

अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना :-

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 2 रू0 प्रति किलो की दर से 14 किलो गेहूँ एवं 3 रू0 प्रति किलो की दर से 21 किलो चावल कुल 35 किलो खाद्यान्न प्रति परिवार प्रति माह उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ।

भारत सरकार से अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना के अन्तर्गत सभी विस्तार सहित कुल 25,01,000 गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले अत्यन्त गरीब परिवारों को आच्छादित करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त है, तदनुसार गरीबों में अति गरीब के सिद्धान्त पर प्राप्त लक्ष्य के अनुसार 25,01,000 परिवारों का चयन किया गया है । इस योजना में भारत सरकार से 25,01,000 परिवारों के लिए आवंटन प्राप्त हो रहा है । वर्तमान में चयनित 25,01,000 प्रत्येक परिवारों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है ।

अन्त्योदय अन्न योजना के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न के हथालन, परिवहन, मार्जीन मनी, जन वितरण प्रणाली दुकानदारों का कमीशन इत्यादि का वहन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

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No. 6(9)/2000-PD.I(Pt.)
Government of India

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Department of Food and Public Distribution

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
January 6, 2001

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Guidelines for implementation of Antyodaya Anna Yojna

The undersigned is directed to refer to the D.O. letter dated 25 December, 2000 from Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution addressed to the Chief Ministers / Lt. Governors / Administrators of all States / UTs regarding launching of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* for providing 25 kg of foodgrains per month at highly subsidised prices to the poorest of the poor families.

Identifications of Antyodaya families is the crucial task which has to be completed by the State Governments/UT Administrations within a period of two months. The identification has to proceed from the bottom upwards so that the poorest family in the village / habitation receives the highest priority in the order of identification for selection.

Guidelines for identification of Antyodaya families are enclosed. The task of identification of Antyodaya families may be taken up as a campaign and its completion intimated to this Ministry.

Allocation of foodgrains at highly subsidised rates will be made immediately thereafter.

S.C. Brahma
6.1.2001
(S.C. Brahma)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

The Secretary (Shri S.K. Choudhary),
Secretary (Food & Civil Supplies),
Government of Bihar,
Main Secretariat,
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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 quorum.
- (i) The tentative list may be read-out in the meeting of the Gram Sabha and the Gram 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 and then at the District level.
- (k) In the case of urban areas, the State Governments/UT Administrations may also undertake a similar exercise by involving the urban Local Bodies. The Preliminary 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 Admn. 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.