

ANALYSIS OF RELATION BETWEEN BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER PMGKAY

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Abstract:

Pradhan mantri garib kalyan Anna Yojana launched in 2020 has provided food security to more than 80 crore people in India. PMGKAY has been extended for another five years from January 1, 2024 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore over a 5 year period. In this research, we find a positive correlation between beneficiaries and the food grain as distributed in different Indian states in the year 2023-2024.

Index Terms: Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), Beneficiaries and food distribution

Introduction:-

Pradhan mantri garib kalyan Anna Yojana, a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat, it is a food security welfare scheme announced by the India government on March 26, 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic in India. Initially, it was launched for the period from April -June 2020, with a cost of 71.70 lakh crore (US\$20 billion). Families belonging to Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Households (PHH) categories are eligible for the scheme.

Phases	Duration (month)	Month
1	3	April 2020-June 2020
2	5	July 2020-November 2020
3	2	May 2021- June 2021
4	5	July 2021-November 2021
5	4	December 2021-March 2022
6	6	April 2022-September 2022
7	3	October 2022-December 2023
8	5 Years	January 2024- December 2028

Table 1: Phases of PMGKAY

PMGKAY has been extended for another five years from January 1, 2024 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore over a 5 year period. The program is operated by the Department of Food and Public Distribution under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. But the nodal ministry is Ministry of Finance. The food grains is distributed through the existing network of Fair Price Shops.

This scheme is the largest food security program in the world as more than 81.35 crore people (approximately 56.81% population) in India are benefitted from it. Wheat has been allocated to 6 States/UT's, - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Delhi and Gujarat and rice has been provided to the remaining States/UTs.

IMF AND PMGKAY

1. International monetary fund study titled pandemic, poverty and inequality : evidence from India analysed poverty and inequality trends.
2. Extreme poverty people living on less than PPPUSD 1.9 per day in India was below 1% that is 0.8% in 2019 and remained at this level in 2020 despite COVID-19
3. It prevents rise in extreme poverty during the COVID 19 pandemic.
4. Post food subsidy, inequality gini index was 0.294 and it is a closed with lowest level of 0.284 in 1993–94,
5. IMF termed it as an effective elimination of extreme poverty in India.

The beneficiaries of this scheme along with the food distributed within different states will be studied in this research and a correlation of the same will be undertaken.

LITERATURE REVIEW:-

Hanamant Shahaji Sawant, 2023, did an empirical analysis in Sangli district. Super poor spent 40% of their income on food while in the poor spend 30% on the food, this scheme saved one third of the poor and very poor, enabling them to increase their status by spending more on material facilities. **Dr. R. Vasanthi, 2022**, PMGKY provides safety and family financial benefit, family and friends are the main sources of awareness about the scheme. The primary reason for preferring PMGKY is medical insurance coverage. **Dr. Shridhar Nimavat, 2021**, PMGKAY effectively prevented hunger among rural households during COVID-19 lock down. With the majority of beneficiaries receiving the prescribed quantity of free food grains. The scheme should wide coverage, inclusiveness and minimum leakages, indicating successful implementation even in remote rural areas. **Bhumika Bori, 2014**, it studied the social economic profile of swarozgaries, impact of SGSY and identify factors hindering their improvement in income generation. 160 beneficiaries were selected randomly using random sampling. Primary data was collected by a structured, pre-tested interview schedule. Majority respondents were middle-aged (30-40 years: 45%), below HSLC education (33.5%), agricultural landholders (41.25%), joint families (61.25%), marginal land holdings (50%), and medium knowledge of SGSY (43.75%). Income levels improved post-SGSY; before: 53.75% low (<₹20,000), 33.75% medium (₹30,000-40,000), 12.5% high (>₹40,000); after: 18.75% low, 55% medium, 26.25% high. Beneficiaries generated income from agri-business and kitchen gardens, with better decision-making and poverty alleviation. Hindrances were as follows Delay in loan sanctioning (27.5%), improper fund utilisation (17.5%), limited repayment period (15%), insufficient facilities (13.75%), inadequate loan amount (11.25%), marketing issues (8.75%), lack of training (6.25%). **S.K. Badodiya, R.S. Kushwah and Prabhakar Sharma, 2013**, it analyses relationships between socio-personal traits and SGSY impact on annual income. It is conducted in Morar block, Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh, with 300 beneficiaries. Income shifted from 68.67% low (<Rs. 20,000) to 4.33% low, 66.33% medium (Rs. 20,000-40,000), and 29.34% high (>Rs. 40,000) post-SGSY. Significant positive correlations with income: education ($r=0.4721$), social participation ($r=0.2861$). Major constraints are complicated credit process (71.66%),

benefits not reaching needy (65.83%). **S. Mahendra Dev, Alakh N. Sharma, 2010**, Self-sufficient in cereals (production up to 233.9MT in 2008–09), but growth declined (2.93% to 0.93% post-1996); per capita foodgrains fell to 443g/day (2007). Programs reduced poverty but inefficiencies persist.

GAPS IN LITERATURE:-

Though a lot of research has been undertaken underlining the importance of Pradhan mantri garib kalyan Anna Yojana on the economic impact of the people and other food security schemes in India. Limited research has been undertaken with respect to the beneficiaries and food distributed correlation.

OBJECTIVE:-

The objective of the research is to understand the relation between beneficiaries of the PMGKAY and the food grains distributed under PMGKAY in 2023-2024. This research aims to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the scheme by undertaking correlation analysis in different states of India.

HYPOTHESES:-

H0: There is no significant relationship between beneficiaries of the PMGKAY and the food grains distributed under PMGKAY in 2023-2024

H1: There is significant relationship between beneficiaries of the PMGKAY and the food grains distributed under PMGKAY in 2023-2024

DATA ANALYSIS:-

Government data for the year 2023-2024 have been used. The state wise data of beneficiaries in lakhs and food grains distributed in 2023-2024 has been shown.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries 2023-24 lakhs	Food grains distributed 2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.22	1742405.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	50955.4
3	Assam	251.17	1277127
4	Bihar	871.16	5205813.8
5	Chhattisgarh	200.77	1339517.8
6	Delhi	72.78	490821.7
7	Goa	5.32	29449.7
8	Gujarat	351.6	2150508.3
9	Haryana	126.49	839503.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	28.64	198035.8
11	Jharkhand	264.19	1628460.7
12	Karnataka	401.93	2498689.4
13	Kerala	154.8	983959
14	Madhya Pradesh	534.79	3247304.2
15	Maharashtra	700.17	4089865.2
16	Manipur	20.08	7703.4
17	Meghalaya	21.46	129232.6
18	Mizoram	6.83	46434.3
19	Nagaland	14.05	72928.5
20	Odisha	325.98	2228646.7
21	Punjab	141.45	850772.5
22	Rajasthan	440.01	2611771.5
23	Sikkim	3.81	17931.9
24	Tamil Nadu	364.12	2336649.6
25	Telangana	191.62	1215701.5
26	Tripura	24.43	160591.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	1505.19	9450268.6
28	Uttarakhand	61.94	340706.1
29	West Bengal	601.84	3853646.8
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.61	4260.9
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2.69	16111.6
32	Lakshadweep	0.22	930.2
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	2.99	
34	Puducherry (DBT)	6.34	
35	Jammu and Kashmir	72.41	421058.8
36	Ladakh	1.44	7812.4
Total	Total	8049.94	49545597.2

Table 2:- State wise data of beneficiaries and food grains distributed in 2023-2024

The percentage of the beneficiaries of the PMGKAY and the food grains distributed under PMGKAY in 2023-2024 are computed using:-

Percentage (5th column) = Beneficiaries in each state/ total beneficiaries in India x 100

And

Percentage (6th column) = Food grains distributed in each state/ food grains distributed in India x 100

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries 2023-24 lakhs	Food grains distributed 2023-24	Beneficiaries percentage wise	Food grains percentage wise
1	Andhra Pradesh	268.22	1742405.9	3.33	3.51677242473525
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.4	50955.4	0.104348603840526	0.102845465348433
3	Assam	251.17	1277127	3.12	2.57768010110896
4	Bihar	871.16	5205813.8	10.82	10.5071168664811
5	Chhattisgarh	200.77	1339517.8	2.49	2.70360612385554
6	Delhi	72.78	490821.7	0.90	0.990646450417596
7	Goa	5.32	29449.7	0.07	0.0594395903254952
8	Gujarat	351.6	2150508.3	4.4	4.34046297054221
9	Haryana	126.49	839503.6	1.57	1.69440605713397
10	Himachal Pradesh	28.64	198035.8	0.36	0.399704133549126
11	Jharkhand	264.19	1628460.7	3.28	3.28679194929555
12	Karnataka	401.93	2498689.4	4.99	5.04321179117809
13	Kerala	154.8	983959	1.9	1.98596657545183
14	Madhya Pradesh	534.79	3247304.2	6.64	6.55417309209465
15	Maharashtra	700.17	4089865.2	8.70	8.25475003054358
16	Manipur	20.08	7703.4	0.25	0.0155481020218685
17	Meghalaya	21.46	129232.6	0.27	0.260835689351626
18	Mizoram	6.83	46434.3	0.08	0.093720335658806
19	Nagaland	14.05	72928.5	0.17	0.147194713801936
20	Odisha	325.98	2228646.7	4.05	4.49817304856303
21	Punjab	141.45	850772.5	1.76	1.71715056045384
22	Rajasthan	440.01	2611771.5	5.47	5.27145023493631
23	Sikkim	3.81	17931.9	0.05	0.036192721479599
24	Tamil Nadu	364.12	2336649.6	4.52	4.71615992550797
25	Telangana	191.62	1215701.5	2.38	2.4537023846793
26	Tripura	24.43	160591.7	0.30	0.324129103443323
27	Uttar Pradesh	1505.19	9450268.6	18.70	19.0738817050731
28	Uttarakhand	61.94	340706.1	0.77	0.687661708112381
29	West Bengal	601.84	3853646.8	7.48	7.77798032072162
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.61	4260.9	0.01	0.0085999568898122
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2.69	16111.6	0.03	0.032518732057992
32	Lakshadweep	0.22	930.2	0.00	0.00187746248419426
33	Chandigarh (DBT)	2.99		0.04	0
34	Puducherry (DBT)	6.34		0.08	0
35	Jammu and Kashmir	72.41	421058.8	0.90	0.849841002622933
36	Ladakh	1.44	7812.4	0.02	0.0157681013884317
Total	Total	8049.94	49545597.2	100	100

Table 3:- Percentage data of Beneficiaries and food grains 2023-2024

A scatter plot has been made using excel in order to compute the correlation between the beneficiaries and food grains percentage data.

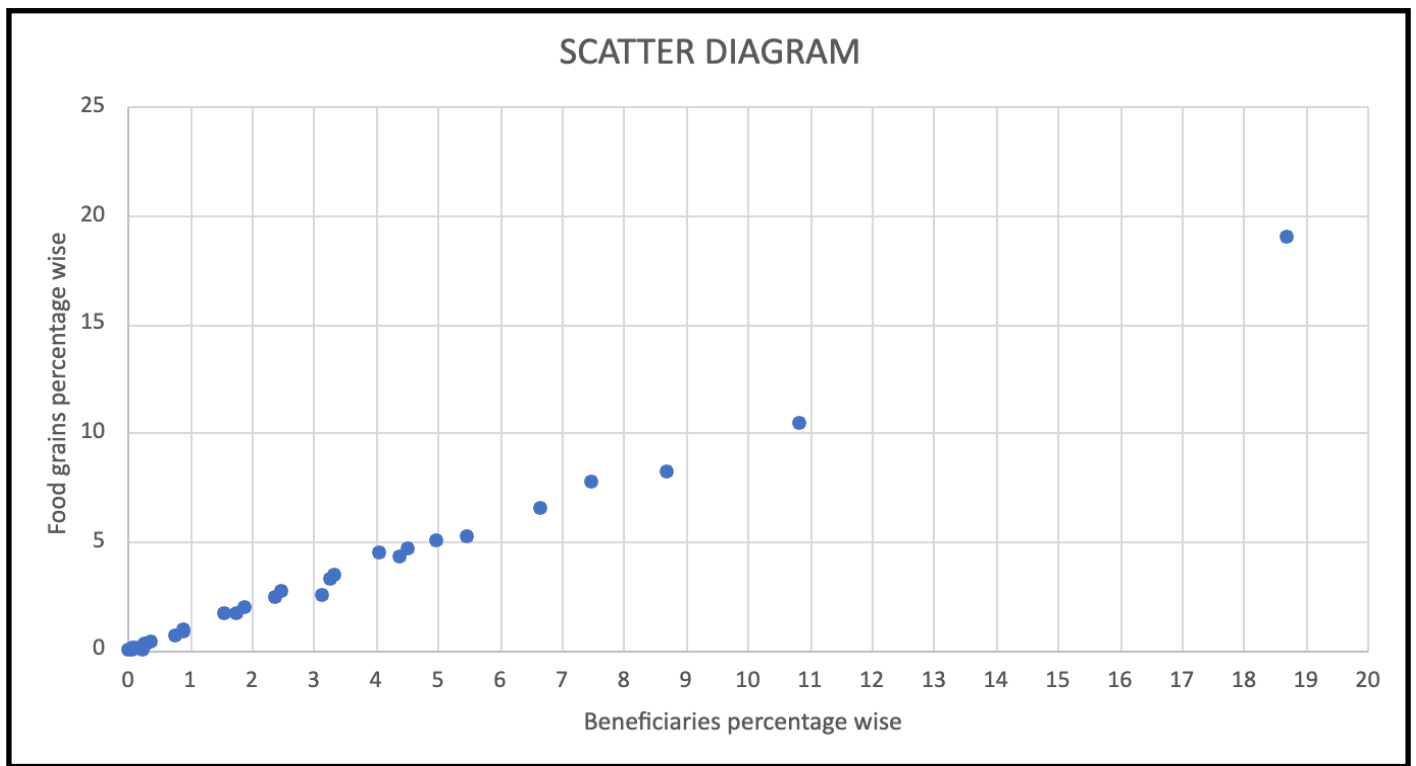


Diagram 1: Scatter diagram

This shows a positive relationship between the two. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis 'There is significant relationship between beneficiaries of the PMGKAY and the food grains distributed under PMGKAY in 2023-2024' is accepted.

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