

**Report
of the
Household Survey
For the
Evaluation of Implementation of
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY)
Under AAY and PHH
Categories of National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013
in
Tripura.**

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Department of Food and Public Distribution,
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public
Distribution,
Government of India,
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi- 110111**

**Monitoring Institute:
Tripura University
Suryamaninagar, West Tripura,
Tripura
*799022***

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. The Pradhan Mantri Garib Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is one of the crucial development schemes for AAY and PHH categories of households. It is an indispensable scheme for food security in India during the pandemic COVID-19. The scheme is launched on 26th March, 2020. The Honourable Prime Minister of India announced the programme. The Department of Food and Public Distribution under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India is operating the program.

1.2. The principal objective of the scheme is to feed the poorest citizens of India. The scheme provides food grains especially rice, wheat etc. through public distribution system. The food grains distribution varied from region to region. According to the PMGKAY scheme, each citizen entitled to 5 kg. of rice or wheat as per regional dietary preferences and 1 kg. of dal to each family holding a ration card. Other food grains are also distributed on the basis of availability. The scale of this welfare scheme makes it the largest food security program in the world.

1.3. The scheme initially launched for three months from April to June, 2020. However, it was further extended to November 2020 due to the severe COVID-19 pandemic situation. A large proportions of citizens especially the categories of AAY and PHH are benefited by this scheme. This will ensure no one sleeps hungry in the country.

1.4. The performance of the scheme varies from state to state. The local government is volunteering the proper distribution of food grains and other essential food components. The proper selection of the household improves the success of the scheme.

1.5. The present report focusses the success of the scheme in the state of Tripura. A household survey was conducted in the second week of March 2021. The categories of AAY and PHH households were selected purposively. The present report is also a part of the “Report of the

Household Survey for the Concurrent Evaluation of Implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 from 2020-23 (Phase – II) in Tripura”. The sampling framework is explained in chapter 2 and the survey report is presented in chapter 3. Chapter 4 concludes the report as well as the relevance of the scheme in Tripura during the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

1.6. Out of the eight states in North-East Region of India, Tripura is a tiny and isolated state of India. As per Census Report 2011 nearly 83 per cent of total population is characterized as rural. More than fifty percent of population depends on agriculture and allied activities. The economy is characterized by high poverty ratio, low per capita income, low capital formation, inadequate transport facility. The other features of the state are the forest and mineral resources are not properly used, a limited scope of industrialization, and obviously the problem of unemployment. All these lead to the slow growth rate of the state economy and the basic feature of underdevelopment the incidence of poverty is persisted in the state.

Most of the populations are living in the rural area in abject poverty. They belong to rural artisans, hawkers, non-agricultural worker, female headed households, agricultural laborer, marginal and small farmers.

However, the unforeseen national lockdown due to COVID-19 disorders the existing track of development in the state. Unfortunately, the pandemic COVID-19 extremely shocked the entire society especially on health, the most indispensable resource of production and services. Our basic axiom ‘health is wealth’ of production is devastating all over the world. The major industries customized their schedule practices to protect the community health. Consequently, the economy goes slowdown and expects to be the biggest crisis in the twenty-first century across world.

The key agenda of development programs in the country is then emphasized to the most crucial sector of health services exclusively to fight COVID-19 pandemic. Along with other development programs remains indispensable plan for the people.

The PMGKAY scheme is one of the key program in the unavoidable circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic. The importance of the scheme is evaluated from the responses of the households in chapter 3.

Chapter 2

Sample Design

2.1. Introduction: This chapter carries out the sample design following the guidelines of the department. The department categorized all States/UTs into four categories on the basis of the population size (Census 2011). Since the population size of the state Tripura is less than one crore, the state is incorporated in the fourth category and allowed to cover one district for the concurrent evaluation report. A multi-stage sampling technique is applied to select the households for the whole state. The study uses a stratified random sampling procedure for the selection of both NFSA and non-NFSA households and fair price shops (FPS) dealers.

2.2. Stage I – Selection of District: The state Tripura is sub-divided into eight districts as below (Figure 1). One of the eight districts is purposively selected on the basis of the socio-economic and administrative structure of local government in the state. Among all of the districts, the West Tripura district is a special district as per socio-economic structure viz., rural – urban division and administrative structure of the local government viz., Municipal Corporation, Panchayati Raj Institution, Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) etc. Accordingly, the West Tripura district is selected for the concrete evaluation of the project.

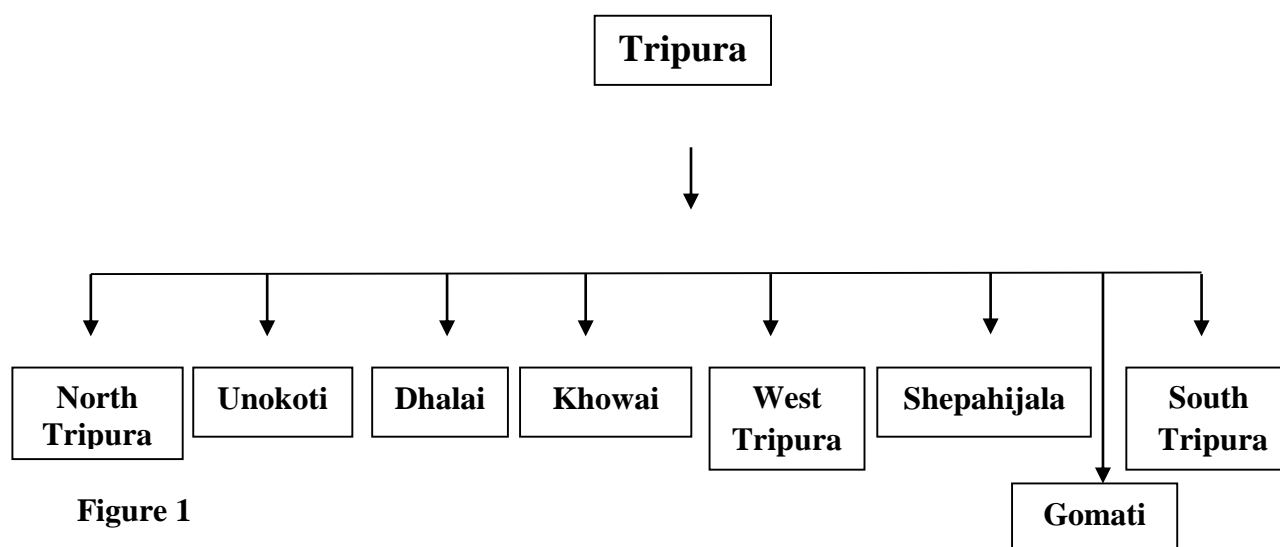


Figure 1

2.3. Stage II – Selection of FPS dealers: At this stage, the district is stratified into two regions – rural and urban. Urban area, again, sub-divided into Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council. Rural region, again, sub-divided into TTAADC and non-TTAADC. The rural area covers large area in the district. The study selected one FPS in Municipal Corporation, one FPS in municipal council and three FPS in rural area. Among three FPS in rural area, one FPS is selected from TTAADC and two FPS from non-TTAADC. So, the study conducts sample survey across the four regions Municipal Corporation, municipal council, TTAADC and non-TTAADC. Eighty samples to be used for the complete report. The sample size decomposed into NFSA households (50), non-NFSA households (25) and Fair Price Shop (FPS) dealers (5). A proportionate stratification is used to select five FPS. The district holds 470 FPS dealers. The all FPS again categorized into urban, TTAADC and non-TTAADC. As per the number of FPS dealers, 2 FPS dealers are selected from urban region, 1 from TTAADC and 2 from non-TTAADC. Using the random sampling method, the households to be selected from each selected FPS dealers.

2.4. Stage III – Selection of Households: This the final stage of household selection. 75 NFSA and non-NFSA households to be surveyed from each selected FPS dealers.

Chapter 3

Empirical Facts

3.1. Introduction: The chapter presents the performance of PM-GKAY scheme in Tripura. The performance of the scheme is expected from the responses of either head or any member of the household. Consequently, the chapter summarises the responses of household survey especially the categories of AAY and PHH households.

Table 1: Categories of AAY and PHH households in Tripura upto 31st March, 2021.

Districts/State	AAY households	PHH Households	Total
North Tripura	11647	49344	60991
Unokoti	7250	36138	43388
Dhalai	16891	54576	71467
Khowai	11285	43435	54720
West Tripura	15470	125991	141461
Shepahijala	13231	63840	77071
Gomati	17251	58302	75553
South Tripura	15617	54229	69846
Tripura	108642	485855	594497

Source: Food Civil Supplies & C A Department, Govt. of Tripura.

3.2. Urban Area: The basic features of the urban area in the state are inadequate shelter of households, shortage of safe drinking water, lack of street lighting limited scope of sanitation, drainage and disposal of solid wastes, high poverty ratio and high unemployment. The process of urbanisation started with “The Tripura Municipal Act 1994”. At present, 20 Urban Local Bodies are functioning in the state.

3.3. Urban Area – Municipal Corporation Area:

Agartala Municipal Corporation is the only Municipal Corporation in Tripura. The total number of wards of Corporation increased from 35 to 49. It covers an area of 76.504 sq. km. The population in the Corporation area is about 4, 38,408 as on 2011 Census. The state government efficiently distributes the food grains and other rationing commodities in the Corporation area. The following tables represent the performances of PMGKY in the Municipal Corporation.

Table 2: Number of Households receive ration under PMGKY, between April – November 2020 in Agartala

Type of Households	Number	Responses		Number of months not receiving ration
		Yes	No	
AAY	2	2	0	0
PHH	8	8	0	0
Total	10	10	0	0

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 3: Quantity of food grains /commodities under PMGKY in Agartala

Type of Households	Total Family Members	Rice (in kg.)
AAY1	4	20
AAY2	5	25
PHH1	6	30
PHH2	4	20
PHH3	5	25
PHH4	8	40
PHH5	4	20
PHH6	5	25
PHH7	12	60
PHH8	4	20

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 4: The method of receiving the ration during the lockdown in Agartala.

Type of methods	Responses of Households	
	AAY	PHH
Through Aadhaar and Finger scan authentication at the dealer location	2	8
Without Aadhaar and Finger scan at the dealer location	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Total	2	8

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

3.4. Urban Area – Municipal Council Area

Planning for economic and social development is one of the functions of the Municipal Council in the state. Presently, thirteen Municipal councils viz., Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Ambassa, Khowai, Teliamura, Mohanpur, Bishalgarh, Melagarh, Udaipur, Ranirbazar, Santirbazar,

Kumarghat and Belonia are functioning at the local level in the state. The sample district West Tripura holds two municipal councils Mohanpur and Ranirbazar. Mohanpur is selected for the study. The following tables represent the performances of PMGKY in the Municipal Council, Mohanpur.

Table 5: Number of Households receive ration under PMGKY, between April–November 2020, Mohanpur

Type of Households	Number	Responses		Number of months not receiving ration
		Yes	No	
AAY	2	2	0	0
PHH	8	8	0	0
Total	10	10	0	0

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 6: Quantity of food grains /commodities under PMGKY in Mohanpur

Type of Households	Total Family Members	Rice (in kg.)
AAY1	4	20
AAY2	5	25
PHH1	4	20
PHH2	5	25
PHH3	3	15
PHH4	4	20
PHH5	4	20
PHH6	5	25
PHH7	4	20
PHH8	4	20

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 7: The method of receiving the ration during the lockdown in Mohanpur.

Type of methods	Responses of Households	
	AAY	PHH
Through Aadhaar and Finger scan authentication at the dealer location	2	8
Without Aadhaar and Finger scan at the dealer location	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Total	2	8

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

3.5. Rural Area

Tripura primarily is an agrarian state. A large proportion of population (84.70%) lives in rural area. Agriculture and allied activities is the primary occupation of population (42%). The rural economy of the state is characterized as low per capita income, high rate of poverty, problem of high unemployment, low capital formation in agriculture, inadequate infrastructure development. In contrast to the economic profile, the geographical profile of the state is predominantly a hilly region. Consequently, the entire rural area is categorised into (a) Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council (known as TTAADC) and (b) for the remaining part of the rural area of the state (known as non-TTAADC). The state government decentralised the local government for the development of each rural area. The TTAADC looks into the development of hilly region of rural area and the Department of State Rural Development (SRD) that of remaining parts of rural area. The SRD, again, decentralised into district rural development agency in each district. The SRD implements the various schemes of development for rural area. The performance of scheme the PM-GKY is investigated in both region. The following sections represent the performance of the scheme in the rural area.

3.5.a. Rural Panchayat: Non-TTAADC Area

The Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department efficiently distributed the basic needs through various channels. The study selected two FPS from Non-TTAADC Area and surveyed the households under each FPS. The two fair price shops are adjacent to the Agartala Municipal Corporation. The following tables contain the responses of the households of each FPS.

3.5.a.(i) Rural Panchayat: Non-TTAADC Area: Charipara Panchayat

Form the sample study it is observed that each household received the ration under PMGKY during the period from April 2020 to November 2020 in the area of Charipara Panchayat under the FPS Charipara 2 (Table 8).

Table 8: Households' responses to receive ration under PMGKY, between April–November 2020 in Charipara Panchayat.

Type of Households	Number of Households	Responses		Number of months not receiving ration
		Yes	No	
AAY	2	2	0	0
PHH	8	8	0	0
Total	10	10	0	0

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

The following table 9 carries out the total amount of entitled food grains and/or commodities of each household. The study found the allocation of food grains for the each member fully distributed to the respective members of the household in the area.

Table 9: Quantity of food grains /commodities under PMGKY in Charipara Panchayat.

Type of Households	Total Family Members	Rice (in kg.)
AAY1	5	25
AAY2	7	35
PHH1	4	20
PHH2	8	40
PHH3	2	10
PHH4	4	20
PHH5	2	10
PHH6	4	20
PHH7	3	15
PHH8	5	25

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 10 represents the responses of households of the method of receiving the entitled ration under scheme. The department provided different options to receive the food grains. The study observed that each household received their entitled food grains through aadhaar and finger scan authentication at the dealer location.

Table 10: The method of receiving the ration during the lockdown in Charipara Panchayat.

Type of methods	Responses of Households	
	AAY	PHH
Through Aadhaar and Finger scan authentication at the dealer location	2	8
Without Aadhaar and Finger scan at the dealer location	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Total	2	8

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

3.5.a.(ii) Rural Panchayat: Non-TTAADC Area: Kamalghat Panchayat

Kamalghat Panchayat area is another rural area under the Mohanpur Sub-division. The socio-economic condition of the area is different from the socio-economic condition of Charipara Panchayat area. But, the study observed the same facts as in the Charipara Panchayat area on the responses of receiving ration under PMGKY, precise distribution of the entitled ration among the members of the cards and the method of receiving the ration (tables 11, 12 and 13).

Table 11: Households' responses to receive ration under PMGKY, between April–November 2020 in Kamalghat Panchayat.

Type of Households	Number	Responses		Number of months not receiving ration
		Yes	No	
AAY	2	2	0	0
PHH	8	8	0	0
Total	10	10	0	0

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 12: Quantity of food grains /commodities under PMGKY in Kamalghat Panchayat.

Type of Households	Total Family Members	Rice (in kg.)
AAY1	5	25
AAY2	5	25
PHH1	3	15
PHH2	3	15
PHH3	3	15
PHH4	6	30
PHH5	5	25
PHH6	5	25
PHH7	1	5

PHH8	6	30
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Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 13: The method of receiving the ration during the lockdown in Kamalghat Panchayat.

Type of methods	Responses of Households	
	AAY	PHH
Through Aadhaar and Finger scan authentication at the dealer location	2	8
Without Aadhaar and Finger scan at the dealer location	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Total	2	8

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

3.5.b. Rural Panchayat: TTAADCA Area

The TTAADC area is a hill region in the state. The socio-economic features in the area has led to low quality of standard of life. The basic features of the area are the low density of population, inadequate system of communication etc. These obstacles might be lead to improper distribution of food grains and other facility of sustainable life. But, the government imposed the all restrictions as in the Non-TTAADC area for the distribution of food grains under the scheme PMKGY. The study observed the same facts as in the Non-TTAADC area in the distribution of food grains under scheme. The following tables 14, 15 and 16 represent the various responses of the households to receive food grains.

Table 14: Households' responses to receive ration under PMGKY, between April–November 2020 in TTAADC

Type of Households	Number	Responses		Number of months not receiving ration
		Yes	No	
AAY	2	2	0	0
PHH	8	8	0	0
Total	10	10	0	0

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 15: Quantity of food grains /commodities under PMGKY in TTAADC

Type of Households	Total Family Members	Rice (in kg.)
AAY1	2	10
AAY2	5	25
PHH1	3	15
PHH2	3	15
PHH3	2	10
PHH4	5	25
PHH5	4	20
PHH6	2	10
PHH7	2	10
PHH8	4	20

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Table 16: The method of receiving the ration during the lockdown in TTAADC.

Type of methods	Responses of Households	
	AAY	PHH
Through Aadhaar and Finger scan authentication at the dealer location	2	8
Without Aadhaar and Finger scan at the dealer location	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Home delivery through Aadhaar and Finger scan	0	0
Total	2	8

Sources: Household Survey, March 2021.

Chapter 4 Conclusion

The report briefly clarified the performance of the PMGKY in Tripura using the sample study. The study observed that the food grains distributed following government rules and regulations. Each member of the ration card benefitted under the scheme. The sample households absolutely responded to the surveyor. The FPS dealer efficiently distributed the food-grains following the guidelines of the Government. Finally, the scheme helped to the poor people during the Covid-19 pandemic situation.