



IMPACT OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ON FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY WITH REFERENCE TO KALABURAGI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

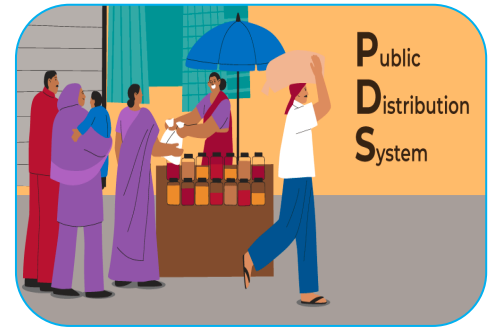
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ABSTRACT:

PDS is a part of structural adjustment programme in Government of India, which was introduced in 1997. PDS is a rationing mechanism that entitles households to specified quantities of selected commodities at affordable prices to BPL and APL families. According to world health organisation's survey report stated that in Karnataka state, incidence of anaemia is high, 70 percent children are suffering and 51 percent of women and 59 percent of pregnant women are affected by anaemia and other health problems in the rural areas. This present study finds out the effectiveness of targeted public distribution system in Kalaburagi district and talukas or rural areas. The data covered 400 households (multi-stage random samples), socio-economic and demographic characteristics.



KEYWORDS: Food sufficiency, Food insecurity, Low income, Effective, Rural..

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of food security has evolved since the First World conference in 1947 and it is now accepted globally that it relates to the access by all people at all times to enough food for an active healthy life, but is used differently at different levels, irrespective of the reference level, food reserve is now considered a criterion for food security of the nation but this is not exclusive. Although food availability has increased along with the growing human population over the last 30 years in India, yet there are still 200 million people suffering from mal nutrition. In India, the food production and food reserve is sufficient but it is not available to all the people in the country and there are wide gaps between and within regions. As feeding people does not nourish them. It is important to increase the accessibility of markets, so that the people who are, directly or indirectly depending on livestock for their livelihoods are able to nourish themselves. In real sense, the food security exists, when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient. Safe and nutrition's food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

The definition of food security encompasses many issues. It deals with production in relation to food availability; it addresses distribution in that, the produce should be accessed by all; it covers consumption in the sense that, individual food needs are met in order for that individual to be active and healthy. The availability and accessibility of food to meet individual food needs should also be

sustainable. This implies that, early warning systems of food insecurity should monitor indicators related to food production, distribution and consumption. The performance of these indicators, therefore, will detect whether a certain area or population is food secure or insecure in relation to the spirit of the above definition.

1.1 Public Distribution System

Public distribution system as a general concept. It includes broad definition can be considered for the practical purpose of this study. PDS means distribution of essential commodities to a large number of people through a network of FPS on a recurring basis. The commodities are as follows: (a) Wheat, (b) Sugar, (c) Rice and (d) Kerosene PDS evolved as a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food grains to the public at affordable prices as well as for enhancing the food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the poor whose number is more than 330 million and are nutritionally at risk. PDS with a network of about 4.99 lakh Fair Price Shops (FPS) is perhaps the largest distribution network of its type in the world.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Thomas, S., & Chittedi, K. R. (2021) Assessing the poverty reduction in terms of food subsidies through Public Distribution System (PDS) is an important means by which the income transfer between poor and rich expenditure classes can be analyzed. The study intends to analyze the impact of PDS on poverty on rural and urban regions. It also makes a comparative assessment between the subsidy transfers among the poor and rich expenditure classes of households. The data for this objective are adopted from 68th round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report on PDS and other sources of household consumption (2011–2012). The impact of PDS on poverty is measured monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) decile wise by using income transfer method for major 17 states in the NSSO report. The impact of PDS on poverty is estimated through subsidy or implicit income transfer. The results of the study for all India across the rural and urban areas showed that the impact in terms of percentage increase in real MPCE is more for the poorest expenditure class in topmost MPCE deciles for all the states.

Kumari, N. (2023) The Public Distribution System (PDS) is an Indian food Security System for the poor people established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution. While the Central government is responsible for procurement, storage, transportation, and bulk allocation of food grains, the State government hold the responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the established network of Fair Price Shops. Major commodities distributed include wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene.

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Food is a basic necessity of life. Its importance is seen in the fact that it is a basic means of sustenance and an adequate food intake, in terms of quantity and quality, is a key for healthy and productive life. The importance of food is also shown in the fact that it accounts for a substantial part of a typical Indian household budget.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The present study is mainly based on the following objectives;

1. To examine the operation of public distribution system in food security in India and in Karnataka.
2. To analyze the role of public distribution system in the reduction of poverty among the poor sections of the society in Kalaburagi District.
3. To study the performance of public distribution system in the study area.
4. To know the performance of PDS during recent years in Kalaburagi District

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research study is based on both descriptive and analytical method. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data has been collected from 400 respondents through field survey with the help of questionnaire schedule by using random sampling method. Secondary data is collected from books, journals, Planning Commission Reports and the Ministry of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department in India and Karnataka. The data has been collected for the period from 2010-11 to 2021-22.

The Sampling Frame

Sl. No	Particulars	Number
01	Total Number of Taluks	04
02	Total number of villages: 4 × 2	08
03	Total sample respondents :8 × 50	400
04	Vulnerable (weaker) section :	200
05	Non-vulnerable (non-weaker) section:	200

6 . DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

	Kalaburagi		Afzalpur		Aland		Chincholi		Total		Grand Total
	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	
Gender											
Male	5 (10)	34 (68)	10 (20)	40 (80)	15 (30)	22 (44)	45 (90)	42 (84)	75 (20)	138 (64)	213 (53)
Female	45 (90)	40 (80)	40 (80)	10 (20)	35 (70)	28 (56)	5 (10)	8 (16)	125 (80)	62 (36)	187 (47)
Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	200 (100)	200 (100)	400 (100)
Age											
Up to 35	2 (4)	12 (24)	6 (12)	7 (14)	10 (20)	13 (26)	12 (24)	5 (10)	30 (12)	37 (21.33)	67 (16.67)
36-50	40 (80)	30 (60)	27 (54)	32 (64)	22 (44)	31 (62)	2 (4)	2 (4)	91 (59.33)	95 (62)	186 (60.67)
Above 51	8 (16)	8 (16)	17 (34)	11 (22)	18 (36)	25 (50)	36 (72)	43 (86)	79 (28.67)	68 (16.67)	147 (22.66)
Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	200 (100)	200 (100)	400 (100)
Educational Qualification											
Illiterate	7 (14)	12 (24)	22 (44)	6 (12)	17 (34)	5 (10)	12 (24)	6 (12)	58 (30.66)	29 (15.33)	87 (21.75)
Literate up to primary standard	18 (36)	20 (40)	5 (10)	3 (6)	14 (28)	4 (8)	5 (10)	9 (18)	42 (24.66)	36 (18)	78 (19.5)
Up to matric	4 (8)	9 (18)	4 (8)	14 (28)	3 (6)	2 (4)	14 (28)	10 (20)	25 (7.33)	35 (16.67)	60 (15.00)
Up to intermediate	3 (6)	5 (10)	3 (6)	18 (36)	2 (4)	21 (42)	10 (20)	8 (16)	18 (5.33)	52 (29.33)	70 (17.50)
Up to graduation	14 (28)	2 (4)	14 (28)	7 (14)	11 (22)	17 (34)	-	7 (14)	39 (26)	33 (17.33)	72 (18.00)
Other qualifications	4 (8)	2 (4)	2 (4)	2 (4)	3 (6)	1 (2)	9 (18)	10 (20)	18 (6)	15 (3.33)	33 (8.25)
Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	200 (100)	200 (100)	400 (100)

Matitil Status											
Married	45 (90)	42 (84)	47 (94)	49 (98)	48 (96)	38 (76)	36 (72)	24 (48)	176 (93.33)	153 (86)	329 (82.25)
Unmarried	5 (10)	8 (16)	3 (6)	1 (2)	2 (4)	12 (24)	14 (28)	26 (52)	24 (6.67)	47 (14)	71 (17.75)
Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	200 (100)	200 (100)	400 (100)

6.1 Testing of Hypotheses:

Hypotheses-1 “Quality of goods available through PDS for BPL families is satisfactory in the study area”

Particulars	Kalaburagi		Afzalpur		Aland		Chincholi		Total		Grand Total
	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	V	NV	
Satisfied	37 (74)	32 (64)	34 (67)	26 (52)	39 (78)	40 (80)	37 (74)	39 (78)	147 (73.33)	137 (65.33)	284 (69.33)
Not-Satisfied	13 (26)	18 (36)	16 (32)	24 (48)	11 (22)	10 (20)	13 (26)	11 (22)	53 (26.67)	63 (34.67)	116 (30.67)
Total	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	50 (100)	200 (100)	200 (100)	400 (100)

V-Vulnerable ; NV-Non-Vulnerable

Source: Field Survey.

T-Test

Table No 6.1: One-Sample Statistics

N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
400	1.5000E2	82.02439	58.00000

Table No 6.2: One-Sample Test

Test Value = 0					
t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
				Lower	Upper
2.586	399	0.023	150.00000	-586.9599	886.9599

As H_1 is one sided, We shall determine the rejection region applying one-tailed test at 10 percent level of significance and it comes to as under, using table of t- distribution for 1 degrees of freedom. The observed value oft is 2.586 in the acceptance region; we accept the H_0 at 10 percent level and conclude that “Quality of goods available through PDS for BPL families is satisfactory in the study area”.Hence the research statement is proved.

Hypotheses-2 “There is positive impact of Public Distribution System on BPL household’s food security”.

Out of 400 respondents 232 respondents (58%) opined well about the impact of PDS on food security and 8 percent of the respondents opined that bad, and 30 percent of the respondents are satisfied with the PDS and 4 percent of the respondents are not satisfied.

Table No 6.3: The impact of PDS on Food Security

Sl. No	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	232	58%
2	Bad	32	8%
3	Satisfied	120	30%
4	Not satisfied	16	4%
	Total	400	100%

Source: Field Survey.

Table indicates that the impact of PDS after food security of the respondents in Kalaburagi District. Out of 400 respondents there is 18 respondents opined about the impact of PDS after food security. And 40 percent of respondents are improved, 16 percent of the respondents are not bad 38 percent of the respondents are satisfied.

Table No 6.4: Food Security after Public Distribution System

Sl. No	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Very Good	24	6%
2	Improved	160	40%
3	Not bad	64	16%
4	Satisfied	152	38%
	Total	400	100%

Source: Field Survey.

Table No 6.5: One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Respondents	400	49.50	49.568	24.784

Table No 6.6: One-Sample Test

Test Value = 0						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Respondents	1.997	3	0.140	49.500	-29.37	128.37

As H_2 is one sided, we shall determine the rejection region applying one-tailed test at 10 percent level of significance and it comes to as under, using table oft- distribution for 3 degrees of freedom. The observed value of t is 1.997 in the acceptance region; we accept the H_2 at 10 percent level and conclude that “There is positive impact of Public Distribution System on BPL household’s food security”. Hence the research statement is proved.

7. FINDINGS

- 53% of the participants were male, while 47% were female. No respondents identified as other.
- From the study,the age distribution of the participants ranged from 36 to 50 to years comprising 60.67% of the sample.
- Analysis shows the education levels of the respondents. A significant proportion (21%) had illiterate.
- Marital Status of the PDS Beneficiaries, showing that the majority were from married (82.25%).
- The survey result shows the distribution of religious affiliations among the participants. The majority identified as religion was Hindu (45.75%).

- The social category distribution shows that 39.25% of participants belong to the General category.
- The report depicts the distribution of family sizes among the participants. The most common family size was 3-5 members (39.75%).
- The 29.5% of Total land holding Classification of Respondents was up to 1 hectare.
- Type of household Classification of Respondents maximum was 43.25 % are belongs to nuclear family with dependents.
- Type of dwelling Classification of Respondents highest 44.25% belongs to semi pukka.
- Number of Rooms in respondents' House 23.25% concerned about 4 to 6 rooms.
- Respondents Benefit any house scheme like Prime Minister awas yojana maximum 35.25% opined that Yes, wholly.
- Respondents' Source of Income 29.25% were belonging to Self-employment (agriculture).
- Nature of Employment Respondents' maximum 30.75% Own agricultural and live stock activity.
- The highest 71.75% Respondents' holding type of Ration Card was BPL.
- Respondents' able to buy commodities from PDS outlet was 73% buy Rice.
- The maximum 95.75% Respondents aware with the Government Scheme and Policies related to food security through PDS.
- Information about various schemes of food security delivered through PDS System 48.5% Fair Prices Shop holders.

8. SUGGESTIONS

Several measures are required to be taken for improving the effectiveness of the Procurement and distribution system. The most critical among these are:

1. The decentralisation of procurement and distribution has become necessary to recover and strengthen the PDS.
2. More active involvement of the panchayats in the PDS can significantly progress access at the village level.
3. A comprehensive review of the functioning of the FCI and the modernisation of its operations is overdue and the greater involvement of cooperatives, self-help groups, and other community organisations in procurement, as well as distribution, should be a top priority.
4. Promote the turnover and margins of fair price shops, provision of credit to enable frequent lifting and sale of supplies, and the regular monitoring of retail sales is necessary for effectively tackling and plugging diversion as well as other malpractices such as contamination.
5. Improving storage space and the introduction calibrated weighing equipment in fair price shops has become essential both for maintaining regular and uninterrupted supplies and efficient sale.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Food Security is circumscribed by the availability of food, the access to food and the absorption (or nutrition) of food in the system. These three conditionality's for food security are closely interrelated, and thus availability and admittance to eating can improve absorption or nutritional levels among the houses. It occurs recognised that in hatred of India becoming achieved self-sufficiency in cereals, it is still lagging in the product of pulses and oilseeds. It is further mentioned that there has been a significant increase in the production of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat, poultry and fishery products. However per capita availability of these is, however far lower than international and national norms and measures. The trends in availability appear not to be improving as required solely on account of the stagnation of the agricultural sector. An attempt has been thus made to identify the significant constraints and deficiencies in horticultural growth and specific proposals have been put forward for improving the description of the agricultural sector and to intensify the growth rate so that it is capable of meeting the food and nutritional requirement that have been projected in the next decade. Among the specific suggestions made to lift the agricultural sector from its present slowdown and stagnation, we have highlighted increased public investment and a severe review of subsidies

provided to farmers. To boost infrastructure, expansion of credit, and essential inputs, land and water management, agricultural research and extension, effective marketing and price policies, the diversification of agriculture, the strengthening of institutions catering to these needs, strengthening the mitigation strategies for tackling climate change, and the strict regulation of land use and diversion of land for non-agricultural activities.

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