ROLE OF ANTYODYA YOJNA IN EMPOWERING URBAN POOR WOMEN OF CHATTISGARH

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Our government is for the poor. We have undertaken a wide range of initiatives to ensure all round and inclusive development. The opening of these doors of progress and opportunity for the poor will make them the driving force in the journey of transforming India:
PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI

Abstract: The public distribution system (PDS) evolved as a system of management of scarcity and for distribution of food grains at affordable prices, PDS has become an important part of Government’s policy for management of food economy in the country. PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to make available the entire requirement of many of the commodities distributed under it to a household or a section of the poor and the State Governments. The Central government, through FCI, has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains to the State Governments. The operational responsibility including allocation within State, identification of families below the poverty line, issue of Ration Cards and supervision of the functioning of FPS, rest with the State Governments.

This paper tries to study the effect of Food Security Act of Chhattisgarh on urban poor population with special reference to women empowerment. The Exploratory Research Method is used to analyze the effect. Sample size of 83 families availing antyodaya anna yojna was used for the study and structured interview was conducted to collect the responses of the respondents.

Keywords: Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Public Distribution System, Purchasing Power, BPL price, Food Security.

I. INTRODUCTION

FIRST EXPANSION OF AAY
The AAY Scheme has been expanded in 2003-2004 by adding another 50 lakh BPL households headed by widows or terminally ill persons or disabled persons or persons aged 60 years or more with no assured means of subsistence or societal support. With this increase, 1.5 crore (i.e.23% BPL) families have been covered under the AAY.

SECOND EXPANSION OF AAY
As announced in the Union Budget 2004-05, AAY has been further expanded by another 50 lakh BPL families by including, inter alia, all households at the risk of hunger. Orders to this effect have been issued on 3rd August 2004.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is renamed as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY-NULM) and in Hindi as - Rashtriya Shahri Aajeevika Mission. It is with an aim to uplift the urban poor folks by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development. To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in
their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level. The mission would also aim to providing the shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. The scheme also address the livelihood concern of the urban street vendors by facilitating with suitable space, institutional credit, and social security and skills to the urban street vendor for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Keeping in view the objective of Make in India, Skill Development is essential for socio economic betterment. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA). Government of India has provisioned Rs.500 crore for the scheme. The scheme is integration of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

II. COMPONENT OF DAY-NULM
The scheme has two component one for urban India and other for rural India.
- The Urban component named as Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- The rural component named as Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana will be implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

III. MAIN HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SCHEME
- Employment through Skill Training and Placement - An expenditure of Rs.15,000 per person is allowed on training of urban poor which is Rs.18,000 in North-East and J&K. Moreover, Training urban poor to meet the enormous demand from urban citizens by imparting market-oriented skills through City Livelihood Centers.
- Ration cards in the name of eldest woman of the family.
- Social Mobilization and Institution Development - It will be done through formation of Self-Help Groups (SHG) for training members and hand holding, an initial support of 10,000 is given for each group. Assistance of Rs.50,000 is provided to Registered Area Level Federations.
- Subsidy to urban poor - An interest subsidy of 5%-7% for setting up individual micro-enterprises with a loan of up to 2 lakh and for group enterprises with a loan limit of up to Rs.10 lakhs.
- Shelters for urban homeless - Cost of construction of shelters for urban homeless is fully funded under the Scheme.
- Other means - Development of vendor markets and also the promotion of skills for the vendors through setting up infrastructure and special projects for the rag picker and differently abled etc.

IV. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY
1. To study the economic and social status of urban poor women.
2. To study the effectiveness of PDS of Chhattisgarh in developing awareness among poor urban women of Chhattisgarh in Raipur City.

FINDINGS
- Ownership and productive involvement of the urban poor and their institutions in all processes
- Transparency in programme design and implementation, including institution building and capacity strengthening
- Accountability of government functionaries and the community
- Partnerships with industry and other stakeholders
- Community self-reliance, self-dependence, self-help and mutual-help
V. MONITORING OF THE SCHEME
The Ministry had developed an online web based Management Information System (MIS) for the purpose of monitoring real time and regular progress of the scheme. MIS was launched on 20 January 2015. MIS also enables stakeholders such as training providers, certification agencies, banks, resource organizations to feed required information directly which can be accessed by urban local bodies, States and Ministry of HUPA for monitoring and other purposes and to track the progress. Moreover, for effective monitoring of the implementation of the scheme DAY-NULM Directorate regularly conduct review meetings and video conferences with the State/UTs.

- The core belief of National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is that the poor are entrepreneurial and have innate desire to come out of poverty. The challenge is to unleash their capabilities to generate meaningful and sustainable livelihoods.
- NULM believes that any livelihood promotion programme can be scaled up in a time bound manner only if driven by the poor and their institutions. Such strong institutional platforms support the poor in building up their own human, social, financial, and other assets. This in turn, enables them access to rights, entitlements, opportunities and services from the public and private sectors, while enhancing their solidarity, voice and bargaining power.
- As per the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992, urban poverty alleviation is a legitimate function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULB). Therefore, ULBs would need to undertake a lead role for all issues and programmes concerning the urban poor in cities/towns, including skills and livelihoods.
- NULM would aim at universal coverage of the urban poor for skill development and credit facilities. It will strive for skills training of the urban poor for market-based jobs and self-employment, facilitating easy access to credit.
- Street vendors constitute an important segment of the urban population. Street vending provides a source of self-employment, and thus acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation without major Government intervention. They have a prominent place in the urban supply chain and an integral part of the economic growth process within urban areas. NULM would aim at facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities. Accordingly, NULM would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.
- NULM would place a very high emphasis on convergence with schemes/programmes of the relevant line Ministries/Departments and programmes of state governments dealing with skills, livelihoods, entrepreneurship development, health, education, social assistance, etc. An alliance strategy will be sought with all concerned departments to promote skills training of rural-urban migrants as a bridge the gap between the livelihoods of the rural and urban poor.
- NULM would aim at partnership with the private and civil society in providing shelters, skill training, and also in facilitating technological, marketing and hand holding support for the urban poor entrepreneurs who want to be self-employed and set up their own small businesses or manufacturing units.

VI. ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA SCHEME KEY FEATURES
The Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme has launched in 2000 for the poorest people of the society. The scheme had launched by the NDA government. The poorest people can get rice and wheat on monthly basis at the rate of Rs. 2 and 3. They will be able to get 35 Kg rice per head at this low rate through public distribution system.
The government will issue a special ration card for this particular scheme. The ration card will be given to the eligible people who will be registered under this scheme. The ration card will be of a different colour than the normal ration card. Under this scheme, 1 crore people will get the facility. After 2003 and ’04 the number of people has extended to another 50 lakh each year. So currently over 2 crore people will be able to get the facility.

**ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA SCHEME OBJECTIVES**

1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme aimed to provide basic food grains to the poorest of poor people.
2. With this scheme NDA government will be able to cover absolute poverty.
3. To give the poorest people a new ration card so that they can get their food grains through PDS.
4. The state government also tries to set the price at Rs. 2 / Rs. 3 per Kg.

**METHODOLOGY**

Exploratory method is used to study the effect and primary data was collected with the help of schedule as most of the respondents were unable to read and write. Secondary data was collected for the Chhattisgarh govt. websites to come to the conclusions

**VII. CONCLUSION**

Public distribution system of Chhattisgarh increased awareness among women as they were declared head of the family on the ration card of their family. Jan Dhan yojna opened their accounts in bank and post office which helped them to learn to operate ATM and also encouraged them to keep personal savings in bank. Aadhar Card linkage This scheme have definitely helped rural areas in Chhattisgarh and specially women as they are able to sustain their livelihood and also are able to inculcate a habit of saving. majority of the rural women who were under the clutches of landlords have started getting better facilities and upliftment. This scheme reflects the commitment of the Government of India to ensure security for all create a hunger free India in the next five years and to reform and improve the distribution system so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. It is for the poor that Antyodya Anna Yojana has been conserved. It is estimated that 5% of people unable to get two square meals a day on a sub stained basis throughout the year. Their purchase is so low that they are not in a position to buy food grains round the year even at BPL rates, 5 crores of people or 1 crore families which constitutes the target group of Antyodya Anna Yojana.

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