

A Study of Financial Crises and the Effectiveness of Government Welfare Schemes in Rajasthan

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Abstract: Financial distress among economically vulnerable households remains an important socio-economic concern in Rajasthan. Households facing irregular income, unemployment, indebtedness, rising household expenditure, medical expenses, agricultural losses and limited access to formal financial services may experience difficulty in meeting their basic needs. Government welfare schemes are intended to provide income support, social security, healthcare protection, livelihood assistance, education support and financial inclusion. The present study examines the relationship between financial crisis and the effectiveness of government welfare schemes among beneficiaries in Rajasthan. The proposed empirical study uses a sample of 400 respondents selected from different socio-economic groups of Rajasthan. Primary data may be collected through a structured questionnaire, while secondary information is obtained from government reports, official scheme portals, audit reports and published research. Rajasthan has developed an integrated welfare-delivery system through Jan Aadhaar, which facilitates the delivery of cash and non-cash benefits. The Rajasthan Economic Review 2025–26 reports that, up to December 2025, Jan Aadhaar had more than 2.06 crore enrolled families and 7.95 crore enrolled individuals, with more than ₹1.29 lakh crore transferred through more than 206 crore transactions; the platform was integrated with numerous government schemes and services. At the same time, audit evidence has identified implementation issues in social-security pension delivery, including delays in approval and disbursement. The study proposes examination of awareness, accessibility, timeliness, adequacy, transparency and perceived effectiveness of welfare schemes. Statistical tools such as percentage analysis, mean, standard deviation, chi-square test, correlation and regression may be employed. The paper provides a framework for assessing whether welfare schemes contribute to reducing the financial vulnerability of beneficiaries.

Keywords: Financial Crisis, Financial Distress, Government Welfare Schemes, Rajasthan, Social Security, Financial Inclusion, Jan Aadhaar, Beneficiaries, DBT