

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

GROUP NO. 6

GROUP COMPOSITION

1	SRI SHAMBHU NATH	2001
2	MS KUMUD LATA SRIVASTAVA	2002
3	SRI ASHOK KUMAR SRIVASTAVA	2004
4	SRI DINESH PATEL	2005
5	SRI HARSHIT PATEL	2005
6	SRI BHADRAVATI S SHEKARAPPA	2005
7	MS BHAWNA SRIVASTAVA	2008
8	MS SHARDA SINGH	2002
	(Group Leader)	

HISTORY OF PDS IN INDIA

- ✓ Food –basic necessity for human existence
- ✓ “Virtue in Monarchy” to ‘WELFARE”
- ✓ PDS History goes back to WW II
- ✓ Basic Principles pf PDS from Price CONTORL Conference-1942
- ✓ Establishment of Food Department -1942 for All India Basic Plan
- ✓ Rationing in Urban Centers
- ✓ Policy of Decontrol -1947
- ✓ Food grains Inquiry Committee 1957 – Reintroduction of PDS
- ✓ Green Revolution & Food Sufficiency - Change in Focus
- ✓ FCI -1965
- ✓ Essential Supply Program -1982 under New 20 Point Program

Contd...

- ✓ Responsibilities of Central vs. State Govt.
- ✓ MoF&CS with DoF & DoCS 1984
- ✓ Revamped PDS -1992 - focus on 1752 DBs of disadvantageous area
- ✓ Interaction of TPDS – universal approach based on poverty consideration
- ✓ BPL- Subsidies Cost & APL – Economic Cost
- ✓ AAY -2000 : Poorest of Poor
- ✓ NFSA -2013 with Right to Food

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONING

✓ Main Objectives of PDS

- To provide food grains and essential items to vulnerable sections of the society at reasonable price
- To put an indirect check on open market prices
- To attempt socialization in the matter of distribution

✓ Joint responsibility of Central and State govt..

1. **Central Govt. responsibility :**

- To procure or Buy food grains @ MSP
- Allocation & Transport of grains to the central depots of states
- Issue operational guideline to state from time to time

Contd....

✓ **State responsibility :**

- Deliver the grains from depots to FPSs
- Identification of BPL families , Issue of Ration Cards, Supervision & Monitoring of FPSs
- Food & Civil Supply dept. to monitor PDS in the state

✓ **National Food security Act passed in 2013 which classifies the population in three categories**

- Excluded [no entitlements]
- Priority [entitlement]
- AAY [higher entitlement]

Contd.....

- Identification of AAY & BPL families based on the criteria of inclusion & exclusion
- For AAY Families – Pink Ration Card, BPL Families – White Ration Card & APL Families – Yellow Ration Cards in the form of booklets with details of family
- Eldest woman of the family is the head of the household for the purpose of issuing of Ration Card
- FPSs to be regulated under PDS Control Order 2001 & Essential Commodities Act 1955 \
- FPS Licenses to be issued on the economic viability factor
- FPSs responsible for sale of commodities @ retail issue prices fixed by state govt.

Contd.....

- Maintenance of record, display of relevant information, list of AAY /BPL Beneficiaries , shop timing, stocks, maintenance of accounts etc.
- ✓ **Entitlements of beneficiaries :**
 - AAY 35 kgs/Family, BPL 35 kgs/Family, APL 15 to 35 kgs /Family
- ✓ **Role of FCI :**
 - Transportation of wheat & rice from Central Pool Storage to District Godown
 - Lifting of grains from district go down to the decentralised godown by the states
 - From there items are distributed to FPSs

LAWS & REGULATIONS GOVERNING PDS

- 1- Essential Commodities Act,1955
- 2- PDS (Control)Order,2001 notified under E.C. Act,1955
- 3-Supreme Court's interim orders issued in People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs GOI (2001 & 2008) on the basis of which following Programmes have been launched.:-
 - ❖ AAY
 - ❖ Mid -Day Meal
 - ❖ ICDS
 - ❖ 35kg'/month food grains for AAY/BPL families

Contd.....

- 4 - National Food Security Act -2013
- 5 - Right to Food as a legal right rather than a general entitlements
- As on today, 21 states have implemented this Act.
 - [source; : Economic Times, 21st March 2016]

REFORMS TO TPDS

✓ TPDS – UNDERSTANDING DIFFICULTIES :

1. Targeted Public Distribution System [TPDS] was launched in 1997 and continued till recently
2. It mainly covers the population below poverty line
3. It also covers large section of APL Families
4. It has weakness like follows :-
 - I. - Large numbers of eligible families excluded
 - II. - Many ineligible families included
 - III. - Leakages at different levels
 - IV. - Bogus cards
 - V. - Sometimes poor quality of food grains
 - VI. - Village politics

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- **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT 2013**

1. New act has answers to many questions /difficulties
2. Around 80 % of rural population and 65 % urban population is benefitted under this mega food scheme
3. Existing AAY will continue
4. Ration cards to be issued in the name of senior most woman member of family
5. Disclosure of PDS record, SOCIAL AUDIT and setting up vigilance committees at different levels
6. Pregnant women , lactating mothers & children will be entitled to meals under ICDS & MDM scheme
7. FPS Dealers margin increased
8. Penalty on public servants in case of failure to compile the ACT

CHALLENGES & ISSUES IN PDS

1. Identification of beneficiaries
2. Procurement of Food grains
3. Leakages
4. Storages of Food grains
5. Rising Food Subsidies
6. Economic Viability of FPS
7. Implementations of MSP

KEY LEARNINGS

- ✓ Equitable Distribution
- ✓ Nutrition Security
- ✓ Food Subsidy for Poor People
- ✓ Shift from Food Security to Cash Payment
- ✓ Buffer Stock of Food Reserves by Central Govt.

SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATION

- ✓ Mechanism to improve & strengthen TPDS:
 1. Digitization of Ration cards to eliminate ghost & shadow cards
 2. Computerized allocation to FPS
 3. Use of GPS technology to track movements of supplies
 4. Door stop delivery to FPS to eliminate leakages in lifting & transport
 5. SMS based monitoring of Dispatch & arrival of supplies
 6. Transfer of subsidy to targeted families through DBT Scheme
 7. Efficient & Strong Grievances redressal Mechanisms
 8. More & active role PRIs & ULBs
 9. Liberty to beneficiaries to choose FPS



*Thank
You!*