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Research Article

A STUDY ON OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES IN TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Telangana State is aimed to providing the welfare schemes for income generation, creation of employment and improving the socio-economic conditions for the tribal development. However the welfare schemes are hampered by diversity of problems. The present study is devoted to a complete analysis of the operational problems which are influencing the performance of tribal beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes. Factor analysis was conducted and identified six major factors i.e. low quality of raw material, improper electricity facility, lack of knowledge in management skills, improper water facility, unhealthy competition, and improper transportation facility which are influencing the performance of the sample tribal beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes.

INTRODUCTION

The central and state governments initiated number of welfare programmes for tribes to accomplish the inclusive growth in the country. Welfare programmes for tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced. The welfare and development programmes in tribal areas inevitably involve a measure of disturbance in relation to traditional beliefs and practices. Many of the welfare programmes have floundered due to poor design, improper implementation, insufficient accountability and corruption at various levels. It causes wasting the lot of public money and valuable time. It is essential that the Government to select the right beneficiaries, timely funding, well training, proper monitoring the schemes, providing the better infrastructure facilities, evaluation of the programmes and resolve the scheme operational problems of the beneficiaries. To analyse the operational problems the beneficiaries' perceptions were considered by using the five scales rating which are Very High, High, Medium, Low, and Very low/ Not at all

METHODOLOGY

Objective of the Study

To analyse various operational problems facing by the tribal beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes

Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis H_0: There is no significant variance of perceptions of the tribal beneficiaries on operational problems among the sectors.

Sampling Method

The study is an exploratory of primary data. Primary data has been obtained from selected beneficiaries through structured 'Schedule'. Multi-stage sampling method has been adopted for the selection of Sample Tribal Beneficiaries. Telangana State is purposively selected for the present research study. Among the districts of the Telengana State the highest tribal population is located in two districts which are Khammam and Warangal. Therefore these two districts had been selected for the study. In each district 5 Mandals had been selected which are having majority of the tribal population. In each Mandal 2 villages had been selected which are having majority of tribal population. In each village 20 tribal beneficiaries had been selected. Hence the total sample size was 400 (2x5x2x20=400) beneficiaries.

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The sample size is moderate and reliable representative by keeping in view number of schemes. It was convenient for comparison and making fruitful conclusion.

Tools for Analysis

The data had been analyzed and interpreted with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS-16.0). The tools are used for analysis were sum, mean, medium and factor analysis.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was the operational problems of the tribal welfare programs in Telangana State. The study was confined to Khammam and Warangal districts in Telangana State.

Limitations of the Study

1. The study has been covered only two selected districts of Telangana state.
2. The beneficiaries' perceptions were considered operational problems involved in the implementation strategy. Hence the maximum care was done to get the reliable data.

Implications of the study

The study will be useful to the tribes, Central and State Governments, Bankers, researchers, Policy makers, Ministry of tribal welfare department, Ministry of planning commission, Administrators, Non- Governmental Organizations and Tribal welfare department of Telangana State etc.

Framework of Analysis

The theoretical framework presents the perception of beneficiaries towards the operational problems faced by the sample tribal beneficiaries when implementing the schemes. The operational problems of the sample tribal beneficiaries in the study area were categorised below:

1. Financial problems
2. Managerial problems
3. Raw material problems
4. Infrastructural problems
5. Marketing problems
6. Technological problems

Each problem category sub factors were identified in the study area. Scores and Mean scores were calculated by giving weights to each response. The weights and calculation procedure has been mentioned below.

S= Scale, W = weights, N = Total number of the beneficiaries,
Score = $\sum S \times W$,
Mean score = Score/N

Scale	Weights assignment
Very High	+2
High	+1
Medium	0
Low	-1
Very low/ Not at all	-2

Table 1 indicate the summary of sample tribal beneficiaries' perception on operating problems in the process of implementation of the schemes.

Table 1 Summary of sample tribal beneficiaries' perception on operating problems in the process of implementation of the schemes

Sl. No	Problem Category	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very low/ Not at all	Total	Score	Mean score	Rank
I	**Financial Problems**									
i)	Shortage of working Capital	66	80	85	101	68	400	-25	-0.0625	III
ii)	High cost of credit	77	49	139	48	87	400	-19	-0.0475	II
iii)	Difficulty in getting the amounts from debtors	97	80	95	73	55	400	91	0.2275	I
II	**Managerial Problems**									
i)	Absence of long term planning in implementation of the scheme	47	55	110	101	87	400	-126	-0.3150	III
ii)	Lack of knowledge in management skills	65	71	67	151	46	400	-42	-0.1050	II
iii)	Lack of knowledge in understanding the loan terms and conditions	89	43	125	74	69	400	9	0.0225	I
III	**Raw Material Problems**									
i)	Scarcity of raw the material	51	42	90	105	112	400	-185	-0.4625	III
ii)	High price of the raw material	96	81	93	69	61	400	82	0.2050	II
iii)	Low quality of raw material	116	64	85	87	48	400	113	0.2825	I
IV	**Infrastructural Problems**									
i)	Improper water facility	96	36	199	39	30	400	129	0.3225	II
ii)	Improper transportation facility	112	103	73	70	42	400	173	0.4325	I
iii)	Improper electricity facility	96	92	86	97	29	400	129	0.3225	II
V	**Marketing Problems**									
i)	Middlemen intervention	115	111	83	46	45	400	205	0.5125	II
ii)	Lack of marketing facilities	122	150	46	52	30	400	282	0.7050	I
iii)	Low quality of products	97	117	91	54	41	400	175	0.4375	III
iv)	Price fluctuations	97	88	75	91	49	400	93	0.2325	V
v)	Unhealthy competition	74	69	208	26	23	400	145	0.3625	IV
VI	**Technological problems**									
i)	Lack of knowledge in innovative methods	145	123	35	62	35	400	281	0.7025	I
ii)	Lack in up-gradation of technology	121	115	59	74	31	400	221	0.5525	II

Source: Field data

The problem of difficulty in getting the amounts from debtors (Rank I) from the financial problems, The problem of lack of knowledge in understanding the loan terms and conditions (Rank I) from the Managerial Problems, The problem of low quality of the raw material (Rank I) from the Raw Material Problems, The problem of improper transportation facility (Rank I) from the Infrastructural problems, The problem of lack of marketing facilities (Rank I) from the Marketing problems, The problem of lack of knowledge in innovative methods (Rank I) from the Technological problems were highly influencing the performance of the beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes.

Factor Analysis on operating problems facing by the sample tribal beneficiaries'

Factor scales were constructed on the basis of inter correlations of operating problems of the sample tribal beneficiaries'. These are indicated that a common factor accounts for the relationship among the operating problems. The factor scales are analysed through factor analysis.

Factor analysis is by far the most often used multivariate technique of research studies, specially pertaining to social and behavioural sciences. It is a technique applicable when there is a systematic interdependence among a set of observed or manifest variables and the study is finding out more fundamental or latent which creates this commonality. Factor analysis reduces the data in a model by reducing the dimensions of the observations.

The list variables for the factor analysis have been mentioned below:

Table 2 List of variables of operational problems of the sample tribal beneficiaries

Sl. No	Variables
1	Shortage of working Capital
2	High cost of credit
3	Difficulty in getting the amounts from debtors
4	Absence of long term planning in implementation of the scheme
5	Lack of knowledge in management skills
6	Lack of knowledge in understanding the loan terms and conditions
7	Scarcity of raw the material
8	High price of the raw material
9	Low quality of the raw material
10	Improper water facility
11	Improper transportation facility
12	Improper electricity facility
13	Middlemen intervention
14	Lack of marketing facilities
15	Low quality of products
16	Price fluctuations
17	Unhealthy competition
18	Lack of knowledge in innovative methods
19	Lack in up-gradation of technology

Source: Field data

Principal-Components Method of Factor Analysis

The principal components method of factor analysis explains more variance than would the loadings obtained from any other method of factoring. The aim of the principal components method is the construction out of a given set of variables Xj's (j = 1, 2, …, k) of new variables (p_i), called principal components which are linear combinations of the X_s

$p_1 = a_{11} X_1 + a_{12} X_2 + ... + a_{1k} X_k$

$p_2 = a_{21} X_1 + a_{22} X_2 + … + a_{2k} X_k$

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

$p_k = a_{k1} X_1 + a_{k2} X_2 + … + a_{kk} X_k$

The method is being applied by using standardized variables, i.e., $z_j = (X_j - \bar{X}_j)^2 / \sigma_j$.

The a_{ij} 's are called loadings and are worked out in such a way that the extracted principal components satisfy two conditions: (i) principal components are uncorrelated (orthogonal) and (ii) the first principal component (p1) has the maximum variance, the second principal component (p2) has the next maximum variance and so on.

KMO and Bartlett's Test

KMO & Bartlett's Test of Sphericity, it is a measure of sampling adequacy that is recommended to check the case to variable ratio for the analysis being conducted. In most academic and business studies, KMO & Bartlett's test play an important role for accepting the sample adequacy. While the KMO ranges from 0 to 1, the world-over accepted index is over 0.6. Also, the Bartlett's Test of Sphericity relates to the significance of the study and thereby shows the validity and suitability of the responses collected to the problem being addressed through the study. For Factor Analysis to be recommended suitable, the Bartlett's Test of Sphericity must be less than 0.05.

Table 3 KMO and Bartlett's Test on operational problems of sample tribal beneficiaries

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		**.737**
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	964.855
	df	171
	Sig.	.000

Source: Field data

Table 3 shows the KMO and Bartlett's Test on operational problems of sample tribal beneficiaries. The KMO = 0.737 which indicate that the sample is adequate and suitable for factor analysis. The p value 0.000 is less than the 0.05 alpha values; therefore the factor analysis is valid.

Eigen value

The sum of squared values of factor loadings relating to a factor, then such sum is referred to as Eigen Value or latent root. Eigen value indicates the relative importance of each factor in accounting for the particular set of variables being analysed.

The table 4 shows the Eigen values for operating problems of sample tribal beneficiaries. The first six components (1 to 6), where the Eigen value is more than one and the cumulative percent of variance was 50.02 percent. Thus it can be stated that, only the first six components out of 19 were influencing the performance of beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes. The other 13 components (7 to 19) which had 49.98 percent (100%-50.02%) and the Eigen values were less than one. Thus it can be stated that the rest of 13 components influencing the performance of implementation of the schemes was below fifty percent.

Table 4 Eigen values for operating problems of sample tribal beneficiaries

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	3.196	16.820	16.820	3.196	16.820	16.820	3.046
2	1.622	8.537	25.357	1.622	8.537	25.357	1.596
3	1.281	6.745	32.101	1.281	6.745	32.101	1.599
4	1.230	6.476	38.577	1.230	6.476	38.577	1.253
5	1.125	5.922	44.498	1.125	5.922	44.498	1.156
6	1.049	5.522	50.021	1.049	5.522	50.021	1.074
7	.996	5.241	55.262				
8	.976	5.137	60.399				
9	.948	4.991	65.390				
10	.881	4.637	70.027				
11	.860	4.524	74.551				
12	.829	4.361	78.912				
13	.772	4.064	82.976				
14	.719	3.785	86.761				
15	.661	3.478	90.239				
16	.616	3.243	93.482				
17	.479	2.519	96.002				
18	.436	2.295	98.297				
19	.324	1.703	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. When components are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.
Source: Field data

Table 5 Factors loading on operational problems faced by sample tribal beneficiaries Component Matrix

Factors	Component					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Low quality of raw material	.849	.039	-.114	.020	-.044	.038
Improper electricity facility	.755	.103	-.132	-.012	-.009	.044
Lack of knowledge in management skills	.678	.013	-.151	.024	.051	-.035
Improper water facility	.603	-.024	-.201	-.034	.048	-.133
Unhealthy competition	.517	-.185	-.013	.180	-.217	.161
Improper transportation facility	.079	.554	.435	.054	.106	.050
Shortage of working Capital	.237	-.535	.480	-.359	.065	.004
High cost of credit	.375	-.534	.446	-.247	-.047	.108
Lack of marketing facilities	.359	.448	.021	-.068	-.118	-.066
Scarcity of raw the material	.363	.383	.182	-.177	-.114	-.200
Price fluctuations	.206	.344	.198	-.195	-.131	.327
Lack of knowledge in understanding the loan terms and conditions	.337	-.340	-.250	-.031	-.007	.043
Lack of knowledge in innovative methods	.132	-.063	.465	.421	.180	-.147
Low quality of products	.192	-.157	.071	.572	.362	-.277
Lack in up-gradation of technology	.176	-.014	.078	.387	-.622	-.108
Absence of long term planning in implementation of the scheme	.252	.204	-.085	-.272	.579	.098
High price of the raw material	.198	-.029	-.061	.301	.351	.167
Middlemen intervention	.005	.135	.309	.302	.016	.604
Difficulty in getting the amounts from debtors	.079	.159	.317	-.132	.014	-.566

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis, a. 6 components extracted.
Source: Field data

The table 5 shows the component matrix for the factors which influencing the performance of beneficiaries' in the process of implementation of the schemes. Out of 19 factors 6 factors are highly influencing the performance of scheme implementation.

The below mentioned are the 6 factors which are highly influencing the performance of scheme implementation process.

1. Low quality of raw material
2. Improper electricity facility
3. Lack of knowledge in management skills

4. Improper water facility
5. Unhealthy competition
6. Improper transportation facility

CONCLUSION

The beneficiaries were influencing by various operational problems in the process of implementation of the schemes. On a whole, majorly there are six operational problems are influencing the performance of the beneficiaries in the process of implementation of the schemes.

The six operational problems are low quality of raw material, improper electricity facility, lack of knowledge in management skills, improper water facility, unhealthy competition, improper transportation facility.

It is high time to take the action by the state government and the tribal welfare department on various operational problems facing by the beneficiaries while implementation of the welfare schemes.

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