION PROGRAMME HAS SEVERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

First, pensions provide a stable source of household income. In rural areas, even a relatively modest monthly transfer can contribute substantially to food security, healthcare expenditure and household consumption. Second, pension income can reduce dependence on family members. Third, the programme provides social recognition and security to vulnerable citizens. However, pension programmes also impose a recurring fiscal obligation on the State. Therefore, long-term sustainability requires expanding the tax base, improving economic growth and reducing leakages. The government has continued to present pensions as one of its major welfare achievements. In 2026, the Chief Minister again highlighted pension distribution as a central component of the government's welfare approach.

TALLIKI VANDANAM

Talliki Vandanam is one of the most important education-related commitments of the Alliance Government. The objective is to provide financial assistance to mothers or eligible families for the education of children. The scheme reflects the government's attempt to link welfare expenditure with human-capital development. According to government-reported figures presented in 2026, ₹10,090 crore was deposited for 67.27 lakh students under Talliki Vandanam. Thus, Talliki Vandanam can be considered an important welfare intervention, but its long-term success should be measured through educational indicators rather than only the number of beneficiaries.

FREE BUS TRAVEL FOR WOMEN

Free bus travel can therefore increase women's mobility and potentially improve participation in economic and social activities. Government-reported figures in 2026 indicated substantial utilisation of the Sthree Shakti initiative, with 63.61 crore free bus journeys reported for women. However, the programme raises questions regarding the financial position of APSRTC and the reimbursement mechanism from the State Government. A sustainable model requires timely reimbursement to the transport corporation, adequate fleet capacity and maintenance of service quality.

DEEPAM 2.0

The programme aims to reduce the burden of cooking-fuel expenditure on eligible households and particularly benefits women. Government-reported figures indicate the distribution of a large number of LPG cylinders under

Deepam 2.0. By 2026, the government reported around four crore LPG cylinders through the programme. Nevertheless, long-term effectiveness depends on whether beneficiaries can continue to afford LPG after the subsidised or free cylinders are exhausted.

ANNADATA SUKHIBHAVA AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture remains one of the most important sectors of Andhra Pradesh's economy. The Alliance Government therefore gave considerable emphasis to farmer support. The government introduced the Annadata Sukhibhava-PM Kisan framework. The 2024-25 Budget allocated ₹1,000 crore for the Annadata Sukhibhava scheme. The 2025-26 policy framework sought to provide ₹20,000 annually to eligible farmers under Annadata Sukhibhava. The Budget also provided significant allocations for agriculture and allied sectors. Direct income support can provide short-term relief. However, agricultural transformation requires more than cash transfers.

A particularly important achievement reported by the government concerned paddy procurement. The 2025 Budget speech stated that during Kharif 2024, ₹7,564 crore was paid for procurement of 32.7 lakh metric tonnes of paddy from about 5.5 lakh farmers, with most payments reportedly made within 24 to 48 hours. If sustained, faster procurement payments can improve farm liquidity and reduce dependence on informal credit.

On the first day of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Budget Session, Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu met with MLAs and MLCs from the NDA alliance at the Assembly Committee Hall. He gave them strict instructions to inform the public about the accomplishments and welfare and development initiatives carried out during the coalition government's 20-month term. According to N. Chandrababu Naidu, the state was moving from devastation to development, and growth was evident in all areas. He claimed that in a short amount of time, the administration had delivered governance that the public valued by identifying people's needs and making decisions in accordance with those requirements. He counselled all MLA and ministers to inform the public about government activities. On the occasion, N. Chandrababu Naidu detailed a list of 60 major programmes and achievements undertaken over the past 20 months.

- 67.27 lakh students benefited from Talliki Vandanam, which deposited ₹10,090 crore into mothers' accounts.
- In Street Shakti, more than 43.51 crore free bus trips were offered and ₹1,532 crore was spent.
- The Deepam 2 scheme provides 1.08 crore families with three free LPG cylinders each year; thus far, 3.64 crore cylinders have been provided at a cost of ₹2,891 crore.
- Annadata Sukhibhava: 46.86 lakh farmers receive ₹20,000 annually; ₹6,310 crore is transferred in two installments.
- NTR Bharosa: 63 lakh recipients receive monthly pensions; ₹58,654 crore has been spent thus far.
- Assistance for People with Disabilities: Free bus transport and the ability to receive pensions from any location.
- Matsyakara Bharosa: 1.25 lakh fisherman receive ₹20,000 a year; ₹250 crore is allotted. Over one lakh families benefited from free electricity for weavers, including 500 units for power looms and 200 units for handlooms.

- Auto Driver Assistance: ₹15,000 per year; ₹436 crore deposited for 2.90 lakh recipients. Anna Canteens: 205 canteens spread across 113 constituencies served 7.50 crore meals. Support for Occupational Groups: special company for goldsmiths; 10% of liquor shops allocated to toddy tappers.
- SC Categorisation: Adopted to guarantee equity for every segment. 8,427 pastors receive a monthly honorarium of ₹5,000. Imams receive a monthly honorarium of ₹10,000, while muezzins receive ₹5,000.
- Support for Professionals and Priests: Temple priests now receive a monthly salary of ₹15,000; members of the barber community receive ₹25,000; junior attorneys receive ₹10,000.
- Mega DSC: The first application to fill 15,941 teaching positions was signed.
- Police Recruitment: 5,757 constable positions were filled, and the stipend was raised to ₹12,500.
- Land reforms include the abolition of the Land Titling Act and the distribution of new pattadar passbooks bearing the state insignia.
- Support for Frontline personnel: NTR Baby Kits for new mothers; gratuities for ASHA and Anganwadi personnel.
- Every third Saturday, Swarna Andhra-Swachh Andhra is held; the waste charge is eliminated.
- Road Development: ₹3,000 crore for new roads and ₹1,000 crore for maintenance.
- MSME parks in 175 constituencies; 25 new industrial policies.
- CII Summit Investments: 16.13 lakh potential employment and ₹13.25 lakh crore investment agreements.
- SIPB Approvals: 8.36 lakh employment are anticipated; ₹8.74 lakh crore investments were approved in 14 meetings.
- The Google AI Data Centre is a ₹1.25 lakh crore project located near Visakhapatnam.
- Technology and Infrastructure Projects: Tata Consultancy Services started operations in Visakhapatnam; Amaravati established the Quantum Valley Foundation. The AM Green Ammonia Project was initiated in Kakinada.
- Temple Annadanam: Food is distributed every day at prominent temples like Tirumala. Yogandhra in Visakhapatnam and the Super GST summit in Kurnool were the main events.
- Medical Education Expansion: 110 more medical seats for underprivileged students; medical colleges under the PPP model.
- Gram Sabha Initiatives: 3,000 projects were started, and panchayats received financing under the Amarajeevi Jaladhara plan.
- Education Reforms: Dokka Seethamma midday meal program; Mega Parents-Teachers meetings.
- Health Initiatives: Universal Health Policy concept; Sanjeevani initiative with Gates Foundation and Tata Group.
- Power Tariffs: The government bears the True-Up responsibility and there is no rise in electricity costs.
- Economic Growth: The state saw double-digit growth of 11.28%.
- Housing for the Poor: Three lakh dwellings will have house-warming ceremonies and applications are being accepted for house plots.
- The NALA Act was repealed and the Free Sand Policy was put into effect. 20 lakh SC and ST families would receive free rooftop solar systems under the Solar Rooftop Scheme.
- Law and Order: The Eagle Task Force was established to combat drugs and ganja, and the crime rate decreased.

- Mana Mitra Governance: WhatsApp governance provides 921 services. Action plans for the regions of Visakhapatnam, Amaravati, and Tirupati are included in the Regional Development Plan.
- The Purvodaya Scheme focuses on development in North Andhra and Rayalaseema, with state-secured inclusion.
- The construction of the headquarters has begun in the Visakhapatnam Railway Zone. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant: Central support of ₹11,440 crore. 90 central initiatives were restored, and funds were used effectively.
- National Infrastructure Projects: The State's National Highway and Railway projects total 1 lakh crore.
- Two additional districts were created, bringing the total number of districts to 28.
- Women's Empowerment: One lakh sewing machines were given to women.
- Paddy procurement: ₹8,120 crore is deposited to farmers in less than a day.
- Market Intervention: More than ₹1,100 crore in support for different crops.
- Groundwater Management: With effective water management, levels rose to 6.08 meters. In 20 months, ₹23,793 crore was spent on irrigation projects. The Handri Neeva project has been completed and 43 TMC water has been diverted to Rayalaseema. The Veligonda project would cost ₹571 crore.
- Tungabhadra Repairs: ₹55 crore State share for gate repairs; Polavaram Project: Fast construction with a dedication date of 2027 Pushkarams.
- Project Maintenance: ₹878 crore for canal maintenance and ₹610 crore for project repairs. Elections were held for 6,047 irrigation societies. The Union Budget includes three high-speed rail lines across the state.
- Employee Welfare: Despite financial limitations, government employees receive welfare benefits.

CONCLUSION

The Alliance Government of Andhra Pradesh came to power in June 2024 with a broad political mandate and a large set of electoral commitments. Its central challenge has been to transform those commitments into practical programmes while managing the State's financial limitations and development requirements. The evidence examined in this study indicates that the government has taken significant steps in implementing major welfare programmes. NTR Bharosa pensions, Talliki Vandanam, Sthree Shakti, Deepam 2.0, Annadata Sukhibhava and Anna Canteens have emerged as prominent components of its welfare strategy. Government-reported figures indicate substantial beneficiary coverage in several of these programmes.

The government has also attempted to move beyond welfare towards development. Amaravati, Polavaram, irrigation, roads, digital infrastructure, industrial investment and skill development have received renewed attention. The 2024-25 and 2025-26 Budgets show significant allocations to agriculture, irrigation, education, health, infrastructure and welfare. The revival of Amaravati is particularly significant because the capital question has remained one of the State's most important political and economic issues. Similarly, irrigation projects and Polavaram are essential for agricultural and regional development. The Alliance Government has also attempted to establish a long-term development framework through Swarna Andhra Vision 2047. The vision seeks high economic growth, increased per-capita income, poverty reduction and inclusive development. Nevertheless, the achievements should not be assessed solely through government claims. A critical academic study must

distinguish between announcements, budget allocations, expenditure, outputs and actual socio-economic outcomes. For instance, announcing an employment target does not mean that the corresponding number of sustainable jobs has been created. Similarly, announcing an industrial investment does not guarantee that the investment will become operational.

Fiscal sustainability is another major concern. Andhra Pradesh needs substantial resources for welfare, infrastructure, capital development, agriculture, education and healthcare. The State must therefore achieve higher economic growth and improve revenue mobilisation if welfare commitments are to remain sustainable. The government's performance should consequently be judged through a balanced framework. The immediate welfare achievements are important, especially for poor and vulnerable households. But the long-term test will be whether these programmes contribute to increased employment, higher household incomes, improved educational outcomes, better health, stronger agricultural productivity and sustainable economic growth. The 2026 initiative to prepare a two-year progress report is potentially important for institutionalising accountability. A transparent annual performance report, independently verifiable data and public outcome indicators would strengthen democratic accountability.

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