

International Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Golden Research
Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera
Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

Mohammad Hailat
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,
University of South Carolina Aiken

Hasan Baktir
English Language and Literature
Department, Kayseri

Janaki Sinnasamy
Librarian, University of Malaya

Abdullah Sabbagh
Engineering Studies, Sydney

Ghayoor Abbas Chotana
Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of
Management Sciences[PK]

Romona Mihaila
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Anna Maria Constantinovici
AL. I. Cuza University, Romania

Delia Serbescu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,
Romania

Loredana Bosca
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Ilie Pinteau,
Spiru Haret University, Romania

Anurag Misra
DBS College, Kanpur

Fabricio Moraes de Almeida
Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil

Xiaohua Yang
PhD, USA

Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian
University, Oradea, Romania

George - Calin SERITAN
Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political
Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi

.....More

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade
ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur

Iresh Swami
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

Rajendra Shendge
Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,
Solapur

R. R. Patil
Head Geology Department Solapur
University, Solapur

N.S. Dhaygude
Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur

R. R. Yaliker
Director Management Institute, Solapur

Rama Bhosale
Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,
Panvel

Narendra Kadu
Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune

Umesh Rajderkar
Head Humanities & Social Science
YCMOU, Nashik

Salve R. N.
Department of Sociology, Shivaji
University, Kolhapur

K. M. Bhandarkar
Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia

S. R. Pandya
Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,
Mumbai

Govind P. Shinde
Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance
Education Center, Navi Mumbai

G. P. Patankar
S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka

Alka Darshan Shrivastava
Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar
Arts, Science & Commerce College,
Indapur, Pune

Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary
Director, Hyderabad AP India.

Rahul Shriram Sudke
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore

Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya
Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)

S. Parvathi Devi
Ph.D.-University of Allahabad

S.KANNAN
Annamalai University, TN

Sonal Singh,
Vikram University, Ujjain

Satish Kumar Kalhotra
Maulana Azad National Urdu University



FOOD SECURITY: - SOME CONCEPTUAL ISSUES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Nem chand Gautam

Lecturer, Economics GSSS Morkheri, Rohtak.

ABSTRACT

In a free economic system, market forces acts in the form of demand and supply. The prices of the commodity are determined those who are capable to pay prices of goods can take benefit of them. Those who are incapable to pay the price are remained deprived.

KEYWORDS :Food security , Indian Context , provide essential item.

INTRODUCTION

Therefore a mechanism is desired that can provide essential item to those who cannot purchase these item from market due to their low income and spiriling inflation. Public distribution system filled this gap and works as a mechanism that channelize essential food products to the needy and downtrodden people, particularly to those who are living below poverty line. It is the duty of the government to provide sufficient food to each and every section of the society.

CONCEPT:-

PDS was introduced in India before independence in 1939 to control food shortage and famine conditions. It is managed by a dual market mechanism as its deals with controlled market with the basic motive of maximizing social benefits. It is basically an aspect of demand and supply management to meet the basic need of weaker section of the society.

FEATURES:-

It is a mechanism of sale of selected commodities through FPS (Fair Price Shops) these FPS works under the



direct control of government.

- ☞ Essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, pulses, colthes, kerosin oil are supplied under PDS at a very low price.
- ☞ PDS work with free market mechanism give rise to the phenomena of mixed economy in essential goods i.e. card holders can purchase good from free market or open market.
- ☞ The aim is to provide at least a minimum quantity and quality of essential items at reasonable price to the people living below poverty line, (BPL)

OBJECTIVES OF PDS:

- ☞ To ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities to vulnerable section of the society at reasonable price.
- ☞ To safe guard the interest of

consumers against the non availability of food grains and rising prices.

- ☛ Coverage of both deficit and surplus food grains in states
- To maintain price stability in economy.

POLICY INSTRUMENT:-

- ☛ Procurement of food grains
- ☛ Price Support operations
- ☛ Operation of food grains (buffer Stock)

History of PDS:-

Before independence, the second world war had created scarcity of food grains and essential commodities in almost all countries and due to the scarcity and decreases in level of production tends to a very hike rise in prices of food grains. To deal with this problem, a food and price control department was established in December 1942 under British rule. In order to control the deficit situation, the govt. of that time felt the need of a comprehensive food grain policy with the purpose that could increase food grain production, stoppage of exports, procurement of food grain and to create a central food reserve pool.

PDS after Independence:-

In 1947 food crises remained in the country because of the loss of major irrigation system of India became the part of Pakistan. therefore in July 1948, in a conference of all the states it was decided to reimpose control of food grains supply of essential good through fair price shop.

Structure of PDS in India:-

PDS works in a three tier system in India at national level, the procuring storage and national level decision making program takes place. At state level agencies like civil supplies, corporation, state cooperative consumer federation works, at lower level FPS, retail outlets of center and state level and primary cooperatives distributes the essential commodities to the card holders.

Revamped PDS :

PDS was not giving benefits to people who are living in hilly areas and far-flung/remote areas in the country. It was also said that PDS are urbanbised. Therefore in 1992 a programme was started in 1698 selected blocks of the country. It was started in Barmer(Rajsthan) distt. at the first. Certain hilly areas and such areas were identified where earlier PDS system was not properly working, in this programme with the help of state government 11000 new FPS were opened in the 1698 blocks. Additional items like tea,soap, pulses, salt, match box and clothes were distributed under this programme. 25.4 lakh ration cards were issued and 1.46 metric ton storage capacity created till march 1993.

Targeted PDS

The PDS was criticized as it was said urbanbised and its failure to provide essential items to the poorer section of the society. A need was felt for search a machnism which could identify the needy and more focused to the people living below poverty line. In 1997 TPDS was introduced as a two tier subcidied pricing system to benefit the poor under the system central government i.e government of India was committed to provide food grain to states to meet the requirement of BPL` s families. A

transitory location of essential food grains should also be given to states for APL. The state government were directed to allocate a different ration card to the BPL people and essential goods will be given at subsidized price with better monitoring of delivery system.

AAY (Antodaya Anna Yojna)

A step was taken in the direction to make TPDS aimed at reducing hunger among the poorest segment of the BPL population in 2000 in the form of AAY. A national sample survey point out towards effect that 5% of total population sleeps without two squared meals a day. They called them hungry. Primarily one crore poorest of the poor families from BPL were covered under this scheme. These families were given rice at 3 rs. Per kg. and wheat @ 2 per kg. the scale of issue was 25 per kg. per month per family and it was increased to 35 kg. per family per month with effect from 1 april 2002. In 2003-04 additional 50 lakhs household were covered in this scheme and 2005-06 total household were 2.5 crore i.e 38% BPL. Criteria adopted to identify household under this scheme was :

- ☛ Landless agricultural labour, marginal farmers
- ☛ Persons earning their livelihood on dailywages in informal sector.
- ☛ household headed by widow with no assured means of sustenance or social support.
- ☛ All primitive tribal households.

Items	Categories		
	APL	BPL	AAY
Wheat	6.10	4.35	2.00
Rice	8.30	5.65	3.00
Kerosin Oil	12.97	12.97	12.97
Sugar	13.50	13.50

Source : Food and supply department Haryana

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ORDINANCE 2013

☛ In this ordinance government tries to provide adequate quantity and quality of essential food items i.e rice, wheat, pulses to the people at affordable price. With the implementation of this scheme the number of beneficiary in rural area has increased from 38 lacs to 90.28 lacs and urban area from 16 lacs to 36.21 lacs. This scheme would include approx 50% of the Haryana's population. Criteria adopted to be the beneficiary under this scheme :

- ☛ A person should not have more than 5 acer agricultural land.
- ☛ Family income should not be more than 2 lacs per annum .
- ☛ Family head should not be owner of car, truck.
- ☛ There should not be a plot registered on his name.

Objective : the objective of the present paper is to provide a theoretical framework and highlights the sets and policies adopted by the central government and state government of Haryana to strengthen the working of PDS and food security.

SUMMARY :-

The PDS has been a major instrument for ensuring availability of certain basic commodities at affordable price to poor section of the society that constitutes BPL and AAY. It acts as a safety net. Many studies show that PDS is criticized for its failure to fulfill its main objective of providing food security to

the poor both in the form of availability and affordable price. It is also criticized on the ground that it is urbanized its functioning is very poor in rural areas. State wise allotment of food grains is not proper

Government has been unable to control the distribution of essential item due to its political instability, interference vested interest; uncertainty of moonson etc. keeping in the present situation there is an urgent need review the policies and implementation of this system. Proper identification of targeted people (BPL), computerization vigilance checkup proper weighing measurement should be taken time to time. Panchayat could play efficient role in the functioning of PDS. Therefore there is a need to take the cooperation of NGO`s and panchayat that could fulfil the aim of food security.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- 1.Bhandari, I.K(2002) "Public Distribution System", RBSA Publisher S.M.S highway, Jaipur India.
- 2.Citizen Charter(2011,2010) Food & Supply Deptt. Haryana.
- 3.Das, O Ghanshyam(1987). "Organization & Management of Public Distribution System". K.M> Mittal Publication, New Delhi.
- 4.Das, Sandeep(2010) "Revamping the Public Distribution System" Yojana, October 2010
- 5.Karat, Brinda(2006), "The PDS & Eroding Food Security." The Hindu 6th June 2006.
- 6.Kumar, Parveen(2010), "Food Security: The Challenges Ahead". Yojana October 2010.

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.oldgrt.lbp.world