

# **Right to Food Campaign Interim Status Report**

## **JESA GUJARAT**

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### The Research Team

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## **1. Introduction**

The World Food Summit 1996 states “Food Security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. The concept of Food Security is not a new one to India, for it is already enshrined in the Constitution of India in a number of Articles. In fact, the Public Distribution System (PDS) has remained a major instrument to execute the economic policy of Government of India to protect the poor. However, there are always gaps between policy and execution, intent and action. Governments do not always act in the interest of the poor. The ‘Right to Food’ programme highlights this fact.

It was said, way back in 1970s, 'There is no true food security, no matter how much is produced, if the food producing resources are controlled by a small minority and used only to profit them. In such a system the greater profit will always be found in catering to those who can pay the most - not the hungry' (Lappe and Collins, 1977:119). This holds true even today.

This interim status report enquires into the working of ‘Right to Food’ (RTF) in certain regions of Gujarat, where JESA group is actively involved in trying to improve the quality of life of people, and attempts to gauge the impact of JESA campaign on RTF.

After this brief introduction in Section 1, this interim status report of the campaign glances at the background to RTF in India in section 2. Section 3 presents some features and changes in Public Distribution System. JESA Gujarat effort in the realisation of RTF is spelt out in Section 4. In an attempt to capture the impact of JESA campaign, Section 5 focuses on the RTF status and JESA contribution through a preliminary analysis, before section 6 concludes this interim report.

## **2. Background to RTF in India:**

In April 2001, People’s Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) filed a writ petition on Right to Food in the Supreme Court. This public interest litigation drew the attention of the court to the fact that while the country’s food stocks had reached unprecedented levels, hunger in drought-affected areas intensified. Initially, the case was brought against the Government of India, the Food Cooperation of India, and six state Governments, in the context of inadequate drought relief. Subsequently, the case was extended to address larger issues of widespread chronic hunger and malnutrition, and the list of ‘respondents’ enveloped all the state governments (HRLN, 2005:viii). The basic argument of this ‘Right to Food Case’ was that food is essential for survival; the Right to Food (RTF) is an implication of the fundamental Right to Life enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Moreover, RTF is closely associated with the issue of gender equality, and is thus incorporated into the Convention against all forms of discrimination against women, popularly known as CEDAW, 1979. It was pointed out that in Part III, Article 12 states “State Parties shall ensure to women adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation” (HRLN, 2005:5).

The petition by PUCL argued that in spite of the constitutionally provided Right and the availability of enormous amount of food-grains in government storage, people in general, and women and children in particular, go hungry in India. Recognising the seriousness of the issue, the Supreme Court, in a significant interim order dated 28 November 2001, issued directions pertaining to 8 food-related schemes sponsored by the central government. In effect, the Supreme Court converted the benefits of these schemes into legal entitlements. In addition, the court also gave directions pertaining

to other schemes, such as Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), which is now merged with the NREGA.

### **3. Public Distribution System in India**

The history behind introduction of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India is rooted in famines and food scarcities during the entire period of British colonial rule. The first reported famine was in 1770, in Bengal, killing nearly ten million people, and between 1860 and 1910, there were twenty major famines and scarcities.

The existence of PDS as a social safety net can be appreciated. However, aggregate availability of food-grains per se is not enough to ensure the ability to acquire food-grains. Production does not automatically guarantee consumption. The mere presence of food in the economy, or in the market, does not entitle a person to consume it (Dreze and Sen, 1989:9). Even the ability to buy may not guarantee food security, unless there is an efficient distribution system (Suryanarayana, 2000:80).

On account of the Green Revolution of the 1960s, White Revolution of the 1970s, economic reform initiatives of the latter half of 1980s and the 1990s, India has witnessed an unprecedented and exuberant economic growth during the past decade. However, the Human Development Report 2011, prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks India at 134<sup>th</sup> position among 177 countries in Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is a composite indicator based on income, education and health.

Poverty and hunger remain serious areas of concern, with roughly 42 per cent of all Indian children under the age of 5 being underweight. The food system existing for last 50 years in India is praiseworthy, but it has been clogged with corruption and inefficiency. It is suggested that 70 per cent of a roughly \$12 billion budget is wasted, stolen or absorbed by bureaucratic and transportation costs (<http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/right-to-food-can-india-deliver-to-its-poorest-and-hungriest-43155>).

Thus, despite the resilient economy and the existence of PDS, for so long, people do not get two square meals a day. PDS has noble objectives. However, the economic and political actors and factors of our country have made PDS ineffective. It remains far from the reach of many a poor, even today, to exercise their right to live a dignified human life.

#### **3.1 Some Features and changes in Public Distribution System:**

PDS has gone through changes over the years due to many reasons, including economic and political compulsions. In addition, the WB and IMF have also influenced the programme, but not always in the interests of the people.

Two major moves were made by the GoI to salvage the PDS system: The first move came in 1992 with 'Revamped PDS' (RPDS) and the second in 1997 with 'Targeted PDS' (TPDS) [HRLN 2004]. The TPDS divides the potential beneficiaries into families Below Poverty Line (BPL) and those Above Poverty Line (APL). The state governments were assigned the task to streamline the PDS, by issuing special cards to BPL families, and sell essential items at specially subsidized prices, with better monitoring of the delivery system.

The Government initiated, in consultation with the State governments and the Union Territory (UT) administrations, steps to revamp the PDS to improve its reach, based on an area approach (GOI, 1991-92, Part II, p. 53). Preference was planned to be given in this revamped system to the population living in the most difficult areas of the country. This included areas such as the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas, certain designated hilly areas and the urban slum areas (GOI, 1991-92, Part II, p. 53). A Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was thus launched in June 1992 in 1700 blocks. For the tribal, hill and arid area populations remotely located

and having poor infrastructure, additional items like tea, soap, pulses and iodized salt were made available under the RPDS. It was decided by the GoI during the mid-1990s that the geographical coverage of RPDS would be extended to the entire 2446 Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) Blocks (GoI, 1995-96, p. 84). Under the scheme of RPDS, food-grains (rice and wheat) are allocated to states and union territories for revamped Public Distribution System blocks at lower prices; ₹ 50 per quintal lower than Central issue prices (CIPs) meant for normal PDS blocks.

### **3.2 Reported Ineffectiveness of PDS:**

It was found that in the year 2003-04, out of **14.07 million tonnes** of food grains issued to 16 states at BPL issue prices from the **Central Pool**, only around **5.93 million tonnes** were delivered to the poor families. Of the remaining 8.14 million tones, **5.12 million tonnes** leaked out from the supply chain (FCI godown to retail outlets) because of **corruption in the delivery system**, while **3.02 million tones** was delivered to unintended beneficiaries (APL households). In other words, for every **kilogram** of grains delivered to the poor, the GoI released **2.4Kg** from the Central Pool (TPDS, 2005).

The Programme Evaluation Organization of the Planning Commission identified four major weaknesses of the RPDS. These are (i) proliferation of bogus cards, (ii) inadequate storage arrangements, (iii) ineffective functioning of vigilance committee, and (iv) failure to issue ration cards to all eligible households.

After five years of evaluation, a number of problems persist. Efforts are made by various agencies to improve the situation. Public action does impact the situation for better. However greed, lack of public awareness and vigilance continue to make the system and efforts ineffective.

The main problem with targeting is that it is both unreliable and divisive. The first point is evident from many investigations into the distribution of BPL cards. The “exclusion errors” are enormous (<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/article504695.ece> - The task of making the PDS work, Jean Dreze, in The Hindu, 8 July 2011).

Montek Singh Ahluwalia in his foreword wrote, “The study finds that about 58 per cent of the subsidized food grains issued from the Central Pool do not reach the BPL families because of identification errors, non-transparent operation and unethical practices in the implementation of TPDS. The cost of handling of food grains by public agencies is also very high. According to the study, for one rupee worth of income transfer to the poor, the Gol spends ₹ 3.65, indicating that one rupee of budgetary consumer subsidy is worth only 27 paise to the poor. The results obtained deserve careful consideration. The study has also suggested some measures for improvement, which would help in finding better ways of ensuring food security for the poor” (TPDS, 2005).

There is no dearth of alternatives, ways and means to improve the PDS, and thus improve quality of life of the poor. But it entails the necessary resolve and political will to act. It requires that we put people first. Universalisation of PDS along with some corrective measure in the system can make PDS more effective to help fulfil the Right to Food.

### **3.3 Some Experts’ Views on PDS**

A study by Praveen Jha, Associate Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and Nilachal Acharya of the Delhi-based Centre for Budget Governance and Accountability (CBGA), shows that Universalisation of PDS is not an extremely expensive proposition. Their study has put forward two proposals: Under the first one, an additional 94419 crore per annum will be required to supplement the present provisions of food subsidy. Under the second, an additional 84399 crore will be

needed to achieve universalisation of PDS. When the Centre allocates ₹ 10000 crore for a new airport, ₹ 40000 crore for the Commonwealth Games and can write off more than ₹ 150000 crore lost in the 2G Spectrum scam, this should not be an impossible investment. The 2010 Union Budget made provisions to write off ₹ 500000 crore for the super-rich corporate houses. Universalisation of the public distribution system can come at a fraction of these costs and with the economy growing at over 8 per cent, availability of money is not really an issue. The UPA government seems committed to the Food Security Bill but it is wavering on the subject of universalisation of PDS (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/india-faltering-on-poverty-alleviation/165930-61.html>).

Tathagata Bhattacharya argues that according to the new poverty marker arrived at by the expert group on methodology for estimation of poverty, appointed by the Planning Commission and chaired by Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar, a person who could spend ₹ 446.68 and ₹ 578.8 in a month in rural and urban India, respectively, at the 2004-2005 price levels, is to be considered above the poverty line (See Table 1). Thus, in 2004-2005, if a landless tiller could spend ₹ 15 a day and a migrant labourer in a city ₹ 19, they had risen above the abyss of poverty. By a liberal extension of the same logic, a person today is not poor if he can spend ₹ 24 in a village and ₹ 30 in a city (<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/india-faltering-on-poverty-alleviation/165930-61.html>). At the backdrop of these developments with regard to PDS, let us scan through the state of Gujarat, briefly.

### **3.4 A brief note on Gujarat**

The population of Gujarat is estimated to be 6.03 crores in 2011. Nearly, 37.36 percent of the population of Gujarat resides in urban areas. It may be noted that the proportion of urbanization in 1991 was 34.49 percent.

The population of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat has been reported to be 7.09 per cent, and that of Scheduled Tribes 14.76 per cent. About 60.69 percent of the Scheduled Castes population was enumerated in rural areas and the remaining 39.31 percent in the urban areas. The literacy rate (excluding the population of 0-6 years age group) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been reported to be 70.50 per cent and 47.74 per cent, respectively. Moreover, the literacy rate in the State among females is lower than males. The literacy rate for the rural areas was 61.29 percent, and for the urban areas it was 81.84 percent. Out of the 25 districts, Ahmedabad had the highest literacy rate of 79.50 percent, while Dahod accounted for the lowest with 45.15 percent, according to the population enumeration.

The sex ratio of Gujarat has reduced significantly from 934 females per 1000 males in 1991 to 920 in 2001. The Dangs and Amreli districts have the highest sex-ratio of 987, while Surat district has the lowest sex ratio of 835.

From the Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. of Gujarat, the following details are available pertaining to PDS in Gujarat.

- & Districts 26 Nos.
- & Gram Panchayats: 13693
- & Municipalities: 158
- & Corporations: 8
- & Population 6.03 Crs
- & Ration card holders 112 Lakhs
- & BPL/AAY card holders 32 Lakhs
- & Fair Price Shops 16,557 Nos.
- & FCI Godowns 46 (in 17 districts.)
- & Civil Supply Corporation Go-downs 192 (in all districts).

- & Turnover of essential Commodities 16 Lakh MTs.
- & Annual Subsidy borne by State Govt: Rs 257 Crs.

States	Exclusion Error	Inclusion Error	Shadow Ownership Error
Andhra Pradesh	3.20	36.39	0.00
Assam	47.29	17.16	12.30
Bihar	29.81	12.20	13.55
Gujarat	45.84	9.78	11.87
Haryana	27.90	14.16	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	8.86	20.39	7.01
Karnataka	23.38	42.43	20.58
Kerala	16.28	21.04	4.05
Madhya Pradesh	19.61	12.49	5.27
Maharashtra	32.69	11.11	4.34
Orissa	26.56	16.78	8.37
Punjab	7.75	12.33	0.00
Rajasthan	16.73	5.22	0.00
Tamil Nadu	-	49.65	10.20
Uttar Pradesh	26.75	13.25	10.50
West Bengal	31.74	10.23	4.69

High exclusion errors imply low coverage of the target group (BPL households). Of the estimated 45.41 million BPL households (March 2000), TPDS has extended coverage to only 57% BPL families.

The problems of targeting errors and ghost cards have serious implications for the **performance, impact and delivery cost** of TPDS. These, along with certain weaknesses in the delivery mechanism (Chapter 3), have led to **large scale leakages** (36.38%) and **diversion** (21.45%) of subsidized grains to unintended beneficiaries.

Source: TPDS, 2005. Performance Evaluation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission Government of India, New Delhi, March 2005.

Abnormal Leakage (More than 75%)	Very High Leakage (50%-75%)	High Leakage (25%-50%)	Low Leakage (Less than 25%)
Bihar & Punjab	Haryana, Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra & Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal

TPDS, 2005. Performance Evaluation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission Government of India, New Delhi, March 2005:ix.

#### 4. JESA effort in realisation of RTF

As part of the civil society action, Right to Food campaign was undertaken by Jesuits in Social Action (JESA) group in Gujarat. The campaign began in 2010, as a collective effort by JESA centres in Gujarat. The programme was launched, after a

long discussion and with a deep desire to work collaboratively, to respond to “crisis of people”.

#### 4.1 Objectives of the Campaign

The **major** objective of this initiative was to empower the people in their quest for a dignified life in which the Right to Food and the Right to Work are integral components. The programme also aimed at creating awareness among people of various social security entitlements from the government which are rightfully theirs, and to ensure that these benefits actually reach them. Thus the campaign aimed to accompany and capacitate the people in accessing their entitlements and take corrective measures wherever possible through interventions ([http://www.jesaonline.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=396%3Ajesa-gujarat-launches-rtf-campaign&Itemid=](http://www.jesaonline.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=396%3Ajesa-gujarat-launches-rtf-campaign&Itemid=)).

#### 4.2 The coverage of the project:

The Project covers 900 villages and 2 urban centres spread across the state of Gujarat. The total coverage of the RTF Campaign (project) is spread over 13 districts of Gujarat covering 32 talukas and 420 panchayats. The household survey done earlier by the Research Team (Stany Pinto, Paul D’Souza, Amalraj and Priyanka) showed that the campaign would cover a total population of around 6,59,335 from 1,40,482 households belonging to 904 operational units (villages and slums).

The BSC took over the RTF research in June 2011. After examining the research instruments, and going through the data and report, it was felt that there was a need to redesign the research instrument. The status report was sent to JESA research team, then. A brief concept note on RTF, and the instruments to be used were prepared. They were sent to different stake holders, and the feedback received was integrated.

The objective of designing the new survey questionnaire and case study format was to gather both qualitative and quantitative data which were not available. The survey questionnaire included 9 schemes which come under Right to Food.

The instruments were designed with a view to obtaining data on an array of schemes, the entitlement of people, the present status and the changes that was brought about through the campaign.

The Survey questionnaire forms and the case study format covering all the schemes under Right to Food were sent to the respective Point Persons (PPs) of all 8 JESA associated organisations. They were requested to collect the required information and return them by 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2011. A request was also made to each of the JESA unit to send in 10 case studies.

<b>Table 3: Present status of the survey forms and case studies received from JESA units.</b>		
<b>Name of the Organization</b>	<b>No. of forms received</b>	<b>No. of Case Studies received</b>
Shakti	429	-
B.S.C.	660	09
Sangath	96	06
Navsarjan	52	-
SXSSS	100	-
RSSS	298	-
Ashadeep	144	-



AKVC	112	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>1891</b>	<b>17</b>

At the outset of the campaign, the JESA had identified the geographical area and population to be covered. The sample was purposive keeping in mind the JESA centres, their reach and contacts. Table 4 provides the details.

No.	Name of the NGO	No. of Households	Males	Females	Total	Sex ratio	mean size household	No. of Villages / Slums	percent
1	SXSSS	7251	11689	10684	22373	914	3.0	29	3.2
2	Navsarjan	9319	26842	20334	47176	758	5.0	24	2.7
3	AKY Bhiloda	6163	16745	16424	33169	980	5.1	67	7.5
4	Songath	4025	10943	10564	21507	965	5.0	50	5.7
5	Rajpipla SSM	14022	31986	30882	62868	965	4.0	95	10.6
6	B.S.C.	57898	147438	138662	286100	940	4.2	329	36.8
7	Shakti	35903	77793	78633	156426	1011	4.0	240	26.8
8	Ashadeep	4801	12300	11121	23421	904	4.2	60	6.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>139382</b>	<b>335736</b>	<b>317304</b>	<b>653040</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: JESA-Gujarat Report 2010

In the following sections, we examine the data that has emerged from various JESA centres.

## **5. RTF status and JESA contribution – a preliminary Analysis:**

The data gathered are from two main sources, the case studies and the survey. First we examine the case studies and then the survey questionnaire.

### **5.1 Case studies:**

The data emerging from case studies from various JESA centres bring to fore that the campaign has progressed towards meeting the objectives. As of 31<sup>st</sup> of October only 10 case studies were received which are included in this interim status report. The data in Table 5 highlights the following two important factors.

- 1) It indicates that there is an awakening among people about their rights and how they have been denied of their rights. People have begun to realise that these programmes and schemes are not acts of charity from the government, but their entitlement and rights to live a dignified life.
- 2) It emphasises that public action, preferably a collective action along with awareness building, can bring about a significant impact on the ground. The

collective action by JESA, in solidarity with the people whose rights are violated, the volunteers and civil society members, have influenced changes at the grassroots, as well as in the bureaucracy to some extent. Although there is a long road ahead in receiving what they are entitled to, the small successes they have experienced on account of JESA's overarching efforts have helped them increase their faith in themselves. It has also provided them with the impetus and motivation to act on larger issues pertaining to their society.

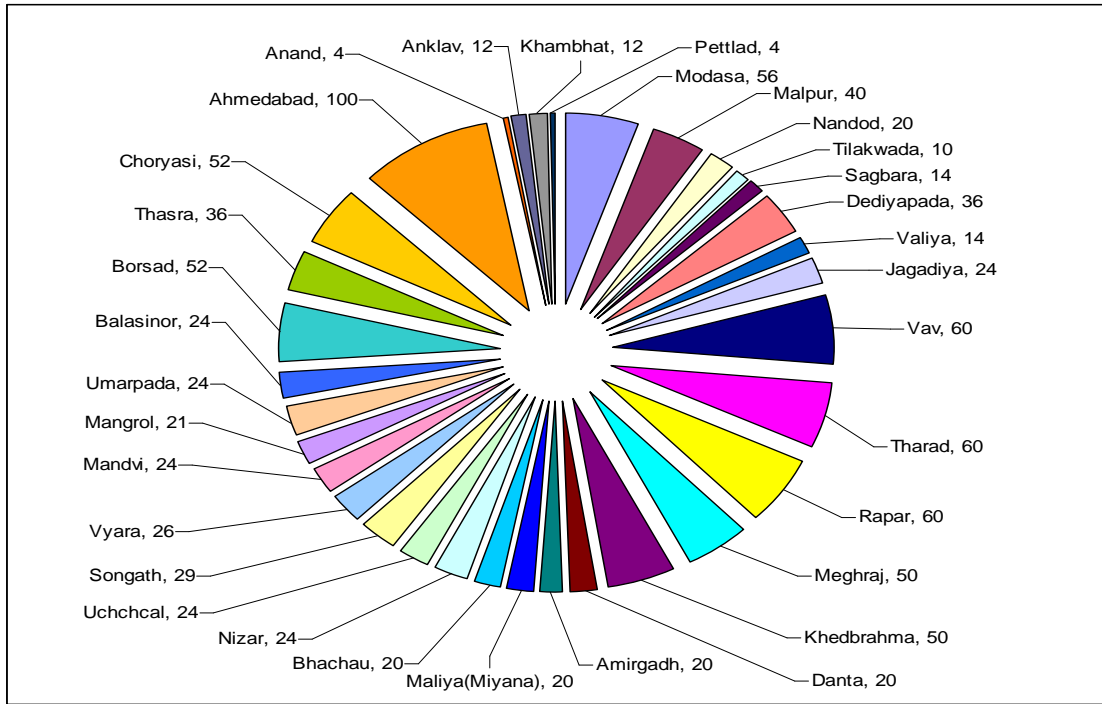
<b>Table 5: Case studies – some successful stories</b>					
	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>What was the issue?</b>	<b>Change brought about</b>	<b>Time Period</b>
1	<i>Angadvadi</i>	Sonlava, Rapar Ta; Kutch	Stale flour given.	Improved quality of grain received	8-12 August 2011
2	<i>Balvikas and nutrition</i>	Budhanpur, Vav Ta; Banaskantha	Accessing the balvikas and nutrition centres by children	Seven malnourished children between age of 5-7 were able to access the centre and receive nutritious food.	August 2011
3	PDS	Uderna, Ta.Tharad	Malpractice at the level of the ration-shop owner. Entitled kerosene was not given to card holders.	Wrote to high court (postcard advocacy). Notice to the Shopkeeper by HC. Now Adequate kerosene supplied.	July – August 2011
4	PDS	Ajwada, Udaran, Dell, TharadTa.	Kerosene was not given adequate, only 5/8 Lts were given. the shopkeepers had threaten some people.	The interaction between the villagers and the shop owners. The outcome was that the people began to receive 8 Lts of kerosene as entitled.	January 2011
5	PDS-Bar coded Ration Card	Malapur	Ration-Card holders were unofficially charged 5/- for online service.	<i>Mamlakdar</i> was called to the village and the issue was discussed. the computer was told not to charge and the practice stopped.	July 2011
6	CDM – Child development and Nutrition	Jalia, Ameer Gadh Ta; Banaskantha	The malnourished children of <i>angadvadi</i> not given nutritious food.	The children were given nutritious food and the mothers were given daily wage (Rs.50/-). This was one time distribution.	1 – 10 July 2011
7	Ration Cards	Rampura, Ameer Gadh Ta; Banaskantha	Fraud ( <i>Bhutia</i> ) Ration cards were given. Not deserving people were given cards.	In the village council the issues was raised and investigation was done. Issuing fraud cards was stopped.	July 2011
8	<i>Manavkalian Yogna</i> for BPL card holders	Lakadia, Bhachau Ta; Kutch.	Financial support for livelihood option such as cart for vegetables vendors.	10 BPL card holders were helped to fill in the forms and submit to the <i>Prant kacheri</i> .	July 2011
9	MGNREGA	Khari, Bhiloda	Beneficiaries were not getting work under MGNREGA	Received work under MGNREGA	1 Feb 15 March 2011
10	PDS	Napda,	Malpractice at the	Wrote to collector office	22 October

		Bhiloda	level of the ration-shop owner. Entitled grains were not given to card holders.	and superiors and presently getting entitled grains.	2010 to 30 April 2011
11	Mid day Meal	Dungari, Modasa	Beneficiaries were not receiving benefits under this scheme	Beneficiaries are getting drinking water, and other mentioned facilities	26 Jan to 26 Feb 2011
12	Janani SURaksha Yojna	Nani Isrol, Modasa	Pregnant women were not getting benefit under JSY. Anganwadi worker denied any facility	Presently They are getting entitled amount and other benefit.	2010 to April 2011
13	ICDS	Kathi, Malpur	Beneficiaries were not receiving nutritious food	Through awareness, villagers are getting nutritious food at present.	4 May 1 July 2010
14	PDS	Jalochi, Modasa	Malpractice by PDS in-charge	All the beneficiary families are getting entitled quantity of grain.	Not mentioned
15	MGNREGA	Jalochi, Modasa	Beneficiaries did not know about such schemes	With knowledge about such a scheme, they are getting benefit under this scheme.	7 May 2010 to 6 April 2011
16	Janani Suraksha Yojna	Modasa	Pregnant women were not getting benefit under JSY. Anganwadi worker denied to provide any facility	Anganwadi worker is giving proper detail and giving entitled food to the children, young girls and pregnant women.	April 2010 to June 2011

## 5.2 Quantitative Analysis:

For this interim status report, we analyse a sample of 1042 surveyed units from 33 blocks under 7 Jesuit centres. Since this analysis was completed, and the first draft was ready by October 31, 2011, we could not take up the forms from Bhiloda for analysis. The names of the blocks and the number of family units in each block, taken up for this analysis, are illustrated in Figure 1. In the case of two centres, namely Ashadeep and BSC, all the surveyed forms have been factored in, while only 40 per cent of the surveyed forms from other centres are considered for this preliminary analysis.

Figure 1: Names of the blocks and number of family units taken up for analysis:



**BPL, APL and Antyodaya card holders:**

Among the surveyed units under 7 Jesuit centres, the number of B.P.L. card holders are more than A.P.L. card holders, except in the case of Navsarjan and SXSS which are city centres. Under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana, the identified poorest of the poor, in rural and urban areas, are issued special yellow ration cards. Under this scheme, the beneficiaries are entitled to receive 25 kg food grain per family per month from PDS. It may be noted that the Supreme Court has directed the GoI to provide Antyodaya cards to all Primitive Tribal people.

**Table 6:** Types and number of card-holders among the surveyed under 7 Jesuits centres.

	B.P.L.	A.P.L.	Antyodaya	Not Answered	Total
Ashadeep	76	28	39	1	144
B.S.C.	212	98	50		360
Navsarajan	13	39			52
Rajpipla SSM	55	38	24	1	118
Sangath	63	17	16		96
Shakti	95	45	30	2	172
SXSS	25	62	3	10	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1042</b>

**5.3 Measuring the impact of JESA campaign:**

To measure the impact of a policy intervention, one of the commonly used statistical tools is the comparison of geometric mean of two variables. In this exercise, we compare the geometric mean of the data set before the RTF campaign with geometric mean of the new set after the RTF campaign was lodged. This comparison helps us to check if the RTF campaign has made any difference in achieving the entitled amount that the concerned persons are supposed to obtain legally. Then we measure the relative change in geometric mean of the two data sets to quantify the percentage impact of RTF campaign.

For a seamless understanding and for the benefit of those who are not familiar with geometric mean we first provide the methodology involved in the calculation of geometric

mean. As we are keen to observe the percentage change on account of RTF campaign, each of the response from the surveyed forms pertaining to the variable before the RTF campaign is added by 100. For example, if a person indicates that he or she was purchasing 15 litters of kerosene before the campaign was lodged, it will be taken as 100+15 = 115. Then log of 115 (which we denote as x) would be calculated, and using the following formula we arrive at geometric mean:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Anti log} \left( \frac{\sum \log x}{N} \right) \text{ where } N \text{ denotes the total number of responses. In}$$

the same manner, we calculate the geometric mean of the responses after the campaign was lodged, and measure the relative change over the geometric mean before the campaign was envisaged.

**Problem area:** Since some data set received from some of our centres, under the column “Quantity after Campaign” is reported to be **less than** the data under column “Actual amount received” the impact of the RTF campaign works out to be negative! From statistical perspective, the emerging results from those centres imply that RTF campaign had worked negatively.

We start our analysis with all the card holders availing kerosene from public distribution system. Then we move on to other products.

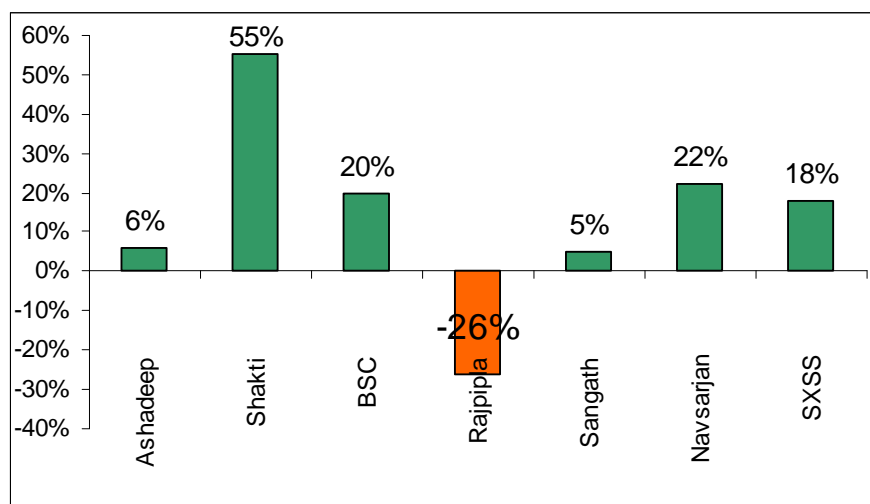
	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	5.68	6.49	14%
BSC	6.89	8.53	24%
Navsarjan	8.07	9.92	23%
Rajpipla SSM	5.24	4.12	-21%
Sangath	7.54	7.45	-1%
Shakti	5.94	5.96	0%
SXSS	8.40	9.17	9%

In the case of kerosene, the impact of RTF campaign in centres such as Ashadeep, BSC, Navsarjan and SXSS has been significant, as evident from Table 7. The area under Shakti has not felt the impact of the campaign under this scheme, as yet. One possible explanation for this trend is that the use of kerosene may be limited as people may use alternative products, such as fire-wood, coal, etc. The data from Rajpipla and Sangath remains problematic, and hence exhibits a negative impact of RTF campaign in receiving kerosene.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	5.48	5.78	6%
BSC	7.49	8.97	20%
Navsarjan	7.89	9.63	22%
Rajpipla SSM	7.08	5.23	-26%
Sangath	9.04	9.52	5%
Shakti	5.67	8.81	55%
SXSS	8.27	9.77	18%

With regard to wheat, it is apparent from Table 8 that centres such as Shakti, BSC, Navsarjan and SXSS have played a substantial role in ensuring that RTF is translated into action. The data set from Rajpipla is a doubtful one, since it indicates a negative impact of the RTF campaign. Figure 2 captures the JESA campaign impact on procuring wheat from PDS in areas under 7 Jesuit centres.

Figure 2: Campaign impact on procuring wheat from PDS:



As observed above, it is only in the case of Rajpipla, there appears to be a negative impact of the JESA campaign, possibly due to inaccurate data provided.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	1.00	1.00	0%
BSC	3.69	4.33	17%
Navsarjan	3.25	3.21	-1%
Rajpipla SSM	5.05	3.91	-23%
Sangath	4.90	5.17	5%
Shakti	4.18	4.50	8%
SXSS	3.49	2.49	-29%

With regard to rice, it emerges from Table 9 that Shakti, BSC and Sangath have played a positive role in their RTF campaign. The data set from Rajpipla, Navsarjan and SXSS is problematic.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	13.76	13.97	2%
BSC	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
Navsarjan	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
Rajpipla SSM	1.03	1.15	11%
Sangath	1.00	1.00	0%
Shakti	5.00	No data	NA
SXSS	1.00	1.00	0%

In the area of procuring oil, it is obvious from Table 10 that only Rajpipla which exhibits 11 per cent improvement over the actual amount received earlier, on account of the RTF campaign. The data from centres such as BSC and Navsarjan are very inadequate to gauge the impact of the RTF campaign, while Sangath and SXSS have not made any impact with regard to oil.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	2.15	2.36	9%
BSC	13.02	13.31	2%
Navsarjan	12.66	12.66	0%

Rajpipla SSM	12.36	8.96	-27%
Sangath	11.99	12.08	1%
Shakti	7.90	7.56	<b>-4%</b>
SXSS	12.41	12.33	-1%

While data from Ashadeep indicates a significant impact of the RTF campaign with regard to flour, as seen in Table 11, BSC and Sangath have shown a marginal improvement. It may be noted that the data set from Shakti, Rajpipla and SXSS is defective.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
BSC	1.71	2.21	29%
Navsarjan	2.40	2.59	8%
Rajpipla SSM	1.78	1.75	-2%
Sangath	2.27	2.19	-4%
Shakti	1.54	1.51	-2%
SXSS	2.06	2.17	5%

Except for Shakti, Rajpipla and Sangath which present a negative picture, the other centres display a moderate to significant impact of RTF campaign with regard to availing sugar through public distribution system as shown in Table 12.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	1.0	1.0	0%
BSC	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
Navsarjan	No data	No data	NA
Rajpipla SSM	No data	No data	NA
Sangath	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
Shakti	No data	No data	NA
SXSS	No data	No data	NA

With no or inadequate data, the impact of RTF campaign with regard to maize remains elusive as can be seen Table 13.

	Before	After the Campaign	Improvement
Ashadeep	1.06	1.0	-6%
BSC	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
Navsarjan	1.00	1.00	0%
Rajpipla SSM	1.21	1.37	13%
Sangath	1.01	1.01	0%
Shakti	Inadequate data	Inadequate data	NA
SXSS	1.04	1.06	2%

Interestingly, the data pertaining to “other” from Rajpipla in Table 14 indicates that there has been an improvement of 13 per cent on account of RTF campaign. While SXSS indicates a very marginal improvement on account of its campaign, there has been no impact experienced in Sangath and Navsarjan, and the impact has been negative in the case of Ashadeep.

## 5.4 Testing the significance of Impact measure:

### Paired difference t-test:

Once again, for better understanding and familiarising the reader with statistical method, we provide some tips to understand paired t-test output tables. We take up the case of kerosene in greater details, followed by summary tables and highlight our findings.

The paired t-test compares one set of values with another from the same sample. It is often used to compare “before” and “after” scores to determine whether significant change has occurred.

$$\text{Formula: } t = \frac{x - \Delta}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}}$$

where x is the mean of the change scores,  $\Delta$  is the hypothesized difference (0 if testing for equal means), s is the sample standard deviation, and n is the sample size. The number of degrees of freedom for the problem is n-1.

The test is two-tailed because we are trying to find out if the RTF campaign has made any positive or negative impact in achieving what people are entitled to receive.

Hypothesis:

Null:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  or  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  i.e. there is no significant difference between the means of the two variables.

Alternate hypothesis:  $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$  or  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ . i.e. there is a significant difference between the means of the two variables.

If there is significant difference between the means of the two variables, then we can conclude that RTF campaign has, indeed, made a significant impact. Right at the beginning of this exercise, we look at the descriptive statistics output from SPSS, and compare the mean values of both “Actual amount of kerosene received” with “Quantity received after the RTF campaign”

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Actual quantity	7.124	841	2.316	7.986E-02
Quantity after campaign	7.989	841	2.877	9.920E-02

Of the total forms entered, only 841 are considered, here, as the remaining contain one or the other values missing in the data set. Table 15 makes it obvious that the mean value of “Quantity after campaign” is greater than “Actual quantity”. Next, we look at the correlation between the two variables.

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	841	.605	.000

Table 16 demonstrates that there is a strong positive correlation between actual quantity and quantity after campaign. Finally, we look at the results of the Paired Samples t-test. We need to keep in mind that this test is based on difference between the two variables. Under “Paired Differences”, in Table 17 below, we see the descriptive statistics for the difference between the two variables. We find the value of  $t = -10.616$ , and the significance (2-tailed) is 0.000.



Paired Differences	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
				Lower	Upper			
	-.865	2.363	8.149E-02	-1.025	-.705	-10.616	840	.000

Since the significance value is less than 0.05, we conclude that there is significance difference between the two variables. This implies that RTF campaign by the 7 Jesuit centres has made a significant difference to people, in their respective areas of work, in availing kerosene offered to card holders by the Government of India through its Public Distribution System.

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Ashadeep	Actual quantity	6.391	133	2.679	.232
	Quantity after campaign	7.229	133	2.802	.243
BSC	Actual quantity	7.256	322	1.995	.111
	Quantity after campaign	9.000	322	2.268	.126
Navsarjan	Actual quantity	8.090	49	2.795	.399
	Quantity after campaign	9.488	49	3.047	.435
Rajpipla	Actual quantity	5.872	81	1.496	.166
	Quantity after campaign	4.865	81	2.605	.289
Sangath	Actual quantity	7.812	93	1.897	.197
	Quantity after campaign	7.828	93	2.189	.227
Shakti	Actual quantity	6.549	102	2.464	.244
	Quantity after campaign	6.819	102	3.086	.306
SXSS	Actual quantity	8.820	61	2.155	.276
	Quantity after campaign	9.451	61	2.219	.284

As can be observed from Table 18, except for Rajpipla, the mean values of “Quantity after campaign” are greater than the mean values of “Actual quantity” in all the centres. This implies that RTF campaign by these 6 centres have positive impact in achieving its purpose. However, it may be noted that the degree of impact differs from one centre to another. In the case of Rajpipla, the paired t-test results indicate that the impact of RTF campaign in that part of the world has been negative, proving the contrary to the experience of the other centres. Perhaps one possible explanation for this deviant response of Rajpipla could be its problematic data input.

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Ashadeep	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	133	.847	.000
BSC	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	322	.681	.000
Navsarjan	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	49	.629	.000
Rajpipla	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	81	-.199	.075
Sangath	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	93	.615	.000
Shakti	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	102	.381	.000
SXSS	Actual quantity & Quantity after campaign	61	.409	.001

Table 19 makes clear that there is a strong positive correlation between actual quantity and quantity after campaign in centres such as Ashadeep, BSC, Sangath and Navsarjan. Once again, it is only in the case of Rajpipla, there is negative correlation between the actual

quantity and quantity after campaign, implying that RTF campaign has produced negative impact.

**Table 20: Paired Samples Test for kerosene Summary of 7 Jesuit centres**

	Paired Differences		Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation		Lower	Upper			
Ashadeep	-.838	1.521	.132	-1.099	-.578	-6.358	132	.000
BSC	-1.744	1.720	9.583	-1.932	-1.555	-18.197	321	.000
Navsarjan	-1.398	2.525	.361	-2.123	-.673	-3.876	48	.000
Rajpipla	1.006	3.252	.361	.287	1.725	2.784	80	.007
Sangath	-1.613	1.812	.188	-.389	.357	-.086	92	.932
Shakti	-.270	3.131	.310	-.885	.345	-.870	101	.386
SXSS	-.631	2.379	.305	-1.240	-2.197	-2.072	60	.043

It is clear from Table 20 that except in the case of Rajpipla, the value of t is negative for all the centres. In the case of Ashadeep, BSC and Navsarjan, the 2-tailed significance is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 indicating very high significance of RTF campaign in their respective areas. In the case of SXSS, the value of 2-tailed significance is 0.043 indicating lesser significance of the RTF campaign impact. The results also indicate that the 2-tailed significance of RTF campaign with regard to kerosene in Sangath and Shakti are not statistically significant. It may be noted that our earlier analysis through geometric mean also indicates that the improvement in the amount of kerosene obtained after campaign is zero in the case of Shakti, and it is -1 in the case of Sangath. Thus, paired t-test tests the significance of the RTF campaign and corroborates our earlier findings. In brief, it may be summed up that RTF campaign by 4 Jesuit centres has made a significant difference to people, in procuring kerosene.

### 5.5 National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS):

The NMBS scheme was first introduced in 1995, as part of the National Social Assistance Programme. Under this scheme, BPL women are identified as the targeted group, and assistance to be provided during their first two deliveries. The selection of the beneficiaries is routed through primary health care centres. Under this scheme ₹ 500 is provided to pregnant women as one time entitlement. Each BPL pregnant woman is supposed to get the amount 8 to 12 weeks before delivery, and this amount is meant to be a nutritional support to poor women during pregnancy.

In 2005, The NMBS was merged with the **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**. The Objective of JSY is to reduce maternal mortality by providing a cash incentive for women to undergo an institutional delivery. Therefore, the entitled amount differs depending on a number of factors. It may be noted that by merging these two schemes with different objectives, the focus on the NMBS aspect of the scheme was neglected. With this background, we look at the trend emerging from surveyed forms under the 7 Jesuit centres.

**Table 21: Number of women and amount entitled to receive in each centre**

	Amount (₹)							Total
	500	600	700	731	750	1000	10000	
Ashadeep	2	2	19	1			1	25
B.S.C.	52		24		2	1		79
Navsarajan			1					1
Rajpipla	8		27					35
Sangath	14		11					25
Shakti	2		3					5
SXSS	3							3

Total	81	2	85	1	2	1	1	173
Total amount Entitled (₹)	40500	1200	59500	731	1500	1000	10000	114431

Table 21 displays that a total of 173 women under the 7 Jesuit centres are reported to be entitled to benefit from this scheme. Among the 7 centres, BSC has the maximum number of women followed by Rajpipla, Ashadeep, Sangath, etc.

	Amount received (₹)										Total
	300	400	450	500	600	700	750	1000	7000	10000	
Ashadeep				4	2	16	1		1	1	25
B.S.C.	1		1	61		13	2	1			79
Navsarajan						1					1
Rajpipla				19	6	18					43
Sangath	1	1		13		1					16
Shakti				9	1	5					15
SXSS				3							3
Total	2	1	1	109	9	54	3	1	1	1	182
Total amount received (₹)	600	400	450	54500	5400	37800	2250	1000	7000	10000	119400

As can be noticed from Table 22 the amount received by women ranges from ₹ 300 to ₹ 10000. Among the 7 Jesuit centres, a good number of women in Rajpipla appeared to have benefited from this scheme more than the others. It may also be noted that ₹ 500 per pregnant woman appears to be more popular than other amounts received in all the centres. Although there are deficiencies in the data set, it may be mentioned that roughly ₹ 1 lakh and above amount of money is received by women from the 7 Jesuit centres.

It is important to state that for lack of adequate data, it is not possible to make any assessment of the RTF campaign impact with regard to National Maternity Benefit Scheme. However, it may be said that this scheme is more popular in a couple of centres compared with others.

### 5.6 The National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS):

The NOAPS scheme was launched in 1995, and the targeted group was the destitute, aged, widows and disabled. As a procedure, identification of persons is done through panchayati raj bodies. Under this scheme, entitled amount differs in each state, with the minimum of ₹ 75 per month. The basic purpose of this scheme is to provide some cash assistance to old men and women (aged 65 years or more) of the downtrodden sections of the society. We need to keep in mind that it is part of the National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), which has two other schemes, namely the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna.

At present, the persons identified to receive this benefit get ₹ 200 as monthly pension, with the central government contributing the same amount. Recently, Government of India has instructed all states to cover all BPL individuals above the age of 65 under NOAPS. However, the response in this regard differs from one state to another.

The responses from the 7 Jesuit centres surveyed indicate that the entitled amount is ₹400 in most cases accounting for a total of ₹20000.

	Entitled Amount (₹)					Total
	200	400	500	800	1200	
Ashadeep	1	15	1	1		18
B.S.C.		11				11

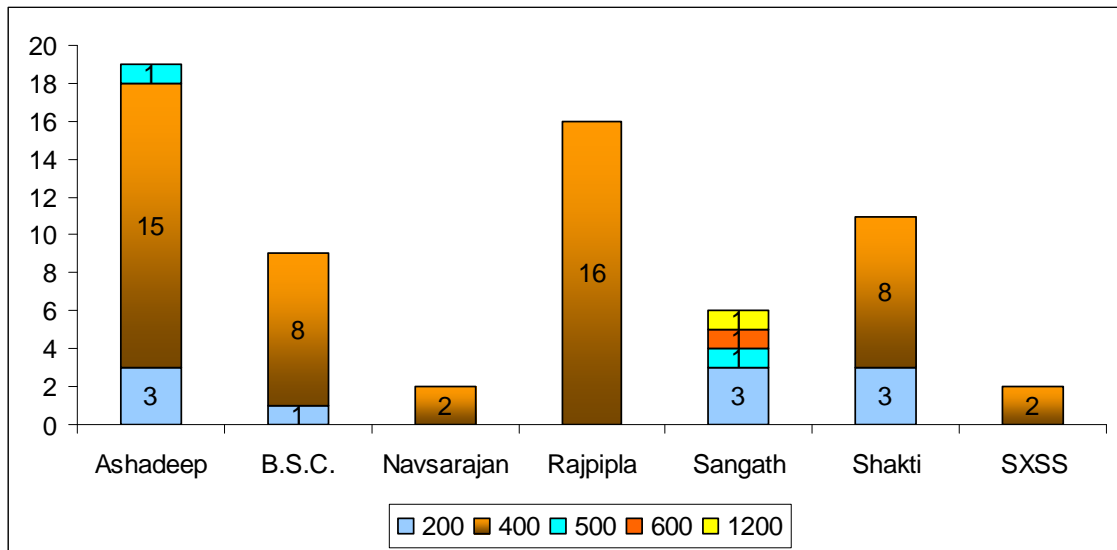
Navsarajan		2				2
Rajpipla		10	1		1	12
Sangath	1	3	1			5
Shakti		9				9
Total	2	50	3	1	1	57
Total amount Entitled (₹)	400	20000	1500	800	1200	23900

As Table 23 reveals, Ashadeep reports a total of 15 persons entitled to receive ₹400, with a couple of others entitled to receive ₹500 and ₹800. Beneficiaries under this scheme of ₹ 400 include 11 persons under the area of BSC, 10 from Rajpipla and 9 from Shakti.

	Amount received (₹)					Total
	200	400	500	600	1200	
Ashadeep	3	15	1			19
B.S.C.	1	8				9
Navsarajan		2				2
Rajpipla		16				16
Sangath	3		1	1	1	6
Shakti	3	8				11
SXSS		2				2
Total	10	51	2	1	1	65
Total amount received (₹)	2000	20400	1000	600	1200	25200

Although there are some differences in the data set with regard to number of persons entitled to receive the NOAPS benefits and people who actually received, it is evident from Table 24 and Figure 3 that Rajpipla has a maximum number of 16 persons, followed by Ashadeep with 15 persons receiving benefits under this scheme.

Figure 3: The number of persons who receive pension benefits in 7 Jesuit centres



### 5.7 Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):

The targeted group under this scheme consists of pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women. It is scripted that an anganwadi must be provided in each settlement, and every child under six, adolescent girl, pregnant woman and lactating woman is entitled to supplementary nutrition under ICDS. Let us focus our attention to one subset under ICDS, below, and take up the others at a later stage.

### 0 – 3 Years old Children:

From the surveyed forms it emerges that the 0-3 years old children are entitled to receive a range of nutrition supplements, and they differ from place to place. The nutrition supplements indicated in the forms include balbhog, kuposhit, garam-nasto, upama, sheero, sukhadi, lapsi, muthia, dhokda, khichdi, nasto, banana, apple, mamra, chocolate, fruits, paua and rasikaran. The actual supplements received are reported to be more or less the same, but of lesser quantity vis-à-vis what they should be receiving. It also emerges from the surveyed forms that there is no single instance of providing the children with any fruits. It may be mentioned that the RTF campaign has paid its dividends in a number of places falling under our 7 Jesuit centres, since the data indicates that the amount and combination of nutrition supplements has increased. In one instance, it is stated that the nutrition supplements are home delivered on account of the campaign.

It may be noted that the programmes under ICDS includes (a) Supplementary Nutrition, (b) Pre-School Education, (c) Immunization, (d) Referral Services, (e) Nutrition and Health Counselling, and (f) Health Check-ups. Therefore, for a comprehensive picture of ICDS, we also need to study and analyze the other aspects at the implementation level.

### 5.8 Mid-day Meal Scheme:

The objective of Mid-day Meal Scheme is to encourage children to attend primary as well as middle schools and improve the nutritional status of students of primary and middle school. Under the Mid-day meal scheme, targeted group comprises of all children in government and government-aided primary schools. Each child is entitled to a fresh cooked meal on each working day, for at least 200 days in a year.

At the implementation level, the responses spring-up a mixed bag. The positive impact includes providing adequate and good vegetables and food, improved cleanliness, better sitting arrangements and place, etc. It is reported that after the campaign, children get their food as per the menu. There is no issue of untouchability or discrimination, reported from any centres. However, it also emerges that children going to private schools do not get proper menu. In one instance, it is reported that children do not eat the food since the quality is poor and meal served is just boiled food. In another instance it is stated that mid-day meal scheme is closed since the staff is not provided their salary.

	Rotli-shak	Dal bhat	Pulav	Sukhdi	Dal dhokdi	Lapsi	Khichdi	Muthiya	Khichdi shak	Lapsi shak	Upma	Puri-shak	Dhokdi	shak bhakhri	Dal rotli	Khari bhat	Don't know	Total
Ashadeep		24		6		8	21	2	1		20							82
B.S.C.	22	55	9	4	3	28	13		44	1				2		2		183
Navsarajan		23	2		3								4				11	43
Rajpipla							3		17					7				27
Sangath		23	8		10	1	4		5									51
Shakti					1		2			2								5
SXSS		11					1		3			3		11	4			33
Total	22	136	19	10	17	37	44	2	70	3	20	3	4	20	4	2	11	424

As Table 25 displays, dal-bhat menu is the common one served on Mondays, in most of the centres, followed by khichdi and lapsi. Khichdi-shak seems to be the most favourite menu in Rajpipla while it is the second favourite menu in BSC served on Mondays. Menu such as Dhokdi, dal-roti and kari-bhat are served only in Navsarjan, SXSS and BSC, respectively.

### 5.9 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme:

It may be kept in mind that, this scheme is merged with NREGA, at present, although it was considered as part of RTF, originally.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No answer	Total
Ashadeep		5	24	24	23	6	2	2	1	1	56	144
B.S.C.		4	113	67	67	18	5	3	4	1	78	360
Navsarajan											52	52
Rajpipla		4	26	26	23	10	6				23	118
Sangath		1	26	9	14	3	2				41	96
Shakti	1	2	52	26	26	17	9	4	2	1	32	172
SXSS											100	100
Total	1	16	241	152	153	54	24	9	7	3	382	1042

Two-persons per family having job-cards dominate the overall scenario in areas under 7 Jesuit centres, with BSC having 113 such families in that category. Three-persons per family and four-persons per family having job-cards also form substantial numbers as depicted in Table 26. It may be noted that more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total surveyed units do not indicate if they possess job-cards.

	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Ashadeep	7	8	129	144
B.S.C.	72	65	223	360
Navsarajan	-	-	52	52
Rajpipla	30	36	52	118
Sangath	8	11	77	96
Shakti	12	55	105	172
SXSS	-	-	100	100
Total	129	175	738	1042

Among the surveyed units considered for this analysis, vast number of people indicates that they worked for a number of days under this scheme, and the number of days ranges from 1 to 100, with a rare exception of one person indicating that he worked for 140 days. Perhaps, a comprehensive picture will emerge when we undertake the analysis of all the surveyed units, at a later stage. However, what is more worrisome is the fact that the number of people who claim not to have received their payment under this scheme is larger than those who indicate that they have received, as seen in Table 27. This seems to be a widespread phenomenon, prevalent practically in all the centres except for BSC. The large silent majority who do not indicate the receipt of their payment from all the 7 centres leaves us with certain loose ends to speculate on the why and why-not of their responses.

### 5.10 National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBPS)

The targeted group under this scheme is those who belong to BPL families who have lost their primary bread winner. The guideline is that the age of the deceased person should have been between 18 and 65, at the time of death. The entitlement to the beneficiary is a one-time lump sum amount of ₹ 10,000.

	₹500	₹2500	₹10000	Total	Total amount received (₹)
Ashadeep	-	3	2	5	27500
B.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-

Navsarajan	-	-	1	1	10000
Rajpipla	-	-	-	-	-
Sangath	-	-	-	-	-
Shakti	1	-	-	1	500
SXSS	1	-	-	1	500
Total	2	3	3	8	38500
Total amount received (₹)	1000	7500	30000	38500	

Among the surveyed units, only one person from under SXSS, and two persons under Ashadeep indicate that they have received the entitlement amount of ₹ 10,000. One person each from SXSS and Shakti indicate that they have received only ₹ 500, and 3 persons from Ashadeep indicate that they have received ₹ 2500 under the same scheme, as it is visible in Table 28.

## 6. Conclusion:

The interim status report is based on the data made available to us before October 31, 2011, since the analysis was completed and the interim status report was ready by then. Paraspada, the JESA centre from south Gujarat, did not participate in this research. With regard to Bhiloda, since the survey forms reached us late, those forms could not be incorporated into the analysis. However, the case studies received from Bhiloda are included.

As indicated earlier, this interim status report is prepared on the basis of inputs from all the survey questionnaire forms from Ashadeep and BSC, and only 40 per cent of the total forms received from other centres. Therefore all the variables are not covered in this report. Under some schemes, such as The National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS) and The National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS), the data received is sketchy, and not adequate enough for a comparative analysis to come up with any meaningful conclusion.

Midday Meal, PDS and NREGA and ICDS are more focused schemes covered by the JESA centres and thus more comparative data is available. A thorough analysis of the subsections under ICDS will be taken up at a later stage.

The analysis did encounter certain amount of hitches, since either the data is not adequate or the provided data set appears to be doubtful in terms of accuracy in data collection. It is possible that those who have filled in the details have not filled the data in the appropriate field or there has been a lack of understanding with regard to what is being asked.

Having provided the above clarifications, let us look at some of the striking findings that emerge from the data.

- 6.1 The overall data suggests that RTF campaign by the 7 Jesuit centres has made a significant difference to people, in their respective areas of work. JESA campaign has been substantive in harnessing and capacitating the people to claim their entitlement under the RTF schemes. However, the effectiveness and positive outcome has been uneven across the centres, between commodities, and people they work with. The overall positive impact of JESA has been encumbered by the outcome from Rajpipla, for the data available from Rajpipla has revealed negative impact of JESA campaign.
- 6.2 Another important finding from the analysis is that JESA campaign has substantially increased people's awareness at the grassroots. People's knowledge and understanding of their rights and entitlements have increased, over time. Consequently, people remain alert, rather well, as to how their rights are being violated and by whom. Leveraging on JESA's campaign, they can remove their structural rigidities, and lead a dignified human life.

- 6.3 The poor, both in rural and urban areas, have begun to realise that these programmes and schemes related to RTF are not acts of charity from the government, but their own fundamental rights and entitlement for a decent life.
- 6.4 The campaign has been successful in emphasising that public action, preferably a collective one, along with awareness building, can synergise their complementarities and bring about a significant impact on the ground.
- 6.5 The collective and overarching action by JESA, in solidarity with the people whose rights are violated, the volunteers and civil society members, have influenced changes at the grassroots, as well as in the bureaucracy to some extent.
- 6.6 Although there is a long road ahead in optimising what they are entitled to, those small successes they have experienced on account of JESA efforts have helped them increase their faith in themselves. It has also provided them with the impetus and motivation to act on larger issues pertaining to their society.
- 6.7 The success of the campaign also suggests that it has made a sizable gain in capacitating people at the grassroots, the volunteers and Point Persons through the entire process of this campaign. It has enhanced their cognitive knowledge with regard to various schemes and their scope in improving their lives. The campaign also has increased their self confidence, and faith in themselves to experience that they can do it.

The campaign thus far has shown a positive trend towards improvement and achievement of people's right to food. The people at the grassroots, the volunteers, Point Persons and the coordinators need to be credited for this success. It is imperative and critical to leapfrog this campaign forward, and enhance its effectiveness and impact in the future.



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## **Annexure - 1**

### **Right to Food - Schemes related to Food**

#### **Description of the schemes, covered by the Supreme Court**

In a significant order dated 28 November, 2001, the Supreme Court issued directions pertaining to nine food related schemes sponsored by the central government. Briefly, the order directs the union and state governments to implement these schemes fully as per official guidelines. This, in effect converts the benefits of these schemes into legal entitlements. Further, the court has given directions pertaining to certain other schemes, notable SGRY.

#### **These food related schemes are**

1. The Public Distribution System (PDS)
2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
3. The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, also known as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme
4. The integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS)
5. Annapurna Scheme
6. The National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS)
7. The National Maternity Benefit & Scheme (NMBS)
8. The National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS)
9. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

#### **The Public Distribution Scheme (PDS)**

1. Target Group: Primarily, Below Poverty line families
2. Identification of the beneficiaries: Through a “BPL Survey” conducted ones in five years.
3. Central Issue Price: At GOI prescribed rates. Funding is provided by GOI.
4. Consumer Price: Differs in each State
5. Scale of issue: Differs across states, and in most cases it is 35 KGs per family per month
6. Mechanism of distribution: Through designated Ration Shops.

#### **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

1. Target Group: Poorest of the poor in rural and urban area. They are issued special yellow card.
2. Identification of the beneficiaries: Gram Sabhas in rural area and local bodies in urban areas carried out identification from amongst the poor families within the state.
3. Central Issue Prize: Rs.2/Kg for wheat and Rs.3/Kg for rice. State Govt is providing ancillary charges for transportation and other expenses of the agencies.
4. Scale of issue: 25 Kg food grain per family per month.
5. Mechanism of Distribution: Through the public distribution system.

*The Supreme Court has directed the Government of India to provide Antyodaya cards to all Primitive Tribal people. For a list of Primitive Tribal Groups in India*

#### **The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, also known as Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

1. Target Group: All children in Government and aided primary schools

2. Identification of Beneficiaries: This is a universal scheme, and all children are eligible to receive cooked meals.
3. Entitlement: A fresh cooked meal on each working day, for at least 200 days an year.

#### **The integrated child Development Scheme (ISDS)**

1. Targeted Group: Pre-school children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women to be covered for 300 days a year.
2. Identification of Beneficiaries: This is a universal scheme; any person who is in the target group is eligible to receive the benefit of these services.

#### **Annapurna Scheme**

1. Targeted Group: Those destitute that are above 65 years of age and not covered in state or central social security pension scheme. They are issued special green ration cards
2. Identification of beneficiaries: Gram sabhas in rural areas and local bodies in urban areas have carried out the identification of these destitute.
3. Scale of Issue: 10 kg food grain per card per month

#### **The National Old Age Pension Schemes (NOAPS)**

1. Targeted Groups: Destitute aged, widows, and disabled
2. Identification of beneficiaries: Identification is done through panchayati raj bodies
3. Entitlement: Amount differs in each state, with the minimum of Rs.400/- each month (Rs.200/- from Central government and Rs.200/- from the State government).

#### **The National Maternity Benefit & Scheme (NMBS)**

1. Targeted Groups: BPL women during their first two live births
2. Identification of Beneficiaries: Selection happens through primary health care centre
3. Entitlement: Rs. 500, as a one time entitlement.

#### **The National Family Benefit Schemes (NFBS)**

1. Targeted group: BPL Families who have lost their primary bread winner
2. Identification of Beneficiaries: Identification done with the assistance of panchayats
3. Entitlement: A lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

1. Target Group: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days (100 days) of wage employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
2. Identification of Beneficiaries: Rural person able to work and want to work and above 18 years of age.
3. Entitlement: Rs. 124/- per day.