

Performance of Public distribution system on Rural development – with special reference to tumakuru district of Karnataka.

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Abstract: Public distribution system is a system which aims that eradicates hungry. Malnutrition problem, provide food security to poor people without discrimination.

Hunger is playing a very crucial role in the country. Countries development and under development depends upon the Hunger. Hunger made people as a poor people. Poor people lived more in the rural area. They haven't consume proper nutrient food so it turns has backwardness, it decrease their economic welfare. PDS one of the instruments that made poor people has a hunger-free made them physically strong.

Hence this paper focus on PDS performance helps to rural development with special reference to rural areas of Tumakuru district and this paper based on secondary data.

Keywords; Public distribution system, Rural, Area, Poverty, Economic welfare, Backwardness.

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I. Introduction

India one of the largest country, agriculture continues to be the main occupation of the people engaged nearly 60% of the total population. Agriculture is a main occupation of rural people, but they yield low production, that time farmers earn low profit some time losses. That leads to decrease in their per-capita income, their welfare also decrease, according to above reason some farmers committed suicide, PDS is a good medicine to decrease former suicide and positively effect on welfare of the formers and also other sector of the people lived in the rural area India's Public distribution system (PDS) is the largest distribution network in a world.

India is a country where about 1/3rd of its population lives in below poverty line the purchase power of these people is low so that they have to make daily purchase for their daily needs. PDS distribute grains on the basis of poverty it don't considered caste, so it main focus on poverty and distribute nutrition food to needed sector of the society.

The Public Distribution System one of the more durable features of state intervention in the market for basic wage goods like cereals in India. Its main objective is to control inflation and soften the impact of endemic inflation on vulnerable section of the society. In that way PDS play a very meaningful role.

Public distribution system is a government sponsored chain of shops distribute nessary things like sugar, wheat, rice etc. to the needed sector of the society at a lower prices the main aim of the PDS is to provide the nutrient food and increase poor people welfare.

This study mainly focus on rural poverty, rural people welfare through public distribution system. Population growth rate increase everyday but compare to that population their income very low that leads to poverty. So PDS became good instrument to decrease poverty.

Tumakuru is a largest district in the State of Karnataka it have 10 taluks According to 2011 censes Tumakuru have 2715 villages, 2079902 population lived in rural area of tumakuru Rural area people depend on the PDS fruits so it is very necessary to study the role of PDS in the study area.

II. Review of Literature

Review of literature is a base of this article without review of literature our article isn't fulfil, some important review of Literature are as follows;

➤ **Mahendra Dev; (Mar 2000)** This article tells that there are no major initiatives in the budget to arrest the distributing trends in agriculture, rural development and poverty in the case of the public distribution system (PDS) the government is following poor strategies and these are reflected in the budget. Some strategies and these are reflected in the budget. Some strategies needed for agricultural development and for improving the effectiveness of the PDS in the light of the Budget proposals.

➤ **Nitya Nanda "WTO and Food Security challenges ahead" (2017):** At the forthcoming world Trade Organization ministerial Conference in Argentina the global community must address real subsidies in

agriculture rather than a theoretical construct on the measure of support that also includes impacts of subsidies in rich countries and the tariffs that are dually allowed.

➤ **R Radhakrishna and subbarao** – India’s Public Distribution System ; a national and international prospects; World bank discussion paper no.380 (nov 1997) – they discuss that reducing poverty in India is one of the major development challenges faced in the World the Government of India has experimented with a number of direct anti-poverty programmes of these public distribution system –a quantity rationing-cum-food subsidy programme –is perhaps the oldest it has evolved in its present form in the wake of national- level food shortages of the 1960’s since then the national agricultural scene has vastly changed for the better contributing to a substantial fall in the incidence of poverty however the PDS remains fundamentally unaltered and the cost of food subsidy has grown enormously since the mid-1980’s moreover some state governments have introduced food subsidy programmes with additional resources of their own.

➤ **Sakshi Balini, “Functioning of the Public Distribution System” (Dec 2013)** – He tells During September 2013, parliament passed the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 the NFSA seek to make the right to food a legal entitlement by providing subsidised food grains to nearly 2/3rd of the population the act relies on the existing Targeting Public Distribution System (TPDS) mechanism to deliver these entitlement. This article describe the functioning of the existing TPDS mechanism and the role played by the centre and state. It also explores challenges in the effective implementation of TPDS and alternatives to reform the existing machinery.

➤ **S. Mahandra Dev – “ BUDGET 2000-2001-Agricultural Development and PDS” (Mar 2018);** he argues that there are no major initiatives in the Budget to arrest the disturbing trends in Agriculture rural development and poverty in the case of the Public distribution system (PDS). The government is following poor strategies and these are reflected in the Budget some strategies are needed for agricultural development and for improving the effectiveness of PDS in the light of the Budget proposals.

➤ **S Narayanan-“Demand – supply Gap and Public distribution of Food grains in India.” (1987)** His article tells in spite of the spectacular development of Industry, the Indian economy continues to be highly development on Agriculture. The growth of agriculture production during the past three decades has been impressive. The development of Agriculture as been today is contributed mainly by the food grains which have registered high production compare to other crops.

➤ **Suman Sahai – (Mar-2000)** It tells the new bill on plant variety protection and former’s rights has provisions on sale of seeds by farmers which threaten India’s food security and thereby its national security

Objectives

- 1) To study the performance of PDS in Rural area
- 2) To examine Rural area present status through PDS
- 3) Suggest for improving PDS Performance in Rural Area

Collection of the data

Secondary data collected from various Journals, Books, Government publications, visit Food office of Tumakuru, Ministry of Agriculture, Economic Survey.

Statement of the problem

‘Necessary food’ is play very important role in people’s healthy life and their long live also but large number of poor people lived in rural area they didn’t have proper nutrient food and necessary food so they physically became week so they didn’t able to work hard that time their income decrease, it negatively influence on rural area people’s welfare finally Rural area became underdeveloped according to the above situation PDS is important institution it distribute nutrient food and also necessary food to the needed people and made them as physically and economically strong.

Tumakuru District of Karnataka is one of the large district now we discuss rural development through PDS programmes.

PDS has evolved from the late 1930s into its current form. This system is an old system it wants to modify; following table tells that developments related to PDS;

The below table explain the overall development of public distribution system.

Time line of PDS; 1940’s to present 2016

Table no 1. Functioning of Public Distribution System

Evolution of PDS	Time line	Details
PDS	1940	Launched as general entitle scheme
Revamping of PDS	1991	It was felt that the rely vulnerable area and people not getting the desired benefits of PDS
TPDS	1997	PDS was revamped to target poor house holders

Antyodaya Anna Yojana	2000	Scheme launched to target the 'poorest of the poor'.
PDS Control Order	2001	Ongoing case in supreme court contending that 'right to food' a fundamental right
National Food Security Act	2013	Act to provide legal right to food to the poor
Token system or biometric system in PDS	2016	System introduced to decreasing corruption in distributing of grains

Source; functioning of the public distribution system (Dec2013) –sakshi Balani

Table no1 explain about the history of PDS. Start from 1940 it modify year by year i.e., in 1991 Revamping of PDS was established, in 1997 TPDS, In 2000 AAY, In 2001 PDS control act ,in 2013 national security Act ,bio-metric system on 2016.

Karnataka is a large state of India it have 26 districts each districts have number of talukas and villages in the below table we discuss the district wise information about the APL, BPL, AAY cards.

Table 3 the BPL APL AAY card holders in Karnataka district.

District name	Censes House holders	AAY	APL	BPL	TOTAL
BAGALKOTE	355377	42700	97552	317460	457712
BANGALORE	2377056	8476	153895	494293	656664
BANGALORE CENTRAL		2260	35852	27220	65332
BANGALORE EAST		2913	116682	45207	164802
BANGALORE NORTH		2674	93439	65520	161633
BANGALORE SOUTH		5317	86665	75808	167790
BANGALORE WEST		4700	137776	116850	259326
BENGALORE RURAL	224745	9374	39669	220005	269048
BELAGAVI	963825	56318	421888	854217	1332423
BALLARI	481704	62975	102989	346229	512193
BIDAR	313521	41676	90660	266422	398758
VIJAYAPURA	405076	42741	101674	366208	510623
CHAMARAJANAGARA	244198	22209	44988	235467	302664
CHIKKAMANGALURU	272173	15137	73321	228336	316794
CHITRADURGA	354143	32049	43097	338272	413418
CHIKKABALAPURA	282311	19826	44284	281752	345862
DAKSHINA KANNADA	425291	28075	213625	191435	433135
DAVANAGERE	404840	41362	65047	381220	487629
GADAG	372054	24691	96554	322444	443689
KALBURAGI	465245	64994	122511	453938	641443
HASSAN	429292	15097	55374	422951	493422
HAVERI	325456	35919	64952	311190	412061
KODAGU	138303	8102	46489	97126	151717
KOLAR	330990	25221	54397	304082	383700
KOPPAL	259396	41368	38918	239882	320168
MANDYA	426578	24254	85054	449585	558893
MYSORE	688422	25418	176024	605601	807043
RAICHUR	359337	55460	85058	327054	467572
RAMANAGARA	259794	13434	42077	277548	333059
SHIVAMOGGA	402139	20537	119870	325132	465539
TUMAKURU	636394	33208	106173	579797	719178

Source; food, civil supplies & consumer affairs department

Rural poor people v/s Ration shops

The following table shows the rural poor people benefit through Ration shops Ration shops and BPL Card holders in Tumakuru as on 31.3.2015

Table no 3 the BPL APL card holders in Urban and Rural area of tumkuru

Sl.no.	Taluks	Ration shops in Urban	Ration shops in Rural	Total	BPL and AAY card holders in Urban	BPL and AAY Card holders in Rural	Total
1	Chikkanayakanalli	6	59	65	82	2906	2988
2	Gubbi	9	100	109	86	3572	3658
3	Koratagere	7	78	85	86	2681	2767
4	Kunigal	15	103	118	85	2354	2439
5	Madugiri	11	114	125	288	5176	5464
6	Pavagada	11	79	90	180	4217	4397
7	Sira	16	99	115	440	5017	5457
8	Tiptur	19	51	70	86	1836	1922
9	Tumkuru	126	121	247	1193	3031	4224

10	Turuvekere	6	66	72	89	1737	1826
	Dist. Total	226	870	1096	2615	32527	35142

Source: Tumkur District at a Glance 2014-15 tumakuru.

In the Above table no 2 focuses the majority of the people are lived in rural area of Tumkuru that is if we compare the card holders BPL/ AAY cards issued to poor and very poor families so PDS ration shops and issue more AAY and BPL in Rural and Urban area. that shows the 32527 BPL/AAY card holders in Rural area and 2615 in urban area. This type PDS functioning more in Rural area to develop rural areas of Tumakuru.

III. Suggestions

India one of the developing country most of the people lived in rural area but rural area people are very poor their per-capita income, consumption, welfare decrease Tumakuru have 10 taluks According to 2011 censuses Tumakuru have 2715 villages, 2079902 population lived in rural area of Tumakuru. Tumakuru have total 2678980 population so 3/4th of population lived in rural area

To improve the current system of PDS the following are some suggestions that are

- 1) PDS should open more fair shops in rural area of Tumakuru
- 2) The fair shop agency display rate chart and quality available in the block board in front of the fair shops
- 3) Measurement of chosen BPL, AAY card holders it should strictly followed by related department
- 4) Government conduct survey every year and also discuss with the poor people related to distribution commodities

Government more focus on rural area to reduce their poverty made them physically, economically strong and it contribute to rural development and nation development also.

So government more priority to Rural area through PDS programmes like TPDS, Revamping PDS, Bio-metric system this type programmes comes as broadly in rural area it made rural area development.

IV. Conclusion

Hence in the conclusion the public distribution system (PDS) is best instrument to overcome the poverty and to reduce the malnutrition among people especially in the rural area.

So government has to strengthen and made more powerful institution to made Public Distribution System(PDS) best tool.

Government institution, Government spend more income on PDS to improve the welfare of the poor people. India one of the developing country large number of the population lived in rural area, Tumakuru is a one of the agro-base and developing district PDS play necessary role in rural area so government focus more in rural area and rural poverty.

This study mainly focus on rural poverty, rural people welfare through public distribution system. Population growth rate increase everyday but compare to that population their income very low that leads to poverty. So PDS became good instrument to decrease poverty.

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