

Food And Social Security Measures To Farm Community In Karnataka

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Abstract

Agricultural trade historically has failed to play a constructive role in addressing these food security, safety and sustainability concerns. Many poor developing countries have taxed or ignored their agricultural systems, and international financial institutions often have abetted this by neglecting agriculture within their lending programs. India is a developing country and most of the people are still living at Below Poverty Line(BPL), so many programmers were introduced by Government of India during the planning period. Such programmers like poverty alleviation is related to Food security System has been most important need for helping agricultural family of India. Performance of food security System in recent years working has been very well. Targeted of food security touches the lives of millions of agricultural families in India. National level food shortages and food price inflation forced the government to generate a surplus of food grains during the 1980s and the welfare component of the food security gained strength. This led to a decline in the incidence of poverty from about 50 percent in the 1960s to about 30 percent in the 1990s. The TPDS was further liberalized in December 2000 and was renamed as Antyodaya Anna Yojana. Under this scheme, the poor was further classified as the poorest among the poor. Supply deficiency food grains are not the only cause of food insecurity but historical evidence shows that, agricultural and food security in India were the result of wrong policy of government. Amartya Sen has pointed it out during the great Bengal famine of 1943

INTRODUCTYION:

Agricultural trade historically has failed to play a constructive role in addressing these food security, safety and sustainability concerns. Many poor developing countries have taxed or ignored their agricultural systems, and international financial institutions often have abetted this by neglecting agriculture within their lending programs. India is a developing country and most of the people are still living at Below PovertyLine (BPL), so many programmers were introduced by Government of India during the planning period. Such programmers like poverty alleviation is related to Food security System has been most important need for helping agricultural family of India. Performance of food security System in recent years working has been very well. Targeted of food se curity touches the lives of millions of agricultural families in India. National level food shortages and food price inflation forced the government to generate a surplus of food grains during the 1980s and the welfare component of the food security gained strength. This led to a decline in the incidence of poverty from about 50 percent in the 1960s to about 30 percent in the 1990s. The TPDS was further liberalized in December 2000 and was renamed as Anthodia Anna Yojana. Under this scheme, the poor were further classified as the poorest among the poor. Supply deficiency food grains are not the only cause of food insecurity but historical evidence shows that, agricultural and food security in India was the result of wrong policy of government. Amartya Sen has pointed it out during

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There was no scarcity of food grains. Food security of food grains is very essential for removing food insecurity. Taking into consideration the severity, any scheme must efficiently allocate and distribute food for the people at affordable prices. An important component of supply management of essential commodities is the food security and the government provides safety net for the poor on the one hand and fulfils the objectives of growth with justice on the other. Agricultural trade historically has failed to play a constructive role in addressing these food security, safety and sustainability concerns. Many poor developing countries have taxed or ignored their agricultural systems, and international financial institutions often have abetted this by neglecting agriculture within their lending programs. These policies have led to low productivity and degraded resources in many poor countries. Other countries have protected their farming systems--using domestic supports, import protections and export/consumption subsidies to achieve food security within national borders, treating the rest of the world as a residual market. This has depressed prices of basic food staples on international markets in surplus periods and amplified price spikes and supply unreliability in periods of tight supplies. Loss of confidence by net food-importing countries in global markets has reinforced self-sufficiency impulses and, most recently, led to purchasing of foreign agricultural land as a means to ensure supplies. The food security System involved there are several problems in the implementation and operation of the scheme.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The food for work programme is to be integrated with food security. It is necessary to identify the needy families and for this purpose either „income“ method or „exclusion“ method could be adopted says that no instrument is likely to be perfect and it will be better to build on the existing food security and reform it rather than experiment with a new system. Though the mean prices are higher, their volatility is reduced. Revenue to the producers increases on an average. Reveals that freeing of trade in cereals from regulation and control raises the level and stability of their consumption. Though the mean prices are higher, their volatility is reduced. Revenue to the producers increases on an average. The distributions of benefits indicate that consumers lose and producers gain from free trade. . Though the mean prices are higher, their volatility is reduced. Revenue to the producers increases on an average Amlan Das Gupta .The distributions of benefits indicate that consumers lose and producers gain from free trade...

The food for work program is to be integrated with food security. It is necessary to identify the needy families and for this purpose either „income“ method or „exclusion“ method could be adopted.says that no instrument is likely to be perfect and it will be better to build on the existing food security and reform it rather than experiment with a new system. The food for work program is to be integrated with food security. It is necessary to identify the needy families and for this purpose either „income“ method or „exclusion“ method could be adopted Katumuri Ruth (2010)

The study tried to estimate the possible impact of rationing on incomes of the consumers using the relationship. The results for Kerala suggest that the system is economically viable. Further, ration rice, according to this study, accounted for a major share of rice consumption of consumers belonging to low income groups by

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It is recommended that a demarcation should be attempted on the basis of the size of the family in addition to their economic status her doctoral thesis makes the following recommendations for improving food security. There are significant differences between the agriculture and other sections of society based on their economic status. It is recommended that a demarcation should be attempted on the basis of the size of the family in addition to their economic status Sharada Gopal (2013)

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AND FOOD SECURITY:

The food for work program is to be integrated with food security. It is necessary to identify the needy families and for this purpose either „income“ method or „exclusion“ method could be adopted. says that no instrument is likely to be perfect and it will be better to build on the existing food security and reform it rather than experiment with a new system Food security is a concern of all governments as both a foundation for economic development and the cornerstone of political stability. Not surprisingly, this has been used to defend agricultural protection and the notion of producing one's own needs. It is important to distinguish between maximizing domestic production regardless of cost and maximizing domestic production at competitive cost. *It is recommended that a demarcation should be attempted on the basis of the size of the family in addition to their economic status her doctoral thesis makes the following recommendations for improving food security. There are significant differences between the agriculture and other sections of society based on their economic status. It is recommended that a demarcation should be attempted on the basis of the size of the family* The former, popularized by Via Campesina in the mid-1990s as “food sovereignty,” relies on protection; the latter is consistent with open markets. As a means of assuring food security, closed markets have several limitations in general and some very specific limitations with respect to developing countries. In general, it is a high-cost approach. Countries do not all enjoy favorable climatic conditions for producing the grains, oilseeds and rice that are the typical commodity staples that are relied on to fend off chronic hunger. These limitations can be made more constricting by a lack of arable land per capita, limited water availability or special pest problems.

Many poor developing countries compound these resource-based

handicaps with policy-based ones. They may tax their agricultural systems directly or disadvantage them indirectly through over-valued exchange rates, protection of domestic input or processing industries or neglect of rural infrastructure. Whether driven by cheap food goals or rural neglect, such policies discourage agricultural productivity gains, further impoverish the rural poor and often contribute to a forced migration to urban centers. OECD countries are the most profligate agricultural subsidizers, but some developing country governments also over-compensate for rural neglect by providing generous subsidies on either the purchased inputs necessary to raise productivity, the output of the desired commodities, or both. This raises the costs of achieving the target country's food security and promotes farm consolidation by rewarding scale. These efforts also can complicate the task for others by inflating input prices, depressing output prices and shifting adjustment burdens onto a narrow(ing) international market. This tends to compel other countries to up their domestic subsidies, increase their import protections and, in some cases, to augment their surplus disposal programs. Cumulatively, such practices embed agricultural protection and support in national trade policies and global trade rules, distorting the markets for food and agricultural goods

STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Benefits of food security system were supposed to reach only the needy, but what is happening otherwise, that there are many bogus cardholders. Similarly, while distributing food grains, it was often reported that, food grains to be distributed, has been diverted to open market. In recent years, lack of administrative policies and management of fair price shops level. There are a large number of problems in implementation and operation of the scheme, so these are all the problems faced under the present targeted food and social security in farm families Karnataka. Food security of food grains is very essential for removing food insecurity. Taking into consideration the severity, any scheme must efficiently allocate and distribute food for the people at affordable prices. An important component of supply management of essential commodities is the food security and the government provides safety net for the poor on the one hand and fulfils the objectives of growth with justice .

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Food security system is a one of the important agricultural poverty alleviation programmes in India. This scheme is very helpful to especially poor peoples in India. There are large number of people still living Below the Poverty Line. Government of India in recent years has passed the Food Security Bill of September 2013. This act says that, the main objective of 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population was covered. It gets to the needy people. Karnataka state poverty ratio is presently 26.03% and in recent years new annabhagya programme was implemented by Karnataka government under the targeted PDS presently effective of work of across the state. This scheme was one of the ambitious programme, with higher subsidy and cheap rate of foodgrains provided to the poor people. So, the targeted public distribution system was one of the important food security programmes. And, this scheme has been more helpful to the needy people in Karnataka

METHODOLOGY The study mainly concentrates only on secondary data. The main source of secondary data on food and social security measures , Department of

Food and Civil supplies report of Government of India and Karnataka, Food Corporation of India report and Economic survey, daily Newspaper, reputed Journals, articles, books, internet, periodicals etc.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- 1) To analysis the types of social security measures
- 2) To analysis the performance of targeted agriculture family and food and social security measures .
- 3) To discuss the Annabhagya scheme in Karnataka
- 4) The extent of social security measures adopted in the region
- 5) To explain the agriculture family and food and social security measures in the region .

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

. Food Security Food security is the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Over the coming decades, a changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stressors will have significant yet highly uncertain impacts on food security.

Food security was introduced during the Second World War. The main goal of the food grains to poorest agricultural families in remote and rural areas. Food security is a poverty alleviation programmed and contributes towards the social welfare of the people which supplied essential commodities food security gives to public distributions like rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene to the people under the PDS at reasonable prices. It is the primary social welfare and antipoverty program to the Government of India. In India, there is network of more than 5.21 Lakh Fair Price Shops (ration shops) one of the biggest PDS in the world, responsible for distributing more than 160 million families. PDS is currently operated as the joint responsibility of the State and the Central Government. PDS was facing a lot of problem in 1992, the government introduced a Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) to reach poorer households with more varieties and quantities of foodstuff at cheaper prices, but it was not effective in June 1997, a targeted agriculture family and food security in karnataka was introduced as part of different schemes for the poor, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Mid-day Meals, ICDS in children and food for work scheme etc., under this schemes the poor was agricultural families further classified as the poorest among the poor and others as living-BPL agricultural families since 1997 Targeted PDS is intended to target poor people, amount that is spent by the Government should utilize the benefits by purchasing the food grains allotted under the Targeted Scheme In Karnataka, 62% of income is derived from agriculture.

It is the 6th largest states in India which comprises of 30 districts. Its total land area is 1,91,791 sq.km and it accounts for 5.83% of the total area of the Country as per 2011 report. The State of Karnataka has tried to implement computerization model on a pilot basis in different parts of the State to make food security effective. Most of the works of food security are done electronically and details of it are

displayed in the Karnataka food security centres portal. Some of the major Schemes for alleviating poverty and ensuring food security are Annabhagya Yojana, Antyodaya. The agencies that are involved in Karnataka State are FCI, KFCSC & TAPCMS in Karnataka, there are 20,372 FPSs out of which 200 are managed by KFCSC, 8896 by Co-operatives and 11,276 are managed by the individual licenses. *Food Security Food security is the condition in which all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Over the coming decades, a changing climate, growing global population, rising food prices, and environmental stressors will have significant yet highly uncertain impacts on food security.*

PRESENT STATUS OF PDS NEW ANNABHAGYA SCHEME IN KARNATAKA :

The PDS runs parallel with the market mechanism to provide sustenance and food security to the people for whom food at market prices are beyond their reach. The programme was officially launched on 10th July, 2013 by the Honourable chief Minister of Karnataka. In brief, the scheme aims to provide 30 kilograms of rice per family per month at the price of Re.1/kilogram to below poverty line (BPL) families across the state. The programme covers a total of 108.98lakh priority households. (87 lakh BPL cardholders and 11.35 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries across the state. Rice will be distributed through a network of 20,778 public distribution system (PDS) shops. A single person family is eligible for 10 kilo rice, a family with 2 persons will get 20 kilos a family with 3 and more number of persons is eligible for 30 kilo rice eligible beneficiaries in additional commodities iodized salt and palm oil in recent years to distribution of buy from the fair price shops.

One of the important and ambitious programmes introduced Annabhagya scheme in Karnataka government working is very effectively in recent years. It is revised form of the traditional public distribution system of Karnataka with few vital modifications. The programme was officially launched on 10th July, 2013 by the Honorable chief Minister of Karnataka. In brief, the scheme aims to provide 30 kilograms of rice per family per month at the price of Re.1/kilogram to below poverty line (BPL) families across the state. The programme covers a total of 108.98lakh priority households. 87 lakh BPL cardholders and 11.35 lakh Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries across the state. Rice will be distributed through a network of 20,778 public distribution system (PDS) shops. A single person family is eligible for 10 kilo rice, a family with 2 persons will get 20 kilos a family with 3 and more number of persons is eligible for 30 kilo rice eligible beneficiaries in additional commodities iodized salt and palm oil in recent years to distribution of buy from the fair price shops. The state food department has collected fingerprints photographs of all ration cardholders and fed the data into a server that links all the machines. To further eliminate fake ration cards, the government has also linked the cards to electricity meter numbers in urban areas and property tax numbers in rural. The PDS runs parallel with the market mechanism to provide sustenance and food security to the people for whom food at market prices are beyond their reach

FOOD SUFFICIENCY AND NUTRITION SECURITY: THE ROLE OF SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURE

While 13.2 % of the respondents were small farmers with more than 2.5 acres of land,

the rest of the farmers were either marginal farmers or landless labourers. Table 3 shows the solely agricultural-based households (HHAP) having the highest average landholding size (2.1 acres), followed by the households based on agriculture and off-farm activities within the village (HHAL) and the households based on agriculture and off-farm activities outside the village (HHAD) categories. A quarter of the respondents belonged to the landless category (HHNA); these households earned their livelihood through wage labour within and outside of the village. Data suggested that more than 50 % of the HHADs rented their land to other farmers. Many of the farmers renting out their land were engaged in off-farm employment in nearby cities such as Hosur and Bangalore. Although the scale of leasing land appeared to be small (11.8 %), qualitative observations indicated that there was a widespread phenomenon of renting or sharecropping in the area. Participants in group discussions unanimously reiterated that the trend of renting out land is burgeoning in their villages, as people seek employment in distant labour markets. Despite the widespread practice of leasing farmland, however, participants were apparently hesitant to reveal information on renting or sharecropping in any formal survey at the household level. Land is a sensitive issue in India, as property rights are recognized on the basis of the real cultivator of the land. As the legal system does not encourage rent-seeking by absentee landowners, it is understandable that people would hesitate to share information at an individual level. Furthermore, this sharecropping or renting is commonly arranged within one's extended family or through kinship networks, posing further challenges in precisely measuring the scale of renting land. Farmers expressed their concern over the fertility and productivity of land in the face of prevailing land management practices of either leasing or sharecropping.

Table 1
Landholding, livestock and crop diversity among the household types

Household type	N	Total land cultivated (acres)	Livestock population	Crop diversity
HHAP (households based on agriculture)	26	2.1	5.4 ^a	3.3
HHAL (households based on agriculture and off-farm activities in local areas)	10	1.5	3.2	2.8
HHAD (households based on agriculture and off-farm activities in distant places)	15	1.3	2.3 ^a	2.7
HHNA (households based on non-agricultural activities within and outside the village)	17	0	1.5 ^a	0

Statistical means are significantly different at 0.05 level (one-way ANOVA)

The trends presented in Fig.1 illustrates food sufficiency among respondent households, which is the ability of a household to meet its food requirements from its own farm. People in the HHNA category, whose livelihood is derived from non-farming activities, were excluded from this analysis, as they could not meet the definition of food sufficiency stated above. Results indicated that only a quarter of the households produced enough food from their land in the preceding year

for a full 12 months. Those in the HHAP and HHAL categories, which have a stronger agricultural base, were more food self-sufficient compared to the HHADs. It is important to note, however, that almost one-fifth of the HHAPs (19 %) were unable to meet their food requirements for more than 6 months, as most of these farmers found their landholdings to be too small.

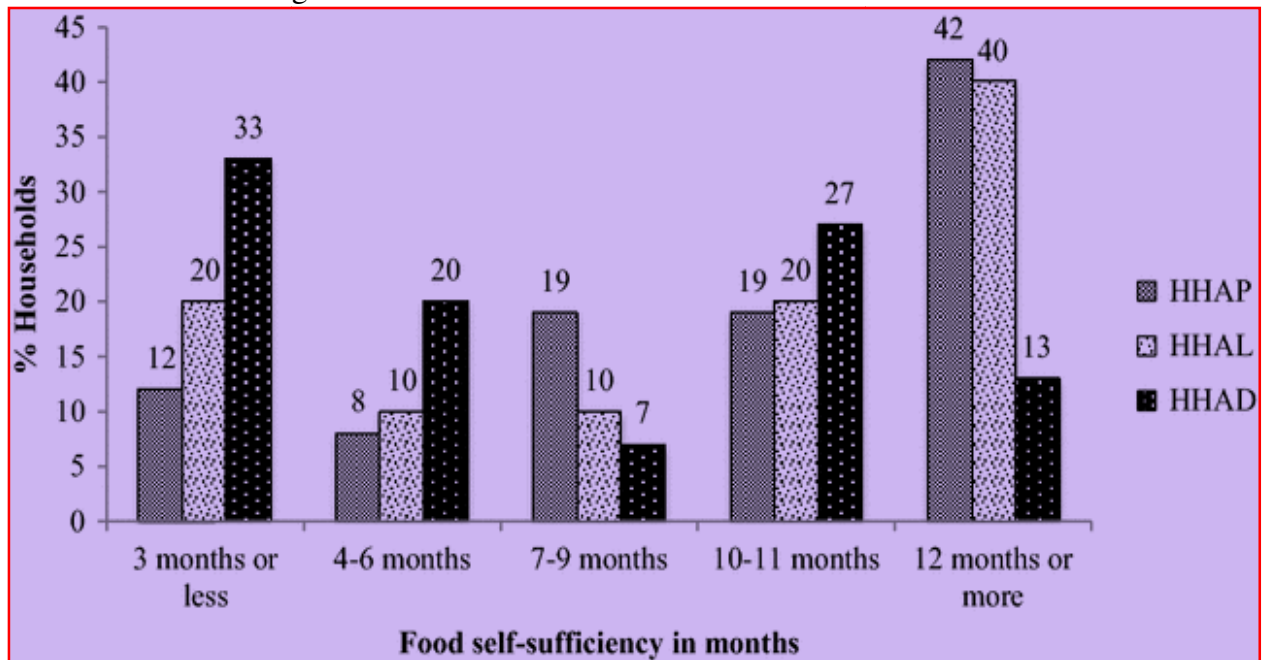


Fig. 1

Food self-sufficiency among the household categories. *HHAP* households based on agriculture, *HHAL* households based on agriculture and off-farm activities in local areas, *HHAD* households based on agriculture and off-farm activities in distant places

Although the majority of respondents were unable to produce an adequate food supply from their own land, they also obtained food from other sources. The vast majority of the households (96 %) reported that they had not skipped a single meal in the past 12 months due to insufficient food supply from their own production. All of the households reported a dependence on PDS entitlements for food. As the overwhelming majority of respondents (91.2 %) hold BPL (below poverty line) cards, they were entitled to food grains supplied through PDS. The Tamil Nadu government provides 20–35 kg of rice grain per month per household (of four members) at no charge, as well as wheat, pulses, palm oil, sugar and kerosene at a minimal cost [47]. Another important source of household food supply for the participants was the wage income they made within and outside the village, including NREGA employment and out-migration.

Even though the availability and accessibility of and the entitlement to food did not appear to be a problem, the quality of the food supply is also important to consider. Quality depends on the type of agricultural practices in the area, as well as on the availability of quality food in the market or supplied through PDS. Several studies have indicated that the provision of processed rice through PDS in Tamil Nadu reduced dietary diversity and caused malnutrition. Those who promote the food sovereignty approach cite the importance of small-scale agriculture and homestead gardens for providing diverse and nutritious food in line with cultural preference.

Apart from the major green revolution crops such as rice, wheat and corn, Anchetty farmers cultivated several nutritious crops such as millets, sorghum, vegetables, groundnut and various pulses (red gram, field bean, horse gram and chickpea). These crops are not only a primary source of important vitamins, calcium and protein, but they also enhance dietary diversity. Table 1 demonstrates the higher crop diversity on HHAP farms as compared to the HHALs and HHADs. The cultivation of pulses and finger millet was less popular among the HHAL and HHAD categories, as crop diversity demands more land, labour and other resources. Over 70 % of the HHAP respondents, however, had grown finger millet and various pulses within the last 12 months. A recent study has indicated that farm production diversity (including crop and livestock diversity) is positively correlated with household dietary diversity. This implies that HHAP households may have better access to diverse and nutritious food compared to other household types.

In addition to crop diversity, the integration of livestock is another salient feature of peasant or small-scale agriculture. Crop–livestock integration plays an important role in both the ecological sustainability of small-scale agriculture and in addressing the supply deficit of protein and other vitamins that contribute to malnutrition. The respondents were found to have large (cattle, buffalo) and small (goat, sheep) ruminants, and poultry raised in their homestead for draught purposes, farm yard manure, and milk and meat supply for home consumption and to get additional household income from sale. Statistics presented in Table 3 indicate that HHAPs had a significantly higher number of animals (cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep) compared to other households. Interestingly, however, HHNAs were engaged in keeping livestock even though they did not have agricultural land. Considering the importance of livestock in meeting the economic and nutritional needs of a household, these landless households raised their animals with feed and fodder accessed primarily from common property resources or as in-kind agricultural wages received from other farmers. As these livestock are difficult to maintain, participants expressed their concerns over the declining population of livestock in the region. One key informant said, “Many migrant families do not want to own more cattle. If people want to go out for work, they have to sell them off. Thus, the number of cattle is decreasing year by year” (ANIV_0112, 2012.09.30). Participants stated that the reasons for selling their livestock were to acquire cash to cover costs for migration, as well as to avoid having to find arrangements for livestock care while they were away. The combined decline in crop diversity and livestock population had an impact on the quality of food supplied through household production, while the food supplied through the PDS and the market was found to be of inferior quantities.

CONCLUSION

Performance of Targeted Agriculture Family and Food Security is one of the important poverty alleviation programmes in India. To sum up this study on effectiveness of food security in Karnataka makes clear that most of the people in Karnataka are dependent on agriculture for their daily livelihood. They are not getting income for their hard work so they have to depend on PDS. It is the largest food entitlement programme in India. This scheme has to help poor people. However, most of them are deprived from various schemes that are available. If it is available, also the quality may not be good. This ongoing process of agrarian development from the perspective of three major approaches the food availability approach, the

entitlement and livelihood approach, and food sovereignty.

We draw on quantitative and qualitative data collected from 68 households in rural Karnataka on landholding and management, farm diversity, agricultural production, food availability, off-farm employment, rural out-migration, objective and subjective wellbeing, and socioeconomic and demographic profile of respondents. In addition to crop diversity, the integration of livestock is another salient feature of peasant or small-scale agriculture. Crop–livestock integration plays an important role in both the ecological sustainability of small-scale agriculture and in addressing the supply deficit of protein and other vitamins that contribute to malnutrition. This study also suggests some of the benefits, Even though the availability and accessibility of and the entitlement to food did not appear to be a problem, the quality of the food supply is also important to consider. Quality depends on the type of agricultural practices in the area, as well as on the availability of quality food in the market or supplied through PDS. Several studies have indicated that the provision of processed rice through PDS in Karnataka reduced dietary diversity and caused malnutrition some suggestions that may bring improvement in food security.

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