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Reformation of ration shop for below poverty line people in India

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ABSTRACT: The reformation ration shop transforms constitutional organization, documentation process, policy, governance of the body. The reformation of ration shop introduces ICT technology and training for combating human health and problems. The information of extension of the division, policy development, vigilance, training & programme, administration, assistance of disabled persons, vigilance and employment creation parameters were outlined for the weaker sections in India. The ration shop office is comprehensive organization of the ration shop, will create policy, function and regulations for the ration shop and below poverty line people. The ration shop office would establish with ration shop in the country. The Indian corporations (FCI, CWC, SWC) will supply food grains to ration shop godowns. The Indian corporations and ration shop godowns will provide food grains supply notifications to ration office. The ration office would verify the food grains of godowns, registering below poverty line people, registered BPL people to release certificate and smart card to below poverty line Peoples. The ration shop consists of agriculture cell and vigilance cell are to monitor policies & funds, agriculture cell is to prepare programmes, execute programme, compute of records, resolving complain, conduct nutritional & technology training. The ration office will be regulated with ICT based system. It will mitigate below poverty line, malnutrition, generate employment, improve rural & urban growth, establish faith towards government and transform society of modern India.

Key words: BPL, India, Public Distribution System, ration shop, warehouse, Poverty alleviation

Ration shop is a food cluster/model/unit of Public Distribution System (PDS). Ration shop is called Fair Price Shops (FPSs). It is established by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, governed by central and state governments. The central government purchases food grains and supplies to state government. The function of ration shop is supply rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, pulses, edible oils, iodized salts and spices etc agricultural commodities. It identifies eligible families below poverty line and approves ration cards to the families (Mudholkar *et al.*, 2017; Lavanya and Santha, 2015). The ration shops are present in state as well as union territories [Table 1, Fig.1.1, 1.2, 1.3] (GoI, 2011). The function and maintainance of ration shops are governing properly in the country.

Presently, Total Fair Price Shop of 5.33 lakhs governs for the Below Poverty Line people in the country (PIB, 2021). About 32.2% below poverty line people and 67.8% above poverty line are benefitted by the Fair Price Shop. The below poverty line people counters distribution of poor quality of grains, irrelevant document process, inappropriate serving of ration cards, less programme conduction, poor

benefits of government schemes & policy and poor grievance redressal in the Fair Price Shop. The Fair Price shops on slums in Delhi, discussed that error in targets, low transfer to the beneficiaries, inefficient working of ration shops, fails in stable price leakage problems and fails in poverty alleviation (Meenakshi and Swati, 2018). The people register Ghost Cards, Shadow ownerships and food grains transfer in the black marketing. The highest Ghost Card of more than 30% was reported in Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The lowest Ghost Card of less than 10% was reported in the Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Tamil Nadu. The leakage problem of more than 75% was observed in the state of Punjab and Bihar. The leakage problem of less than 25% was observed in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu (Mahima *et al.*, 2017; Velmurugan, R. and Lavanya, 2015). The conventional technology such as electronic weighing scales, information board and receipt/bill book are utilized in the 98% Fair Price Shop (Sunil and Swati, 2018). The vigilance and administration fails to progress the policy and regulations in the shop of the country. The below poverty line people are not the mobilization of food nutrition and

management from the shop (Bhagyasree, 2017). The ration dealers sell PDS quota agricultural commodities in the open market and receive higher prices in the open market in Uttar Pradesh (Abha and Deepak, 2018).

The disable/handicapped and below poverty line people do not receive food grains from ration shop. The working activity of public distribution system (PDS) is not well in the state of India Fig.2. The handicapped people are unable to outreach from distant village. The inspection of ration shop godowns and grains distribution is inappropriate in the state. The food grains are received by below poverty line through ration shop. The government scheme awareness, government scheme fund benefits and training on nutrition are not received by below poverty line people. The percent of below poverty line is 21.9% by 2018 in India. Yet the people do not attain two meals at a day in the 21st generations. The ration shop is not governing properly in the present period, the people are frustrated with irregular functioning of ration shops. The novel laureate explained that India has the largest public distribution system (PDS) in the world, given training 25-30 peoples of ration card in Mewat, found that the agricultural commodities such as rice and sugar, wheat and kerosene oil are distributed at lower quantities, the adulteration is high in the food commodities, ration shop do not exhibit the food commodities price list, ration quantity is not distributed commodities based on number of person per household and some villages lack ration depots, Rations are regularly unavailable or insufficient in quantity, lack of information on Smart Cards and People Above Poverty line (APL) have been issued Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards (Amartya, 2014). With the above background, the following objective was outlined in the paper i.e., establishment of separate ration office for ration shop with ICT technology

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The information of extension of the Division, policy development, vigilance, training & programme, administration, assistance of disabled persons, vigilance and employment creation parameters were

outlined for the Below Poverty Line assistance in India. The information of the parameters were created with intervention of graphical abstract.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Establishment of separate ration office for ration shop with ICT interventions

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is governed with the joint cooperation of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The Public Distribution System (PDS) allocates essential food commodities

Table 1: Ration shops available in India

S.No.	State/UT	Number of Fair Price Shops
1	Andhra Pradesh	43615
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1568
3	Assam	34053
4	Bihar	44480
5	Chhattisgarh	10400
6	Delhi	2508
7	Goa	501
8	Gujarat	16689
9	Haryana	9362
10	Himachal Pradesh	4404
11	Jammu & Kashmir	5492
12	Jharkhand	14395
13	Karnataka	20475
14	Kerala	14245
15	Madhya Pradesh	20688
16	Maharashtra	50555
17	Manipur	2551
18	Meghalaya	4110
19	Mizoram	1244
20	Nagaland	241
21	Orissa	28744
22	Punjab	14348
23	Rajasthan	22830
24	Sikkim	1414
25	Tamil Nadu	32265
26	Tripura	1586
27	Uttar Pradesh	73004
28	Uttarakhand	8697
29	West Bengal	20251
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	481
31	Chandigarh	22
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77
33	Daman & Diu	51
34	Lakshadweep	35
35	Pondicherry	498
Total:		505879

Source: Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India, 2011



Figure 1.1: Graphical representation of ration shops of India

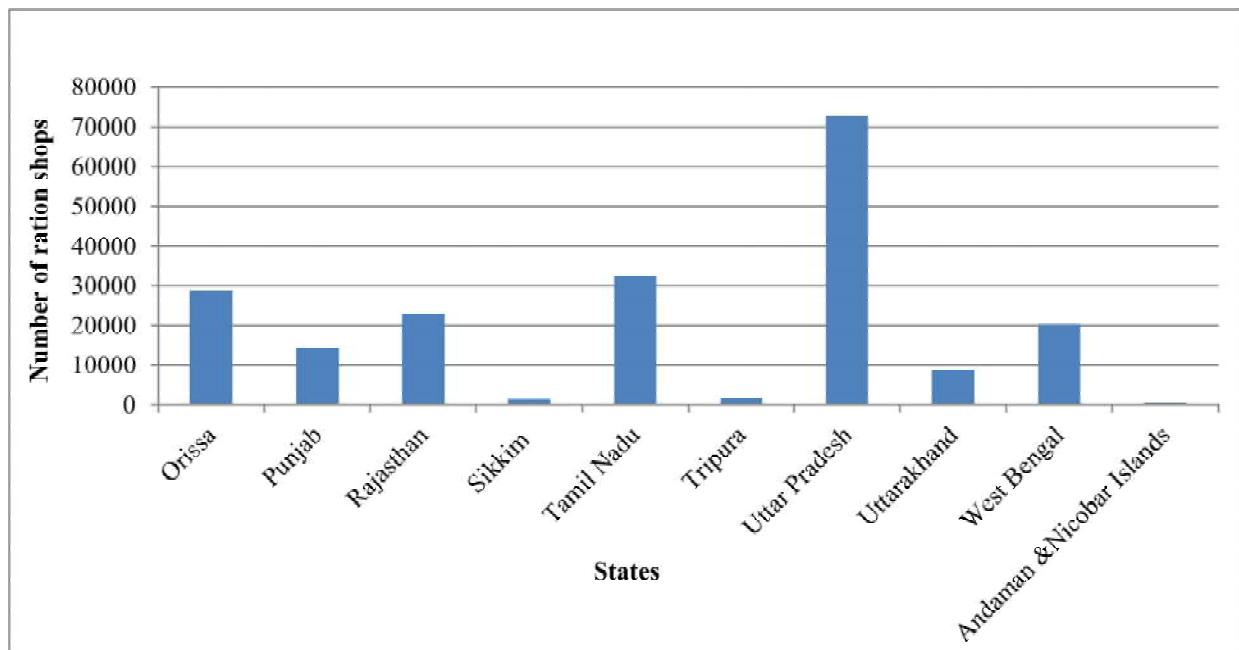


Figure 1.2: Graphical representation of ration shops of India

to the ration shop, supplies food commodities to below poverty line people through Ration card (Bhaskar, 2001). The supplier abstains to identify the weaker section people for distributing food commodities and is served the food commodities with government subsidized price (Neetu and Fiona, 2019). The supplier sells food commodities in the gilt market for the high returns. The quality of food is not evenly outreached to the weaker sections (Steven *et al.*, 2019).

The implementation of ration office will reform the processing and relation system of the ration shop. The ration office will be extended with each ration shop. The policy and functions of ration office will conduct proper verification of agricultural goods of the ration shop through ration office, offer proper screening of documents of below poverty line for providing certificates, provide benefits and awareness of food security, monetary policy awareness programme and training to below poverty

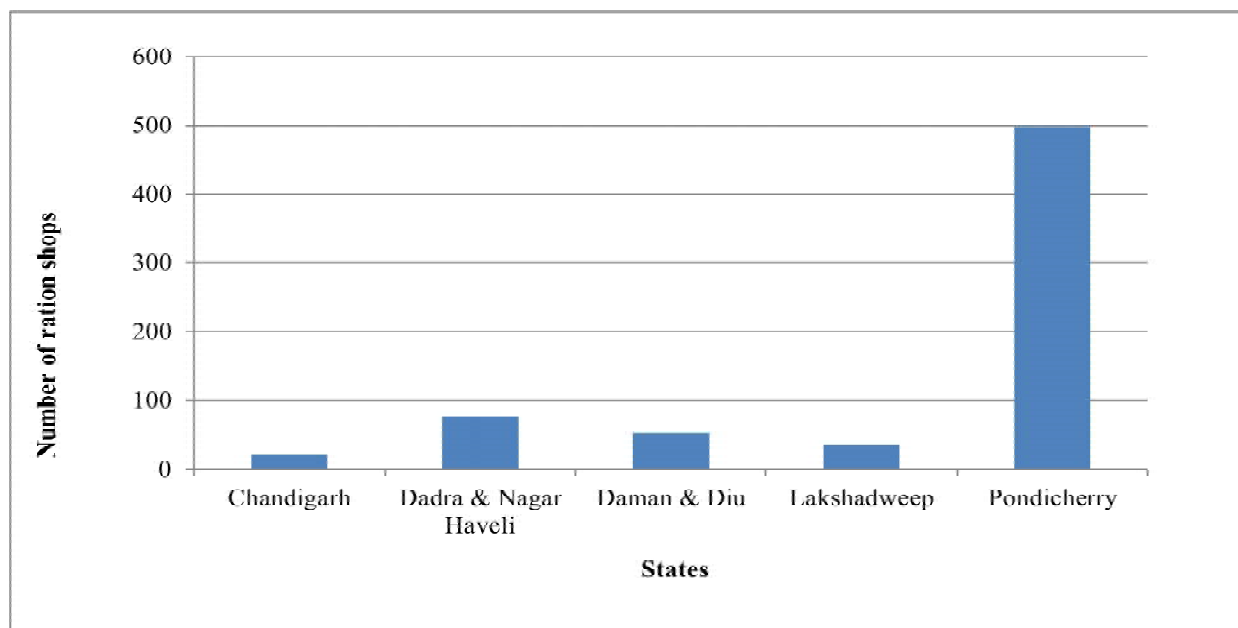


Fig. 1.3: Graphical representation of ration shops of India

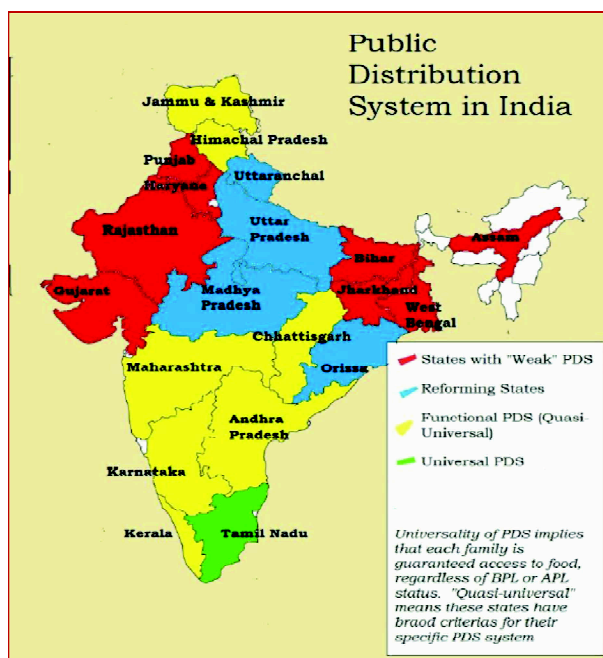


Fig.2: Present status of public distribution system (PDS) in India

line people, supplies food grains to handicapped below poverty line through heavy vehicles, pass computer based system for recording documents and finance, implement agriculture and vigilance cell for monitoring and recording documents in the ration office, generate employment for rural as well as

urban people, promote sustainable technology evolution in agriculture, conduct modern and smart agriculture, mitigate undernourishment and below poverty line of the state and country of over 70 years and develops trust on government.

The CWC, FCI and SWC supplies food grains to ration shops. The food grains supply notification will be given by ration shop owners or corporations to the ration office. The employee of ration office will verify the food grains of ration shop godowns. The ration office would verify the documents of registered or registering below poverty line people to serve certificate and ration card. The approved below poverty line people will be distributed food grains from ration shops. The ration office will register handicapped people house. The ration office would consist of agriculture cell and vigilance cell. The vigilance cell is to provide and monitor agriculture scheme awareness and agriculture scheme fund benefits. The role agriculture cell is of document preparation, auditing, preparation of programmes, programme execution, complain resolving and training. The ration office will be governed by central-state government. The office would be regulated with ICT based system. The ration office would provide nutritional and

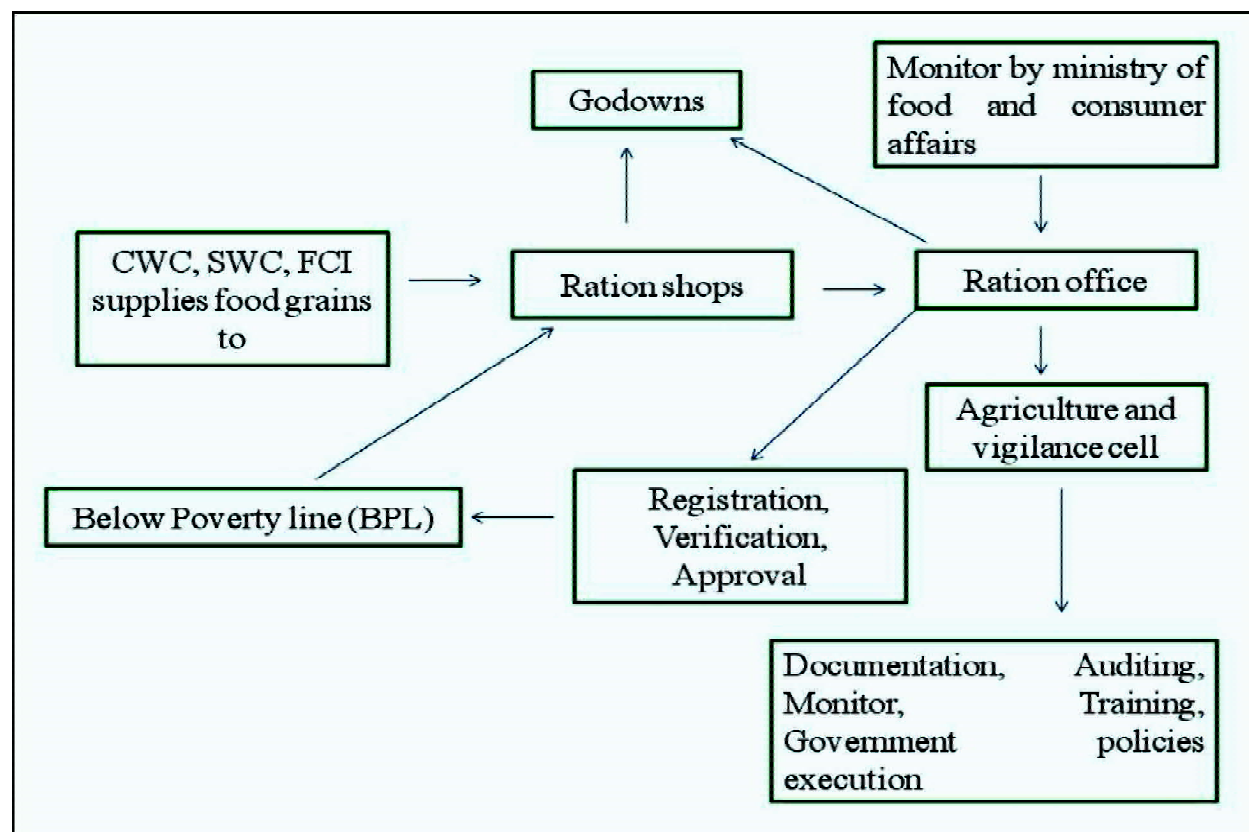


Fig.3: Facilities and Functions of ration office for below poverty line development

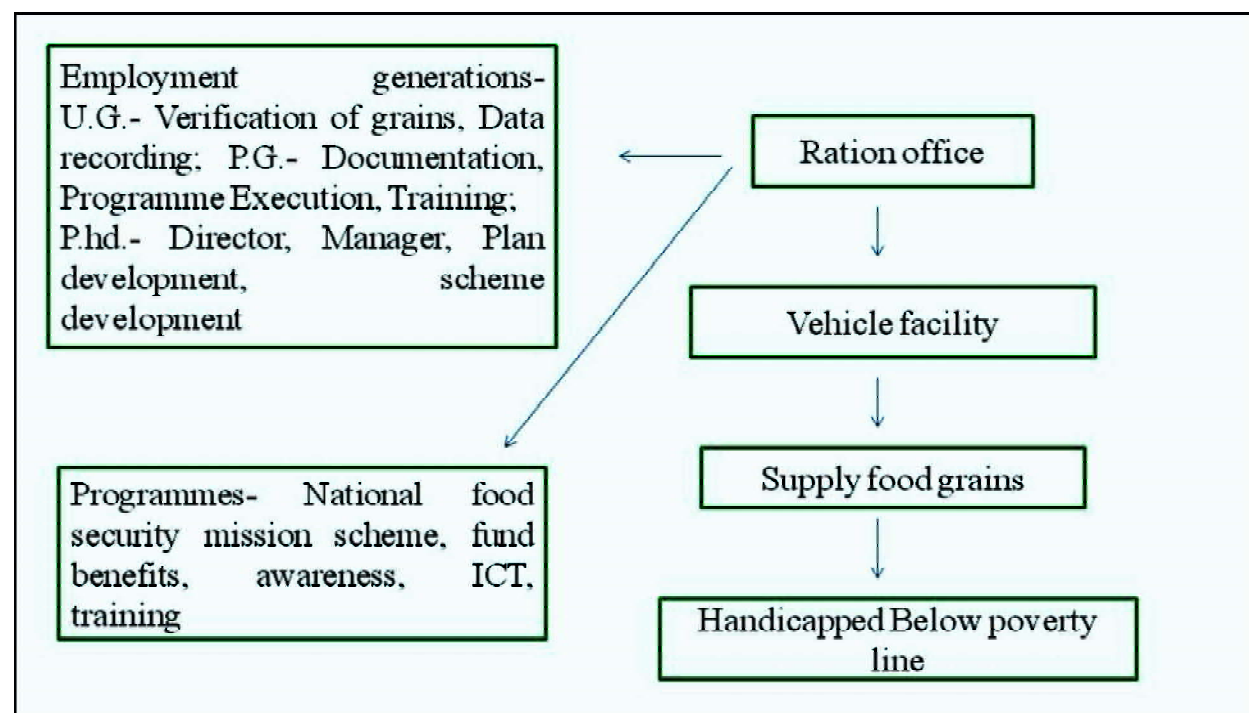


Fig. 4: Additional performance in ration office organizations

technology training to employee and below poverty line people. It will generate employment, mitigate malnutrition, below poverty line, improve standard of living & per capita income, progress rural as well as urban development, provide faith on government policies and conduct sustainable agriculture development Fig.3, Fig.4. The installation of ICT system of interface smart card reader (RFID Based) to the microcontroller and PC hyper-terminal via USB and UART paper monitors the diversion and leakage in the food grain supply chain and combat against corruption (Shubham *et al.*, 2015). The involvement of digital ration card distribution, allocation to Fair Price Shops via computers, Utilization of Global Positioning System (GPS) Technology, monitoring using SMS reforms the administration and system in the Fair Price Shops (Aaditya *et al.*, 2016).

CONCLUSION

The reformation of ration shop improves the organizational setup, policy and administration in the ration shop. The installation of Computer Based System maintains and monitors the record and risk management of the Below Poverty Line people. The reformation will mitigate leakage and Malpractices in the shop. The reformation will provide relevant cooperation to the disabled persons generate and create employment and mobilization in the society.

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