An Assessment Over the Public Welfare Schemes in The State Of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

The impact of public welfare schemes under the name of Navaratnalu in the state of Andhra Pradesh over the public welfare is intended to analyze in this paper. There are various welfare schemes have been implementing in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The researcher collected totally 951 samples and analysed the data through the cross-tabulation technique. However, the results are presented in the paper.

Keywords : Public Welfare Schemes, Navaratnalu, Andhra Pradesh, Public Welfare

Introduction

According to the notion of public welfare, the government is responsible for protecting and advancing the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is founded on the ideas of equal opportunity, equitable economic distribution, and public responsibility for those unable to access even the bare necessities for a decent life (Fried Lander, 1961)[1]. Different types of economic and social organisation may fall within the broad definition. The foundation of a public welfare is equality of opportunity, fair wealth distribution, and public accountability for those unable to access even the most basic necessities of a good life (W.A. Fried Lander, 1963)[2]. In this system, the state is in charge of ensuring the wellbeing of its inhabitants. According to this system, the government controls and manages the healthcare, education, employment, social security, and other resources that support the maintenance of the state's citizenry's standard of living (R.M. Titmuss, 2018)[3].

The idea of a public welfare, or a government that aims to secure the greatest possible level of happiness for everyone residing on its territory, is by no means a novel one. While there have been many rulers throughout history who have proven to be tyrants and focused all of their efforts and the majority of State revenues on their personal comforts and luxury, there have also been numerous Kings and Emperors who have given the happiness and welfare of the people the highest priority (D.R. Sachdeva, 2018)[4]. For instance, the Mauryan Empire and Emperor Vikramadityaprioritised the wellbeing of the people. Two great examples of rulers developing a genuine Public welfare during their lifetime are during the golden era of Emperor Ashoka in the ancient days and Emperor Akbar during the Mughal period (Pigour A.C, 2022)[5].

A system free from graft, corruption, inefficiency, sloth, and the maddening complexity of red tape, among other things, is also implied by the phrase "public welfare." It also suggests an effective government, swift justice for the populace, and an administration that runs smoothly (GOI Report, 2014)[6]. A public welfare nowadays encompasses all of these things and much more. The inhabitants of such a State anticipate, among other things, social welfare legislation, appropriate health care, and

medical facilities, particularly for the underprivileged, frail, elderly, and disabled, or, to put it another way, the admittedly weaker segments of society (UNO Report, 2013)[7].

The difficulties of social inequality and economic injustice cannot be ignored by a democratic public welfare, and without it, its organs are paralysed. Modern public welfare organisations have made a commitment to promoting social welfare, particularly for individuals who are socially, economically, physically, and cognitively challenged. They are motivated by this spirit. State operations in this area have multiplied dramatically since the turn of the 20th century (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019)[8]. This is related to the growing dominance of a scientific, rationalist approach to social science and a belief in the efficacy of knowledge. To address social injustices and other atrocities of the "Conditions of the People," a new centralised government has been established (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment,2022)[9].

Since the days of the Freedom Struggle, the necessity for social welfare in India has become increasingly apparent. In actuality, the term "social welfare" dates back to ancient times. In this sense, the concept or ideal of social welfare predates Indian civilisation itself. "Specific services, supplies and material assistance given by all or part of the society to a human being thought to be in need" is how it is defined. Also clearly stated by the Upanishad: "Let all be happy and healthy. Let everyone be joyful and let no one be miserable (Annual Report of Ministry of Social Welfare, 2022)[10]. The "Arthashastra" of Kautilya also points in this direction. Overall, Indians have come to understand social welfare as a dynamic notion that encompasses all aspects of human activity. However, social work in the form of institutional care and social security measures sadly could not emerge in India as it did in the west during the British rule (Rayappa et al, 2018)[11].

The only time we made "an earnest effort to give an organised shape to the long tradition of rendering service to the suffering members of the community" was after we gained our independence (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Report, 2020-21)[12]. Since that time, India has been conducting constitutional experiments in an effort to alter the social structure through a democratic process. The Directive Principle of State Policies, which is incorporated in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, and the Preamble both place emphasis on the necessity of advancing the wellbeing of the populace. The liberal ideas of the Western political heritage are embodied in the preamble of the Indian Constitution, according to Barker. He based his well-known and often cited book, Principles of Social and Political Theory, on the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. A wide strategy was used to give shape to the policy of transforming India into a Public welfare, as specified by the Constitution, with the goal of achieving social welfare and economic equality (JP Singh, 2018)[13].

Today's extremely competitive and ever-evolving global market. In many ways, India has just emerged as one of the developing nations. Human resources are crucial in every sector. Management must integrate people and technology to accomplish organisational goals. It is firmly held that a company's success depends on the quality and effectiveness of the people who work there (Ministry of Rural Development Report, 2020)[14]. The main goal of human resource management is to assist organisations in achieving their strategic objectives by attracting, retaining, and managing their workforce efficiently. The degree to which employees are exposed to and driven to work with dedication and participation determines whether a business succeeds or fails. Men rank first and first among the vital components of manufacturing. Without the assistance of the populace, the other aspects cannot be used effectively (Neil Gilbert et al., 2014)[15].

Business organisations work extremely hard to ensure ongoing progress in all areas. It's important to include the organisations' personnel if you want to achieve that. They will be unable to perform their duties effectively due to a variety of issues, such as illness or disruptions in the employees' personal lives. Including other factors like worker disengagement, lack of enjoyment, and disinterest will increase absenteeism among the workforce (E.W. Martin, 2012)[16]. The core causes of a certain issue might be categorised as low employee motivation, poor management communication, and a lack of clarity. Inadequate employee involvement in an organisation can lead to a variety of issues, including a decline in output, an inability to generate innovative ideas, and increased employee distress. Therefore, it is evident that it is challenging for corporate organisations to sustain high levels of employee engagement among their human resources. According to earlier studies, employee disengagement has an impact on both staff retention and recruitment. Additionally, additional study papers explained that keeping current employees is simpler and less expensive than finding new ones. Therefore, the importance of employee engagement has increased in organisations nowadays since if employees are not adequately engaged, they may leave those organisations (Mohinder Singh, 2016)[17].

Concept of Public Welfare

In the political lexicon, the idea of welfare is one that is expanding and has a variety of connotations. Since the middle of the 20th century, liberal communist, developing, or emerging states have taken on the function of a public welfare in various eras of history. The public good is unquestionably a middle ground between communism and unrestrained individualism. It makes an effort to include all the advantageous features of the two types of government for the benefit of the populace. A Welfare policies and the ideologies that support them make up public welfare. It is a continuum with social policies at one end and economic policies at the other (Michael Sullivan, 2017)[18]. Kenneth Boulding extends the definition above by including the ideological element.If there is one thing that connects all parts of social policy and sets them apart from just economic policy, it is what has been referred to as the "integrative system" elsewhere.Social policy is centred on the structures that promote racial harmony and deter alienation. Regardless of ideological differences, the phrase "public welfare" generally denotes a modern political system's adoption of the goal of advancing the economic and social well-being of its citizens by direct administrative and legislative measures. As a result, the state is now seen as a tool for promoting human wellbeing rather than only as a guardian of citizens' lives and property. A progressive government that governs a state with social responsibility to provide minimal levels of personal and communal wellbeing is established through public welfare. The most crucial role of a public welfare organisation is to offer social services to all of its citizens, regardless of caste, class, creed, or religion (David Macarov, 2016)[19].

Therefore, as a matter of their socioeconomic and political rights, the government safeguards the minimal standards of income, nutrition, health, and shelter for every citizen in a public welfare system. Social justice and public welfare are now mutually supportive and interdependent. It is believed that one of the modern public welfare's fundamental roles is to provide social welfare. The idea of public welfare can be defined as "the systematic efforts now made in democratic systems to use the machinery of the government for the maintenance of full employment, the provision of medical and social services, and the redistribution of wealth through fiscal and other policies in the pursuit of a more just egalitarianism," according to the definition provided above (George.T.Martin, 2020)[20].

Public Welfare in India

The idea of public welfare was long established in India. Social welfare was not one of the government's top priorities under the British era. At the time, the focus was on upholding law and order while also supporting British business interests' economic exploitation of the Indian people. But ever since India gained its independence in 1947, its leaders have worked diligently to create a system of public welfare (Mehar, 2017)[25]. The Indian constitution aims to create a system of public welfare. It was written following extensive debate in the constituent assembly by the nation's most intelligent citizens from all communities. The "general welfare" of the populace is expressly listed as one of the goals of the Union of India in the Preamble of the Constitution. Aiming to "secure to all its citizens justice, social, economic, and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, equality of status and of opportunity," the Preamble states that the United States is committed to these goals (Anil Kumar, 2016)[21].

Since the creation of the Constitution, the principle of public welfare has been the government of India's adopted aim. A society founded on equality of social, economic, and political position for all of its members is established by the Indian Constitution. The goals and objectives of the state as a provider of public welfare are embodied in a number of Constitutional clauses, including the Preamble, the Directive Principles of State Policies, and the Fundamental Rights (S.L. Goel et al., 2018)[22]. The focus placed on the welfare aspects in their plans as well as in several Five-Year Plans has demonstrated the government's commitment to a public welfare in the country, regardless of political affiliation. It was not a matter of luck or political propaganda that social welfare was included as a key component of national planning; rather, it was an endeavour to improve the situation of the underprivileged and impoverished (Rameshwari et al., 2018)[23]. Because welfare services are considered as tools for the development of human resources, Indian planners have viewed them as essential components of national development policy (V.Jagannatham, 2017)[24].

Welfare Programmes in the state of Andhra Pradesh (Navaratnalu)

During PrajaSankalpaYatra in 2019, honorable Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy introduced the set of nine welfare programmes namely Navaratnalu. The word nava means nine in the language of Sankskrit and the Ratnalu means jems. However, the whole intention of this programme is to launch the nine different welfare schemes for the public (https://krishna.ap.gov.in/scheme/navaratnalu/)[26]. The nine programmes are as follows:

1. Fee Reimbursement, Youth Employment and Job Creation
2. Arogyasri
3. YSR Jalayagnam
4. Ban on Alchohol
5. AmmaVodi
6. YSR Asara and YSR Cheyuta
7. Housing for all Poor
8. Pension Enhancement

Research Methodology

Sampling Unit:

Sampling Unit is considered as the important step in sampling design before selecting a sample. The geographical areas such as a state, district, village etc, or a construction unit such as house, flat, family, club or may be individual (Kothari, 2004) considered as a Sampling Unit. The present study had a sample of stratum that are beneficiaries of the various welfare schemes under Navaratnalu in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India.

Sampling Technique:

Cluster sampling survey technique is used to attain the data from the respondents. Prior appointment had taken from select beneficiaries from the specified clusters to interact with them in their respective work, thus cluster sampling survey technique is used to survey the respondents. The researcher intercepted with the beneficiaries with a structured questionnaire.

Data Analysis and Results

Demographic Profile of the Respondents:

The required primary data for this research study is collected from the selected retailing units located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, India. The researcher collected the samples from 6 different districts such as Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. The researcher collected 951 samples. The detailed attributes of the samples are presented in the following paragraphs.

Respondent's Socio-economic, Demographic and Geographic characteristics

The primary data comprises of 639 male (67.2 percent) and 312 (32.8 percent) female respondents. It is noted that, there are 231 respondents (24.29 percent) in the age group of 25-35 years; 368 respondents (38.69 percent) in the age group of 35-45 years; 263 respondents (27.65 percent) are in the age group of 45-55 years and 89 respondents (9.35 percent) are in the age group of above 55 years. There are 607 respondents (63.82 percent) from Farmers; 231 (24.29 percent) are from Employees and 113 (11.88 percent) are from Housewives cadre. The total samples are drawn from 6 different retail companies and the data comprises of 131 (13.77 percent) samples from Guntur District; 154 (16.19 percent) samples from Krishna District; 153 (16.08 percent) samples from Kurnool District; 107 (11.25 percent) samples from Ananthapur District; 246 (25.86 percent) samples from Visakhapatnam District and 160 (16.82 percent) samples from Srikakulam District. It is observed that there are 133 (16.82 percent) respondents had SSC as their educational qualification; 557 (58.56 percent) respondents had Degree as their qualification and 261 (27.44 percent) respondents had Post-Graduation as their educational qualifications.

The data revealed that there are 170 respondents (17.87 percent) had Rs 20,000 - 30,000 monthly income; 122 respondents (12.82 percent) had Rs 30,000-40,000 monthly income; majority of the respondents 537 (56.46 percent) had Rs 40,000 – 50,000 monthly income and there are 122 respondents (12.82 percent) had more than Rs 50,000 of monthly household income. The required data is collected from 209 (21.97 percent) Farmers who have more than 1-2 Members of Size of Family; 376 Farmers (39.53 percent) have 2-3 Members of Size of Family; 184 (19.34 percent) respondents have 3-4 Members of Size of Family and 182 Farmers (19.13 percent) have more than 10 years of Size of Family.

Table 1 Respondent's Demographic Profiles

Demographic Description		Total sample n=951	Percentage
Gender	Male	639	67.2
	Female	312	32.8
Age	25-35 yrs	231	24.29
	35-45 yrs	368	38.69
	45-55 yrs	263	27.65
	> 55 yrs	89	9.35
Occupation	Farmers	607	63.82
	Employees	231	24.29
	Housewives	113	11.88
Name of the District	Guntur District	131	13.77
	Krishna District	154	16.19
	Kurnool District	153	16.08
	Ananthapur District	107	11.25
	Visakhapatnam District	246	25.86
	Srikakulam District	160	16.82
Qualification	SSC/Diploma	133	13.98
	Graduation	557	58.56
	PG	261	27.44
Monthly Salary	Rs 20000-30000	170	17.87
	Rs 30000-40000	122	12.82
	Rs 40000-50000	537	56.46
	>Rs 50000	122	12.82
Size of Family	1-2 Members	209	21.97
	2-3 Members	376	39.53
	3-4 Members	184	19.34
	>4 Members	182	19.13
Name of the Welfare Programme	YSR RaituBharosa	122	12.82
	Fee Reimbursement	113	11.88
	Arogya Sri	114	11.98
	Ban on Alcohol	109	11.46
	AmmaVodi	133	13.98
	YSR Asara	119	12.51
	Housing for all Poor	120	12.61
	Pension Enhancement	121	12.72

Source: Primary Data

Cross – Tabulation Analysis:

The cross-tabulation analysis is conducted between the respondents demographic, socio economic and geographic factors and the Farmers' opinions related to the various questions over the employee engagement practices in the Indian retail industry. The detailed analysis is presented in the following sub-heads.

Table – 2: Cross-Tabulation on "How do you rate the objectives of welfare programmes in the state of Andhra Pradesh?"

Demographic Description		Total sample n=951	Highly dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Highly satisfied	Chi-square
Gender	Male	639	81(12.68)	84(13.15)	167(26.1)	179(28.01)	128(20.03)	2.001 df 4 p>0.05
	Female	312	37(11.86)	33(10.58)	83(26.60)	88(28.21)	71(22.76)	
Age	25-35 yrs	231	27(11.69)	32(13.85)	60(25.97)	73(31.60)	39(16.88)	27.919 df 12 p<0.05
	35-45 yrs	368	51(13.86)	59(16.03)	91(24.73)	91(24.73)	76(20.65)	
	45-55 yrs	263	36(13.69)	19(7.22)	78(29.66)	70(26.62)	60(22.81)	
	> 55 yrs	89	4(4.49)	7(7.87)	21(23.60)	33(37.08)	24(26.97)	
Occupation	Farmers	607	45(7.41)	64(10.54)	150(24.71)	201(33.11)	147(24.22)	80.034 df 8 p<0.05
	Employees	231	52(22.51)	38(16.45)	79(34.20)	35(15.15)	27(11.69)	
	Housewives	113	21(18.58)	15(13.27)	21(18.58)	31(27.43)	25(22.12)	
Name of the District	Guntur District	131	16(12.21)	16(12.21)	35(26.72)	36(27.48)	28(21.37)	26.932 df 20 p>0.05
	Krishna District	154	27(17.53)	19(12.34)	39(25.32)	36(23.38)	33(21.43)	
	Kurnool District	153	16(10.46)	23(15.03)	45(29.41)	41(26.80)	28(18.30)	
	Ananthapur District	107	15(14.02)	6(5.61)	27(25.23)	31(28.91)	28(26.17)	
	Visakhapatnam District	246	31(12.60)	38(15.45)	58(23.58)	63(25.61)	56(22.76)	
	Srikakulam District	160	13(8.13)	15(9.38)	46(28.75)	60(37.50)	26(16.25)	
Qualification	SSC/Diploma	133	17(12.78)	15(11.28)	32(24.06)	35(26.32)	34(25.56)	11.998 df 8 p>0.05
	Graduation	557	69(12.39)	76(13.64)	161(28.90)	145(26.03)	106(19.03)	
	PG	261	32(12.26)	26(9.96)	57(21.8	87(33.3	59(22.6	

			)		4)	3)	1)	
Monthly Salary	Rs 20000-30000	170	22(12.94)	24(14.12)	68(40.00)	26(15.29)	30(17.65)	59.688 df 12 p<0.05
	Rs 30000-40000	122	24(19.67)	14(11.48)	33(27.05)	29(23.77)	22(18.03)	
	Rs 40000-50000	537	47(8.75)	63(11.73)	115(21.42)	184(34.26)	128(23.84)	
	>Rs 50000	122	25(20.49)	16(13.11)	34(27.87)	28(22.95)	19(15.57)	
Size of Family	1-2 Members	209	21(10.05)	35(16.75)	47(22.49)	61(29.19)	45(21.53)	34.491 df 12 p<0.05
	2-3 Members	376	30(7.98)	35(9.31)	106(28.19)	124(32.98)	81(21.54)	
	3-4 Members	184	33(17.93)	24(13.04)	49(26.63)	37(20.11)	41(22.28)	
	>4 Members	182	34(18.68)	23(12.64)	48(26.37)	45(24.73)	32(17.58)	

Conclusion

The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme with gender revealed that (2.001df 4 p>0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme has no significant association with gender.The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme with age revealed that (27.919, df 12 p<0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme has significant association with age.The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme and respondents' cadre revealed that (80.034 df 8 p<0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme had significant association with respondent's cadre.

The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme and Name of the District revealed that (26.932df20 p>0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme had no significant association with Name of the District.The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme and respondents' education revealed that (11.998df8 p>0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme had no significant association with respondent's education.The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme and respondents' income revealed that (59.688 df 12 p<0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme had significant association with respondent's income.The cross-tabulation results between respondents opinion on objectives of welfareprogramme and Size of Family revealed that (34.491 df 12 p<0.05) opinion on objectives of welfare programme had significant association with Size of Family.

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