

संजय कौल
संयुक्त सचिव
दूरभाष 3382956

संयुक्त सचिव
भारत सरकार
उपभोक्ता मामल, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग
--कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001
JOINT SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110 001

अ0शा0पत्र संख्या: 4(27)/2001-पी.डी.-1

21, दिसम्बर, 2001

प्रिय श्री ²पॉल

कृपया उत्तरांचल में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की अनुमानित आबादी के संबंध में अपने दिनांक 23.11.2001 के अ.शा. पत्र संख्या 570/2001 का अवलोकन करें। इस समय उत्तरांचल को 4.98 लाख गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की अनुमानित आबादी के लिए आबंटन किया जा रहा है, जिसमें से 76,300 परिवार (15.33%) अंत्योदय परिवार हैं। इस प्रकार राज्य में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के शेष परिवारों की संख्या 4.2717 लाख है।

उत्तरांचल राज्य सरकार ने केवल 3.467 लाख गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की पहचान की है। ~~अनुसंधान कि इससे पहले की उत्तरांचल सरकार के गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के अनुरोध पर विचार किया जाए~~ ~~आप 2002 के 4 लाख गरीबी रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की पहचान का कार्य पूरा कर दें~~

✓
1-1-02

संयुक्त सचिव
कृ. उपभोक्ता मामल-संयुक्त सचिव
खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग
नई दिल्ली

आपका,
संजय कौल
(संजय कौल)

श्री विजेन्द्र पॉल,
सचिव,
खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग,
उत्तरांचल सरकार,
देहरादून

सचिव,
खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति
उत्तरांचल शासन,
देहरादून।

Annexure-VI

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(Department of Food and Public Distribution)

ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJNA
Guidelines

OBJECTIVE:

Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the 25th December, 2000. This scheme reflects the commitment of the Government of India to ensure food security for all, create a hunger free India in the next five years and to reform and improve the Public Distribution System so as to serve the **poorest of the poor** in rural and urban areas. It is for the **poorest of poor** that the Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been conceived. It is estimated that 5% of our population are unable to get two square meals a day on a sustained basis through out the year. Their purchasing power is so low that they are not in a position to buy foodgrains round the year even at BPL rates. It is this 5% of our population (5 crores of people or 1 crore families) which constitutes the target group of Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

SCALE AND ISSUE PRICE

Antyodaya Anna Yojana contemplates identification of one crore families out of the number of BPL families who would be provided foodgrains at the rate of 25 Kg. per family per month. The foodgrains will be issued by the Government of India @ Rs.2/- per Kg. for wheat and Rs.3/- per Kg. for rice. The Government of India suggests that in view of abject poverty of this group of beneficiaries, the State Governments may ensure that the end retail price is retained at Rs. 2/- per kg. for wheat and Rs. 3 per Kg. for rice.

IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES

The most crucial element for ensuring the success of Antyodaya Anna Yojana is the correct identification of Antyodaya families. It is estimated that there are 6.52 crore families below poverty line in the country as on 1.3.2000. These families are being provided foodgrains under the TPDS at BPL rates. One crore Antyodaya families would constitute about 15.33% of the BPL families in the country. The identification of these families will have to be carried out by the State Governments/UT Administrations, **from amongst the number of BPL families within the state**. The number of Antyodaya families for each State and UT has been worked out and is at Annexure.

- The following steps are suggested for identification of Antyodaya families :
- (a) The number of Antyodaya families has been indicated for each State/UT. The States/UTs may, in turn, distribute this number among the various districts, keeping in view

- the incidence of poverty and backwardness etc. for which primary data would be available with the States/UTs from various sources.
- (b) Similarly, in the districts the number of Antyodaya families can again be distributed among various Panchayats and the municipal areas.
 - (c) District Collectors may then start the process of identification after giving it wide publicity. This work may be taken up as a campaign so that people are aware of the process and procedure adopted for identification of beneficiaries under the scheme.
 - (d) District Collectors may press into service all district level officers working with them for supervising the process of identification in various Development Blocks.
 - (e) At the Block level, each Panchayat may be assigned to an Officer of Revenue, Development or some other Department who should be held accountable for proper identification of beneficiaries.
 - (f) In each Panchayat, in the first phase, a tentative list of the poorest of the poor may be drawn up keeping in view the overall number of the families allotted to the Panchayat.
 - (g) The State Government/UT Administration may devise a suitable form for identifying the beneficiary families under the scheme. The data contained in the form should be verified by the Officer nominated for this purpose. The Officer verifying should be held accountable for the verification.
 - (h) Once the tentative list for a Panchayat is ready, in the second phase, a meeting of the Gram Sabha may be held. This meeting should be attended by the officer who has been assigned the particular Panchayat. The officer should ensure that the meeting of Gram Sabha is held when there is a quorum.
 - (i) The tentative list may be read-out in the meeting of the Gram Sabha and the Sabha may finalise the list of beneficiaries and arrange the names in the order of priority with the family mentioned at Sl.No.1 as the most deserving.
 - (j) Once the list is approved by the Gram Sabha, it may be consolidated at the Block level and then at the District level.
 - (k) In the case of urban areas, the State Governments/UT Administrations may undertake a similar exercise by involving the urban Local Bodies. The Pr

Identification may be done Ward-wise by the Chief Executive of the Urban Local Body with the help of the officers/officials working under him. The preliminary list of beneficiaries may be given wide publicity and also displayed at the Ward Level inviting objections. After going through this process, the consolidated list for the Urban Local Body may be placed before the House of the Urban Local Body and its approval obtained.

(i) In cases where elected bodies in rural/urban areas are not in position, the State Government/UT Administration may evolve a suitable mechanism for identification of beneficiaries in an impartial and objective manner.

ISSUE OF RATION CARDS

After the identification of Antyodaya families, distinctive ration cards to be known as "Antyodaya Ration Card" should be issued to the Antyodaya families by the designated authority. The ration card should have the necessary details about the Antyodaya family, scale of ration etc.

ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Once these ration cards are issued, the allocation of foodgrains will be made by the Government of India to the State Governments/UT Administrations for distribution to the Antyodaya families through Fair Price Shops.

The Government of India expects that the State Governments/UT Administrations will be able to complete the identification of beneficiaries within a period of two months. In case a State Government/UT Administration completes the process earlier, the Government of India will allocate foodgrains in favour of that State Government / UT Administration earlier.

Correct and honest identification of Antyodaya families will be the key to the success of Antyodaya Anna Yojna. It should, therefore, be the endeavour of the State Government/UT Administration that only the deserving and the needy are identified and they get the benefits of Antyodaya Anna Yojna. The Antyodaya families list should reflect the poorest of the poor in the district.

The Government of India will link the allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs to the receipt of utilization certificates from them to the effect that the foodgrains have actually reached the Antyodaya families.

STATEWISE NUMBER OF POOREST OF THE POOR FAMILIES

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population Projected as on 1.3.2000 (In lakhs)	Average size of Households as per 1991 Census	Percentage of BPL Population in the State	Total No. of BPL Households in the State (In lakhs)	Poorest of the Poor Households in the State (15.33% of BPL Households) (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	754.66	4.77	25.68	40.63	6.228
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11.92	4.93	40.86	0.99	0.151
3	Assam	261.96	5.83	40.86	18.36	2.815
4	Bihar	731.11	6.16	54.96	65.23	10.000
5	Chattisgarh	249.25	6.16	42.52	18.75	2.874
6	Delhi	139.64	5.65	14.69	4.09	0.626
7	Goa	15.95	5.02	14.92	0.48	0.073
8	Gujarat	482.52	4.99	24.21	21.20	3.250
9	Haryana	198.31	5.51	25.05	7.89	1.209
10	Himachal Pradesh	67.11	5.34	40.86	5.14	0.787
11	Jammu & Kashmir	99.45	5.52	40.86	7.36	1.129
12	Jharkhand	268.31	6.16	54.96	23.94	3.665
13	Karnataka	520.91	5.52	33.16	31.29	4.797
14	Kerala	322.62	5.52	25.43	15.54	2.382
15	Madhya Pradesh	548.22	5.28	42.52	41.25	6.324
16	Maharashtra	911.15	5.65	36.86	65.34	10.017
17	Manipur	25.18	5.14	40.86	1.66	0.255
18	Meghalaya	24.34	6.19	40.86	1.83	0.281
19	Mizoram	9.52	5.42	40.86	0.68	0.105
20	Nagaland	16.84	5.70	40.86	1.24	0.189
21	Orissa	358.57	5.57	40.86	32.98	5.055
22	Punjab	235.36	5.28	48.56	4.68	0.717
23	Rajasthan	535.59	5.92	11.77	24.31	3.726
24	Sikkim	617.74	6.04	27.41	0.43	0.067
25	Tamilnadu	37.82	5.33	41.43	48.63	7.455
26	Tripura	75.84	4.45	35.03	2.95	0.452
27	Uttaranchal	1626.04	5.24	40.86	4.98	0.763
28	Uttar Pradesh	790.06	6.22	40.85	106.79	16.371
29	West Bengal	3.86	5.44	35.66	51.79	7.939
30	Andaman & Nicobar	8.88	4.75	34.47	0.28	0.043
31	Chandigarh	1.90	4.38	11.35	0.23	0.035
32	D&N Havell	1.40	5.28	50.84	0.18	0.028
33	Daman & Diu	0.71	5.30	15.80	0.04	0.006
34	Lakshdweep	11.11	6.23	25.04	0.03	0.004
35	Pondicherry		4.97	37.40	0.84	0.128
TOTAL		9969.44			36.15	652.04

Pop 75,84,000 = 12,19,292.6⁽⁴⁾ BPL Families
 Family 6.22
 40.85% of this is 4,98,000 (Target including Andhyoday)

STATUS OF ANNAPURNA SCHEME DURING 2001-02
(As on 7-1- -2002)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Target (Nos.)	No. of Benf. Identified	No. of Benf. Covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	116892		
2	Bihar	158849		
3	Chhattisgarh	26871		
4	Goa	753		
5	Gujarat*			
6	Haryana*	6373		
7	Himachal Pradesh	8547		
8	J & K	45947		
9	Jharkhand			
10	Karnataka*	37618		
11	Kerala			
12	Madhya Pradesh*			
13	Maharashtra	14853		
14	Orissa	54194		
15	Punjab*			
16	Rajasthan	105293		
17	Tamilnadu	71974		
18	Uttar Pradesh	350001		
19	Uttaranchal	10624		
20	West Bengal	80020		
21	A&N Islands	468		
22	Chandigarh	438		
23	D&N Havell	318		
24	Daman & Diu	67		
25	NCT Delhi	8915		
26	Lakshadweep	50		
27	Pondicherry	1321		
	Sub-Total		1233914	

North Eastern States			
28	Arunachal Pradesh	4761	
29	Assam	68927	
30	Manipur	8590	
31	Meghalaya	9263	
32	Mizoram	2587	
33	Nagaland	6727	
34	Sikkim	2484	
35	Tripura	14851	
	Sub-Total	118191	
	Total		1352105

Not implementing the scheme.