
UNIT 5 FOOD SECURITY — TPDS

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5.0 OBJECTIVES

After studying the unit you should be able to:

- describe the various elements that are essential to ensure food security in the country; and
- state the role of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in ensuring food security.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

During the first two decades after independence, India had to import large quanta of food grains to meet the shortfall in domestic production. Then came the period of the green revolution and the country emerged virtually self-sufficient in the production of food grains. Being a large country of continental dimensions, India cannot afford to depend on large-scale import of food grains to meet domestic requirements. The country, therefore, has to plan for *a system of food security*. The model of food security outlined here consists of the following essential elements:

- 1) Increase in the domestic production of food grains.
- 2) A limited presence in the international trade in food grains.
- 3) Ensuring regional food security within the country.
- 4) Stabilization of the prices of food grains by maintaining a buffer stock.
- 5) Providing subsidized food grains to the poor through the PDS.

In this unit we deal with the important theme of Food Security, which is a vital element in the process of poverty eradication.

5.2 INCREASING THE DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF FOOD-GRAINS

You are perhaps aware of the fact that the Domestic production of food grains plays an important role in providing food security. We can better understand this if we have a

look at the post-independence scenario. Table 5.1 shows the historical trend in the production of food grains in India since independence. Total production of food-grains in the country increased from 50.82 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 196.81 million tonnes in 2000-01. Today, the country is virtually self-sufficient in the production of food-grains. Despite the fact that the country experienced rapid growth of population at the rate of about 2 per cent per annum, we could maintain the production rate of food-grains at a level above the rate of population growth and thus ensured increase in per capita production of food-grains.

Table 5.1: Production of Food Grains in India

(Million Tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains
1950-51	20.58	6.46	15.38	8.41	50.82
1960-61	34.58	11.00	23.74	12.70	82.02
1970-71	42.22	23.83	30.55	11.82	108.42
1980-81	53.63	36.31	29.02	10.63	129.59
1990-91	74.29	55.14	32.70	14.26	176.39
2000-01	84.98	69.68	31.08	11.07	196.81

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance*, 2003.

You will observe some interesting trends in the production of food-grains from the above table. While total food-grain production increased almost four fold between 1950-51 and 2000-01, the production of wheat increased 10 fold during this period. Production of rice increased four fold during this 50-year period while that of coarse cereals doubled during the same period. Increase in the production of pulses, however, has been less impressive.

Let us now turn to per capita net availability of food-grains. Table 5.2 shows the data on per capita net availability of food-grains in India during the period, 1950-2001. The table shows that per capita net availability of rice increased by 20 per cent during the period while in the case of wheat it has doubled. There was, however, a consistent decline in the net per capita availability of coarse cereals and pulses during the period.

Increasing the production of food-grains in the country continues to be a major element of our agricultural strategy. In the past surplus production was realized primarily in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP. In future, we cannot depend entirely on this region for surplus production. Already, there is a tendency among farmers in this region to diversify towards crops other than food-grains. Moreover, further increases in the productivity of food-grains in this region will be difficult to realize.

Table 5.2: Per Capita Net Availability of Food-grain in India

(kgs./year)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Food-grains
1951	58.0	24.0	40.0	22.1	144.1
1961	73.4	28.9	43.6	25.2	171.1
1971	70.3	37.8	44.3	18.7	171.1
1981	72.2	47.3	32.8	13.7	166.0
1991	80.9	60.0	29.2	15.2	186.2
2001	69.5	49.6	20.5	10.9	151.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance*, 2003.

The main vehicle through which the Government encourages farmers to increase agricultural production is through its food procurement operations at the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) announced from time to time. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends prices for various agricultural commodities. In its recommendations the CACP takes into account not only a comprehensive overview of the entire structure of the economy and details relating to a particular commodity but also a number of other important factors. This is reflected in the list of factors that go into the determination of support prices—cost of production, changes in input-output prices, open market prices, demand and supply, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, general price level, cost of living and the international price situation.

Based on the recommendations made by the CACP the Government announces the minimum support prices. The objectives of the pricing policy are two fold – (i) to assure the producer that the price of his/her produce will not be allowed to fall below a certain minimum level, and (ii) to protect the consumer against an excessive rise in prices.

The region, in the country, which has the maximum potential of increasing the production of food-grains, particularly rice, is the eastern region. The next stage of green revolution in the country has to come about in the eastern region. Extending the green revolution to the eastern region will also result in the expansion of employment and income earning opportunities in this region and will result in substantial fall in the levels of poverty.

Check Your Progress I

Note:i) Write your answers in the space provided.

ii) Check your progress with the possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) List the five elements of the model that facilitates achievement of food security

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5.3 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FOOD-GRAINS

We will now discuss India’s potential in the international market for food-grains. Along with the expansion in the production of food-grains, it is necessary that India should establish a limited presence in the international market for food-grains. We cannot enter the international market for food-grains in any substantial way. This is because world trade in food-grains is only a fraction of India’s own production. Table 5.3 gives the percentage share of various countries in the total world production of paddy and wheat. In the case of paddy, India’s share in world output is 22.1 per cent and in the case of wheat it is 12.0 per cent. In both cases, India emerges as a major producer in the world.

International trade in rice is only about 10 per cent of India’s own domestic production. So, if India decides to enter the world food market with exports or imports of rice

equivalent to about 10 per cent of its domestic production, it would create major upheavals in the international market and India will not be able to realize substantial gains from such trade. Any news of India's decision to export will bring down prices and vice versa in the international food-grains market. Thus, we can at best maintain a limited presence in the world food-grains market as a part of our objective in relation to the operation of buffer stocks and the maintenance of stability in food-grain prices.

Table 5.3: Percentage Share in the Total World Production

(1998-2000)

PADDY		WHEAT	
Country	% share	Country	% share
Bangladesh	5.6	Argentina	2.5
Brazil	1.7	Australia	3.8
China	33.1	Canada	4.4
India	22.1	China	18.4
Indonesia	8.5	France	6.5
Japan	1.9	India	12.0
Myanmar	3.2	Iran	1.6
Pakistan	1.2	Italy	1.3
Philippines	1.8	Pakistan	3.3
Thailand	3.9	Russia	5.4
USA	1.5	Turkey	3.1
Vietnam	5.2	UK	2.7
		USA	11.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance*, 2003.

5.4 ENSURING REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY

In India, we also need to maintain food security at the regional level. An essential element of this strategy should be the removal of all restrictions on the movement of food-grains from one part of the country to the other. While the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been a major instrument for facilitating the movement of food-grains from one region to the other, the role of private trade in this regard also needs to be strengthened.

At this stage, it is important to remember that limited international trade and unrestricted domestic trade together would help in bringing desirable features like transparency and efficiency in allocations into the Indian food-grains market. This can also help in reducing governmental intervention in the domestic market to the minimum, i.e. only to the extent it is necessary to serve a perceived social goal such as building a minimum buffer stock to meet any exceptional and severe situation of shortage in the domestic market.

An important factor in maintaining regional food security is the extent of costs involved. It is well known, for instance, that the northwestern region is a major surplus producing area and the state most chronically in deficit is Kerala. Such regional concentrations make transport costs and bottlenecks very crucial in the operation of food-grains trade in the country.

It has been observed that the benefits of operating the PDS have been concentrated within a few states like Kerala that have a strong infrastructure for the PDS. With respect to Kerala, it has been observed that this state, which accounts for about 3 per cent of the country's population, enjoyed a share of about 12 per cent of food-grains distributed through the PDS. In this connection, it has to be pointed out that the major beneficiaries of the PDS are not only the major food deficit states but also the major food surplus states. While the PDS helps achieve the objective of food security in food deficit states, it also creates a ready demand for the supplies generated in surplus producing states. In this context, it can be noted that Bihar is one of the states that benefits least from the operation of the PDS, as this state benefits neither from the procurement operations nor from the distribution operations to any reasonable extent.

The MSP Scheme served the country well in the past four decades. In the recent years, however, it has started encountering certain problems. This is mainly because the scenario of agricultural production has undergone significant changes over the past few years. Surpluses of several agricultural commodities have started appearing in several states and this trend is likely to continue in the coming years as well. Former deficit regions like Bihar, Assam and Eastern UP have started generating surpluses of certain cereals, and logically the FCI should procure from these areas also. As of now, however, the procurement operations of the FCI are largely confined to Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

One way of dealing with this issue is to promote the scheme of decentralised procurement, so that the State Governments themselves carry out their own procurement operations with the financial support of the Central Government. Most of the states, however, have not shown any eagerness to participate in this programme and decentralized procurement is today confined to the states of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. To encourage the states to accept the system of decentralized procurement, some of the FCI godowns may be handed over to the states. The storage capacity in these regions may also have to be enhanced through construction of godowns under the plan schemes operated by the Food Corporation of India and the Central/State Warehousing Corporations. There is also a need to reduce FCI manpower in a phased manner in Punjab and Haryana and redeploy the same in the Central and the Eastern parts of the country to ensure better protection for farmers in the region.

There are, however, limitations to extending the coverage of the system of decentralized procurement. The operation of food procurement and maintenance of a buffer stock is best undertaken by a centralized agency. This is necessary to ensure prompt transfer of food grains from regions of excess production to the deficit regions. Moreover, the cost of operating a buffer stock will be less if it is centralized rather than if each state tries to maintain its own buffer stock.

Check Your Progress II

Note: i) Write your answers in the space provided.

ii) Check your progress with the possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:

i) India's share in world output of paddy is per cent.

ii) India's share in world output of wheat is per cent.

iii) international trade and an domestic trade would help bring desirable features into the Indian food-grain market.

5.5 STABILISING FOOD-GRAIN PRICES

We have examined in some detail the first three elements of maintaining food security in India. Now we shall turn to the fourth element namely, the stabilization of food prices. The stabilization of prices for food-grains in India is sought to be achieved by maintaining a buffer stock. Crucial elements involved in the operation of a buffer stock in India are the following:

- i) Fixation of procurement prices by the Government based on the recommendations of the CACP.
- ii) Procurement, storage and distribution operations, which are carried out primarily by FCI.
- iii) Fixation of issue prices of food-grains by the Government.
- iv) Distribution of food-grains to the public through the PDS outlets.

While the provision of food subsidy is an important element of the food security system in India, an equally important role is played by food procurement and buffer stock operations. Since agricultural production is subject to fluctuations due to climatic factors, it is necessary to maintain an adequate level of buffer stocks to bring about stability in food grain prices in the country.

The FCI can maintain a minimum level of buffer stocks and then undertake open market operations within a prescribed price band. It can conduct open market operations by releasing stocks in the open market when shortages are prevalent and prices are high. The FCI can also purchase food-grains from the open market when there is excess supply and prices are depressed. Its objective, however, should not be to procure all that is offered by the farmers, but only to maintain an optimum level of buffer stocks. Recognising the fact that a high level of buffer stocks can itself be a factor contributing to inflation, it is reasonable for the FCI to limit its role in the future to more manageable and optimum levels.

The FCI could also play a role in the international market for food-grains by resorting to imports when stock levels are low and exporting food grains when there is a surplus stock. The private sector and the farmers must also be allowed a role in the export and import of food-grains.

5.6 TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

You know that rationing was first introduced in India in 1939 in Bombay by the British Government as a measure to ensure equitable distribution of food-grains to the urban consumers in the face of rising prices due to increased demand from the armed forces. In 1943, the First Food-grain Policy Committee set up by the Government recommended continuation of rationing, maintenance of reserve stocks and extension of rationing to rural areas also. The recommendations were, no doubt, based on the experience of the fall of Burma, which was a major supplier of rice, and the Great Bengal Famine in the preceding year. Rationing in India, however, continued largely as an urban-oriented programme. Immediately after independence, rationing was abolished by the Government only to be reintroduced in 1950 as shortages led to higher food-grain prices.

From the first phase of rationing of food-grains in short supply, the system evolved into the present day Public Distribution System (PDS) in the mid 1960s as the Government envisaged an elaborate PDS as a necessary part of its strategy to boost agricultural production in selected areas through infrastructural investment, technological inputs and price incentives to farmers through government intervention in the food-grain markets.

This second phase, characterized by near self-sufficiency in food-grains production, holding of huge buffer stocks of food-grains by the government and rapid expansion of the network of distribution outlets deep into the rural areas of the country has continued till the present day. During the past four decades, the Public Distribution System has measured up very well in reducing the year-to-year and inter-regional variations in the availability of food-grains. It has also been largely successful in realizing its other objectives of reducing inter-regional and inter-seasonal variations in prices of food grains, even in the face of severe drought situations due to failure of the monsoon during some years during this period.

The Public Distribution System, however, has failed in translating the macro-level self-sufficiency in food-grains achieved by the country into micro-level household food security for the poor in the country. In a system that allows access to all, the rich and the poor alike, the quantum supplied by the PDS to each household forms only a small portion of the family's total requirement. Increases in the Minimum Support Price over the years, considered necessary by the Government to keep up agricultural production, has led to corresponding increases in consumer prices in the PDS, adversely affecting the economic access of the poor to the PDS food-grains. The holding of huge buffer stocks through a highly centralized Food Corporation of India has led to enormous costs of storage and transportation, which have to be borne by the Government.

As mentioned earlier, the importance of an effective Public Distribution System that ensures availability of food at affordable prices at the household level for the poor can hardly be over emphasised. The PDS as it stood earlier, however, was widely criticised for its failure to serve the population below the poverty line, its urban bias, negligible coverage in the States with the highest concentration of the rural poor and the lack of transparent and accountable arrangements for delivery. Realising this, the Government streamlined the PDS by issuing special cards to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and selling food-grains under the PDS to them at specially subsidized prices with effect from June 1997.

Under this new scheme, viz., the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), each poor family was originally entitled to 10 kgs of food-grains per month at specially subsidized prices and this was likely to benefit about 6 crore (i.e. 60 million) poor families. The identification of the poor is done by the States as per the state-wise poverty estimates of the Planning Commission. These estimates regarding the proportion and the number of the poor in each state are based on the methodology developed by the 'Expert Group' chaired by late Prof. Lakadwala. The policy thrust is to include only the really poor and vulnerable sections of the society, such as the landless agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, rural artisans/craftsmen such as potters, tapers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., in the rural areas and slum dwellers and persons earning their livelihood on a daily basis in the informal sector like porters, rickshaw pullers and hand cart pullers, fruit and flower sellers on the pavements, etc. in the urban areas.

Keeping in view the consensus on increasing the allocation of food-grains to BPL category and to better target the food subsidy, the Government of India increased the allocation to BPL families from 10 kgs. to 20 kgs. of food-grains per family per month on April 1, 2000. The allocation for the Above Poverty Line (APL) population was retained at the earlier level.

The number of BPL families was increased in the official records with effect from December 1, 2000, by shifting the base from the earlier population projection of 1995 to the population projections of the Registrar General as on March 1, 2000. This change has resulted in raising the number of BPL families to 652.03 lakhs as against 596.23 lakhs originally estimated when the TPDS was introduced in June 1997. The increased level of allocation of food-grains for BPL category is about 147 lakh tonnes per annum.

In order to reduce the excess stocks lying with the Food Corporation of India, the Government initiated the following measures under the TPDS with effect from July 12, 2001:

- The BPL allocation of food grains was increased from 20 kgs. to 25 kgs. per family per month with effect from July 2001 and the issue price for BPL families was fixed at Rs. 4.15 per kg. of wheat and Rs. 5.65 per kg. of rice.
- The Government decided to allocate food-grains to APL families at a discounted rate. For the APL families, the issue price of wheat was reduced to Rs. 610 per quintal from the earlier Rs. 830 per quintal, and the issue price of rice was reduced to Rs. 830 per quintal from the earlier Rs. 1130 per quintal.

Further, under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, 25 kgs. of food-grains are being provided to the poorest of the poor families at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg. of wheat and Rs. 3 per kg. of rice. In a decision taken on March 3, 2002, the Government increased the issue quantity of food-grains to 35 kgs per month for all the APL, the BPL and the Antyodaya households. It needs to be mentioned that the Public Distribution System (Control) Order 2001 was also promulgated. It seeks to plug the loopholes in the PDS and make it more efficient and effective.

It would not be prudent on the part of the Government to depend entirely on the Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets to make food-grains available to the poor. Further expansion of the PDS network can be achieved only at a tremendous cost in the form of food subsidy and increasing unit costs in the operation of the system. It is high time the Government took measures to strengthen private trade in food-grains all over the country. Unfortunately, we find ourselves in an atmosphere of mistrust when comes to the involvement of private traders in the management of food-grains in India. The predatory behaviour of traders in conditions of scarcity has earned them this distrust. Private traders, however, can be an efficient means of providing food to all those who have the purchasing power, as today food-grains are available abundantly and the risk of unsocial trade practices has reduced considerably.

Check Your Progress III

Note: i) Write your answers in the space provided.

ii) Check your progress with the possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) What are the crucial elements involved in the operation of buffer stocks in India?

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2) Fill up the blanks in the following sentences.

i) The FCI can maintain a minimum level of buffer stocks and then undertake,,

ii) Rationing was first introduced in India in

iii) Under *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* kgs of food-grains are provided to the poorest of the poor families at a highly subsidized rate of Rs. per kg. of wheat and Rs. per kg of rice.

5.7 FOOD SUBSIDY

All is not well with the operation of the PDS in India. The annual food subsidy involved in maintaining the system is huge (see Table IV). For the year 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 25800 crore is proposed to be spent on food subsidy according to the budget estimates. This volume of food subsidy accounts for 5.40 per cent of the total budgeted expenditure of the Central Government. A close look at Table IV would show that the level of food subsidy in India as a proportion of the total government expenditure has gone up from a level of about 2.5 per cent or less during the beginning of the 1990s to more than 5 per cent today.

Table 5.4: Food Subsidy of the Central Government

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)	% of (Total Government Expenditure)
1990-91	2450	2.33
1991-92	2850	2.56
1992-93	2785	2.27
1993-94	5537	3.90
1994-95	4509	2.80
1995-96	4960	2.78
1996-97	6066	3.19
1997-98	7500	3.34
1998-99	8700	3.30
1999-00	9200	3.09
2000-01	12010	3.69
2001-02	17494	4.83
2002-03	24176	5.84
2003-04	25200	5.31
2004-05	25800	5.40

Source: Ministry of Finance, *Budget Documents*.

5.8 DIVERSION FROM THE PDS

A study was conducted by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services to ascertain the extent of diversion of commodities (from the distribution system) supplied under the PDS. At the national level, it is assessed that there is 36% diversion of wheat, 31% diversion of rice and 23% diversion of sugar. These are most likely the estimates of diversion based on the sample survey conducted. It was also found that diversion is more in the Northern, Eastern and North Eastern regions. Diversion is comparatively less in the Southern and Western regions. Several State Governments, as brought out in the report, have disputed the huge extent of leakages. A view has also been expressed that the sample size used in the study was small and therefore was not truly representative.

It is significant to note that diversion estimated in the case of sugar is less than that in the case of rice and wheat. In this connection, it has to be noted that sugar is a commodity that is bought from the PDS outlets even by the well-to-do sections. Greater diversion in the case of rice and wheat (not generally purchased by the well-to-do sections from the PDS outlets) is perhaps an indication that a large amount of the quota meant to be distributed among the well to do is actually diverted to the open market. This again strengthens the argument for excluding the population above the poverty line from the PDS.

5.9 RESTRUCTURING OF THE PDS

The Tenth Five Year Plan Working Group on the Public Distribution System and Food Security made the following recommendations for restructuring the Public Distribution System:

- 1) The coverage of TPDS and food subsidy should be restricted to the population below the poverty line. For the people above the poverty line who have the purchasing power to buy food the requirement is only to ensure availability of food-grains at a stable price in the market. There is no need to extend the coverage of food subsidy to this population. Stability in food-grain prices should be ensured through the maintenance of a buffer stock and open market operations of the FCI.
- 2) Items other than rice and wheat need to be excluded from the purview of TPDS. The main objective of providing food subsidy to the poor is to ensure food security. Rice and wheat are the two commodities, which are eagerly sought after as basic necessities by the poor in India. Provision of food subsidies should be restricted to these two commodities.
- 3) Items such as sugar should be kept outside the purview of the PDS. Sugar should be decontrolled and the system of levy on sugar should be discontinued.
- 4) There are difficulties in supplying coarse cereals through the PDS and bringing them under the cover of food subsidy. The average shelf life of coarse grains is limited making them unsuitable for long-term storage and distribution under the PDS. Inclusion of coarse cereals under the PDS cannot be taken up as a national level program since there is no standard variety of coarse grains. But initiatives from the side of the State Governments are possible for catering to the needs of specific localities.
- 5) All further attempts to include more and more commodities under the coverage of food subsidy should be resisted.
- 6) At the same time the FPS should be permitted to sell all commodities (other than rice and wheat) at full market prices through the PDS outlets so as to ensure their economic viability.
- 7) With the liberalization of the external sector, the operation of the buffer stocks can be supplemented by timely exports and imports. In effect, this means that the buffer stocks required will be smaller in size.
- 8) Ration cards should not be used by the administration as an identification card for various purposes. This role should be assigned to multi-purpose identity cards in the future. Many people get ration cards issued only to establish their identity for administrative purposes.
- 9) There are several plan schemes in operation, which are in the nature of welfare or income transfer schemes where the distribution of food-grains is involved. Such schemes, all serving the same purpose, could be merged and some sort of convergence among them could be evolved.

Check Your Progress IV

Note: i) Write your answers in the space provided.

ii) Check your progress with the possible answers given at the end of the unit.

1) Fill up the blanks in the following sentences.

- i) The level of food subsidy in India as a proportion of the total government expenditure has gone up from a level of about per cent or less during the beginning of the 1990s to more than per cent at present.
- ii) The Tata Economic Consultancy Services study estimated that there is per cent diversion of wheat, per cent diversion of rice and per cent diversion of sugar from the PDS.

5.10 LET US SUM UP

Being a large country of continental dimensions, India cannot afford to depend on large-scale import of food-grains to meet domestic requirements. While on the one hand, there is a need to produce adequate food-grains domestically, which can be supplemented by imports in times of need, there is also the requirement to have an efficient distribution network on the other. The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country facilitates transfer of the food-grains produced in the country to the poor and needy in various geographical regions. In the light of the growing food subsidy and food stocks many doubts have been raised about the cost-effectiveness of the PDS. We need to restructure the Public Distribution System to eliminate hunger and make food available in a cost-effective manner to the poor wherever they may be.

5.11 SUGGESTED READINGS AND REFERENCES

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5.12 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress I

- 1) The five elements of the model that facilitates achievement of food security are:
 - Increase in the domestic production of food-grains.
 - A limited presence in international trade in food-grains.
 - Ensuring regional food security within the country.
 - Stabilisation of prices of food grains by maintaining a buffer stock.
 - Providing subsidized food-grains to the poor through the PDS.

Check Your Progress II

- 1) i) 21.9
ii) 11.5
iii) limited; unrestricted.

Check Your Progress III

- 1)
 - Fixation of procurement prices by the Government based on the recommendations of the CACP.
 - Procurement, storage and distribution operations, which are carried out primarily by the FCI.
 - Fixation of issue prices of food-grains by the Government.
 - Distribution of food-grains to the public through the PDS outlets.
- 2) i) The FCI can maintain a minimum level of buffer stock and then undertake *open market operations within a prescribed price band.*
ii) 1939
iii) 25 kgs; Rs. 2/-; Rs.3/-

Check Your Progress IV

- 1) i) 2.5%, 6%.
ii) 36%, 31%, 23%.

Abbreviations Used in this Block

Food Security—TPDS

APL	-	Above Poverty Line
BDO	-	Block Development Officer
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CACP	-	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
CAPART	-	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CLCC	-	Central Level Coordination Committee
CSS	-	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DLCC	-	District Level Coordination Committee
DPAP	-	Drought Prone Areas Programme
DRDA	-	District Rural Development Agency
DSMS	-	District Supply and Marketing Society
DWCRA	-	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EAS	-	Employment Assurance Scheme
FCI	-	Food Corporation of India
GKY	-	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
IAY	-	Indira Awaas Yojana
IRDP	-	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISB Sector-	-	Industrial Service and Business Sector
JGSY	-	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
JRY	-	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
KVIC/KVIB	-	Khadi & Village Industries Commission/ Khadi & Village Industries Board
MFAL	-	Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers
MSR	-	Minimum Skill Requirement
MWS	-	Million Wells Scheme
NABARD	-	National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development
NFBS	-	National Family Benefit Scheme
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRD	-	National Institute of Rural Development
NOAPS	-	National Old Age Pension Scheme
NRDC	-	National Research and Development Corporation
NREP	-	National Rural Employment Programme
NSAP	-	National Social Assistance Programme
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PAC	-	Project Approval Committee
RLEGP	-	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

SFDA	-	Small Farmers Development Agency
SGRY	-	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	-	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	-	Self Help Groups
SIRD	-	State Institute of Rural Development
SITRA	-	Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans
SLBC	-	State Level Bankers Committee
SLCC	-	State Level Coordination Committee
TPDS	-	Targeted Public Distribution System
TRYSEM	-	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment
ZP	-	Zilla Parishad

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**Programmes for Self & Wage
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