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Research Paper

PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF GRAINS IN KERALA

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ABSTRACT

India is the land of different languages, culture and religion. Amidst these diversities, she stands in unity. Surprisingly, Indian states do not show any unity in various fields of literacy, infant mortality, development of women entrepreneurship, reduction of crimes against women, religious polemics, eradication of poverty etc. To break these barriers the Indian Government had launched many path-breaking projects for the Citizens of India. These projects aimed the empowerment of weaker and marginalized sections of the society. Among which distribution of food for poor people through Public Distribution System (PDS) play an important role. Under the PDS major consumed food grains like rice and wheat are sold from Fair Price Shops at significantly lower prices than the market rate. Kerala is today rated among the best performers in raising rural household consumption and reducing rural poverty. Significantly the poor benefit from the PDS more than the rich. Commodities distributed through the PDS form a major part of the consumption basket of all households in Kerala. The present paper studies not only the current PDS scheme and its functionality in national and state level but also fruitful distribution of PDS commodities at a subsidized rate. Moreover, this paper analyzes the allocation trend in PDS commodities based on the secondary data. In order to analyze efficiency on trends in the allocation of grains from the PDS in Kerala by the secondary data collected from the various sources. The study found that PDS plays a significant role for the food security among the poor people and thereby, Government has to re-allocate and distribute food grains by PDS scheme in much more quantity for the wellbeing of the poor people.

KEY WORDS: *Allocation, PDS commodities, offtake, trend*

INTRODUCTION

India is the land of different languages, culture and religion. Amidst these diversities, she stands in unity. Surprisingly, Indian states do not show any unity in various fields of literacy, infant mortality, development of women entrepreneurship, reduction of crimes against women, religious polemics, eradication of poverty etc. To break these barriers the Indian Government had launched many path-breaking projects for the Citizens of India. These projects aimed the empowerment of weaker and marginalized sections of the society, for example, by free and compulsory education for children, law for female protection, food and nutritious for girls, carrying women, distribution of food for poor people through Public Distribution System (PDS),etc. Poverty-stricken people mainly consume rice and wheat since they may not always be able to afford other sources of required nutrition forms. Rising population along with changing consumption patterns in India have increased the demand for food ever since Independence. In fact, a considerable proportion of the Indian population lives in poverty and hunger. To mitigate hunger and to save poor people from volatile market prices of food, the Public Distribution System (PDS) a food security programme has been operative in our country for a long period. In general, under the PDS major consumed food grains like rice and wheat are sold from Fair Price Shops at significantly lower prices than the market rate. The Central Government takes initiatives for procurement, allocation and transportation of food grains to designated depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

While the new trend has been dwindling paddy cultivation and the extension of cultivated area under cash crops, food production in Kerala is inadequate to its demand. The State has, however, learned to cope with the fact that it is not self-sufficient in food grain production by maintaining the most effective public distribution system (PDS) in the

country, which ensures access to food grains to almost the entire population. Kerala is today rated among the best performers in raising rural household consumption and reducing rural poverty. Significantly the poor benefit from the PDS more than the rich. Commodities distributed through the PDS form a major part of the consumption basket of all households in Kerala (Krishna Kumar, 1997). The present paper studies not only the current PDS scheme and its functionality in national and state level but also fruitful distribution of PDS commodities at a subsidized rate. Moreover, this paper analyzes the allocation trend in PDS commodities based on the secondary data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

George (1996) studied that the PDS in terms of ensuring food security to the vulnerable sections of the society, budgetary support for food subsidy, the food grain price policy and production incentives to the farmers. The study pointed out that the growth rate of procurement in production has increased from 5percent in 1965 to 17.5 percent in 1993. But it was dropped to 13.5 percent in 1998. The off take from the PDS has recorded a gradual increase from 1.3 million tons in 1955 to a maximum level of 20.8 million tons in 1991. The volume of procurement has increased from 1.1 million tons in 1963-64 to about 27 million tons in 1993-94. During the 1972-73 the total food subsidy was Rs. 117 crores which rapidly increased to Rs. 5250 crores by 1995-96. During 1970s consumer subsidy accounted for about 55 percent of the food subsidy. **Shaji and Sherly** (2014) examined the functioning and importance of PDS in Kerala. The study revealed that, the purchasing power of certain sections of the society is so low, that they cannot access food at the market price. They need the safety net of food subsidy. **Anjani and Ayyappan** (2014) assessed the temporal changes in the status of food security in India. The study revealed that there has been a remarkable Improvement in the status of food security in India. It is observed that as a result of PDS, poverty reduction and food security improvement has been increasing over time. Besides, this paper examined the progress in food grains in terms of availability at the national level, the progress in terms of access to food and nutrition requirements of the household level, the contribution of PDS in food and nutrition security. **Geetha and Suryanarayanan** (1993) examined the objectives of PDS, changes in successive five year plans, disparities among the Indian states in terms of distribution of food grains through PDS in quantum and targeting of the PDS. Their study shows that there is significant disparity in the State wise quantities.

To sum up, these reviews have studied several important dynamics of PDS, like its management and its contribution to the Indian society. They have clearly stated that the growth rate of procurement in production has increased; the off take from the PDS has recorded a gradual increasing trend and the volume of procurement has increased; total food subsidy was rapidly increased; there is a progress in the availability of food grains at the national level and also progress in terms of access to food and nutritional requirements at household level and the contribution of PDS in food and nutritional security.

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The present study is based on the secondary data which have been collected from journals, articles, internet sources, government reports, department of food and public distribution and consumer affairs, etc. The data was analyzed by using AGR and CGR. The objective of this paper is to examine the trend in the allotment of commodities through Public Distribution System in India, Kerala and Kottayam District.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PDS is an inevitable institution of the Indian Government which makes possible the welfare of the weaker and marginalized in the country. In order to analyze efficiency on trends in the allocation of grains from the PDS in Kerala by the secondary data collected from the various sources. This study analyzes prevailing trends in the allocation of PDS commodities in the past ten years and evaluates the efficiency in trends in the allocation of rice, wheat, kerosene, and sugar in India, Kerala and Kottayam district. The important findings of the study are as follows:

Allotment and offtake of rice and wheat food grains from PDS for Average Poverty Line, Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Annapurna Yojana in India from 2005-2006 to 2016-2017 are presented in Table 1. From the table it could be understand that the annual growth rate of allotment of food grains from Public Distribution System were showed positive and negative trends. It could be drawn from the table that the allotment and off-take of rice and wheat under targeted public distribution system (TPDS) was fluctuating from the year 2005-2006 to 2016-2017. From the table it could also be noticed that the highest annual growth rate in allocation was recorded in the year 2009-2010. There was a rise in food allotment during the year 2005-2006 by 716.22 lakh tones when compared to other periods. The food allotment was very meagre in 2008-2009 by 387.76 lakh tones. The compound growth rate of allotment for rice and wheat for APL, BPL and AAY were -0.160. The offtake was high in the year 2016-2017 with 521.67 lakh and the annual growth rate of offtakes was highest in the year 2009-2010. In this analysis it is justified that in 2009-2010 the annual growth rates was maximum in allotment and offtake cases. In case of allocation compound growth rate (CGR) it showed there was a negative trend from these years whereas the offtake showed a positive trend. It means, people are ready to purchase whatever the Government provide through PDS, so the maximum offtake of the commodities depends on the available allocation of the commodities, therefore, from the Government they have to be issued more quantity of commodities for the welfare of the poorest people.

Table 1: Allotment and Offtake of Food Grains (rice+ wheat) for APL, BPL, AAY under TPDS in India from 2005-2006 to 2016-2017. (In lakh tone)

Year	Allocation	AGR	Offtake	AGR
2005-2006	716.22	---	311.05	----
2006-2007	576.56	-19.499	313.69	0.848
2007-2008	392.78	-31.875	332.9	6.123
2008-2009	387.76	-1.278	346.01	3.938
2009-2010	476.03	22.764	424.03	22.548
2010-2011	475.47	-0.117	437.2	3.105
2011-2012	488.76	2.795	431.01	-1.415
2012-2013	504.68	3.257	448.76	4.118
2013-2014	501.03	-0.723	445.27	-0.777
2014-2015	520.13	3.812	445.94	0.10
2015-2016	523.4	0.628	495.94	11.212
2016-2017	543.33	3.807	521.67	5.188
CGR	**-0.160**		**4.750**	

Source: Ministry of consumer affairs, food and public distribution, Govt. of India

Table 2: Total Allotments of Rice and Wheat under TPDS in Kerala from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016 (In MT)

Year	Rice Allotment	AGR	Wheat Allotment	AGR
2006-2007	1925915	----	326153	---
2007-2008	876060	-54.512	308557	-5.395
2008-2009	919724	49.810	244880	-20.637
2009-2010	1016724	10.541	244880	0
2010-2011	1170454	15.120	268570	9.674
2011-2012	1276878	9.092	310239	15.515
2012-2013	1404923	10.027	373869	20.509
2013-2014	1272200	-9.446	353704	-5.393
2014-2015	1272204	0.000	248574	-29.722
2015-2016	848136	-33.333	319656	28.595
CGR	**-1.258**		**0.948**	

Source: Ministry of consumer affairs, food and public distribution, Govt. of India

Total allotments of rice and wheat under TPDS in Kerala from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016 is given in the table 2. It could be observed from the table that the AGR for total allotments of rice showed positive and negative growth rates. The highest (49.810) growth rate for rice allotment was found in 2008-2008 and lowest (-54.512) was found in 2007-2008. In wheat allotment also there was no uniform trend. The highest wheat allotment was found in 2015-2016 with the annual growth rate of 28.595. Thus the trend was not uniform for both the rice and wheat allotments in Kerala during the study period. Here the compound growth rate showed that there was decreasing growth rate in the allotment of rice when compared to the previous years. In case of wheat (0.948) there was a positive growth, which means there was a positive trend in allocation of wheat during the study period.

Table 3: Allotment of Rice among Card holders under TPDS in Kerala from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016 (In MT)

Year	APL	AGR	BPL	AGR	AAY	AGR
2005-2006	1361040	--	337168	--	202992	---
2006-2007	1361040	0	320402	-4.972	244473	20.434
2007-2008	307008	-77.443	318792	-0.502	250260	2.367
2008-2009	350672	14.222	318792	0	250260	0
2009-2010	447672	27.661	318792	0	250260	0
2010-2011	530586	18.521	389608	22.213	250260	0
2011-2012	587252	10.679	439366	12.771	250260	0
2012-2013	618168	5.264	536495	22.106	250260	0
2013-2014	618168	0	403772	-24.738	250260	0
2014-2015	618168	0	403776	0.000	250260	0
2015-2016	412112	-33.333	269184	-33.333	166840	-33.333
CGR	**-4.985**		**1.714**		**-0.803**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 3 shows allotment and annual growth rate of rice under TPDS during the year 2005-2006 to 2015-2016. It was understood from the table that the allotment and annual growth rate of rice under TPDS was fluctuating from the year 2005-2006 to 2015-2016. There was a rise in food allotment in APL category during the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 by 1361040 MT when compared to the previous years. The rice allotment was very low in 2007-2008 by 307008 MT. The compound growth rate of allotments for rice was negative for both APL (-4.985) and AAY (-0.803) respectively. From the table it is clear that there was a fluctuating allotment among these three types of cardholders. The lowest allotment by compound growth rate belonged to APL category as compared with the other two categories, because PDS systemis considered as a strong weapon in the hands of the Government for providing food and non-food items to the poor and oppressed. It is apprehended from the table that there was a rise in food allotment in BPL category in the year 2012-2013 with the 536495 MT. The compound growth rate of allotments for rice was positive for BPL which implies that they were the most benefited category through public distribution scheme. There was no uniform trend that could be noticed in the case of food allotment to BPL also, the compound growth rate of allotment of rice for AAY was negative (-0.803) and almost all the years the allotment of rice for AAY was constant. The highest negative allotment compound growth rate belongs to APL category i.e., -4.985 indicating that these categories were getting limited quantity of commodities through public distribution system as compared to the rest of the two categories.

Table 4: Allotment of wheat under TPDS in Kerala from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016 (MT)

Year	APL Wheat	AGR	BPL Wheat	AGR
2005-2006	447900	----	112448	---
2006-2007	238420	-46.769	87733	-21.979
2007-2008	224991	-5.632	83566	-4.749
2008-2009	161324	-28.297	83556	0
2009-2010	141324	-12.397	83556	0
2010-2011	166452	17.780	102118	22.215
2011-2012	191814	15.236	118425	15.968
2012-2013	201912	5.264	171957	45.203
2013-2014	235960	16.862	117744	-31.527
2014-2015	156471	-0.001	92103	-21.776
2015-2016	201912	29.041	117744	27.839
CGR	**-4.244**		**2.994**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 4 reveals allotment of wheat under TPDS in Kerala from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016. The APL and BPL Wheat allotment under TPDS were increasing at a decreasing rate. In APL wheat allotment, the highest annual growth rate was found in the year 2015-2016 with 29.041, and the highest negative annual growth rate was seen in the year 2006-2007 with the annual growth rate -46.769. In case of BPL wheat allotment the highest annual growth rate was recorded in the year 2012-2013 with the annual growth rate of 45.203, and the least annual growth rate was found -31.527 in the year

2013-2014.The compound growth rate revealed that compared to the APL category, BPL category gets more quantity of wheat through public distribution scheme.

Allotment of Kerosene under TPDS in Kerala from 2007-2008 to 2016-2017 was visualizedin table 5. Like any other food grains, allotment of kerosene also depends on the availability from the central government. There was a fluctuating trend in the annual growth rate of kerosene in Kerala during these years. The highest annual growth rate was found during the year 2015-2016 with 25.934, and the least annual growth rate was revealed in the year 2012-2013. The compound growth rate also revealed that there was a negative growth rate in the allocation of kerosene in Kerala from 2007-2008 to 2016-2017.

Table 5: Allotment of Kerosene under TPDS in Kerala from 2007-2008 to 2016-2017

Year	Kerosene (KL)	AGR
2007-2008	216308	---
2008-2009	216308	0
2009-2010	216310	0.000
2010-2011	225096	4.061
2011-2012	197124	-12.426
2012-2013	125196	-36.488
2013-2014	93535	-25.289
2014-2015	93525	-0.010
2015-2016	117780	25.934
2016-2017	88344	-24.992
CGR	**-11.197**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 6: Allotment of Sugar under TPDS in Kerala from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016

Year	Sugar (MT)	AGR
2006-2007	56041.4	--
2007-2008	62324.8	11.212
2008-2009	64537.8	3.550
2009-2010	52952.8	-17.950
2010-2011	56460.8	6.624
2011-2012	62854.7	11.324
2012-2013	62527.2	-0.521
2013-2014	57400.2	-8.199
2014-2015	57422	0.037
2015-2016	40074	-30.211
CGR	**-2.141**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 6 depicts the allotment of sugar under TPDS in Kerala from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016. The table shows that there was a positive and negative growth rate in sugar allotment in these years. The highest positive annual growth rate was found in 2011-2012 (11.324%) which was followed by 2007-2008 (11.212%) and the highest negative growth rate was found in 2015-2016 (-30.211%). The compound growth rate shown that there was a negative trend in the allocation of sugar in Kerala from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016.

Table 7 depicts district- wise allotment of rice among card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016. The table shows that there is fluctuation trend in the allotment of rice among the card holders during the reference period. It revealed that in case of APL allotment, in the year 2013-2014 annual growth rate has to be found the highest positive allotment the month of 2015-2016 June (233.405%), followed by in the year 2014-2015 in the month of September (44.564) and in 2013-2014 in the month of July (30.135). In case of BPL, in the year 2015-2016 the month of June has the highest positive annual growth rate were recorded (375.492%), then in 2014-2015 in the month of September (43.007%) and (37.802%) in month of November, 2013-2014 were recorded . AAY has the highest annual positive growth rate recorded the month of January in 2014-2015 (63.316%) and (17.159%) in the month of December in 2013-2014 then (4.006%) the month of February in 2015-2016. The highest compound growth rate in the district wise allotment of rice among the card holders goes to below poverty line card holders

with the growth rate of (0.0215%) when compared to the rest two card holders. In rice allotment, in state wise and district wise below poverty people are getting more quantity of rice from the public distribution system. So for all the peoples food security and welfare Government has to be provide more quantity of food grains in state and district wise also.

Table 7: District- wise allotment of Rice among Card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 (MT)

2013-2014	APL	AGR	BPL	AGR	AAY	AGR
2013-April	3951	---	1748	---	1227	---
2013-May	2182	-44.773	1748	0	1227	0
2013-June	2366	8.432	1746	-0.114	1382	12.632
2013-July	3079	**30.135**	1570	-10.080	1227	-11.215
2013-August	3084	0.162	1746	11.210	1227	0
2013- September	3069	-0.486	1738	-0.458	1226	-0.081
2013-October	3069	0	1738	0	1226	0
2013-November	3285	7.038	2395	**37.802**	1218	-0.652
2013-December	3777	14.977	2387	-0.334	1427	**17.159**
2014-January	3068	-18.771	2376	-0.460	1169	-18.079
2014-February	3223	4.809	2377	0.042	1269	8.554
2014-March	3076	-4.560	2377	0	1227	-3.309
2014-2015						
2014-April	2153	-30.006	1719	-27.681	1227	0
2014-May	3062	42.220	2179	26.759	1226	-0.081
2014-June	3135	2.384	2173	-0.275	1205	-1.712
2014-July	2004	-36.076	1715	-21.076	1407	16.763
2014-August	2318	15.668	1709	-0.349	952	-32.338
2014-September	3351	**44.564**	2444	**43.007**	1496	57.142
2014-October	3379	0.835	2447	0.122	1392	-6.951
2014-November	3376	-0.088	2447	0	1225	-11.997
2014-December	3949	16.972	2449	0.081	796	-35.020
2015-January	3387	-14.231	2450	0.040	1300	**63.316**
2015-February	3527	4.133	2450	0	1226	-5.692
2015-March	3350	-5.018	2450	0	1225	-0.081
2015-2016						
2015-April	3350	0	1713	-30.081	1224	-0.081
2015-May	919	-72.567	457	-73.321	1224	0
2015-June	3064	**233.405**	2173	**375.492**	1223	-0.081
2015-July	3171	3.492	2155	-0.828	1219	-0.327
2015-August	3161	-0.315	2159	0.185	1222	0.246
2015-September	2149	-32.015	1692	-21.630	1223	0.081
2015-October	2149	0	1702	0.591	1223	0
2015-November	3072	42.950	2155	26.615	1226	0.245
2015-December	2203	-28.287	1702	-21.020	1223	-0.244
2016-January	3156	43.259	2155	26.615	1223	0
2016-February	3339	5.798	2155	0	1272	**4.006**
2016-March	3069	-8.086	2156	0.046	1254	-1.415
CGR	**-0.301**		**0.0215**		**-0.083**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 8: District- wise allotment of Wheat among card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 (MT)

2013-2014	BPL	AGR	APL	AGR
2013-April	458	--	474	--
2013-May	458	0	414	-12.658
2013-June	521	13.755	466	12.560
2013-July	458	-12.092	701	50.429
2013-August	458	0	690	-1.569
2013-September	456	-0.436	601	-12.898
2013-October	456	0	601	0
2013-November	299	-34.429	550	-8.485
2013-December	559	86.956	440	-20
2014-January	388	-30.590	600	36.363
2014-February	504	29.896	550	-8.333
2014-March	453	-10.119	410	-25.454
2014-2015				
2014-April	635	40.176	601	46.585
2014-May	636	0.157	599	-0.332
2014-June	594	-6.603	651	8.681
2014-July	460	-22.558	350	-46.236
2014-August	434	-5.652	350	0
2014-September	473	8.986	350	0
2014-October	422	-10.782	381	8.857
2014-November	449	6.398	456	22.047
2014-December	442	-1.559	464	1.754
2015-January	453	2.488	376	-18.965
2015-February	450	-0.662	343	-8.776
2015-March	430	-4.444	347	1.166
2015-2016				
2015-April	449	4.418	400	15.273
2015-May	184	-59.020	300	-25
2015-June	634	**244.565**	629	**109.666**
2015-July	628	-0.946	754	19.872
2015-August	669	6.528	752	-0.265
2015-September	628	-6.128	729	-3.058
2015-October	182	**-71.019**	301	**-58.710**
2015-November	444	143.956	338	12.292
2015-December	446	0.450	344	1.775
2016-January	708	58.744	697	102.616
2016-February	560	-20.903	827	18.651
2016-March	629	12.321	657	-20.556
CGR	**0.164**		**-0.134**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

District wise allotment of wheat among card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 is narrated in Table 8. It could be seen from the table that, the highest positive allocation of wheat to the BPL card holders was found in the year of 2015-2016 in month of June (244.565%) and the highest negative allotment also were recorded in same year in the month of October (-71.019%). BPL wheat allocation also revealed the same positive and negative has to be found in this same year in the same months with (109.666%) and (-58.710%). The positive compound growth rates were found in the BPL category as when compared to the APL category, which means in wheat allotment, BPL cardholders got more quantity of food grains through public distribution system. Therefore the allocation of wheat from the India, state and district wise increased at an increasing level.

Table 9: District- wise allotment of Kerosene and Sugar among card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016

2013-2014	Kerosene (KL)	AGR	Sugar (MT)	AGR
2013-April	324	--	240	---
2013-May	504	55.555	440	**83.333**
2013-June	276	-45.238	240	-45.454
2013-July	288	4.347	280	16.666
2013-August	480	**66.666**	232	-17.142
2013- September	480	0	493	112.5
2013-October	300	-37.5	250	-49.290
2013-November	468	56	255	2
2013-December	432	-7.692	250	-1.960
2014-January	504	16.666	325	30
2014-February	300	-40.476	160	-50.769
2014-March	300	0	245	53.125
2014-2015				
2014-April	432	44	255	4.081
2014-May	516	19.444	245	-3.921
2014-June	312	-39.534	250	2.040
2014-July	456	46.153	238	-4.8
2014-August	504	10.526	245	2.941
2014-September	312	-38.095	235	-4.081
2014-October	468	50	265	12.765
2014-November	504	7.692	240	-9.433
2014-December	312	-38.095	245	2.083
2015-January	492	57.692	248	1.224
2015-February	540	9.756	245	-1.209
2015-March	408	-24.444	234	-4.489
2015-2016				
2015-April	432	5.882	240	2.564
2015-May	504	16.666	245	2.083
2015-June	300	-40.476	220	-10.204
2015-July	416	38.666	260	18.181
2015-August	487	17.067	320	23.076
2015-September	468	-3.901	255	-20.312
2015-October	312	-33.333	265	3.921
2015-November	510	63.461	228	-13.962
2015-December	520	1.960	240	5.263
2016-January	560	7.692	228	-5
2016-February	560	0	240	5.263
2016-March	562	0.357	242	0.833
CGR	**0.881**		**-0.476**	

Source: Director of Civil Supplies, Kerala

Table 9 shows the district- wise allotment of Kerosene and Sugar among card holders under TPDS from the month of 2013-2014 to 2015-2016. When we compare the allotments of kerosene in the last three years, the highest positive annual growth rate in allocation was found the year 2013-2014 in the month of August (66.666%) and in case of sugar in the year 2013-2014 in the month of May (83.333%) found highest positive sugar allocation. The positive compound growth rate of kerosene had shown, that the positive trend in allocation of kerosene (0.881%) from the last years and the negative compound growth rate of sugar (-0.476%) revealed, that the negative trend in allocation of sugar. Which means over the years sugar quantity allotment were decreasing. So people have to be depending on open market at higher price to get enough sugar for their consumption.

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it could be concluded that the role of Public Distribution System in ensuring food security to the poor people in India is very essential and efficacious since it ensures food for all at all times. It helps to eradicate

absolute mass poverty and lays a foundation for growth and development of a society. Based on the above said analysis and allocation trends we can summarize that PDS plays a significant role for the food security among the poor people and thereby, it makes possible the welfare of the weaker and marginalized in its own way. But, at the same time, we could find many loop holes in the present PDS system which calls our immediate attention to correct certain flops in its current functionality for the better. Government has to re-allocate and distribute food grains by PDS scheme in much more quantity for the wellbeing of the poor people. Because, district and state wise poverty eradication and food sufficiency depend mainly on the available quantity of PDS food grains.

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