

Evaluation Of Public Distribution System In India Garph

World Bank Technical Paper No. 382. This technical paper compares and contrasts the governance and regulation of new style power pools in Australia, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. These trading markets in electricity commodities and services are explored in various ways. The authors review the basic governance models, compare decisionmakers in the industry, examine market surveillance methods used, and explore the role of government and the regulator. The paper emphasizes the lessons that can be learned from international experiences.

Livelihood systems are more than sets of material and economic conditions. They cater to a number of human needs. The contributors to this volume maintain that a livelihood system embraces not just economic conditions for physical subsistence but provides material continuity and cultural meaning to the life of a family.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 52nd Annual Convention of the Computer Society of India, CSI 2017, held in Kolkata, India, in January 2018. The 59 revised papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 157 submissions. The theme of CSI 2017, Social Transformation – Digital Way, was selected to highlight the importance of technology for both central and state governments at their respective levels to achieve doorstep connectivity with its citizens. The papers are organized in the following topical sections: Signal processing, microwave and communication engineering; circuits and systems; data science and data analytics; bio computing; social computing; mobile, nano, quantum computing; data mining; security and forensics; digital image processing; and computational intelligence.

Would households be able to buy more subsidized grains from a food-based safety-net program if the difference between prices in the program and in the open market were to increase? This is an important question for safety-net programs anywhere in the world, but particularly so for the public distribution system (PDS) of grains in India—the largest food-based safety-net program in the world. The standard economic intuition suggests that price controls distort signals and create incentives for unintended transactions. Price difference between the PDS and the open market compromise entitlements and divert grains to open markets—an entitlement-snatching effect. Drèze and Sen (2013), however, posit the opposite—an entitlement-fetching effect, where an increase in arbitrage increases the value of PDS entitlement. This raises the stakes in the PDS for eligible beneficiaries, resulting in a rise in accountability and ultimately an increase in household purchases of grains from the PDS. We test these two competing hypotheses using multiple datasets: consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization, and panel datasets from the India Human Development Survey and the Village Dynamics in South Asia. Depending on the context, we find both entitlement-snatching and entitlement-fetching effects. In states where welfare programs are better governed, the Drèze and Sen (2013) conjecture holds. Conversely, in states like Bihar and Jharkhand—where welfare programs are poorly run—the opposite pattern holds; that is, households’ purchase of subsidized grains recedes with greater arbitrage.

Evaluation report on revamped public distribution system, 1993-94

Distribution System Performance Evaluation

Undernutrition and Public Policy in India

Assessment of the Impact of V2g on Distribution System

Pathways to Health Equity

Development in India

Water Distribution System Evaluation

1. Economic Reforms and Indian Agriculture 2. Economic Reforms and Indian Education 3. Economic Reforms and Indian Insurance 4. Economic Reforms and Indian’s International Trade 5. Economic Reforms and Indian Health care, Tax Reforms, Consumption Patterns and Corruption 6. Economic Reforms and Indian Banking, Millennium Development Goals, Women Empowerment, SHGs

In India rationing system was introduced at the time of World War-II by the British Government. Through the rationing system the government provided rice, wheat and some of the other items to the ration card holders. It was carried out by the department of Food. After the war in 1943 the rationing system was abolished by the British Government. After Independence the government reintroduced the rationing system in 1950 to distribute food at low prices. It was called National Food Security System (NFSS). In order to strengthen the PDS, the government of India established the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in 1964. It ensures the Food security in our country. In this chapter an attempt is made to take a introduction and related review of the literature on public distribution system in India. The studies reviewed here are macro-level as well as micro-level based on secondary and primary data and conducted for different parts of the country.

This volume discusses the significance of human rights approaches to food and the way it relates to gender considerations, addressing links between hunger and the HIV/AIDS pandemic, agricultural productivity and the environment.

Protecting and maintaining water distributions systems is crucial to ensuring high quality drinking water. Distribution systems -- consisting of pipes, pumps, valves, storage tanks, reservoirs, meters, fittings, and other hydraulic appurtenances -- carry drinking water from a centralized treatment plant or well supplies to consumers’ taps. Spanning almost 1 million miles in the United States, distribution systems represent the vast majority of physical infrastructure for water supplies, and thus constitute the primary management challenge from both an operational and public health standpoint. Recent data on waterborne disease outbreaks suggest that distribution systems remain a source of contamination that has yet to be fully addressed. This report evaluates approaches for risk characterization and recent data, and it identifies a variety of strategies that could be considered to reduce the risks posed by water-quality deteriorating events in distribution systems. Particular attention is given to backflow events via cross connections, the potential for contamination of the distribution system during construction and repair activities, maintenance of storage facilities, and the role of premise plumbing in public health risk. The report also identifies advances in detection, monitoring and modeling, analytical methods, and research and development opportunities that will enable the water supply industry to further reduce risks associated with drinking water distribution systems.

A Review of Past Impact Studies and a Plan for Further Analysis

Citizen Empowerment through Digital Transformation in Government

Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System

Drinking Water Distribution Systems

Evolution of the Buffer Stocking Policy and Its Evaluation

An Analytical Study in Nellore District

Public Distribution System

Notes for GS 3 for UPSC IAS and STATE PCS Exams

The contemporary distribution network is metamorphosing into a weak, stressed and vulnerable network. This questions its credibility to support the infrastructures of the distribution system with high penetration of vehicle to grid (V2G) facilities. The random plug-in of high population of V2G vehicles to residential homes, private structures, and public parking lots may affect the overall performance of the electric distribution system. A revolutionary and new system operational paradigm is, therefore, required to make the system stronger, resilient, robust, and more secure. A prominent technical concern stands out: What impact will the penetration of V2G have on the distribution network? This book is an attempt to address this concern. A theoretical formulation for modeling, analysis, and evaluation of V2G-penetrated radial distribution system is presented to answer questions concerning the impact of V2G penetration on the distribution system. This book is invaluable for engineers involved in planning and operation of the distribution system, as well as for graduate students interested in studying the performance of the electric power system due to high penetration of V2G units.

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual’s health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

With reference to India.

Managing Resources and Change

52nd Annual Convention of the Computer Society of India, CSI 2017, Kolkata, India, January 19-21, 2018, Revised Selected Papers

Evolution, Evaluation, and Prospects

Performance of Public Distribution System in Himachal Pradesh

The Analysis and Evaluation of Public Expenditures : the PPB System

Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture

The Public Food Distribution System in Bangladesh

The challenges related to disaster risk management (DRM) in the agricultural sector are now widely linked to sustainable environment. The fact remains that almost every day a disaster strikes in some part of the world. The regular occurrence of natural and man-made disasters has forced the worldwide communities to look for novel solutions to prevent and mitigate such disasters. This volume brings together probing studies to disseminate the work of outstanding scholars and practitioners, especially in South Asian countries. Thus, it highlights the need to amalgamate and coordinate the resources and agencies involved in DRM in agriculture to ensure the quality of life to the victims after disasters. The authors incorporate specific themes correlated with DRM in South Asia. They intend to assess: (i) the consequences of distinct disaster risks in agriculture, (ii) the ways in which diverse disaster risk problems are handled in distinct settings, and (iii) the different methodologies embraced by different sectors to prepare for disaster risk.

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation’s public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public’s Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation’s health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public’s health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

Contains the final report of a study performed on the water distribution system of Weymouth, Massachusetts for the Department of Public Works. Includes updated census information and discusses issues raised in comments and responses to the draft report submitted to the town in 1991.

Technological innovations across the globe are bringing profound change to our society. Governments around the world are experiencing and embracing this technology-led shift. New platforms, emerging technologies, customizable products, and changing citizen demand and outlook towards government services are reshaping the whole journey. When it comes to the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in any sector, the Government of India has emerged as an early adopter of these technologies and has also focused on last-mile delivery of citizen-centric services. Citizen Empowerment through Digital Transformation in Government takes us through the four-decade long transformational journey of various key sectors in India where ICT has played a major role in reimagining government services to citizens across the country. It touches upon the emergence of the National Informatics Centre as a premier technology institution of the Government of India and its collaborative efforts with the Central, State Governments, as well as the District level administration, to deliver best-in-class solutions. Inspiring and informative, the book is filled with real-life transformation stories that have helped to lead the people and the Government of India to realize their vision of a digitally empowered nation.

Nutritional Adequacy, Diversity and Choice Among Primary School Children

Political Economy of Public Distribution System in India

The Analysis and Evaluation of Public Expenditures: the PPB System: pt. 1. The appropriate functions of government in an enterprise system. pt. 2. Institutional factors affecting efficient public expenditure policy. pt. 3. Some problems of analysis in evaluating public expenditure alternatives

Communities in Action

A Handbook for Development Practitioners

Food Security System of India

India’s Public Distribution System

In the context of India.

This book highlights the reality of malnutrition among school-age children in India and relates it with dietary adequacy, diversity and choice. Using empirical data from field research conducted in Karnataka, India, it documents the nutritional status of school-going children, and examines the socio-economic determinants. It provides insights into changing dietary patterns by analysing case studies from households and schools; and documents the impact of changing dietary choices on the daily nutritional intake of young children. As the issue of nutrition for school-age children is one that is largely neglected in the literature, the book fills an important gap. The book also investigates the policy framework for addressing the nutritional needs of school-going children, and assesses the available government-sponsored interventions in terms of their efficiency and effectiveness, measured by their impact on the nutritional indices of the target group. It offers concrete recommendations for changing the nutritional intake of school-going children. Navigating through the socio-cultural causes for changing food choice and their impact on children’s nutritional outcomes, this book shows a viable path to addressing malnutrition, taking into account both macro-level policy constraints and the micro-level perspectives of families, schools and communities.

Papers presented at a seminar organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in 1976.

Contains an inventory of evaluation reports produced by and for selected Federal agencies, including GAO evaluation reports that relate to the programs of those agencies.

The Public Distribution of Food in India

Public Distribution System and Food Security in Andhra Pradesh

A National and International Perspective

Food Insecurity, Vulnerability and Human Rights Failure

The 1.5 Billion People Question

Social Transformation ¶ Digital Way

A Compendium of Papers Submitted to the Subcommittee on Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States

In the Indian context.

Public Distribution Systems*Evolution, Evaluation, and Prospects***New Delhi : Oxford & IBH**

This annual report monitors and evaluates agricultural policies in 54 countries, including the 38 OECD countries, the five non-OECD EU Member States, and 11 emerging economies. It finds that the continued rise in agricultural support has been slower than sector growth in recent years, but has been driven to record highs mainly by temporary factors.

Weakening Welfare is a powerful argument for expanding and strengthening the public distribution system (PDS) in a country where hunger, poverty and malnutrition are as endemic as in India. The reigning orthodoxy of structural adjustment, however, preaches exactly the opposite. This book is a sharp indictment of food policies of the liberalization era. It demonstrates how these policies will worsen food and nutrition security among the vast majority of the Indian people. Looking at the effects of targeting of food subsidies on other countries, it marshals arguments in favour of making PDS universal. There is little doubt that PDS, as it functions today, has failed by and large to provide nutritional support to the people and requires genuine reform. The exception is Kerala, the only state in India where PDS has been near universal. This book discusses alternative proposals for making PDS an effective measure of food security. Written in a lucid, non-technical style, the book presents a wealth of recent data that will be as handy for the expert as for the interested layperson.

Handbook of International Food and Agricultural Policies

Final Report

*(In 3 Volumes)***Volume 1: Policies for Agricultural Markets and Rural Economic Activity****Volume 2: Policies for Food Safety and Quality, Improved Nutrition, and Food Security****Volume 3: International Trade Rules for Food and Agricultural Products**

FULL GS 3 NOTES FOR UPSC IAS BY IAS.NETWORK

Public Distribution Systems

Reforming Agricultural Policies for Climate Change Mitigation

Organisation & Management of Public Distribution System

The basic premise of this book is that the conversation on the future of development needs to shift from a focus on poverty to that of inequality. The poverty emphasis is in an intellectual and political cul de sac. It does not address the fundamental question of why people are poor nor what can be done structurally and institutionally to reduce and eliminate it. The various chapters illustrate in the context of various countries and sectors around the world, the significant contributions that evaluators can make in terms of improvement of the analytical framework, analysis of the performance and results of specific programs and projects, as well as assessing and designing better public management systems in terms of poverty and inequality reduction. Beyond the specific contributions presented, three characteristics characterize those evaluations to be relevant for poverty and inequality analysis: a global-local approach: Global to move beyond disciplinary boundaries and consider cross-cutting issues, local to account for the diversity of countries, sectors, institutions and cultures considered; a problem-solving orientation: The issue evaluated is the core focus and determines the choice of evaluation methods to analyze this issue from a variety of angles; an evolutionary approach: Chapters presented are from iconoclasts who do not have any pre-established theory or school of thought to defend. This is the result of openness of mind and ability to adapt the analytical framework, the evaluation methods, and the interpretation of results in a constant interaction with the stakeholders. Such characteristics make evaluation a domain that can help understand better complex issues like poverty, inequality, vulnerability, and their interactions as well as propose a relevant and useful theory of change for public policies and projects to improve the plight of a large part of the world population in industrialized and developing countries alike.

Most of the people in low and middle-income countries covered by social protection receive assistance in the form of in-kind food. The origin of such support is rooted in countries ' historical pursuit of three interconnected objectives, namely attaining self-sufficiency in food, managing domestic food prices, and providing income support to the poor. This volume sheds light on the complex, bumpy and non-linear process of how some flagship food-based social protection programs have evolved over time, and how they currently work. In particular, it lays out the broad trends in reforms, including a growing move from in-kind modalities to cash transfers, from universality to targeting, and from agriculture to social protection. Case studies from Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and United States document the specific experiences of managing the process of reform and implementation, including enhancing our understanding of the opportunities and challenges with different social protection transfer modalities.

This Handbook provides a comprehensive ten-step model that will help guide development practitioners through the process of designing and building a results-based monitoring and evaluation system.

Despite substantial economic growth, India has one of the highest undernutrition rates in the world; it is home to almost 40 per cent of the world ' s stunted children. This volume assesses the status and causes of undernutrition in the country, and examines the effectiveness of policies designed to address undernutrition. The essays tackle wide-ranging themes and challenging issues including nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); maternal, neonatal and child health; Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS); Public Distribution System (PDS); crop procurement; and National Food Security Act 2013. With contributions from leading academic researchers, policymakers, as well as civil society representatives, this volume will be indispensable to scholars, teachers and students of public policy, development economics, development sociology, and Indian economy. It will also be useful to government institutions, think tanks and NGOs.

Economic Developments In India : Monthly Update, Volume -91 Analysis, Reports, Policy Documents

Assessing and Reducing Risks

Case Studies in South Asian Countries

Investing in the future

The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century

Changing Perspectives

Food, Vouchers, or Cash Transfers?

An overview of the public food distribution system; Literature review; The IFPRI Plan for studying nutrition and consumption; Design of a field study.

Study conducted in Uttar Pradesh, India.

This book examines various facets of the development process such as aid, poverty, caste networks, corruption, and judicial activism. It explores the efficiency of and distributional issues related to agriculture, and the roles of macro models and financial markets, with a special emphasis on bubbles, liquidity traps and experimental markets. The importance of finite changes in trade and development, as well as that of information technology and issues related to energy and ecosystems, including sustainability and vulnerability, are analyzed. The book presents papers that were commissioned for the Silver Jubilee celebrations at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR). The individual contributions address related development problems, ensuring a homogeneous reading experience and providing a thorough synthesis and understanding of the authors ' research areas. The reader will be introduced to various aspects of development thought by leading and contemporary researchers. As such, the book represents an important addition to the literature on economic thought by leading scholars, and will be of great value to graduate students and researchers in the fields of development studies, political economy and economics in general.

Handbook of International Food and Agricultural Policies is a three-volume set that aims to provide an accessible reference for those interested in the aims and implementation of food and farm policies throughout the world. The treatment is authoritative, comprehensive and forward looking. The three volumes combine scholarship and pragmatism, relating academic writing to real-world issues faced by policy-makers. A companion volume looking at the future resource and climate challenges for global agriculture will be published in the future. Volume I covers Farm and Rural Development policies of developed and developing countries. The volume contains 20 country chapters together with a concluding comprehensive synthesis of lessons to be drawn from the experiences of the individual countries. Volume II examines the experience of countries with food policies, including those dealing with food safety and quality and the responsibility for food security in developing countries. The chapters address issues such as obesity, nutritional supplements, organic foods, food assistance programs, biotech food acceptance, and the place of private standards. Volume III describes and explains the international trade dimension of farm and food policies -- both at the bilateral and regional level -- and also the multilateral rules that influence and constrain individual governments. The volume also looks at the steps that countries are together taking to meet the needs of developing and low-income countries. The volumes are of value to students and researchers interested in economic development, agricultural markets and food systems. Policy-makers and professionals involved in monitoring and regulating agricultural and food markets would also find the volumes useful in their practical work. This three-volume set is also a suitable source for the general public interested in how their food system is influenced by government policies.

Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2022 Reforming Agricultural Policies for Climate Change Mitigation

A Directory for the Congress

Right to Food

Policy and Practice in India

An Evaluation of Its Effectiveness

Micro and Macro Perspectives

Weakening Welfare