

## **Surveys of Smart Card Holders Towards Ration Shop Located in Ayyarmalai Panchayath of Kulithalai Taluk**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Public Distribution System (PDS) plays an important role in the provision of food security. PDS in the country facilitates the supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidized price. It also helps to modulate open - market prices for commodities that are distributed through the system. Government accords great importance to the objective of measuring outcomes of PDS so as to ensure that equal distribution system serves up the purpose for which it was set up. This paper critically analyzes the organizational structure and their loopholes in the functioning of agencies like FCI & CWC engaged in the procurements, transportation, storage and distribution. And suggests remedial measures to make the PDS transparent, efficient and effective without which the vision of food for all cannot be attained in India.

**Keywords:** Public Distribution System on smart card introduction, importance, limitations, problem.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Public Distribution System(PDS) in India 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 principles of a public distribution system for India were laid down in 1942, 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.

The food grains policy committee (1943) recommended for the introduction of rationing in urban centers with a population of more than 100,000 to deal with the rising inflation the food grains Enquiry Committee (Ashok Mehta Committee Report, 1957) argued for controls of a flexible indirect nature, opening of more fair price shops (FBSs) and continuing the zonal policy of bringing together surplus and deficit areas within zones, controlling prices within each zone.

Essential Supplies Programmed, introduced in 1982 as the 17 the point of the New 20 Point Programmed, intended to expand the PDS through more FDSs, including mobile fusing 1984, Government of India created the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies with two departments namely Department of food and department of civil supplies, the latter being in charge of PDS. The essential supplies programmed gave way trampled PDS (RPDS) in 1992 with focus on disadvantageous areas.

Essential commodities-wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene and soft coke were supplied in the PRDS blocks at subsidized prices. Food grains at the rate of 20 kg per month per family (@5 kg per capita) were envisaged to be distributed through FPSs.



## **FAIR PRICE SHOP IN TAMILNADU**

Tamil Nadu sets a model in implementing the PDS as universal system for the cause of eradicating poverty and improving standard of living of the people living below the poverty line. Timely supply of essential commodities is the basis element for the success of the PDS. Infrastructure i.e..... Fair price shops (FPS), god own facilities and employees are other requisites of the PDS.

The FDSs are the agents at the field level to distribute the articles to the ultimate beneficiaries in right time. The co-operatives have becomes organized agency for the supply of essential commodities to the public in Tamilnadu. More than 93% of the fair price shops (FDS) of Tamilnadu are managed by co-operatives. Distribution of essential commodities on family cards has been in vogue in Tamilnadu since, 1964.

Since the introduction of TPDS from 1.6.1997 the universal PDS is in operation in Tamilnadu with the antyodaya anna yojana and the expanded antyodaya anna yojana schemes. Under the universal PDS there is no discriminations of families on APL and BPL lines based on income.

## **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

The main objectives of the present study are as follows.

1. To study the functioning of ration shop in the study area.
2. To study the opinion of people about quality and quantity of goods distributed through ration shop.
3. To study the overall satisfaction of the respondents about ration shop of the study area.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Study area**

Ayyarmalai is Kulithalai taluk and the end located place in karur district of Tamilnadu state. This area is selected for the present study.

### **Sample size**

Sampling method used for the purpose of the present study is convenience sampling technique. Sample size is restricted to 80. The data will be collected from 80 smart card holders through interview schedule.

The sample taken from various categories of smart card holder such as Government employees, Private sector employees, Agricultural labor and other persons.

### **Sources of data**

Two methods are used the data collection.

#### **a) Primary data collection**

Primary data is to be collected from the sample respondents through well structured interview schedule.

#### b) Secondary data collection

The secondary data has been collected from books, magazines, Newspaper, co-operative society and websites.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Indian government towards ensuring food security. However there have been several problems related to the functioning of ration shop the food grains supply by the ration shop are not enough to meet the consumption needs of the poor. As a result they have to depend on markets instead. The average all India level of consumption of public distribution system gains is only 1kg per person per Month. Most public Distribution system dealers to dealers to malpractices like diverting food grains to open market to make profit selling poor quality grains at ration shop. Irregular opening of the shop etc..., such action make safe and nutritious food inaccessible and unaffordable for many of the poor. The study is under taken to find the solution of the above stated problem.

### DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1: Fair Price Shop Officer Respondents Group of the Respondents

S. No	Fair Price Shop Officer Respondents Group Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentages (%)
1	Responses	46	58
2	No response	18	22
3	Angry	12	15
4	Sorrow	4	5
Total		80	100

### FINDING, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Opinion serves of ration card holders towards ration shop located in kadavur Taluk, karur district, the researcher has to attempt, major finding, suggestions and conclusion given in the detailed manner as follows

#### FINDINGS

1. Majority of the respondent have (58%) are fair price officer good responses to publics.
2. Majority of the respondent (50%) are verification is yes.

#### FINDINGS OF CHI –SQUARE TEST

There is no close significant relationship between income of respondent and expenses level

#### SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings observed from the analysis the following suggestions are offered.

1. The government introduces a smart card to ration card holders, in alteration of existing Patten.
2. The fingering of the family member fixes on a smart card. This is create to non-member of ration card holders to missus.



3. The government to run the fair price shop all working days without Sunday.
4. The government to make a step to entry in the ration shop computerized system.

### **CONCLUSION**

The government provides better quality of product and services to the public, Timely services, required goods to meet day to day life, Festival requirement goods and so on. The requirement fulfilled by the government property and it leads to the increase the quality of the below poverty people life and quality of good society.

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