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Public Distribution System - An Overview in Karnataka

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Abstract: According to FAO estimates in 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019' report, 194.4 million people are undernourished in India. By this measure 14.5% of the population is undernourished in India. India is home to the largest number of hungry people in the world. India's government overcome poverty has a developed food subsidy program that is the Public distribution system. TPDS was launched in 1997 public distribution and is managed jointly by the state and central governments in India. The Government of Karnataka launched the Annabhagya scheme on July 10-2013. The study is based on secondary data; planning commission and the ministry of food and civil supplies and consumer affairs department in India and Karnataka. NFSA was enacted; there were three types of ration cards APL (NPHH), BPL (PHH) and AAY cards. This study also suggests methods to improve the PDS in areas, particularly poor families, PDS it should be helpful to reach out to the poor then can the PDS aim to be successful.

New key words: Food security, Nutrition, Beneficiaries, Fair Price Shops, card holders, Food grains, Priority ration card.

I. INTRODUCTION

According to FAO estimates in 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019' report, 194.4 million people are undernourished in India. By this measure, 14.5% of the population is undernourished in India. India is home to the largest number of hungry people in the world. "In the ranking of the Global Hunger Index 2018, it covers position 102 out of 107 ranked countries and has a "serious"(30.3) food security situation". To ameliorate the situation the government of India has developed a food subsidy programme that is the Public Distribution System

A. Food Security

Food security has been defined, at the World Food Summit in 1996, as "when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

B. The Public Distribution System (PDS)

PDS is the largest food subsidy programme in India. Targeted Public Distribution System was launched in 1997. the PDS provided food subsidy to all beneficiaries without targeting Government of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and are managed jointly by state and central governments in India, it distributes subsidized food and non-food items such as wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene, through a network of fair price shops (also known as ration shops) established in several states across the country State governments are also responsible for operational responsibilities including allocation and identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of Fair Price Shops. The government of Karnataka launched the Annabhagya scheme on July 10-2013.

C. Objectives of The Study

- 1) To examine the Process of Procurement, Storage, and Distribution of Commodities in Karnataka.
- 2) To study the role played PDS to be providing Food Security.

D. The Methodology of the Study

The study is purely based on secondary data; the secondary data collected from the various sources like Books journals, newspaper, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka, Food and Nutrition Board.

E. Process of Procurement, Storage, and Distribution Under TPDS

FCI (Food Corporation of India) is responsible for making food grains, as the primary objective of procurement, lifting and distributing food grains under the TPDS. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (KFCSL) agent of the FCI. The central and state government share responsibilities in order to provide food grains to identification beneficiaries.

The center procures food grains from farmers at an MSP (Minimum Support Price), sells it to the state at CIP (Central Issue Price). It is responsible for transporting food grains godowns to each FPS(Fair Price Shops) in each state. Where the beneficiaries buy the food grains at the lower central issue price. Karnataka further subsidies the price of food grains before selling it to beneficiaries.

F. Present Status of PDS in Karnataka

Ration cards are an official document issued by state governments in India to households that are eligible to purchase subsidized food grain from the Public Distribution System NFSA was enacted, there were three types of ration cards APL, BPL and Anthyodaya cards.

Table1: Income level for the card holders.

Cards	Income Level
1. APL	Those families income is more than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural area and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas
2. BPL	Those families income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural area and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas
3. AAY	1. Below 17.000 and Widows, Widows, persons with disability/weakness/mental illness and persons aged more than 65 years without any financial and social security, SC/ST.

Source: the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka.

Table 1 displays the details of cardholders. the income level of APL cardholder is more than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural area and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas, Income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural area and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas for BPL card holder and widows are able to get Anthyodaya ration cards and also widows, persons with disability/weakness/mental illness and persons aged more than 65 years without any financial and social security, SC/ST. those who are below Rs 17,000 annual income.

Table2: District wise Fair Price Shops in Karnataka.

District	No of active shops
Bagalakote	692
Bangalore	580
Bangalore Central	76
Bangalore East	115
Bangalore North	171
Bangalore South	246
Bangalore West	327
BangaluruRural	380
Belagavi	1725
Ballari	601
Bidar	740
Vijayapura	827
Chamarajanagara	489
Chikkamagaluru	530
Chitradurga	585
Chikkaballapura	562
DakshinaKannada	484
Davanagere	798

Dharwar	514
Gadag	366
Kalaburugi	984
Hassan	878
Haveri	465
Kodagu	298
Kolar	609
Koppal	443
Mandya	729
Mysuru	1085
Raichur	709
Ramanagara	561
Shivamogga	579
Tumakuru	1112
Udupi	301
Uttara Kannada	427
Yadgiri	401
Total	20389

Source: the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka.

Fair Price Shop (FPS) is a part of India's public system established by the Government of India which distributes rations at a subsidized price to the poor .the table 2 explains Details of the district-wise fair price shops in Karnataka. Karnataka has Total number of 20389 have a PDS active shop, Belgaum district has the highest number of 1,725 have a PDS active shops, Tumkur district has second-highest no of 1112 PDS active shops, Mysore district is 3rd highest number of 1085PDS active shops, Bangalore central district has the lowest number of only 75 PDS active shops, Bengaluru east has second-lowest number of 115 PDS active shops.

Table3: Beneficiaries of Ration Card (district wise) in Karnataka.

District	AAY RCs		AAY Beneficiaries		PHH RCs		PHH Beneficiaries		NPHH RCs		NPHH Beneficiaries	
Bagalakote	37160	4.74	158365	5.11	340057	3.08	1150974	3.17	30980	1.63	108410	1.48
Bangalore	6160	0.79	26407	0.85	479671	4.34	1579264	4.36	69334	3.65	239478	3.27
Bangalore East	2033	0.26	9199	0.30	57517	0.52	199994	0.55	79926	4.21	299416	4.09
Bangalore North	2229	0.28	10766	0.35	81319	0.74	295286	0.81	57138	3.01	213094	2.91
Bangalore South	5298	0.68	23219	0.75	87488	0.79	310846	0.86	64478	3.40	340685	4.65
Bangalore West	4141	0.53	17553	0.57	155343	1.41	534422	1.47	88388	4.66	330937	4.52
Bangaluru Rural	6685	0.85	28064	0.91	220163	1.99	718991	1.98	13585	0.72	53016	0.72
Belagavi	44902	5.73	171601	5.54	984367	8.92	3081577	8.50	273439	14.40	1015975	13.87
Ballari	55423	7.08	227388	7.34	419872	3.80	1467967	4.05	47449	2.50	189127	2.58
Bidar	34839	4.45	139605	4.51	284919	2.58	950102	2.62	34431	1.81	129369	1.77
Vijayapura	36031	4.60	134528	4.34	402441	3.64	1300288	3.59	45569	2.40	164686	2.25
Chamarajanagara	21473	2.74	67447	2.18	255491	2.31	758261	2.09	9752	0.51	27988	0.38
Chikkamagaluru	12803	1.63	45592	1.47	237215	2.15	763141	2.10	54051	2.85	205429	2.80
Chitradurga	26852	3.43	106722	3.45	364360	3.30	1225275	3.38	20138	1.06	74582	1.02
Chikkaballapura	14970	1.91	58957	1.90	283449	2.57	915980	2.53	11730	0.62	42671	0.58
Dakshina Kannada	23715	3.03	123843	4.00	218167	1.98	855899	2.36	186504	9.82	844408	11.53
Davanagere	34495	4.40	136260	4.40	390521	3.54	1317807	3.63	27044	1.42	101635	1.39
Dharwar	21767	2.78	82221	2.66	333382	3.02	1103682	3.04	68051	3.58	259269	3.54
Gadag	21444	2.74	79101	2.55	217646	1.97	689900	1.90	28310	1.49	108607	1.48

Kalaburugi	54122	6.91	213150	6.88	465596	4.22	1523720	4.20	68291	3.60	281060	3.84
Hassan	11273	1.44	40384	1.30	423895	3.84	1354142	3.73	22828	1.20	73010	1.00
Haveri	31520	4.02	126755	4.09	337940	3.06	1112579	3.07	41828	2.20	167178	2.28
kodagu	6339	0.81	14333	0.46	91944	0.83	286469	0.79	37258	1.96	129138	1.76
Kolar	20191	2.58	77192	2.49	308065	2.79	1045955	2.88	29761	1.57	116035	1.58
Koppal	37000	4.72	152231	4.92	263999	2.39	876181	2.42	8043	0.42	28037	0.38
Mandya	19693	2.51	68301	2.21	465534	4.22	1457476	4.02	40810	2.15	148636	2.03
Mysuru	19286	2.46	69666	2.25	664505	6.02	2033084	5.61	81980	4.32	296216	4.04
Raichur	45514	5.81	162183	5.24	355670	3.22	1127359	3.11	28466	1.50	110388	1.51
Ramanagara	11854	1.51	46716	1.51	272873	2.47	865787	2.39	6846	0.36	19210	0.26
Shivamogga	16605	2.12	64200	2.07	344386	3.12	1126066	3.11	94159	4.96	365841	4.99
Tumakuru	30005	3.83	114669	3.70	611293	5.54	2008009	5.54	45668	2.41	165657	2.26
Udupi	29365	3.75	155057	5.01	146050	1.32	573934	1.58	94300	4.97	451998	6.17
Uttara Kannada	10010	1.28	37837	1.22	272286	2.47	940295	2.59	81543	4.29	300755	4.11
Yadgiri	28045	3.58	107089	3.46	203873	1.85	708996	1.96	6630	0.35	24198	0.33
Total	78324		309660		110412		36259708		189870		7326139	
	2	100	1	100	97	100		100	8	100		100

Source: the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka.

The study explains the details of the district-wise ration cards and beneficiaries in Karnataka. in the following table, (3) Total number of 3096601(7%) beneficiaries are covered with 783242(6%) AAY Ration cards, Total number of 7326139(16%) beneficiaries are covered with 1898708(14%) NPHH (APL) ration cards, are comparatively high in number of 36259708 (77%) beneficiaries are covered with 11041297 (80%) PHH (BPL), Ration cards.

Poorest of the poor people live in the Ballari district because they have the highest number of 55423 (7.08) of AAY ration cards, Bangalore East district has the lowest number of 2033 (0.26%) AAY ration cards. The population of ration cardholders has increased as Belagavi has a large population; Belagavi district has the highest number of 273439 (14.4%) APL ration card holders, Yadagiri district has the lowest number of 6630(0.35%) APL rations cardholders. Belagavi district has the highest number of 984367 (8.9%) BPL ration card holders, Bangalore East has a lowest number of 57517(0.52%) BPL ration cardholders.

Table 4: Details of the Priority ration (BPL) card Items and Prices

Items	Quantity	Price Per Kg/Liter
Rice/Wheat/Ragi	Will be distributed 7 Kg per person	Rs 0
Tur Dal	1 Kg per Family	Rs 38

Source: the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka.

Table 4 gives information about the details of the BPL card items and prices. Each person will receive 7 kg of rice/wheat per free, Tur dal 1 kg per household (38 rs per kg). Antyodaya (AAY) ration cards are issued to the "poorest of poor" households. Each AAY household is entitled to 35 kilograms of food grain.

Table 5: Allocation and offtake of Food grains (Rice and Wheat) under TPDS (2014-2015 to 2018-2019) in Karnataka. In 100 tonnes

Year	Allocation	Offtake
2014-15	2542	2315
2015-16	2608	2238
2016-17	2608	2222
2017-18	2608	2825
2018-19	1739	1698

Source: the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka.

Department of Food and Public Distribution are responsible for ensuring food security through procurement, storage, and distribution of food grains. The following Table 5 explains the details of the allocation and offtake of food grains such as rice and wheat under program TPDS and Annabhagya scheme in Karnataka In the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. It can be seen that allocation decreased quite substantially over the past 5 years, With the exception of 2017-18.



II. CONCLUSION

Public Distribution System is by far the largest food entitlement program in India. It is accessed by more than one-third of the total population of India. In the analysis, it was found that the PDS scheme in Karnataka is providing food security but low quality and quantity food grains are distributed to the Poor people of Karnataka. This study also suggests the methods to improve the PDS in areas particular as poor families. Those improvements are policy-oriented implications that are needed for the success of the PDS system in Karnataka.

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