

Evaluation of Public Distribution System (PDS)

Sponsored by

**Directorate of Programme Implementation and Evaluation
Government of Meghalaya**

Submitted by

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A Final Report

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FOREWORD

The Public Distribution System (PDS) has a greater significance on the economy of the poor households because it provides food for the poor and marginalized community at lower price than the market. Thus, the system plays a safety net for the poor people which protects them from competitive market economy.

Looking in to this, AMC Research Group, New Delhi conducted the evaluation study of Public Distribution in the state of Meghalaya. This study tries to unravel different issues with regard to quality implementation of PDS. We hope the findings of the study will be useful for the state Government for taking further initiative towards effective implementation of the PDS at grass root level.

Maj. Gen A M Chaturvedi

Director

Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BDO	Block Development Officer
C&RD	Community and Rural Development
CD	Community Development
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DC	Deputy Commissioner
Gol	Government of India
PDS	Public Distribution System
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SDO	Sub Divisional Officer
FPS	Fair Price Shop
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
FCI	Food Corporation of India
VC	Vigilance Committee
MT	Metric Tonnes
NGO	Non-Government Organization
MSWC	Meghalaya State Warehouse Corporation

Executive Summary

Public distribution system as a biggest welfare programme of the Government of India has created a unique identity in the sphere of food security to the poor and marginalized. Through a wide range of networking, PDS is trying to serve the people at their doorsteps in terms of reaching the essential items at subsidized prices on regular basis. But, there are lot of constraints and loopholes at different levels of the scheme to achieve the desired objectives. The state government has not made any efforts to procure food grains at remunerative Minimum Support Price (MSP) besides rice and wheat. It has completely neglected the production of millets or coarse grains like potato, Maize, Soybean, Mustard, pulses etc. which are used by the tribal. These coarse grains can be supplied through PDS in tribal area.

Though the State Civil Supplies Department Officials have taken necessary care for a vibrant and transparent PDS in the state but it is not sufficient. The stakeholders involved in the process of execution, monitoring and distribution are not aware to the objectives of the system. Majority of the stakeholders at different levels are ruled by their own discretions instead of policy guidelines. Continuous violation of the policy guidelines has been observed in some areas.

AMC Research Group have focused to find out the drawbacks in the delivery system at grassroot level. The findings of the study, followed by the recommendations are as follows:-

- ❖ In terms of the BPL census 2002, conducted by the Community and Rural Development Department. Out of the 4, 19,672 households in the state almost 49% of the households are under Below Poverty Line (BPL). Which is not a satisfactory figure. The East Garo Hills district has the highest incidence of poverty at 56% followed by West Garo Hills district at 54%. In all the other remaining districts it is in the range of 45-50%. With these circumstances, Public Distribution System (PDS) remains one of the important alternatives of food security to the poor and marginalized people in the state.
- ❖ A total of 6, 58, 712 MT of Rice were allotted during the last five years, out of which around 6, 23, 407 MT of Rice were lifted from FCI godowns. At present there are around 70,200 AAY households, 1, 12,800 BPL households and 2, 66, 078 APL households enrolled under the scheme. In the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 there were shortage in the quota of Rice for APL and BPL, while at present the APL is getting additional quota of Rice.
- ❖ In Meghalaya, under the Public Distribution System (PDS) 697gms of sugar per person is distributed at the rate of in between 13.50 to ` 14.00 per kg. A total of 24, 34,000 beneficiaries are entitled for this. There is a major difference in the quantity of sugar allotted and quantity of sugar lifted by the

department due to non availability of stocks with FCI. It clearly indicates that only 25% of the beneficiaries are getting the supply.

- ❖ Apart from South Garo Hills district, in all the other remaining districts are having storage facilities under PDS.
- ❖ The wholesale dealers in the state in 2009 were 590, while at a later stage it came down to 260.
- ❖ There is lack of awareness, sincerity and honesty in discharging duties by the monitoring stake holders. State/District/Block level monitoring committee needs to be strengthened for carrying out surprise raids at different locations of the wholesaler and FPS to know the transparency in PDS. Normally, at present it seems that it has been left to the vigilance committee at the ground level, which is not running in a professional manner and also inactive.
- ❖ There are around 2, 66, 078 households under Above Poverty Line (APL) Category, 1, 12, 800 households falling under Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 70, 200 households enrolled under AAY scheme. One of the important facts is that these households were enrolled as per the 1992 census and hence at present the households getting the benefit under this scheme is very limited. There is a need for conducting re-survey for identification of APL, BPL, AAY households based on the 2011 census.

- ❖ As far as the availability of beneficiaries cards are concerned, most of the households in the town areas are having APL cards while in rural areas households are not having APL cards.
- ❖ Almost more than 80% of the beneficiaries are getting the information on distribution of PDS items in their locality through their dealers. Only least number of beneficiaries get the information on distribution of PDS items from their village head and other concerned persons.
- ❖ Most of the beneficiaries have stated that they are getting PDS items on time.
- ❖ More than 70% of the beneficiaries from West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills district didn't answer to the question related to Grievance Redressal Mechanism, due to unawareness. While around 25% of the beneficiaries have stated that there is no complaint box kept at FPS.
- ❖ As far as the quality of PDS items supplied by the FPS outlet is concerned, Almost 80% of the beneficiaries have stated that it is quite good. Even the field investigators who visited the field physically examined and were in the opinion that the quality was okay.
- ❖ There is no specific chart placed in FPS which indicates the entitlement of PDS items under each category by the department. Even though there is clearly indication that 35kgs Rice will be supplied each month under AAY scheme for each

household, at present most of the AAY families are getting only 30 Kgs from FPS. Even there is variation in the quota of Rice supplied under APL and BPL category to each household. As far as the pricing is concerned, BPL rice per Kg is to be supplied at Rs. 6.15, while the FPS are selling it in between Rs.8.00 to Rs. 8.80. In case of APL rice also the FPS are not selling it at prescribed price. The reason stated by the FPS dealer is that, they can't afford to sell it at the prescribed cost due to increase in the transportation cost.

- ❖ There is no uniformity in maintenance of records of ration card holders (APL, BPL & AAY), stock register, issue or sale registers at FPS.
- ❖ In the PDS, proper weight and measure is very much important as a beneficiary is directly affected by the weight and measures of retailer. Some of the FPS's were not having proper weighing machine.
- ❖ The Fair Price Shop owners explained their vulnerability in the case of transportation cost of goods and commodities from the agents depot to the retailing site.

Recommendations

- Emphasis on creating infrastructure in difficult areas. Provision of godowns and vans in remote and border areas.

- The advisory committee needs to ensure the functioning of FPS and should take close watch on the allocation, lifting, distribution and proper storage of items by the FPS dealer in the state.
- All the Fair Price shops have to be opened during working hours till stock exhausted.
- Supply officials must carry out regular checking of stocks at FPS.
- The role of vigilance committee should be more transparent, accountable and responsible. Wide publicity must be given on the role of these committees and particulars of members in charge of the committees.
- Round the clock control room must be set up under PDS for grievance redressal.
- FPS should also concentrate on non-controlled articles and those articles should be competitive enough in attracting the consumers.
- The supply of food grains at the government prescribed rates and quantity to the identified beneficiaries should be ensured.
- Inspection, vigilance and monitoring mechanism needs to be strengthened to ensure that the scheme is implemented properly.
- All the Fair Price Shops should use electronic weight machine instead of manual weighting, if it is not possible, as per their

monthly entitlements food grains to the beneficiaries can be packed, which can easily be detected if any tampering is made.

- There is need to revise transport cost of retailers to stop the irregularities in pricing of items at the retailers end.
- Youth Committee can be formed at village level to look after the monitoring mechanism under the PDS.
- The awareness of the beneficiaries towards PDS is highly necessary to get cent percent results. The beneficiaries suggested that frequent awareness programmes on PDS be organized in different forms i.e. posters, leaflets, folk stages, group discussions etc to strengthen their knowledge base.
- The head of the village, who is also a member of the vigilance committee, needs to inspect the store and site of distribution at his own will. He must forward the case of irregularities and grievances of the beneficiaries to the higher PDS official for communication and necessary action.
- A price monitoring cell needs to be constituted under each block.

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The intervention of the state in the market mechanism through public policy has become an inevitable component of functioning of modern governments. There are two broad approaches available to correct the imperfections in the market dynamics viz (i) by radical changes in the socio-economic structure and (ii) positive intervention of the state through public policy. The Public Distribution System (PDS) belongs to the latter category. The main purpose of PDS is to make essential commodities available on a regular basis to the vulnerable sections at a price lower than the open market price. Through this system it is attempted to help the poor and the weaker sections affected by the spiraling inflations and wide spread socio-economic inequalities with the offshoots of the market imperfections.

The distribution system undertaken by the government or any public agency is termed as 'Public Distribution System'. It is an aspect of the demand and supply management. Its' aim is to meet the basic needs of the vulnerable sections of the community who cannot afford at the prevailing market price. Public distribution by its very nature encompasses the essential items of mass consumption such as food grains, sugar, kerosene etc. Now a day's public distribution of essential commodities has become the principal feature of the developing economies. All the developing nations are facing scarcity of essential commodities and hence it has become the responsibility of the governments to provide these commodities to their citizens at reasonable prices in time.

The purpose of public distribution system is not for the public ownership rather it is an alternative means of market intervention to protect the interest of the poor and marginalized. However, since the introduction of public distribution system, the governments of different countries have been successful in providing food security to their citizens. It has provided unique opportunities to the poor and marginalized to have their food rights at their doorsteps through the fair price shops. But several constraints are also responsible to take the system far away from the desired objectives.

The distribution of items to the consumers under PDS is made through the fair price shops from which consumers get given quantity of food grains and other items at a price called issue price. However, the viability of PDS rests basically upon the difference between the issue price and the market price. Moreover, certain commodities distributed under PDS are less preferable. The poor are unable to avail of the full quota of controlled items mainly because of low purchasing power. So PDS has a greater scope for black market activities.

In the process of delivering of essential commodities through the public distribution system, a portion of essential commodities is being mischannelised. It is because of lack of proper co-ordination and supervision of the monitoring mechanism and lack of information by key stakeholders. This ultimately affects the food security rights of the poor and marginalized. It is needed to explore lot of factors responsible for the poor execution of public distribution system and find out alternative solutions, which can combat poverty and inequity. Otherwise, it will serve the purpose of the profit makers and middlemen.

Among all the welfare programmes, the place of public distribution system is very much unique towards directly addressing to the incidence of poverty. However, the items, which are essential for the consumption habit of a particular region, should be available in that region. The PDS has to vary in different states and in different regions of a state depending on the local conditions and requirements. A well administered, decentralized, community involved PDS can ensure food security to poor households through an assured delivery of adequate quantity of essential food grains and other items at the favorable prices.

Public Distribution System (PDS) means distribution of essential commodities to a large number of people through a network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) on a recurring basis. The essential commodities under PDS are Wheat, Sugar, Rice and Kerosene. PDS evolves as a major instrument of the Government economic policy for ensuring availability of food grains to the public at affordable prices, as well as for enhancing the food security for the poor. It is an important constituent of the strategy for poverty eradication and is intended to serve as a safety net for the poor whose number is more than 330 million and are nutritionally at risk. PDS with a network of about 4.99 lakhs FPS is perhaps the largest distribution network of its type in the world. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the central and the state Governments. The central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains etc. The responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the network of FPS rests with state Governments. The operational responsibilities including allocation within state, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPS rest with the state Government. PDS as it stood earlier, had been widely criticized for its

failure to serve the population Below the Poverty Line (BPL), its urban bias, limited coverage in the States with high concentration of the rural poor and lack of transparent and accountable arrangements for delivery. Therefore, in June 1997, the Government of India launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with focus on the poor. Under the TPDS, States are required to formulate and implement fool proof arrangements for identification of the poor for delivery of foodgrains and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level. The major objective of PDS is to ensure availability of essential commodities and check malpractices in supply and trade of food grains, petroleum products, sugar and other notified items, as well as to ensure availability of essential commodities to the weaker sections at administered prices.

The guidelines for the implementation of TPDS were issued by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution in 1997. The salient features of TPDS as depicted in its Guidelines are the following:

- 1) TPDS proposed to issue 10 Kg of food grains per BPL family (revised to 20 Kg w.e.f. April, 2000) at specially subsidized rates. The average lifting of food grains by the state in the last 10 years would be the allocation to the state in the first year. Out of this, the quantity in excess of BPL entitlement, known as transitory allocation, would benefit the APL population, but at a price that is not subsidized.
- 2) States should design credible financial and administrative arrangements to ensure the physical movement of food grains to the FPSs and subsequent issue to the poor. The provision of subsidy would be conditional on this.

- 3) TPDS proposed to extend the issue of specially subsidized food grains to the beneficiaries of EAS and JRY at the rate of 1 Kg per person per day. The proposal was to give food coupons to the EAS & JRY beneficiaries, which they can exchange for food grains at their FPSs. States should take proper care to see that these food grains are actually issued to them.
- 4) The BPL population in any State could be seen as the provisional estimates reached by the Planning Commission for the year 1993-94 by the Expert Group methodology. This should form the macro estimate of BPL population at the State level.
- 5) For the micro selection of BPL population, the quinquennial surveys made by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment could form the basis. Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas should be involved in the initial identification of beneficiaries. Doubtful cases should be verified. Urban slum dwellers would generally qualify for selection. Applications from non-slum urban areas should be verified. Thrust was to include landless agricultural laborers, marginal farmers, rural artisans and craftsmen, urban slum dwellers and daily wage earners in the informal sector. These criteria were only indicative. However, the aggregate number of BPL beneficiaries should be within the Expert Group estimate of BPL population.
- 6) The issue of ration card would give entitlement to its holder to obtain certain essential commodities, at a certain scale, at certain prices, at specified outlets and in as many installments during the month.

- 7) It was commended to all States to adopt the Tamil Nadu proposition of pasting the photo of the head of the family on the card.
- 8) New cards could be issued to eliminate the bogus cards, which were in circulation. If the cards had been issued in the recent past, instead of fresh issue, the existing ones for the identified BPL families could be appropriately stamped and be affixed with the photographs of the heads of the families.
- 9) Government of India's commitment on subsidized food grains is limited to: **a)** the quantity necessary for 20 Kg per BPL family, **b)** the quantity required for EAS and JRY, and, **c)** the quantity required for transitory allocation. Requirement by states above these quantities would be subject to availability and at commercially viable prices. The states should therefore re-examine their scales of issue and modify them suitably. States offering greater quantity or lower price should bear the additional burden of food grains and fund.
- 10) States should keep the end retail price at the FPS level to their BPL population at not more than 50 paise per Kg above the corresponding CIP. States were free to fix the margin on APL price within the limit of the actual expenses incurred.
- 11) While the Central Government was responsible for ensuring availability, acceptability and affordability, the states should ensure accessibility of food grains to the poor through a network of FPSs.

- 12) A proper system of monitoring the FPSs should be introduced and reports should be obtained every month, and if felt necessary, at shorter intervals. Too frequent inspections may harass the FPS dealers. Inspection schedules should be prepared for district and taluka level officers. A checklist may be used during inspections to make them pointed. Remedial actions should immediately be taken. Cardholders present at the shop during inspections should be consulted.
- 13) The collector should make weekly review of the bottlenecks faced and the actual off-take, especially the BPL off-take, from the shops. At the state level, the secretary-in-charge should make such a review once a month.
- 14) It was proposed to monitor the actual issue of food grains through FPSs and take that as the consumption of PDS grains of the states (instead of lifting from FCI). States should, without fail, send the monthly reports to the GOI. Reports at other levels should also be ensured in the format communicated to the states.
- 15) Transparency measures: The details that needed to be displayed at the FPS are; **i)** total number of cards attached to the shop-BPL & APL, **ii)** monthly allocation made to the shop, **iii)** last month's issue from the shop, **iv)** issue prices, **v)** scale of issue, and **vi)** authority to report grievances. Panchayats and Nagar Palikas should oversee the FPSs. The Panchayat President and members of municipalities or other local bodies should be informed about the allocation and actual off-take of FPSs. Collectors may use local press to make the public aware of these details.

- 16) Vigilance committees (VCs) should be formed at Taluk, District and state levels. A social audit of the working of PDS in association with the intended beneficiaries would be necessary. At FPS level, the Committee may consist of cardholders (some of whom should be women), the elected president of the Panchayat, consumer activists, etc. Taluka Committees should be formed with Taluka Supply Officer as convenor. District Committee should be formed with district supply officer as convener. Review of working of PDS should be subject to their review in the Panchayats and Nagar Palikas at regular intervals.
- 17) States, with assistance from Department of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, may devise suitable orientation programmes for all staff engaged in the implementation of PDS. Consumer organizations, elected representatives, social workers and representatives of welfare associations in the colonies may be invited to air the views of beneficiaries.
- 18) Emphasis on creating infrastructure in difficult areas would continue. Provision of godowns and vans in these areas would be emphasized. States were requested to take advantage of the 'Godowns and Vans Scheme' in these areas.
- 19) All possible steps must be taken to ensure that the essential commodities meant for distribution do reach the poor and not get diverted to the open market.

1.2 PDS in Meghalaya

PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of Food grains, etc. The responsibility for distributing the same to the consumers through the network of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rests with the State Governments. The operational responsibilities including allocation within the State, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards, supervision and monitoring the functioning of FPSs rest with the State Governments.

Under the Public Distribution System families have been classified as:

- i) Above Poverty Line (APL) families.
- ii) Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.
- iii) Poorest of the poor or Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

At present, In the state of Meghalaya, there are **2,66,078** Families **Above the Poverty Line**, **1,12,800** families **Below Poverty** Level and **70,200 AAY** Families which are being covered under TPDS at present. These families are as per the 1993-1994 estimates of the Planning Commission of India which relates to the 1992 census.

From June, 1997, the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with emphasis on the families in the Below Poverty Level category has been implemented in the State. Rice at highly subsidized rates of Rs. 6.15 P per Kg and scales of 35 Kgs per month are supplied to BPL families. Secondly, with effect from November, 2001 and in pursuance to instructions of the Govt. of India, the Poorest Families from amongst the BPL Families have been brought under the new Scheme called

Antyodaya Anna Yojna. Under this Scheme, Rice is supplied to each poorest family at the scale of 35 Kgs per month and the price is Rs. 3.00 P per Kg. Besides Rice, other Commodities like Wheat-Products, S.K. Oil and Levy Sugar are issued to the Consumers through the Govt. appointed Fair Price Shops. The details are given below:-

Commodity	Allocation from Govt. Of India	Number of beneficiaries	Scales supply family month	of per per	Retail prices
APL Rice For families	4,438 MT per month	2,66,078 Families	16.150 Kgs.		Rs. 10.50p to Rs. 11.00p per Kg
BPL Rice for families	3,948 MT per month	1,12,800 Families	35 Kgs.		Rs. 6.15p per Kg
AAY Rice for poorest families	2,457 MT per month	70,200 Families	35 Kgs.		Rs. 3.00p per Kg
WHEAT (wholemeal ATTA)	1430 MT per month	4,49,078 Families	1 to 5 Kgs.		Rs. 6.60p - Rs. 7.00p per Kg
LEVY SUGAR	1,704 MT per month	24.34 lakhs persons	697 Gms per head to all consumers (APL+BPL+AAY)		Rs. 13.50p - Rs. 14.00p per Kg
S.K. OIL	2176 Kls Per month	Urban - 1,44,737 Families	9 Litres For Urban Family And 4 Litres For Rural Family		Rs. 16.00 P To Rs. 18.00 P Per Litre
		RURAL - 3,04,341 Families			

The Deputy Commissioners / Sub - Divisional Officers are Nodal Authorities for implementation of TPDS in the Districts / Sub - Divisions. The essential commodities are issued to the consumers through the Fair Price Shops appointed by the Deputy Commissioners / Sub - Divisional Officers on the recommendation of Local / Village Durbars.

The TPDS Commodities are lifted from the Food Corporation of India godowns by the Government Nominees more commonly known as the Wholesalers and then are lifted by the Fair Price Shop Dealers for actual distribution to the consumers through **4,274 Fair Price Shops** spread all over the State.

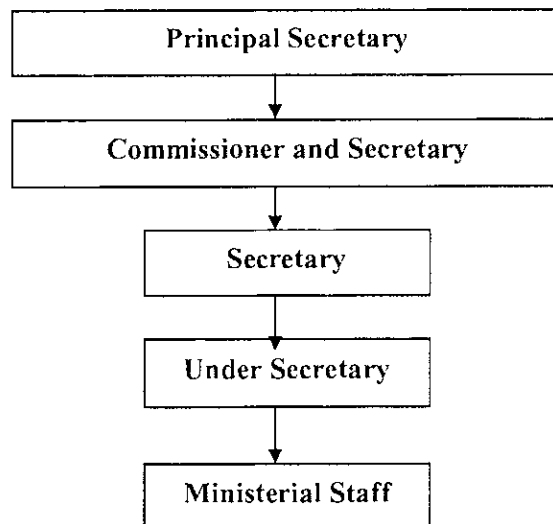
1.3 Organizational Setup

The Department of Food Civil Supplies & Consumer affairs functions under the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs of the Government of Meghalaya. The Commissioner & Secretary of Civil Supplies is the Principal Head of the Department. He exercises the statutory functions entrusted with him by the Government of Meghalaya under the Essential Commodities Act.

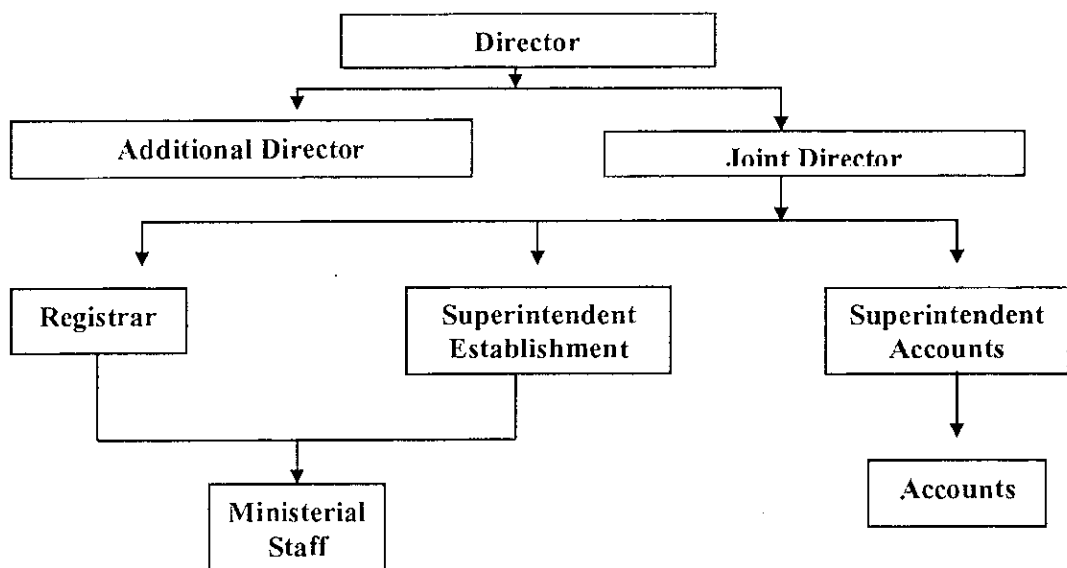
The Director of Civil Supplies is the functional head of the Department. In each district there is a District Supply Officer functioning under the general supervision and control of the Deputy Commissioner. There are 7 (seven) Districts and 8 (eight) Sub Divisions in the state and the supervision and control of the public Distribution System are carried out in the Deputy Commissioners/Sub divisional Officers. The field functionaries of the department are Supply Inspectors working under the respective DC/SDO. With the creation of more districts/Subdivisions and increase of population in the State, the Department have expanded

considerably in terms of manpower etc and has at present a total number of 300 officers /staffs excluding those at the administrative.

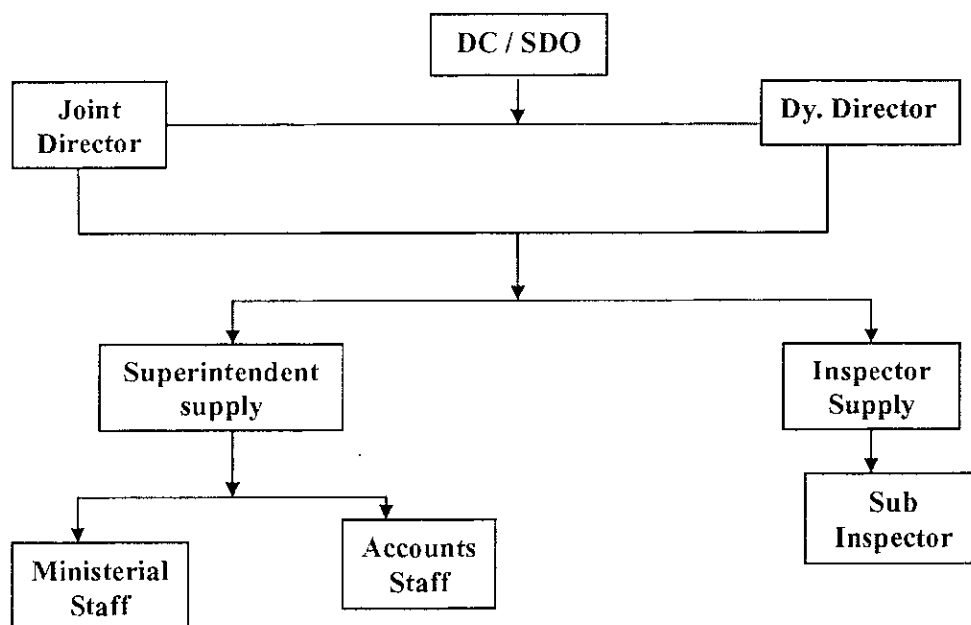
A. ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL



B. HEAD OF DEPARTMENT LEVEL



C. DISTRICTS / SUB - DIVISIONAL LEVEL



1.4 Objectives of the study

Public distribution system in a lay man understanding is a system run by the government for the distribution of essential items through the fair price shops. But it has a wider connotation with multiple objectives. Through this study, efforts have been put to come out with the literatures against the following objectives:

- ❖ To assess the efficiency of the delivery system including the mechanism built up for monitoring, transparency and accountability
- ❖ To assess the impact of the scheme on the objective of securing food security to the poor and the factors, if any, constraining the desired impact

- ❖ To suggest corrective measures to improve the performance of PDS
- ❖ Viability of FPS and its implementation
- ❖ suggestions and recommendations on all of the above

1.5 Approach and Methodology

Looking into the objectives of the assessment; an exploratory assessment design was adopted to explore about the impact of Public Distribution system (PDS). Exhaustive primary and secondary information were collected to test the various hypotheses implicit in the objectives listed above; the following multi-stage sampling design involving the selection of districts, blocks, Fair Price Shops (FPSs) and beneficiaries of the scheme was formulated to achieve the end result.

Apart from these, some of the officers involved in the implementation of the scheme at District/Block/sub divisional/village level, knowledgeable persons, local NGOs, people's representatives etc. were interviewed, so as to assess their viewpoints towards effective and impartial implementation of PDS in the state.

Selection of Districts

The proposed study was carried out in all of the seven districts in Meghalaya.

Selection of Blocks

Followed by selection of districts, four blocks each from East Khasi and West Garo Hills districts; three blocks each from East Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills district and two blocks each from South Garo Hills and Ri-Bhoi districts were covered. The blocks were selected randomly after arranging them on the basis of average BPL population, number of ration cards or off-take of food grains in last five years (2006-07 to 2010-11).

Selection of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the Villages

Fair Price Shops (FPSs), were selected randomly from urban, semi urban and rural areas.

Selection of Beneficiaries

From each selected village, 25 BPL beneficiaries and 15 APL beneficiaries, 10 AAY beneficiaries were selected by following circular systematic sampling procedure. Apart from these, some of the beneficiaries not having ration cards were also covered.

Chapter-2

Conceptualization of PDS

2.1 Overview of TPDS in Meghalaya (TPDS)

In terms of the BPL census 2002, conducted by the Community and Rural Development Department. Out of the 4,19,672 households in the state almost 49% of the households are under Below Poverty Line (BPL). Which is not a satisfactory figure. The East Garo Hills district has the highest incidence of poverty at 56% followed by West Garo Hills district at 54%. In all the other remaining districts it is in the range of 45-50%. With these circumstances, Public Distribution System (PDS) remains one of the important alternatives of food security to the poor and marginalized people in the state.

In the state of Meghalaya, Public Distribution System (PDS) is regulated under the Meghalaya food grains (PDS) control order, 2004, which deals with the appointment of nominee/agents and retailers and regulation of purchases, storage and sale of food grains. There are 7 (seven) Districts and 8 (eight) Sub Divisions in the state and the supervision and control of the public Distribution System are carried out in the Deputy Commissioners/Sub divisional Officers. The field functionaries of the department are Supply Inspectors working under the respective DC/SDO. With the creation of more districts/Subdivisions and increase of population in the State, the Department have expanded considerably

in terms of manpower etc and has at present a total number of 300 officers /staffs excluding those at the administrative.

In Meghalaya Public Distribution System (PDS) operates through a network of around 4,274 (Urban: 561, Rural: 3713) Fair Price Shops.

Table 2.1: Quantity of Rice allocated and lifted (in metric tonnes)

Year	ALLOTTED QUANTITY				LIFTED QUANTITY				Short Lifting
	AAY	BPL	APL	Total	AAY	BPL	APL	Total	
2006-07	23,352	53,508	37,248	1,14,108	23,352	53,489	31,244	1,08,085	6023
2007-08	29,484	47,376	51,252	1,28,112	29,463	47,226	49,350	1,26,039	2073
2008-09	29,484	47,376	53,256	1,30,116	29,484	47,376	52,532	1,29,392	724
2009-10	29,484	47,376	53,256	1,30,116	29,484	47,376	52,915	1,29,775	341
2010-11	29,484	57,902	68,874	1,56,260	29,484	53,276	68,874	1,30,116	4626
Total	1,41,288	2,53,538	2,63,886	6,58,712	1,41,267	2,42,843	2,39,297	6,23,407	13787

The table 2.1 indicates the total quantity of Rice allocated and lifted during the year 2006 to 2011. A total of 6, 58, 712 MT of Rice were allotted during the last five years, out of which around 6, 23, 407 MT of Rice were lifted from FCI godowns. At present there are around 70,200 AAY households, 1,12,800 BPL households and 2, 66, 078 APL households enrolled under the scheme. The above table clearly indicates a rise in allotted quota of Rice for BPL and APL in the year 2010-11. In the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 there were shortage in the quota of Rice for APL and BPL, while at present the APL is getting additional quota of Rice. As per the GOI guidelines, the retail issue rate of Rice for BPL and AAY are fixed at ` 6.15 per kg and `3.00 per kg.

While at grassroot level there is variation in the price charged by the FPS when compared to the government rate.

Table 2.2: Quantity of Sugar allocated and lifted (in metric tonnes)

Year	Quantity Allotted	Quantity Lifted	Short Lifting
2006-07	20,648	8643	12,005
2007-08	20,648	5966	14,682
2008-09	20,648	8576	12,072
2009-10	20,648	9600	11,048

In Meghalaya, under the Public Distribution System (PDS) 697gms of sugar per person is distributed at the rate of in between ` 13.50 to ` 14.00 per kg. A total of 24,34,000 beneficiaries are entitled for this. While the Table 2.2 clearly indicates that there is a major difference in the quantity of sugar allotted and quantity of sugar lifted by the department. It clearly indicates that only 25% of the beneficiaries are getting the supply.

Table 2.3: Quantity of Wheat allocated and lifted (in metric tonnes)

Year	Quantity Allotted	Quantity Lifted	Short Lifting
2006-07	7696	7456.06	239.94
2007-08	9305	8917.56	387.44
2008-09	14160	14160	-
2009-10	17160	17160	-

Allotment, Lifting and Distribution of Kerosene oil

The allocation of kerosene oil for the state is sub-allocated to the agents/whole seller appointed by the public sector oil marketing companies. The retailers are appointed by DC/SDOs, who lift the allotted quantity from the agents/wholesalers for distribution to consumers.

During the last five years (2005 to 2010), 26, 232 KL of kerosene oil was allotted each year and the State Government lifted the entire quantity allotted to it. The kerosene is being distributed in the state to all ration card holders (including APL) on the basis of 9.5 litres in urban areas and 4.7 litres in rural areas per month.

2.2 Infrastructure facilities under PDS

Out of several factors for the success of a welfare programme, infrastructure facility is one of them. A welfare programme having well planned policy directions without creating sufficient infrastructure facilities seems to be failure one. Though sufficient infrastructure facilities are the prerequisites for the success of a programme but it needs planned management. In the context of PDS, there is a provision of huge infrastructure facilities to carryout the programme from the top to the bottom. Provision of different infrastructure facilities has been created at different levels for the smooth distribution of essential items under the system. The detail of the facilities is depicted below.

FCI Godown – Apart from South Garo Hills district, in all the other remaining districts are having storage facilities under PDS. At present FCI supply food grain to the state Government nominee of Meghalaya from the following places:

Sl.No	Designated FCI storage	Status of Godowns
1	Shillong	FCI owned 5000 MT capacity
2	Nongstoin	Owned by MSWC
3	Jowai	FCI owned 3750 MT capacity
4	Khanapara (Nongpoh)	MSWC Godown hired by FCI 3000 MT capacity
5	Tura	FCI owned 5000 MT capacity
6	Williamnagar	MSWC Godown hired by FCI 3000 MT capacity

2.3 Stake holders and the process of distribution

The role of stakeholders is the execution of any welfare programme is very much crucial and important. Their transparent and sincere actions lead to quality delivery of services. For smooth functioning of PDS, there are different stakeholders involved in the process of planning, monitoring and distribution of essential items from the state to the village level. However, having such a largest intervention network, PDS has failed to yield the desired result at the grass root level. Two broad categories of stake holders are coming under the supply and demand side of system. The supply side of stake holders is the departmental administrative unit, distributors. On the other hand stakeholder under the demand side are the card holders/beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme.

Civil Supplies Department – In the state of Meghalaya, PDS is operated through a network of Government appointed nominees commonly known as Wholesalers. i.e for lifting of the stocks from FCI and Fair Price Shops for onward lifting of stocks from wholesalers godown to be distributed to the consumers. These nominees make their own financial arrangement which they recover from the issue price paid by the consumers/beneficiaries.

Wholesaler - A wholesaler is responsible for the distribution of food grains and other essential items to the FPS tagged under him. In Meghalaya at present there are around 128 approved wholesale centers. The wholesale dealers in the state in 2009 were 590, while at a later stage it came down to 260.

To cumulate knowledge over PDS, it is highly important to know about the stakeholders in the process of distribution of items. The below mentioned few major facts that need to be addressed to make the PDS functioning more effective and systematic in the state:

- ❖ There is lack of awareness, sincerity and honesty in discharging duties by the monitoring stake holders. State/District/Block level monitoring committee needs to be strengthened for carrying out surprise raids at different locations of the wholesaler and FPS to know the transparency in PDS. Normally, at present it seems that it has been left to the vigilance committee at the ground level, which is not running in a professional manner and also inactive.

- ❖ The advisory committee needs to ensure the functioning of FPS and should take close watch on the allocation, lifting, distribution and proper storage of items by the FPS dealer in the state. Which is not happening.
- ❖ The head of the village, who is also a member of the vigilance committee, needs to inspect the store and site of distribution at his own will. He must forward the case of irregularities and grievances of the beneficiaries to the higher PDS official for communication and necessary action.
- ❖ A price monitoring cell needs to be constituted under each block. At present, there is variation in prices of food grains supplied to the beneficiaries.

Chapter-3

Findings of the study

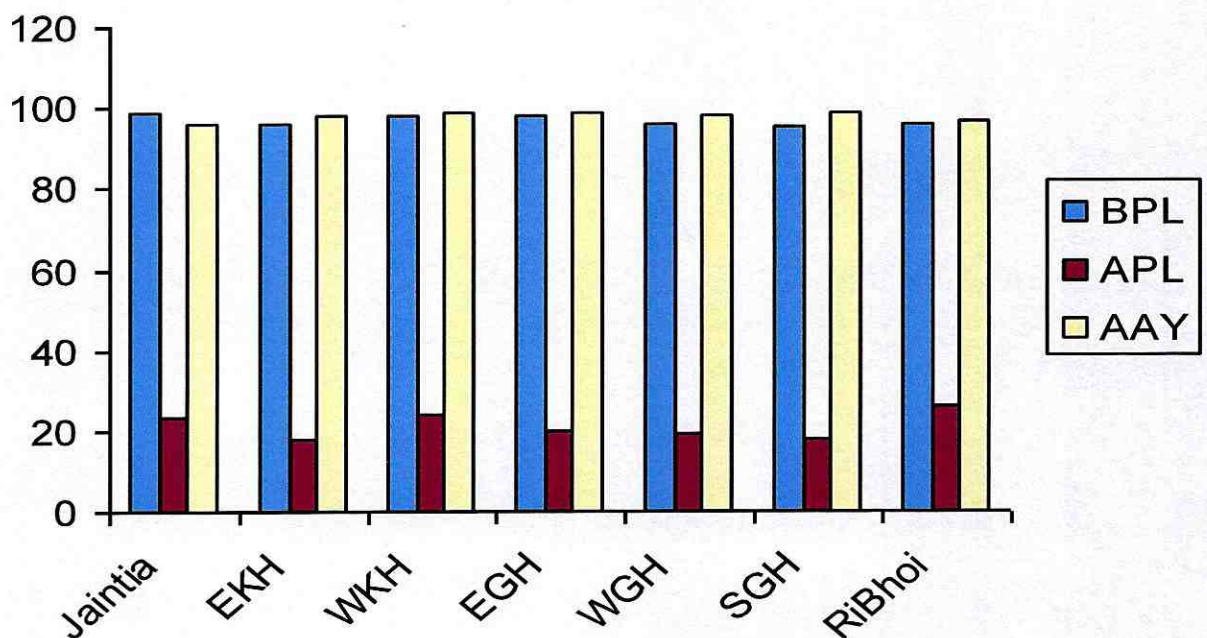
3.1 (Socio-Economic Profile)

District	Total No. of Household			No. of beneficiaries Surveyed		
	APL	BPL	AAY	APL	BPL	AAY
Jaintia Hills	38,645	10,599	6,597	255	425	170
East Khasi Hills	76,542	36,282	22,581	360	600	240
West Khasi Hills	41,962	7,866	4,893	375	625	250
East Garo Hills	29,346	11,563	7,196	435	725	290
West Garo Hills	41,467	37,086	23,231	495	825	330
South Garo Hills	13,251	4,580	2,697	240	400	160
Ri-Bhoi	24,865	4,824	3,005	225	375	150
TOTAL	2, 66, 078	1, 12, 800	70, 200	2385	3975	1590

Table 2.1 indicates that so far in the state under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), there are around 2, 66, 078 households under Above Poverty Line (APL) Category, 1, 12, 800 households falling under Below Poverty Line (BPL) and 70, 200 households enrolled under AAY scheme. One of the important facts is that these households were

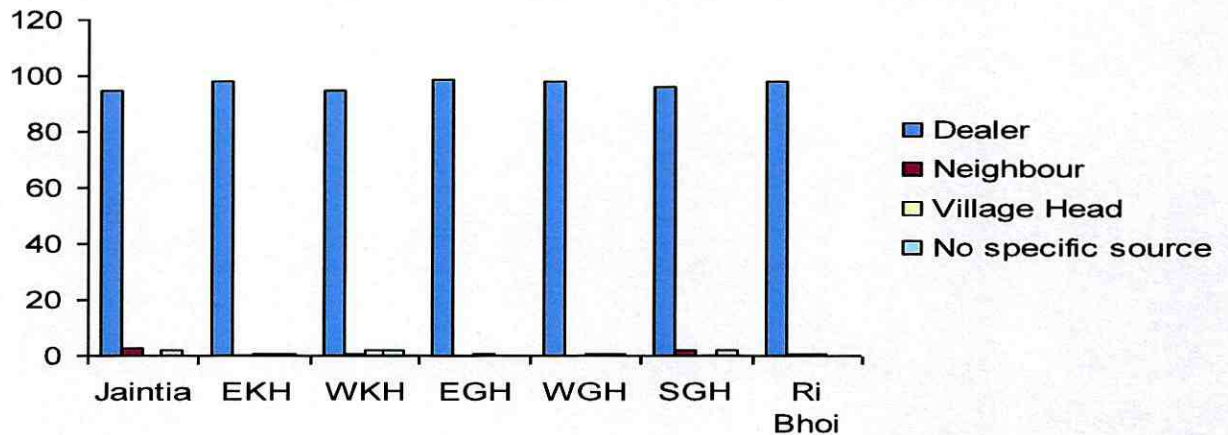
enrolled as per the 1992 census and hence at present the households getting the benefit under this scheme is very limited. There is a need for conducting re-survey for identification of APL, BPL, AAY households based on the 2011 census. Which needs to be looked into?

3.2 (Availability of Beneficiaries card (in %))



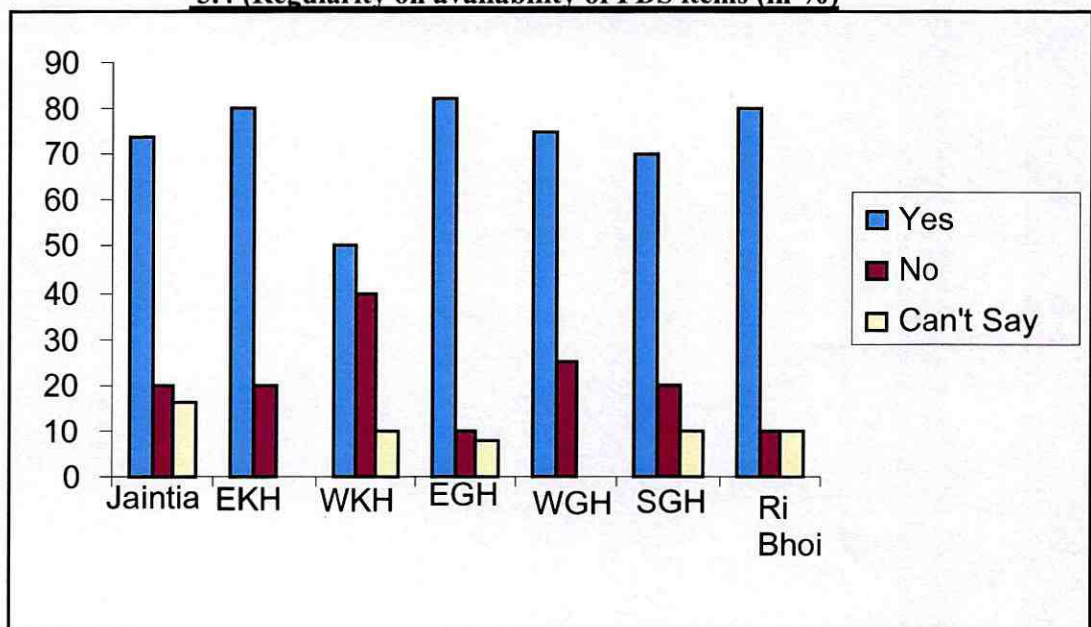
As far as the availability of beneficiaries cards are concerned, most of the households in the rural areas are having APL cards while in urban areas households are not having APL cards. Table 2.2 indicates that a significant number of beneficiaries have been given BPL and AAY cards, while there is shortfall in distribution of APL card in the state. There needs to be a periodic checking of ration cards by the civil supplies department or review the list of BPL and AAY families. This is not taking place. Even the Vigilance committee constituted at the village level is also not involved in any such activities to cross check the bogus cards, if any.

3.3 (Beneficiary source of information on distribution of items (in %))



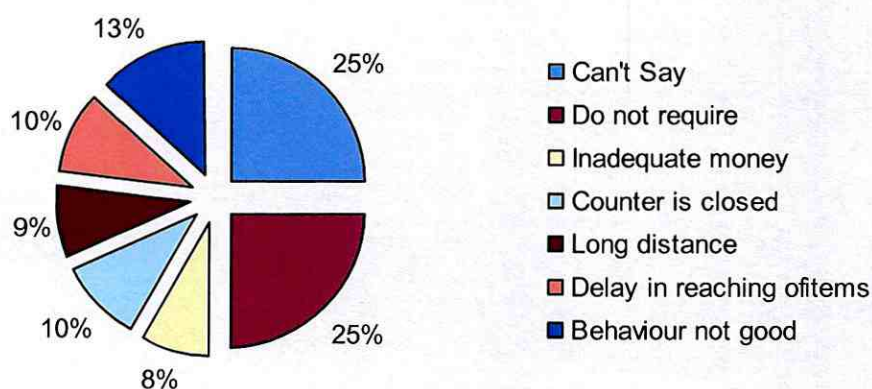
Almost more than 80% of the beneficiaries are getting the information on distribution of PDS items in their locality through their dealers. Only least number of beneficiaries get the information on distribution of PDS items from their village head and other concerned persons. While few beneficiaries have stated that the FPS dealers don't have a fixed timing for opening the shop.

3.4 (Regularity on availability of PDS items (in %))



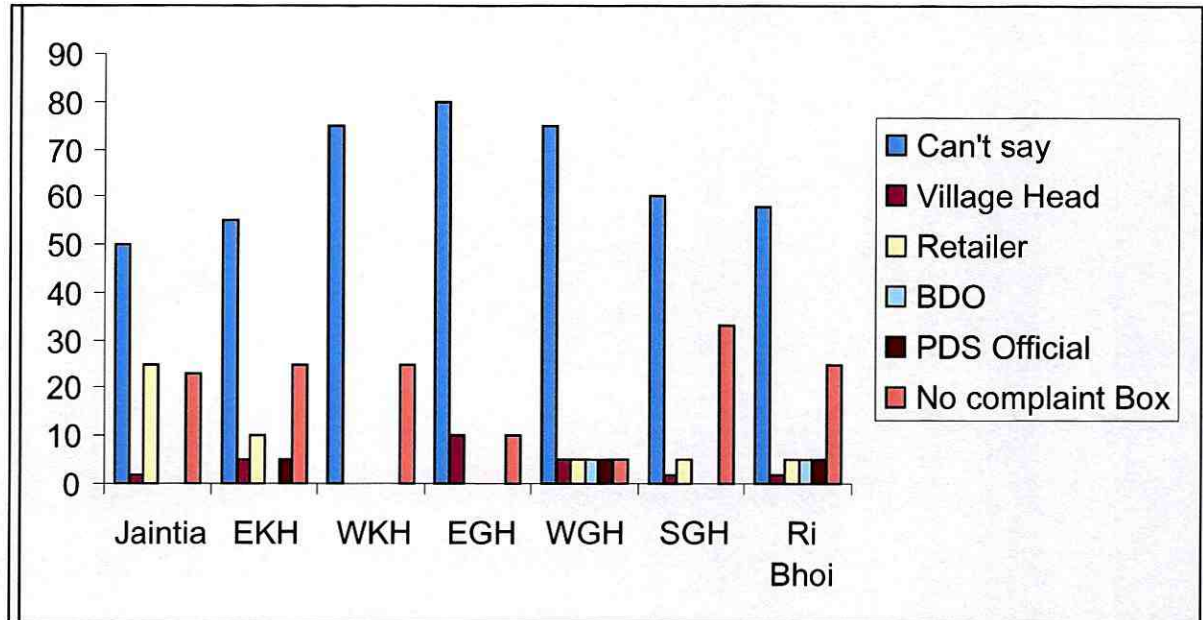
Most of the beneficiaries have stated that they are getting PDS items on time except West Khasi Hills. In West Khasi Hills around 45% of the beneficiaries are not getting PDS item on time. This needs to be looked into.

3.5 (Reasons for not availing of PDS items (in %))



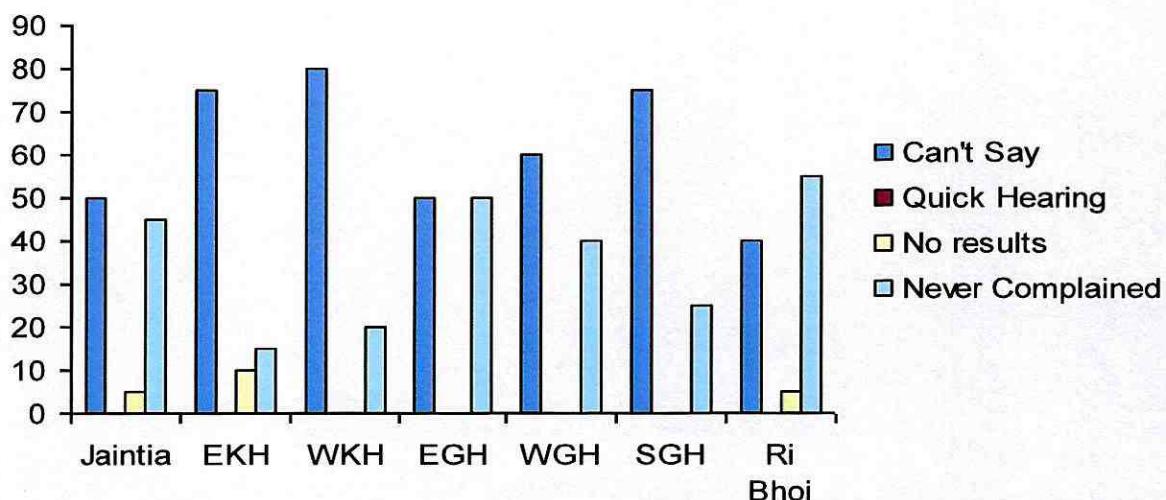
Almost 25% of the beneficiaries have stated that they can't say, while another 25% have stated that they are not interested in buying PDS items from FPS. Around 10% of the beneficiaries have stated that sometimes there is delay in reaching of PDS items.

3.6 Grievance Redressal Mechanism (in %)



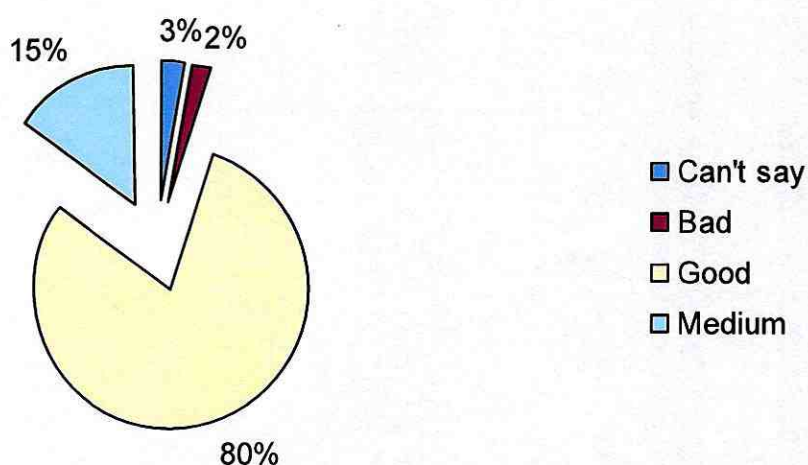
More than 70% of the beneficiaries from West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills district didn't answer to the question related to Grievance Redressal Mechanism, due to unawareness. While around 25% of the beneficiaries have stated that there is no complaint box kept at FPS. The above table clearly indicates that the awareness towards Grievance redressal Mechanism amongst the beneficiaries in the state is very limited. It also shows that there is no awareness activities conducted in the state in terms of Grievance Redressal Mechanism. There is always a possibility of encouragement of wrong doings by the FPS owners due to a weak Grievance Redressal Mechanism. There needs to be register maintained at each FPS for taking the complaints, if any by the beneficiaries at each FPS, which will be scrutinized by the sub inspector or other concerned official from the supplies department.

3.7 Outcome of beneficiary complaints (in %)



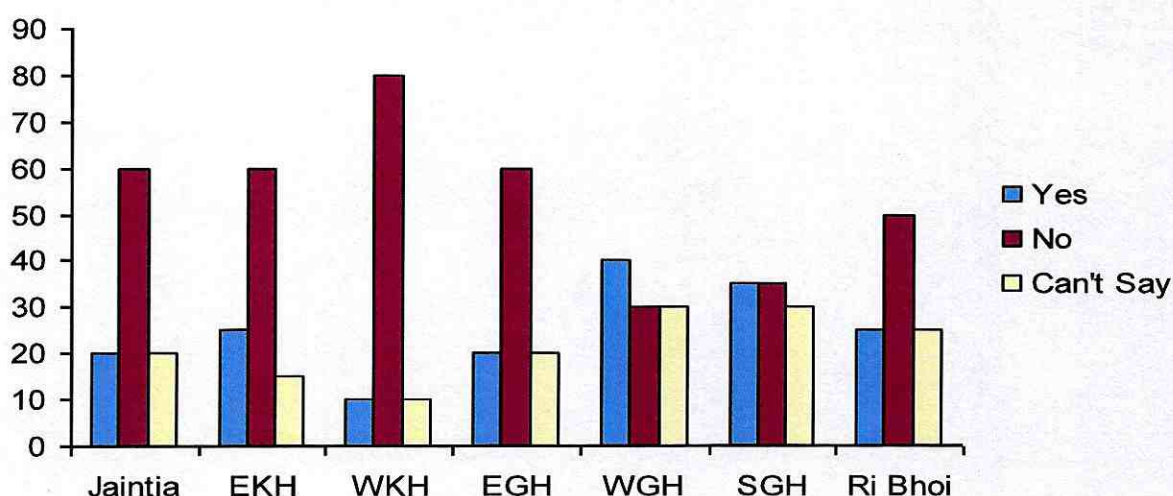
Again as we have stated in the table 2.6, since there is non awareness towards Grievance redressal mechanism the outcome of the complaint doesn't exist. While few of the beneficiaries who have complained didn't get any hearing from the officials.

3.8 Overall assessment on Quality of PDS items (in %)



As far as the quality of PDS items supplied by the FPS outlet is concerned, Almost 80% of the beneficiaries have stated that it is quite good. Even the field investigators who visited the field physically examined and were in the opinion that the quality was okay. Even from the FCI godowns good quality rice is supplied to every whole seller, stockiest, fair price shop.

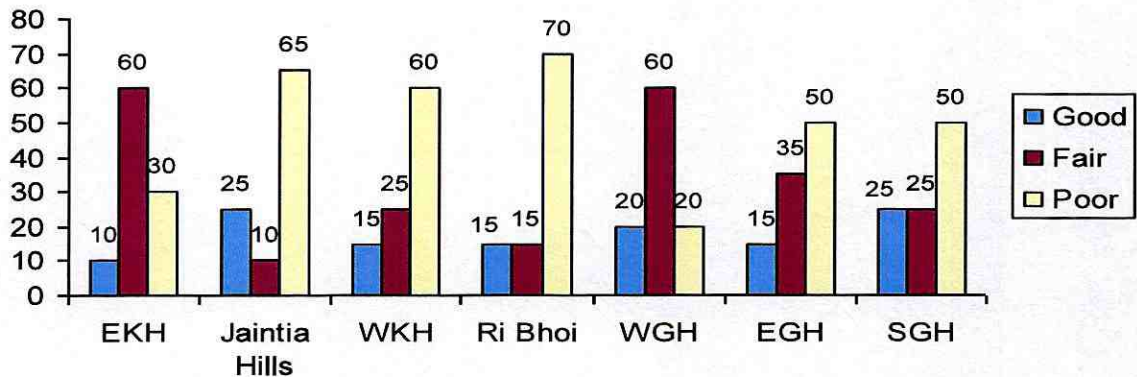
3.9 Beneficiaries awareness on entitlement of PDS items (in %)



From June, 1997, under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with emphasis on the families in the Below Poverty Level category has been implemented in the State. Rice at highly subsidized rates of Rs. 6.15 P per Kg and scales of 35 Kgs per month are supplied to BPL families. Secondly, with effect from November, 2001 and in pursuance to instructions of the Govt. of India, the Poorest Families from amongst the BPL Families have been brought under the new Scheme called Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY). Under this Scheme, Rice is supplied to each poorest family at the scale of 35 Kgs per month and the price is Rs. 3.00 per Kg. Besides Rice, other Commodities like Wheat-Products,

S.K. Oil and Levy Sugar are issued to the Consumers through the Govt. appointed Fair Price Shops. The table 2.9 clearly indicates that more than 60% of the beneficiaries from Jaintia, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills district are not aware of entitlement of PDS items from FPS. There is no specific chart placed in FPS which indicates the entitlement of PDS items under each category by the department. Even though there is clearly indication that 35kgs Rice will be supplied each month under AAY scheme for each household, at present most of the AAY families are getting only 30 Kgs from FPS. Even there is variation in the quota of Rice supplied under APL and BPL category to each household. As far as the pricing is concerned, BPL rice per Kg is to be supplied at Rs. 6.15, while the FPS are selling it in between Rs.8.00 to Rs. 8.80. Incase of APL rice also the FPS are not selling it at prescribed price. The reason stated by the FPS dealer is that, they can't afford to sell it at the prescribed cost due to increase in the transportation cost.

3.10 Functioning of PDS Outlets (in %)



More than 50% of the beneficiaries in the state are not satisfied with the functioning of PDS outlets. Most of the beneficiaries have stated that there is no proper weighing scale for measuring the items supplied by the PDS outlet.

Chapter-4

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations are made to make PDS more effective based on the findings of the study:-

Conclusions

- Most of the visited Fair Price Shops dealers were not opening the shops as per working hours shown in the sign board.
- Most of the PDS outlets were not having notice boards displaying the stock of essential commodities allotted during the month outside the Fair Price Shop. There is no display of sample of food grains supplied by the FPS.
- Vigilance committee meetings are not being held on regular basis.
- Some of the FPS were not having proper weighing scale in the FPS.
- No complaint register or complaint box.
- There are variations in the price charged by the FPS relating to the Government price.
- There is no uniformity in maintenance of records of ration card holders (APL, BPL & AAY), stock register, issue or sale registers.

- Even Households who don't possess any of the cards are getting PDS items from FPS.
- In the PDS, proper weight and measure is very much important as a beneficiary is directly affected by the weight and measures of retailer. Some of the FPSs were not having proper weighing machine.
- The Fair Price Shop owners explained their vulnerability in the case of transportation cost of goods and commodities from the agents depot to the retailing site.
- Lack of stringent monitoring mechanism at the grassroot level.
- The success of any welfare programme largely depends upon the community awareness about that programme. The scale of ignorance of the community over the PDS was observed during the interface. The partial failure of this programme is because of lack of awareness of the beneficiaries of their entitlement of PDS items.

Recommendations

- All the Fair Price shops have to be opened during working hours till stock exhausted.
- Supply officials must carry out regular checking of stocks at FPS.

- The role of vigilance committee should be more transparent, accountable and responsible. Wide publicity must be given on the role of these committees and particulars of members in charge of the committees.
- Round the clock control room must be set up under PDS for grievance redressal.
- FPS should concentrate on non-controlled articles and those articles should be competitive enough in attracting the consumers.
- The supply of food grains at the government prescribed rates and quantity to the identified beneficiaries should be ensured.
- Inspection, vigilance and monitoring mechanism needs to be strengthened to ensure that the scheme is implemented properly.
- All the Fair Price Shops should use electronic weight machine instead of manual weighting, if it is not possible, as per their monthly entitlements food grains to the beneficiaries can be packed, which can easily be detected if any tampering is made.
- There is need to revise transport cost of retailers to stop the irregularities in pricing of items at the retailers end.
- Youth Committee can be formed at village level to look after the monitoring mechanism under the PDS.

- The awareness of the beneficiaries towards PDS is highly necessary to get cent percent results. The beneficiaries suggested that frequent awareness programmes on PDS be organized in different forms i.e. posters, leaflets, folk stages, group discussions etc to strengthen their knowledge base.

On the basis of the above analysis though we find lot of bottlenecks on the way to gain the desired objectives of the system, even so, it has great relevance in the field of food security to the poor and marginalized. The government has taken number of initiatives to make the system pro-poor by different rules, regulations, schemes and provisions. Nevertheless, the system fails to address the needs of the community. In this context, we cannot blame to any single stakeholder responsible for this situation. It is observed that the the beneficiaries and retailer level Vigilance Committee is not less responsible for the irregularities in distribution of PDS items at their localities. It has been keenly observed that the Vigilance Committee at the retailers' level is not at all functional. The committee is formed in pen and papers to match the provision. So far as, awareness of the community over PDS is concerned it seems to be the beneficiaries are least bother about their entitlements out of ignorance and lack of scope. With this circumstance, mass scale awareness campaign over PDS is highly imperative to make the community feel the scheme their own and utilize it in best manner. Besides, the government needs firm on the accountability of the PDS officials and staffs to obtain the desired result, unless the success of PDS is a remote possibility.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RATION CARD

(Annexure -1)

A photograph of a ration card with a grid of handwritten entries. The grid has 10 columns and 10 rows. The entries are handwritten in blue ink and appear to be names and numbers. The card is slightly crumpled and has some stains.

A photograph of a ration card form. It features a circular stamp on the left side with the text "MEGHALAYA" and "RATION CARD". To the right of the stamp is a small black and white photograph of a person. Below the photograph, there are handwritten details: "Name of S.K. Oil dealer: Jyoti Khatun, Jyoti Khatun", "Address of S.K. Oil dealer: Jyoti Khatun, Jyoti Khatun", and "Signature of the (Deputy Commissioner (Supply) or the C.O. Officer (Authorized by him))".

A photograph of the back of a ration card. It features the Government of Meghalaya emblem at the top left. The text reads: "GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA", "DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS", "SPECIAL FAMILY RATION CARD UNDER THE ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJNA SCHEME", and "Price Rs. 5/-".

A photograph of the front of a ration card. It features the Government of Meghalaya emblem at the top left. The text reads: "GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA", "DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS", "SPECIAL FAMILY RATION CARD UNDER THE ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJNA SCHEME", and "Price Rs. 5/-".

A photograph of the front of a ration card. It features the Government of Meghalaya emblem at the top left. The text reads: "GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA", "DIRECTORATE OF FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS", "Family Identity Card For Below Poverty Line (BPL)", and "Price Rs. 5/-".



DISPLAY BOARD AT FPS

(Annexure -1)



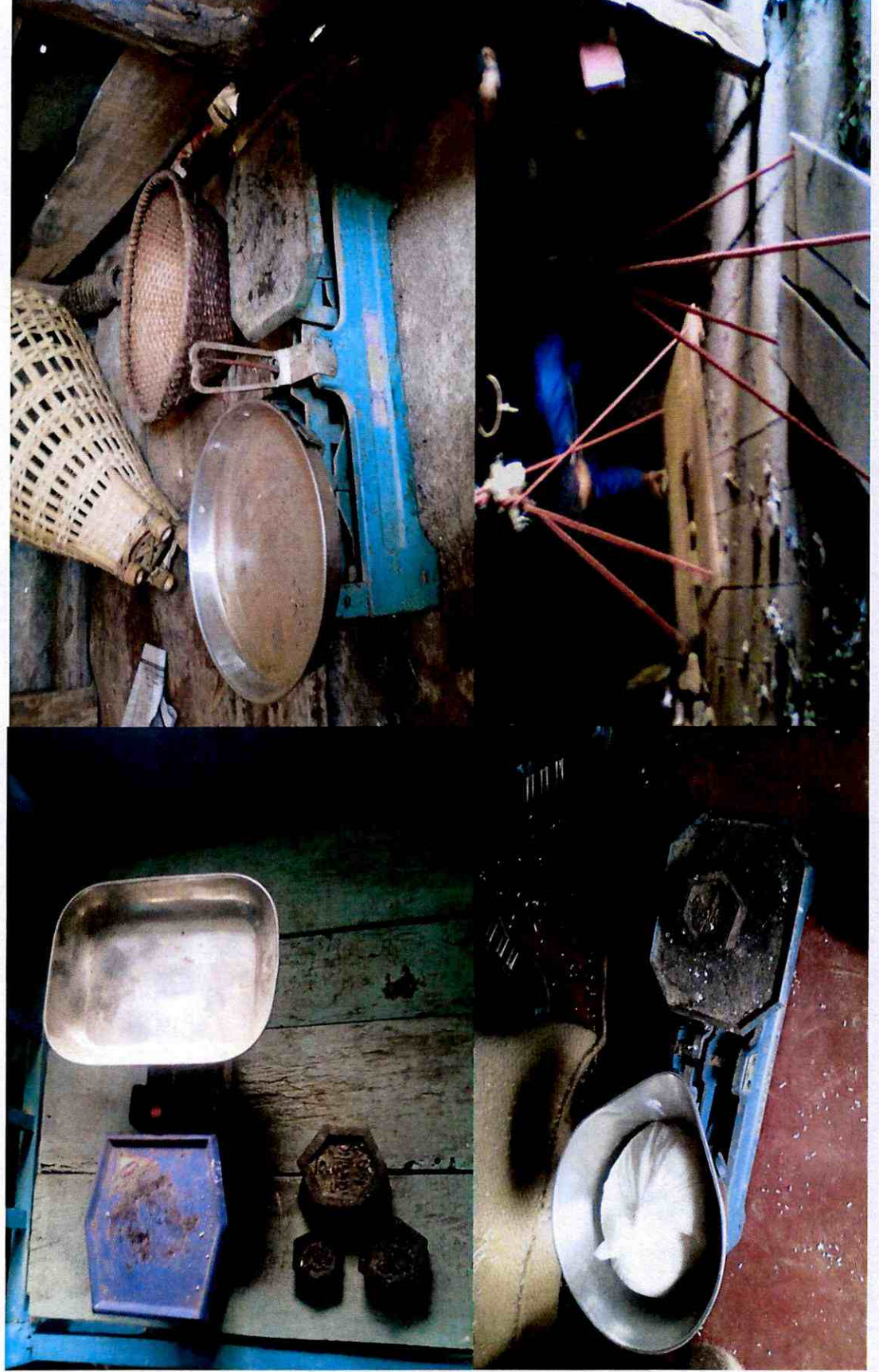
STOCK AT FPS

(Annexure -1)



WEIGHING SCALE

(Annexure -1)



FORM - C

[See Clause - 8]

PROFORMA FOR REPORTING THE FUNCTIONING OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS AT STATE LEVEL

XXXX

MONTH	::	NOVEMBER		YEAR	::	2010
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A.	NAME OF STATE	::	MEGHALAYA		STATE CODE	::	
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B.	NUMBER OF RATION CARDS					
	ANTODAYA	::	70,200			
	A P L	::	2,66,078			
	B P L	::	1,12,800			
	OTHERS	::	NIL			
	TOTAL	::	4,49,078			
v)	NUMBER OF RATION CARDS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH				::	4,49,078
vi)	NUMBER OF RATION CARDS ISSUED DURING THE MONTH				::	NIL
iii)	NUMBER OF RATION CARDS CANCELLED DURING THE MONTH				::	NIL
iv)	NUMBER OF RATION CARDS AT THE END OF THE MONTH				::	4,49,078

C.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS AT THE END OF THE MONTH	::	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
			561	3,642	4,203

D.	DETAILS OF FAIR PRICE SHOP WHICH RECEIVED THE PDS COMMODITIES DURING THE MONTH
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SL NO.	COMMODITY	NUMBER OF FAIR PRICE SHOP
01.	WHEAT	4,110
02.	RICE	4,110
03.	SUGAR	4,110
04.	EDIBLE OIL	NIL
05.	KEROSENE OIL	1,839

:: P.T.O ::

E. ALLOCATION / DISTRIBUTION BY THE STATE GOVT.

(QUANTITY IN QUINTALS)										
COMMODITY	OPENING STOCK AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MONTH	TOTAL MONTHLY ALLOCATION	QUANTITY PROCURED UNDER DECENTRALIZED PROCUREMENT SCHEME	TOTAL STOCK	QUANTITY ISSUED TO DISTRICTS		QUANTITY LIFTED BY THE DISTRICT		QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED	CLOSING STOCK AT THE END OF THE MONTH
					NO	QTY	NO	QTY		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
RICE										
A P L	NIL	44,380	NIL	44,380		44,380		38,237.48	38,237.48	NIL
B P L	NIL	39,480	NIL	39,480		39,480		39,465.46	39,465.46	NIL
ANTODAYA	NIL	24,570	NIL	24,570		24,570		24,570.00	24,570.00	NIL
WHEAT										
A P L	NIL	14,300		14,300		14,300		14,300	14,300	NIL
A P L (ADDL)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL
B P L	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL
ANTODAYA	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL
LEVY SUGAR										
LEVY SUGAR	NIL	17,040	NIL	17,040		17,040		17,040	17,040	NIL
EDIBLE OIL										
EDIBLE OIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL
KEROSENE										
KEROSENE	NIL	2,179 KLS	NIL	2,179 KLS		2,179 KLS		2,179 KLS	2,179 KLS	NIL

F. ALLOCATION / DISTRIBUTION BY FAIR PRICE SHOPS.

(QUANTITY IN QUINTALS)							
CODE	COMMODITY	OPENING STOCK WITH THE FAIR PRICE SHOP	QUANTITY ALLOCATED TO FAIR PRICE SHOP	QUANTITY RECEIVED BY FAIR PRICE SHOP	TOTAL QUANTITY WITH FAIR PRICE SHOP	QUANTITY DISTRIBUTED BY THE FAIR PRICE SHOP	CLOSING STOCK WITH FAIR PRICE SHOP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RICE						
	i) A P L	NIL	44,380.00	38,237.48	38,237.48	38,237.48	NIL
	ii) B P L	NIL	39,480.00	39,465.46	39,465.46	39,465.46	NIL
	iii) A A Y	NIL	24,570.00	24,570.00	24,570.00	24,570.00	NIL
	WHEAT						
	i) A P L	NIL	14,300	14,300	14,300	14,300	NIL
	A P L (ADDL)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	ii) B P L	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	LEVY SUGAR						
	LEVY SUGAR	NIL	17,040	17,040	17,040	17,040	NIL
	EDIBLE OIL						
	EDIBLE OIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	KEROSENE						
	KEROSENE	NIL	2,179 KLS	2,179 KLS	2,179 KLS	2,179 KLS	NIL

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ALLOCATION AND LIFTING REPORTS OF PDS RICE, LEVY SUGAR, ANNAPURNA AND WHEAT, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 2011,
RECEIVED FROM THE FOLLOWING LOCAL OFFICERS.

<<<<<<>>

[INQTS]

SL. NO.	DISTRICT / SUB - DIVISION	ALLOTMENT										LIFTING										REMARKS	
		A P L		B P L		A A Y	LEVY SUGAR		ANNAPURNA	WHEAT		A P L		B P L		A A Y	LEVY SUGAR		ANNAPURNA	WHEAT			
		REGULAR	ADDITIONAL	REGULAR	ADDITIONAL		REGULAR	ADDITIONAL		REGULAR	ADDITIONAL	REGULAR	ADDITIONAL	REGULAR	ADDITIONAL		REGULAR	ADDITIONAL		REGULAR	ADDITIONAL		
1	SHILLONG	11057	6502	11618.6		7235.55	4636	270	206	10390	4190	11057	6502	11618.6		7235.55	4636	270			10390	4190	
2	JOWAI	3870	2277	1667.05		1037.4	1198	71	97.5	-		3870	2277	1667.05		1037.4	1198	71					
3	NONGSTOIN	3267	1922	1164.1		724.15	968	57	56.5	-		3267	1922	1164.1		724.15	968	57					
4	NONGPOH	4016	2363	1688.4		1051.75	1236	73	21.3	3910	4200	4016	2363	1688.4		1051.75	1236	73			3910	4200	
5	TURA	4924	2831	3052.35		1949.15	1695.35	65	148	-		4924		3052.35		1949.15	1695.35	100					
6	WILLIAMNAGAR	2683	1579	1849.05		1150.8	952	56	23	-		2683		1849.05		1150.8	952	56					
7	BAGHMARA	2140	1259	1587.6		938.35	743.65	44	70.1	-		2140		1587.6		938.35	743.65	44					
8	SOHRA	1310	771	1149.4		715.4	508	30	28.9	-		1310	771	1149.4		715.4	508	30					
9	MAIRANG	1899	1117	845.95		526.05	593	35	32.6	-		1899	1117	845.95		526.05	593	35					
10	MAWKRAWAT	1613	949	673.75		414.75	495	31	54.6	-		1613	949	673.75		414.75	495	31					
11	KHLEIRIAT	1688	993	1320.55		821.45	627	37	9.7	-		1688	993	1320.55		821.45	627	37					
12	ANLAREM	683	403	722.05		450.1	287	17	65	-		683	403	722.05		450.1	287	17					
13	AMPATI	916	540	5084.8		3164	1105	65	70	-		916		5084.8		3164	1105	65					
14	DADENGIRI	967	570	4858.35		3023.3	1077	63	28.9	-		967	570	4858.35		3023.3	1077	63					
15	RESUBELPARA	2056	1210	2198		1367.8	866	51	14.2	-		2056	1210	2198		1367.8	866	51					
16	OTHERS	1291	744	-		-	53		-	-				-		-	53		-				
	TOTAL	44380	26030	39480		24570	17040	965	926.3	14300	8390	43089	19077	39480		24570	17040	1000			14300	8390	

N.B :-

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