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WORKING OF ANTYODAY ANNA YOJANA IN SANGLI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Antyodaya anna yojana is working for Below Poverty Line peoples; its main objective is the supply of food grains in low price to poorest of the poor families. It has distributed by department of Public Distribution System (PDS). This scheme mainly provided rice and wheat to beneficiaries. Antyodaya Anna Yojana is a great scheme which is successfully working in Sangli district. Through this scheme, food grains are supplied to the poorest of the poor at minimum cost. It has helped in reducing the poverty of the people and also solved the problem of hunger among them.

KEYWORDS: *Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Poverty reduction, Rural Development, Sangli District.*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty alleviation is the main objective of government of India and the government has planned many schemes like Mahatma Gandhi Rojgar Hami Yojana, Pradhanmantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin, Self-Help Groups, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana etc. these schemes efforts are being made to eradicate poverty in rural areas and to reduce hunger in India. In order to provide food grains at minimum cost, food grains are being supplied through Public Distribution System through many schemes. Antyoday Anna Yojana is one of them which provide food grains to the poor people of the society.

In the present research study, the work done under the scheme in Sangli district is limited to the given occasion. The district is famous for grapes fruit production in Maharashtra. It consists of the 10 tehsils and the district is divided to drought prone areas and non-drought prone areas. Most of Sangli district is rural and more population is also in the villages while less population is also in the urban areas besides the poor population in the district is more than the rich population.

INFORMATION ABOUT ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA:

The Antyodaya Anna Yojana was a step in directing the Targeted Public Distribution System to focus on reducing hunger among the BPL population's weakest subgroups. In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards this category of population, the "Antyodaya Anna Yojana" (AAY) was launched in December 2000 for one crore of the poorest of the poor families, according to a national sample survey exercise revealed that about 5% of the country's population sleeps without two square meals a day. AAY included selecting one crore of the most impoverished households from among the BPL families registered with TPDS in the States and giving them food at a heavily discounted rate of Rs.2/- for wheat and Rs.3/- for rice. The cost of transportation as well as the cost of distribution, including profit to dealers and retailers, was under the jurisdiction of the States and UTs. This means that under the plan, customers received the full benefit of the food subsidy. With effect from April 1, 2002, the scale of the problem, which was initially 25 kilograms per household per month, was increased to 35 kg per family per month.

Since then, the AAY Scheme has grown to include 2.50 crore of the lowest of the poorest households, as follows:

In 2003–2004, the AAY Scheme was expanded to include an additional 50 lakh BPL households headed by widows, terminally sick individuals, crippled individuals, and people 60 years of age or more, or individuals without assured means of subsistence or social support. On June 3rd, 2003, an order to this effect was issued. With this expansion, the AAY reached 1.5 crore families, or 23% of BPL families.

The AAY was subsequently enlarged by another 50 lakh BPL families, as stated in the Union Budget for 2004–2005, by including, among other things, all households at risk of hunger. The relevant order was issued on August 3, 2004. According to the recommendations, the following standards had to be met in order to identify these households: carpenters, slum dwellers, and people in both rural and urban areas that depend on the informal economy for a living as fruit and flower vendors, snake charmers, rag pickers, cobblers, porters, coolies, rickshaw pullers, and other similar occupations. b) Families headed by widows, terminally sick, crippled, or elderly people (60 years or older) without a guaranteed source of assistance from society. c) Widows, terminally sick patients, disabled individuals, people 60 years of age or older, as well as unmarried women or men without family or community support or a guaranteed source of income. d) Every single nomadic tribal home.

As stated in the Union Budget for 2005–2006, the AAY was increased to include an additional 50 lakh BPL households, bringing the total number of homes covered by it to 2.5 crore, or 38% of BPL households. The relevant order was made on May 12, 2005.

RATION CARDS

A family receives a special "Antyodaya Ration Cards" once they have been approved. This card, also known as the yellow PDS (Public Distribution System) card, serves as a form of identity as long as the person carrying it is allowed to get the level of rations it specifies. The card is yellow in hue. Eligibility Criteria for Antyodaya Anna Yojana:

1. The applicant's name must appear on the IRDP list for the 1997–1998 fiscal years, and they must earn at least \$15,000 per year.
2. No family member should be a licensed physician, attorney, architect, or chartered accountant.
3. No member of the family should be required to pay taxes or be entitled to do so.
4. There shouldn't be a residential phone for the family.
5. No four-wheelers should be owned by the family.
6. No one in the family shall own more than two hectares of arable land or a hectare of land used for seasonal horticulture.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present research is depends upon Antyoday Anna Yojana in Sangli District. Researcher has evaluated the performace of AAY in this research article. This program provides food grains at a low cost to people living below the poverty line. The major goals of this initiative are to decrease hunger and poverty. This study concentrated on how AAY operated in Sangli district's drought-prone and non-drought-prone areas. According to the *Socio-Economic reviews of Sangli District*, in March 2000, this initiative began in the Sangli district. In year 2014 total beneficiaries of AAY is 35605, in 2015 beneficiaries are same as 35605. Financial year 2017 shows 33886 beneficiaries in Sangli district. 31565 is the less value in study period.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

1. To study the performace of Antyodaya Anna Yojana in drought prone area and non -drought prone area in Sangli District.

2. To conduct a comparative analysis of beneficiaries of AAY in drought and non-drought areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection: The present research study is depends on the secondary data. Data collected in the reports and the books. It has collected through journals, government reports, books and e-source.

Data Analysis: The analysis of data in the present study is based on secondary data.

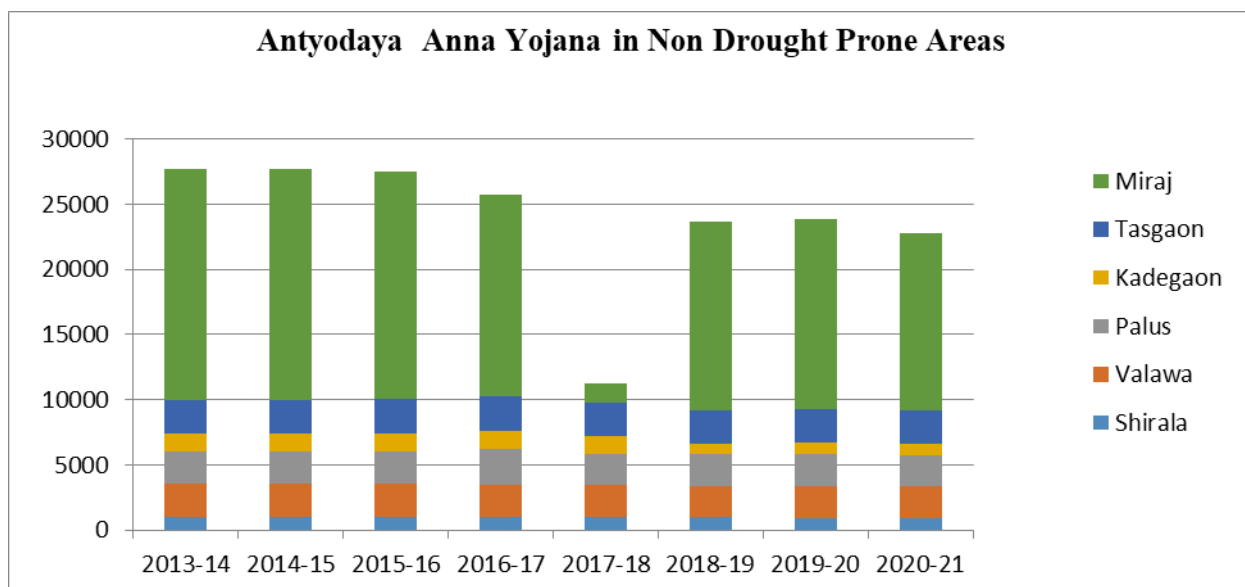
Table No.1: Working of Antyodaya Anna Yojana in Sangli District

(Non Drought Prone Areas)

Sr. no.	Tehsils→	Shirala		Valawa		Palus		Kadegaon		Tasgaon		Miraj		Total BPL	Total AAY	% of BPL&AAY
	Years↓	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY			
1	2013-14	5543	1044	10553	2501	5130	2449	4668	1364	6898	2610	17705	11834	50497	27673	54.80
2	2014-15	5543	1044	10553	2501	5130	2449	4668	1364	6898	2610	17705	11834	50497	27673	54.80
3	2015-16	5543	1023	10553	2501	5130	2483	4668	1418	6898	2610	17501	11834	50293	27536	54.75
4	2016-17	5543	1002	10553	2470	5130	2721	4668	1413	6898	2610	15477	11834	48269	25693	53.23
5	2017-18	5543	984	10553	2443	5130	2388	4668	1398	6898	2569	1485	11834	34277	11267	32.87
6	2018-19	5543	954	10553	2442	5130	2385	4668	875	6898	2557	14460	11834	47252	23673	50.10
7	2019-20	5543	950	10553	2442	5130	2421	4668	880	6898	2557	14575	11834	47367	23825	50.30
8	2020-21	5543	950	10553	2442	5130	2384	4668	880	6898	2557	13581	11834	46373	22794	49.15
	Average	5543	994	10553	2468	5130	2460	4668	1199	6898	2585	14061	11834	46853	22794	

Source: Social-economic Survey, Statistical Department Sangli, District: Sangli (2013-14 to 2020-21)

Chart No: 1



In this table, a statistical overview of people below poverty line and beneficiaries of Antyodaya food scheme in non-drought talukas of Sangli district is given. The non-drought taluks include Shirala, Walwa, Palus, Kadegaon, Tasgaon and Miraj. During the study period from 2013-14 to 2020-21 in Shirala taluka, 944 people out of the average below poverty line have got the benefit of Antyodaya food scheme, while in Walwa taluka, an average of 2468 out of the below poverty line people have got the benefit of this scheme during the same period. An average of 2460 people from below poverty line in Palus taluka have benefited from this scheme. As many as (6898) 2585 people of below poverty line in Kadegaon taluka have benefited from Antyodaya food scheme. An average of 11834 people from below poverty line have benefited from this scheme in Miraj taluka.

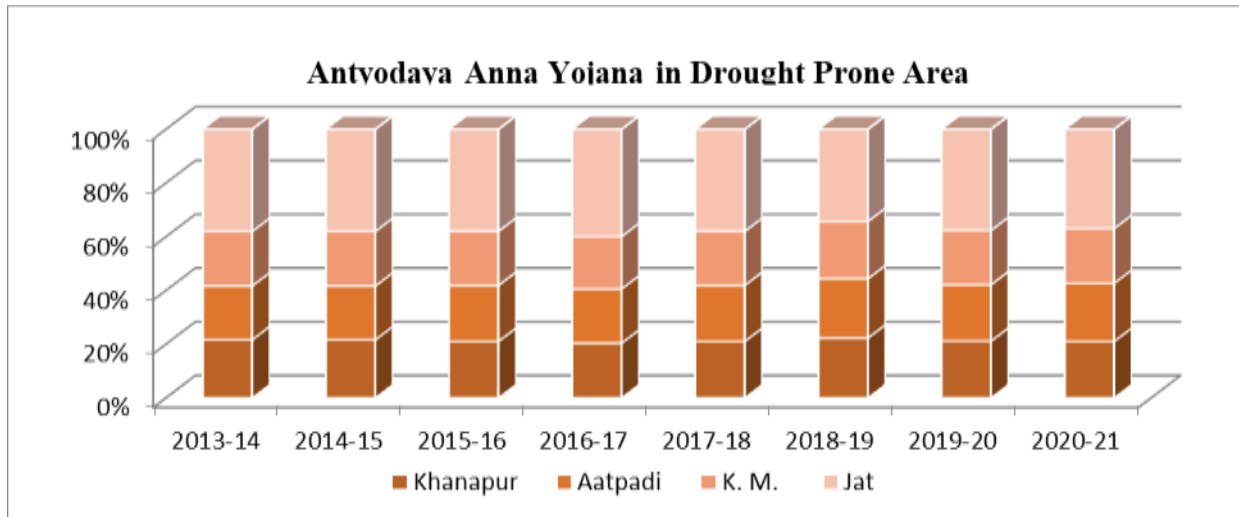
In non-drought talukas, 55% of the people under the poverty line have benefited from the Antyodaya food scheme in 2013-14, while in the year 2017-18, 33% of the people under the poverty line have benefited from this scheme. The proportion of beneficiaries of Antyodaya food scheme is 49.15%.

Table No. 2: Working of Antyodaya Anna Yojana in Sangli District (Drought Prone Areas)

Sr. no.	Tehsils/Years	Khanapur		Aatpadi		Kavathe Mahankal		Jat		Total Total		% of BPL & AAY
		BPL	AA Y	BPL	AA Y	BPL	AA Y	BPL	AA Y	BPL	AA Y	
1	2013-14	4281	1718	4339	1587	5051	1612	9910	3015	23581	7932	34
2	2014-15	4281	1718	4339	1587	5051	1612	9910	3015	23581	7932	34
3	2015-16	4281	1670	4339	1655	5051	1600	9910	3012	23581	7937	34
4	2016-17	4281	1670	4339	1655	5051	1597	9910	3271	23581	8193	35
5	2017-18	4281	1670	4339	1655	5051	1597	9910	3012	23581	7934	34
6	2018-19	4281	1670	4339	1655	5051	1597	9910	2570	23581	7492	32
7	2019-20	4281	1670	4339	1655	5051	1597	9910	2970	23581	7892	33
8	2020-21	4281	1670	4339	1717	5051	1618	9910	2930	23581	7935	34
	Average	4281	1682	4339	1646	5051	1604	9910	2974	23581	7906	34

Source: Social-economic Survey, Statistical Department Sangli, District: Sangli (2013-14 to 2020-21)

Chart No. 2



In this table, there is a comparative arrangement of the people below the poverty line and the beneficiaries of the scheme in drought talukas. Also the comparative average of people below poverty line and beneficiaries of Antyodaya food scheme during the study period has been studied.

This table shown in during the study period an average of 1682 people received Antyodaya food scheme compared to below poverty line (4281) people in Khanapur taluka. The average number of these beneficiaries in Atpadi taluka is 1646 out of 4339. 1604 people have benefited from this scheme as against (5051) people below poverty line in Kavathe Mahankal taluka. According to the statistics of Jat Taluka, out of the people below the poverty line (9910) 2974 people have benefited from this scheme.

Comparing the beneficiaries of Antyodaya food scheme and below poverty line during the study period in drought talukas, an average of 34% people have received the benefit of this scheme.

CONCLUSION

A comparison of BPL in non-drought talukas and beneficiaries of Antyodaya food scheme reveals that on an average more than 50% of BPL are eligible for the scheme i.e. belongs to very low income group. On the contrary average 34% people have benefited from this scheme compared to below poverty line in drought talukas which means majority of people in these talukas belong to low income group but are not eligible for Antyodaya food scheme.

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