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RESEARCH ARTICLE

PROGRESS OF ANNA BHAGYA YOJANA IN HUNGUND TALUK OF KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

The Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is more than half-a country old as rationing was first introduced 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. Thus, rationing in times of crisis like famine was the historical precursor to the national policy of stabilization and management of food grains. Among the number of price control conference held during 1940-42, the sixth, held in September, 1942 laid down the basic principles of a Public Distribution System for India. The Food Department, Set up in December, 1942 formulated an all India Basic Plan that dealt with issues such as procurement, contracts for purchasing agents, public distribution, inspection and storage. Public distribution system is 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 present study is to understand the Progress of Anna Bhagya Yojana in Hungund Taluk of Karnataka State is very essential and significant in recent days because more than 30% of population is living below poverty line.

Key words: Among the number of price, stabilization and management of food grains,

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INTRODUCTION

The Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is more than half-a country old as rationing was first introduced 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. Thus, rationing in times of crisis like famine was the historical precursor to the national policy of stabilization and management of food grains. Among the number of price control conference held during 1940-42, the sixth, held in September, 1942 laid down the basic principles of a Public Distribution System for India. The Food Department, Set up in December, 1942 formulated an All India Basic Plan that dealt with issues such as procurement, contracts for purchasing agents, public distribution, inspection and storage.

Public Distribution System

Public distribution system is 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:
Wheat, Rice, Sugar, Kerosene

With the implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana there is more positive effect in the production on Agricultural field. In addition to Central supporting price, the local attractive bonus on the crops of Paddy, Ragi and Jowar is also declared. Because of this the requirement of food grains in the state under PDS system can also be stored locally and conveniently. The Central Government NFSA-2013 and the State Anna Bhagya schemes are implemented on combination in the State. According to this combined scheme the requirement of food grains for every month is 3 lakh MT. But the Central Government monthly allotment of food grains is 2, 17,403 MT which is below the State food grains requirement. As such the deficit quantity of food grains is met by the food grains like rice, ragi and jowar procured under MSP scheme.

Significance of the Study

Anna Bhagya Yojana is an important planning scheme and greater importance is given to this scheme as heavy

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expenditure is made on this. This study has greater relevance because, the Government, Policy Makers and the Planning

Commission should know:

- Weather the Anna Bhagya Yojana scheme has reached right beneficiaries?
- Weather the implementation of the scheme is done as per the norms lay down?
- What are all the malpractices that exist in this scheme?
- What are the problems faced by the rural poor in availing the benefits of the scheme? And
- What is the role of cooperative societies in running Anna Bhagya Yojana

Objectives of the Study

The present study is mainly based on the following objectives;

- To understand the concept of Anna Bhagya Yojana.
- To study the Importance of Anna Bhagya Yojana.
- To evaluate the impact of Anna Bhagya Yojana on the Below Poverty Line households in the study area.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses have been framed in the present study;

- H1: BPL families are not getting good quality of commodities under the Anna Bhagya Yojana.
- H2: Anna Bhagya Yojana helped many households to cross the poverty line and to lead better standard of living in the study area.

Research Methodology

The present paper is based on the primary data. The data is collected through an interview schedule in Hungund taluka of Bagalkot District. For interview schedule 120 sample size has been selected which covers 70 respondents from rural area and 50 respondents from urban area. Along with primary data, secondary data also used for present paper, these include books, magazines and articles from different journals.

Concept of Anna Bhagya Yojana

Anna Bhagya Scheme is in force wef. July- 2013 in Karnataka. From the date of implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana the beneficiaries of BPL cards holders are availing enhanced quantity of food grains. Earlier to this a BPL card family having one member were availing a minimum quantity of 4 kg rice and 1 kg wheat, and a maximum quantity of 20 kg rice and 3 kg wheat. According to New Scheme a BPL family having 1 member is availing quantity 10 kg, 2 members family is availing 20 kg, 3 members and above family is availing 30 kg of food grains. Under Anna Bhagya Scheme upto April 2015 the rate of issue of food grains per kg is also reduced to Rs. 1/- from May 2015 onwards every unit of the priority households have been issued 5 Kgs of food grains at free of cost. Uniform rate for Kerosene is introduced throughout the State. All the eligible card holders are getting 1 Kg sugar per card. Under this scheme more than 103 lakh BPL families are the beneficiaries every month. By increasing the issue quantity and distributing food grains at free of cost, supports the food security and also purchasing ability of the BPL families. With

the implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana there is more positive effect in the production on Agricultural field. In addition to Central supporting price, the local attractive bonus on the crops of paddy, ragi and jowar is also declared. Because of this the requirement of food grains in the state under PDS system can also be stored locally and conveniently. The Central Government NFSA-2013 and the State Anna Bhagya schemes are implemented on combination in the State. According to this combined scheme the requirement of food grains for every month is 3 lakh MT. But the Central Government monthly allotment of food grains is 2, 17,403 MT which is below the State food grains requirement. As such the deficit quantity of food grains is met by the food grains like rice, ragi and jowar procured under MSP scheme.

Origin of Anna Bhagya Yojana

Anna Bhagya is the ambitious scheme in which BPL families were given up to 30 Kg rice at the rate of Re. 1 per Kg. The scheme was modified to suit the food habits of the regions and Ragi, Jowar were also distributed. Currently, the quantity of food grains is modified and distributed free of cost. The number of beneficiaries is 1.08 crore families, i.e., around 4 crore individual are benefitted. When Anna Bhagya Yojana was announced, many were skeptical about the implementation. On the other hand, criticism such as 'beneficiaries will get lazy', made rounds. But chief minister stood by the implementation of the scheme stating that whoever is criticizing Anna Bhagya Scheme have full stomach. They do not know what the hunger is. Anna Bhagya beneficiaries are very feeble to raise their voice. Percentage of poor in Kerala amounts to 12%, in Tamil Nadu 17% , in undivided Andhra Pradesh 21% and in Karnataka 23.6% of the population are poor. These statistics reveal that Karnataka has more poverty in whole South India. Chief Minister himself has clarified many times that Anna Bhagya has been implemented to improve this situation in the state. Government has providing supplementary groceries such as 1 Kg iodized salt for Rs.2/-, 1 Kg sugar for Rs.13.50 and 1 liter palm oil for Rs.25 to priority families among below poverty line in the state along with free food grains depending on the number of individual in the family.

The Food and Civil Supplies department has reduced the quantum of food grain to five kg of rice for free, against the existing 10 kg for Re one, under Chief Minister Siddaramaiah's flagship programme. Nearly 50 per cent of the 1.06 crore BPL families are categorized as small, comprising three to four members. These families will now get 15 kg to 20 kg of food grain each month, instead of 30 kg to 40 kg, sources in the department said. The department has estimated that it will save up to 69,000 metric tonnes (MT) of food grains a month, the cost of which is approximately Rs 170 crore. Under the 10-kg unit system, the total requirement was 2.93 lakh MT per month. It is estimated to come down to 2.24 lakh MT per month as per the new five-kg unit system, the officials added. The government used to spend nearly Rs 4,000 crore per annum for food subsidy, mainly for implementing the Anna Bhagya scheme, by procuring rice from the open market. The approximate cost of a kg of rice in the open market is Rs 25. The food subsidy is estimated to come down to about Rs 2,100 crore from the 2015-16 fiscal. The department used to get about Rs 200 crore per annum by collecting Re 1 per kg. of rice, the sources said. The food subsidy expenditure for this financial year includes the cost of supply of palm oil (one litre per BPL family) and supply of five kg of rice and wheat each

to the Above Poverty Line (APL) families. The subsidy on palm oil is estimated to cost Rs 469 crore per annum, while the cost of supply of rice and wheat to APL families is estimated. However, food grain to APL families will be supplied from June this year. The government might have restored supply of food grain to APL families, but about 50 per cent of the APL ration cards have been removed from the list. Karnataka had about 34 lakh APL families. The department has in the last two years brought it down to about 18 lakh, sources said. The department had last year made it mandatory for ration card holders to furnish their Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) with an intention to integrate it with the ration card database. In the year 2013, a new Government came in to existence in the leadership of Chief Minister Siddharamayya and July 10, 2013 he announced the implement of Anna Bhagy Yojana for the poor families at the cost of Rs 1 for 1 kg Rice. It was the dream project of the Government as announced by the Chief Minister. The main objective of the scheme is to make Karnataka "Hunger Free State". It ensured food security to under privileged families. Another objective of the Government is to remove the dependent life of the poor.

Important Elements of Anna Bhagya Yojana

As per the data of 2013 some important elements are given below.

- ABY is come into effect in July 2013.
- Every month 2.93 lakh metric ton of food grains is being distributed for 1 crore 3 lakh BPL and AAY card holders.
- The State Government invested 3046.04 crores for this scheme in the year 2013-14 and 4365 crores in the year of 2014-15 for the successful implementation this scheme.
- The State Government adopted "National Food Security Law" from the year of 2014 January onwards.
- 73% of the rural population and 49% of the urban population is used to get the benefit of this scheme.
- According to National Food Security Law the elder woman of the family is considered as the "Head of the Family" and the cards will be issued in her name.
- According to the direction of the Food and Civil Services Department of Karnataka the Fair Price Shops should be opened 10 days of beginning of the month from 8 AM to 8 PM.
- The token of ration will be issued on line before the first day of the beginning of the month.
- Kerosene will be distributed from 15th of the month to end of the month. Token will be issued online for the beneficiaries.
- Anna Bhagya Adalath Every month of the 7th date the Taluk level Officers will meet at each Fair Price Shops in order to solve the problems of beneficiaries from morning 8 O Clock to 12 O clock afternoon.
- List of the beneficiaries will be given to the Fair Price Shops before the beginning of the distribution of food grains.
- Kerosene will be distributed based on number of family members of in the ration cards. 3 liters of kerosene will be given to the card holders who have 1 or 2 members and 5 liters will be given for the beneficiaries who have more than 3 members in the family at the rate of 18 per

liter. From 2017 April onwards the cost of the kerosene is Rs 25 per liter.

- At first kerosene was not distributed to APL card holders. But now a days they will be given kerosene.
- Consumer Friendly Department. The Department of Food and Civil Services is so consumer friendly that the eligible beneficiaries will be allowed to file the applicator online, edit their names and updating the information of the receiving the ration cards, SMSs will be sent monthly by quoting the quantity of the ration that they are going to take.
- In order to avoid the cheating in measurement, E-ration machineries have been established in every Fair Price Shops.
- For the new application for the ration cards, the number of Epic and Adhar Cards should be given compulsory.
- In the order to avoid the cheating at the time of distribution of ration, the local and district level vigilance committees are nominated.
- For March 2014, ragi has been distributed in Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Chamarajanagara.
- From all these rigid actions of the department, 5.5 lakh bogus cards are identified and 11 lakh disqualified cards for kerosene are identified in 2014.
- Economic reforms in Fair Price Shops.
 - ❖ The margin of the profit of transports has been increased from Rs.20 to 35.
 - ❖ The margin of the profit of Fair Price Shops has been increased to from Rs.31 to 36.
 - ❖ Transportation cost will be given for the urban Fair Price Shops.
 - ❖ The rate of Hamali has been increased from Rs.6 to 10 per quintal.
- The Department announced for beneficiaries "number 1967" as toll free number for the complaints.

Table 1. Cost of Anna Bhagya Yojana (in crores)

Year	Reserved Fund	Invested Fund
2013-14	3049	3046
2014-15	4365	2533.28
2015-16	2266	2195.85
2016-17	1975	1438.34

(Source: Vijaya Karnataka 19/3/2017 page no: 4)

As per the above table the invested amount for Anna Bhagya Yojana has been decreased. It is because of the reforms and actions which are taken in implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana. The bogus ration cards have been identified and the malpractices have been identified. The below table shows us the view of malpractices.

Table2. Malpractices

Year	Identified malpractices
2013-14	70
2014-15	193
2015-16	118
2016-17	33
Total	414

(Source: Vijaya Karnataka 19/3/2017 page no: 4)

From all these malpractices 34000 quintal rice has been recovered. As per new initiative of the Government, from June 2017 Dal will be distributed at the cost of Rs 40 per kg in Anna Bhagya Yojana.

Table 3. Cost of the Ration as on March 2017

Ration	Distribution Quantity	Rate (BPL & APL) per kg	Rate (APL) per kg
Rice/Wheat/Ragi/Jowar	5 kg (per member)	Free	Rs.15 for rice Rs. 10 wheat (maximum 5 Kg)
Palm oil/ Sunflower oil	1 liter for 1 ration card	Rs. 25 per liter (palm) Rs. 40 per liter sunflower	
Sugar	1 kg for 1 ration card	Rs. 15	
Salt (with iodine)	1 kg for 1 ration card	Rs. 2	
Dal	1 kg for 1 ration card	Rs. 33 (munga dal) Rs. 38 (toor dal)	
Kerosene	3 liter for 1 ration card which gas free 1 liter for gas connection holders	Rs. 25	

(Source: Vijaya Karnataka 19/3/2017 page no: 4)

This will help to 1.05 crores families. The Government has to invest 372 crores Rs more for every year. (Source: Vijaya Karnataka 19/3/2017 page no: 4)

The person who has BPL or Antyodaya ration card is to get 10 kg of food grains every month. If there are two members in the family they use to get 20 kg of food grains. If there are more than 3 members in the family they will get 30 kg of food grains. The below table shows the distribution of ration for eligible beneficiaries.

Table 4. Distribution of the Quantity of Food Grains

Food Grains	North Karnataka	South Karnataka
Eligible beneficiaries who receives 10 kg of food grains		
Rice	4 kg	7 kg
Wheat	2 kg	1 kg
Jowar	4 kg	2 kg
Eligible beneficiaries who receives 20 kg of food grains		
Rice	11 kg	15 kg
Wheat	3 kg	2 kg
Jowar	6 kg	3 kg
Eligible beneficiaries who receives 30 kg of food grains		
Rice	17 kg	22 kg
Wheat	5 kg	3 kg
Jowar	8 kg	5 kg

(Source: Vijaya Karnataka 19/3/2017 page no: 4)

Data analyze and Interpretation

Indicator of the Weightage of Area of the beneficiaries of the ABY

Table 5. Indicator of the Weightage of Area of the beneficiaries of the ABY

Particular	Respondents	Percentage
Rural	70	58.33
Urban	50	41.66
Total	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

With regard to the area, I have approached the beneficiaries from urban and rural areas. As the table below shows 70 respondents are chosen from rural area that is 58% and 50 respondents are chosen from urban area that is 42%.

Indicator of having Types of Ration cards of the beneficiaries of the ABY

Table 6. Indicator of having Types of Ration cards of the beneficiaries of the ABY

Ration Card	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
BPL	50	40	90	75
Antyodaya	20	10	30	25
Total	90	30	120	100

It is an important determinant of the socio economic status of the beneficiaries. In the present survey among 120 beneficiaries 75% of them are having BPL cards and 25% of them are Antyodaya cards. In rural area 50 beneficiaries have BPL cards and 20 of them have Antyodaya cards. In urban area 40 beneficiaries have BPL cards and 10 of them have Antyodaya cards.

Indicator of the Problems in PDS in the scheme of the ABY

Table 7. Indicator of the Problems in PDS in the scheme of the ABY

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Leakages	0	0	0	0
Poor quality and Weighment	49	40	89	74.16
Non availability of goods	21	10	31	25.84
Non availability of non controlled goods	0	0	0	0
Non availability of ration cards	0	0	0	0
Other problems	0	0	0	0
Total	70	50	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

This question is asked whether the stakeholder felt satisfaction about ABY or not. Most of them opined that they facing the problem in PDS. 74.16% of them complained that they get poor quality of ration and mismanagement in weighment 25.84% of them complained that the goods of the ration are all ways not available for them.

Indicator of the Quality of Ration in the scheme of the ABY

Table 8. Indicator of the Quality of Ration in the scheme of the ABY

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Excellent	0	0	0	0
Very Good	0	0	0	0
Good	50	32	82	68.33
Satisfactory	0	0	0	
Not satisfactory	20	18	38	31.64
Total	70	50	120	100

This question is asked in order to know the quality of the ration which is being distributed in ABY. 68.33% of the beneficiaries opined that the ration which they got was in good quality. But 31.64% of the beneficiaries felt that the ration which they got was not in good quality. They were not satisfied towards the quality of the ration.

Indicator of the need of ration in ABY for the beneficiaries

Table No. 9. Indicator of the need of ration in ABY for the beneficiaries

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Yes	70	40	110	91.67
No	0	10	10	8.33
Total	70	50	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

As the above table shows 31.67% of beneficiaries expect more ration in ABY and 8.33% of the beneficiaries agree that they get sufficient food items in ABY.

Indicator of the relationship between health and ABY related to beneficiaries

Table 10. Indicator of the relationship between health and ABY related to beneficiaries

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Yes	20		20	16.66
No	50	50	100	83.34
Total	70	50	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

This question is asked to know the food grains that the beneficiaries get under the ABY affect of the health or not. 16.66% beneficiaries opine that the food grains that they get under ABY affected their health and 83.34% of beneficiaries come to connection that those food grains that did not affect their health.

Indicator of the health problems facing beneficiaries after implementation of the ABY

Table 11. Indicator of the health problems facing beneficiaries after implementation of the ABY

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Vomit	11	0	11	55
Dysentery	5	0	5	25
Illness	4	0	4	20
Total	20	0	20	100

(Source: Field Work)

This question is asked to the beneficiaries who were affected by health problems after consuming the food grains of ABY. 55% of them faced the vomit problems 25% of them faced dysentery and 20% of them faced illness. All these beneficiaries are from rural areas.

Indicator of the standard of living before the implementation of the ABY of the beneficiaries

Table 12 Indicator of the standard of living before the implementation of the ABY of the beneficiaries

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Poor	50	15	65	54.17
Very poor	20	0	20	16.66
Good	0	35	35	29.17
Very Good	0	0	0	0
Total	70	50	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

This question is asked to know the standard of living of the beneficiaries before execution of ABY. The survey shows that 54.17% of the beneficiaries were in poor condition 16.66% of them were in very poor condition and 29.17% of them were in good condition.

Indicator of the standard of living after the implementation of the ABY for the beneficiaries

Table 13. Indicator of the standard of living after the implementation of the ABY for the beneficiaries

Particular	Respondents		Total Respondents	Percentage
	Rural	Urban		
Poor	0	0	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0
Good	70	35	105	87.5
Very Good	0	15	15	12.5
Total	70	50	120	100

(Source: Field Work)

After implementation of ABY the beneficiaries who were in poor and very poor condition moved towards good condition. Before execution of ABY it was 29.17% now the ratio riches towards 87.5%. This is the impact of ABY. 12.5% of beneficiaries feel that after implementation of ABY their condition becomes very good. But this ratio was nil before implementation of ABY.

Opinions of the Beneficiaries

At the time of collecting data, some opinions are expressed by the beneficiaries unknowingly. They are given in their own words. Devamma of Ganguru village opines, "Every month I used to spend Rs. 500 more for purchasing the food grains. But after implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana, all the food grains are given in only Rs. 30. So it is helpful to poor like me and makes us to lead a respectful life". Husenappa of Huluginal village who has 8 members in his family says, "I have BPL card and every month I get ration. Though we are poor, but Anna Bhagya Yojana helps us and makes us hunger free".

A widow of 35 years old Basavva of Bevinamatti village tells, "This ABY is a boon for poor. Before the implementation of ABY I used to eat rice weekly twice. But after implementation of ABY every day I eat rice. Sitabai of Kamatagi town says, "Most of my family members migrated to Goa for their livelihood. For me, ABY is inevitable to lead the life. It is the only living source for me". Mallappa of Amingad town opines, "Every month I used to spend more than 1000 Rs for the food grains. After implementation of ABY, within 30 to 50 Rs I used to get all the food grains I have 3 daughters.

So the remaining saving money has been invested as RD and Post Office". 80 years old Shivamma of Hire Yaranakeri says, "Since 3 years we are facing draught. So we are not getting coolie. It is very hard to lead the life. At this time ABY is implemented and gave us a new life and confidence". Sharanappagouda of Amin gada town says, "ABY is good. But it is not implemented properly at the root level. Sometimes the managers of the Fair Price Shops give us the food grains in less quantity. If we ask them, they say *No Stock* or the ration is supplied less". Ramavva of Gudur town says, "The local body of the Fair Price Shops gives us less ration and cheats the people by taking more money. They sell the food grains to grocery shops for more money".

Safiya from Ilkal town, working in a granite industry opines, "I use to bring ration from the Fair Price Shops which is 2 km away from my house. Carrying 30 kg of rice may be heavy for me. But I feel very happy that I get 30 kg of ration every month". Smt. Anasuya of Kallagonala who is 80 years old says, "After the marriage of my two sons, they left the home and made me alone. I lost my husband 20 years back and now getting widow pension. Now the Government implemented Anna Bhagya Yojana which made my life to lead comfortably. I pray the God to bless the person who implemented this scheme (hasida hottege anna kottavaru nooru kala balali)". Bassappa, a wood cutter of Madapur village tells, "We have four members in home. My wife is suffering from TB. Every month Government gives 30 kg of ration. Earlier I used to pay 3 Rs per kg. Now Government gives freely through Anna Bhagya Yojana. So, I use to spend my earning for the medicine of my wife". Shivaputrappa Kattimani of Chikkayaranakeri village says, "Government helped me and my family for having two times meals every day by implementing Anna Bhagya Yojana". Khajabi of Amingad town opines, "After implementation of Anna Bhagya Yojana, the Government started to give the ration freely. So, I decided to send my children to schools. Earlier I used to send them coolie". Ranganna, a handicapped of Hungund town says, "Anna Bhagya Yojana became boost for me. It is more helpful for the handicaps like me to lead independent life. Otherwise I started begging". Thus, most of the opinions are in favour of Anna Bhagya Yojana. But some complaints are heard based on the corruption of the managers of fair price shops, not on Anna Bhagya Yojana.

Findings of the Study

- As the data shows 70 respondents are chosen from rural area that is 58% and 50 respondents are chosen from urban area that is 42%.
- Among 120 beneficiaries, 75% of them are having BPL cards and 25% of them are Anthyodaya cards. In rural area 50 beneficiaries have BPL cards and 20 of them have Antyodaya cards. In urban area 40 beneficiaries have BPL cards and 10 of them have Antyodaya cards.
- Most of them opined that they facing the problem in PDS. 74.16% of them complained that they get poor quality of ration and mismanagement in weighment 25.84% of them complained that the goods of the ration are all ways not available for them.
- 12.05% of them opined that the scheme is very good, 75% of them opined that the scheme is good and 12.5% felt satisfactory but almost all villages felt that is a boon for them.
- 31.67% of beneficiaries expect more ration in ABY and 8. 33% of the beneficiaries agree that they get sufficient food items in ABY.
- Most of the beneficiaries come to conclusion that those food grains did not affect their health.
- Some of the beneficiaries who were affected by health problems after consuming the food grains of ABY. They faced the vomit problems, dysentery and illness. All these beneficiaries are from rural areas.

- The data shows that most of the beneficiaries were in poor condition before execution of ABY.
- After implementation of ABY the beneficiaries who were in poor and very poor condition moved towards good condition. Before execution of ABY it was 29.17% now the ratio reaches towards 87.5%. This is the impact of ABY. 12.5% of beneficiaries feel that after implementation of ABY their condition becomes very good. But this ratio was nil before implementation of ABY.

Limitations of the Study

The following are some of the limitations of the study

- ❖ The present study is conducted only in Hungund Taluk of Bagalkot District
- ❖ The study is confined to 120 respondents only.

Conclusion

Thus the present chapter highlighted the introduction, nature and spelled out the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, hypothesis framed and methodology used in the study. This chapter served as the foundation on the basis of which the other chapters of the study are developed. The present study has attempted the implementation of ABY. The data shows that most of the beneficiaries are poor and their family income is very low. Most of the beneficiaries do not know ABY because of lack of communication, non co-operation of the managers of fair price shops and regular migration. They opined that the fair price shop managers do not give justice to the stakeholders. Majority of the beneficiaries opined that the managers of the Fair Price Shops were non co-operative with them. They misguide them by telling the reasons of different Government orders and the managers sell the ration for the private grocery shops. Some of the beneficiaries complain that there is no coordination among the managers and local administrative committees. But some of the beneficiaries praised the Government for the implementation of ABY in their interview.

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