



A STUDY ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KODAGU DISTRICT IN KARNATAKA

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Abstract

India has one of the highest levels of malnutrition in the world and there are reports of hunger and starvation deaths from different parts of the country. A staggering five percent of rural and two percent of urban population do not get food throughout the year. In order to meet the food security needs government implemented Public Distribution System but in due course of time several leakages were found in distribution of public distribution system. the current study aims to analyze the socio-economic background of rural population brought under study area, their perception and utilization level towards PDS commodities. The study is empherical in nature and based on primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected from the sample surveys of the family card holders using questionnaires in Kodagu district of Karnataka.

Key Words: *Food Security, Public Distribution System, Problems in access, utilization and perception of PDS goods.*

Introduction

Food production has increased more steadfastly than population, which has been evidenced through scientific research. Against this, reality hunger still persist in many parts of the world. About **828**million people affected by hunger globally in **2021**, an increase of about **46** million since **2020** and **150** million since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Food Security stands as a fundamental need, basic to all human needs and organization of human life. In order to meet the onerous responsibility of providing food security to its citizens, the country has launched a host of programmes to increase production of food grains, generate employment to increase income level of families and to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. But, in spite of all Governmental efforts, the country has one of the highest levels of malnutrition in the world and there are reports of hunger and starvation deaths from different parts of the country. According to the report of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, number of hungry people in India had been reduced from 261.5 million in 1979-81 to 194.6 million in 2014-15. In the **2022** Global Hunger Index, India ranks **107th** out of the **121** countries in the GHI 2022 rankings. With a score of **29.1** India has a level of hunger that is serious. India has slipped **6th** positions from its **2021** rank of **101**. The concept of food security is interlinked with a number of related factors such as agricultural policy, nutritional policy, access to education, health care, potable drinking water, sanitation, employment security, social security and the system of public distribution through fair price shops.

Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to evaluate the performance of public distribution system with special reference to Kodagu district in Karnataka. However, specifically, the study tried to attain the following objectives.

- 1 To study the socio- economic conditions of rural population brought under PDS.
- 2 To evaluate the issues related to access, utilization and perception of PDS among APL and BPL beneficiaries in Kodagu district of Karnataka.
- 3 To analyze the benefits derived out of PDS.

Characterstics of the Study Area

Kodagu (**Coorg**), the thickly wooded grandeur on the Western Ghats, is the most beautiful hill station of Karnataka. It occupies an area of **4,102** square kilometres (**1,584** sq mi) in the Western Ghats of Southwestern Karnataka. It is a hilly district, the lowest elevation being **50metres (160ft)** above sea level near makuta. The highest peak, Tadiandamol, rises to **1,750metres(5,740 ft)**, with Pushpagiri, the second highest, at **1,715metres(5,627 ft)**. The main river in Kodagu is the **Kaveri (Cauvery)**, which originates at **Talakaveri**, located on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, and with its tributaries, drains the greater part of Kodagu.

Kodagu is well known in the world for **Coffee** and its “brave warriors”. Madikeri is the headquarters of Kodagu. Kodagu is home to the native speakers of **Kodava** language. The most common plantation crop is Coffee, especially Coffe robusta variety. Kodagu is the second Coffee production region in India, after the Baba Budangiri hills in Chikkamagaluru district. Coffee revenue helped Kodagu to become one the richest districts in India. Kodagu is considered rich with wildlife and has three wildlife sanctuaries and one national park the Brahmagiri, Talakaveri, and Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuaries, and the Nagarhole National Park, also known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Park.

Table: 01, Demographic features of Kodagu District-2011

S.no	Total Population	555,519
1	Male Population	274,608
2	Female Population	279,911
3	Sex Ratio (Per 1000 Male)	1019
4	Average Literacy	82.61
5	Population Density/ km ²	135

Source: Population Census report - 2011.

The demographic status of Kodagu is unique in comparison to other districts of Karnataka. Kodagu is the least populated district of Karnataka and in the last decade. In **2011**, Kodagu`s in the total population of the state was just **0.91%**. While **62.86%** of the population of Karnataka is below 35 years, this ratio is **57.39%** for Kodagu.

Field of study

The present study on Public Distribution System has been carried out in Kodagu district in Karnataka. consist of **274** PDS shops. Of which Kodagu District covers **3Taluks**. The number of beneficiaries of PDS in Kodagu District is around **1.83** lakh ration card holders which includes, **1.5** lakh BPL card holders, **5,000**Antyodaya card and **73,000** APL card holders.

Methodology of the Study

The study is empherical in nature and based on primary and secondary data. The primary data is collected from the sample surveys of the family card holders using questionnaires, Sample size was

confined to 64. The secondary data has been collected from books, journals, magazine, newspaper, periodicals, reports and websites etc.

Limitations of the study

The present study is subjected to the following limitations.

1. The primary data used in this study have been collected only from PDS beneficiaries. It is difficult to analyze the performance of PDS in the study area with limited sample size and the reliability of data is based on response of the beneficiaries.
2. The study pertains to a limited time period.

Public distribution system in india

An Overview The root of food security through PDS goes to Kautilyan`Arthashastra`. According to Kautilya "social security was both a private and a state matter". The history behind introduction of the PDS in India is rooted in famines and food scarcities during the entire period of British colonial rule in the most important medium through which the Government ensures food security at the micro-level is the Public Distribution System (PDS). The main purpose of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India was to act as a price support programme for the consumer during the periods of food shortage of the **1960s**. The objectives of the Government of India's food security policy are,

- A). Ensuring adequacy or sufficiency in supply of food grains.
- B). Distributing food grains at an affordable price.

In India, targeting was more focused during the nineties, first, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) has been initiated by the Government of India from the year **1992** in order to serve and provide essential commodities to the people living in remote, backward and hilly areas. Government introduced Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the year **1997**. Major commodities distributed include staple food grains, such as wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene, through a network of public distribution shops (also known as ration shops) established in several states across the country at reasonable prices. Tamil Nadu sets a model in implementing the PDS as universal system for the cause of eradicating poverty and improving standard of living of the people living below the poverty line.

Evolution of Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution system in India forms an important part of state strategy intervening in the distribution of food grains and other essential commodities. The major causes of the origin of this policy are (a) Drought, famine and war conditions, (b) Inflation, (c) Market imperfections, (d) Poverty and (e) Lack of distributive justice. The PDS has been an integral part of India`s overall food policy. It has been instrumental in mitigating the plight of the masses that are burdened by low-income inflationary conditions, scarcities and the haunting fear of adulteration.

Interest of the vulnerable sections of the society must be taken care of in the supply of food grains and essential commodities. The fact is, that PDS has been covering all sections of both urban and rural people irrespective of income. During the period from **September 1939** to **September 1942**, the British Government convened Six Price Control Conferences. Price control was introduced in India in **1941**. The controlled distribution of food grains became necessary after the fall of Burma, the most important supplier of rice to India, in **March 1942**. The importance of linking price control, with the control on distribution of food grains, was stressed by the Fifth Price Control conference held in **April 1942**.

The British Government issued the Food grains Control Order on **21st May 1942**, covering major food grains (wheat, rice and barley), but subsequently the coverage was extended to pulses and millets as well. From **28th May 1942**, the features and options in wheat and grams were prohibited as anti-speculative measures, save with the permission of the Central Government or an authorized office, throughout British India. The attitude of the British Government towards the Quit India Movement as well as the Japanese threat further worsened the food situation during **December 1942**. The Government of India established the Food Department, with a view to integrate all the activities relating to purchase, distribution and movement of food grains on all basis. In **July 1943**, the First Food grains Policy Committee, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Theodore Gregory, was appointed and entrusted with the task of recommending a sound and effective food policy for the subsequent years. Its recommendations emphasized the need for increased supply, improved procurement machinery, execution of rationing, statutory price control, overhauling of the administrative machinery and a closer co-operation between the centers, provinces and princely states. The Food Grain Enquiry Committee recommended the need for price stabilization, control over trade of food grains and its “Progressive Socialization”. The Committee was of the opinion that full control of food grain market was neither desirable nor feasible. Instead, the committee suggested open-market purchases of the wholesale trade and regular imports of rice and wheat to meet local consumption requirements.

A new phase of public distribution system emerged in **1969**, exactly after **30 years** of its beginning. The Fourth Five Year Plan set out the guidelines for public distribution system. The main feature of this scheme was the creation of buffer stock of adequate size to meet the needs of Public Distribution System. In **January 1992**, after the implementation of the New Economic Policy, the Rao Government launched a special scheme called Revamped the Public Distribution System (RPDS) which aimed to serve in a more efficient way to the tribal, hill and arid area populations located in remote areas and having poor infrastructure. Under this scheme, food grains are allocated to states for the proposed geographical coverage of RPDS blocks at prices lower by 50 paise/kg than the issue price for the normal PDS. The retail price at the RPDS shops is not supposed to be higher than the Central Issue Price (CIP) by more than 25 paise/Kg.

Present Public Distribution System

Public distribution system (PDS) is an Indian food security system. Established by the Government of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and managed jointly with state governments in India, it distributes subsidized food and non-food items to India's poor. This scheme was launched in India on **June 1997**. Major commodities distributed include staple food grains, such as wheat, rice, sugar, and kerosene, through a network of public distribution shops (also known as ration shops) established in several states across the country. Food Corporation of India, a Government owned corporation, procures and maintains the PDS. Subsequently, in **1997**, the Government launched the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), with a focus on the poor. TPDS aims to provide subsidized food and fuel to the poor through a network of ration shops. Food grains such as rice and wheat that are provided under TPDS are procured from farmers, allocated to states and delivered to the ration shop where the beneficiary buys his entitlement. The Centre and states share the responsibilities of identifying the poor, procuring grains and delivering food grains to beneficiaries. In **September 2013**, Parliament enacted the **National Food Security Act, 2013**. The Act relies largely on the existing TPDS to deliver food grains as legal entitlements to poor households. This marks a shift by making the right to food a justiciable right. In order to understand the implications of this Act, the note maps the food supply chain from the farmer to the beneficiary, identifies challenges to implementation of TPDS, and

discusses alternatives to reform TPDS. It also details state-wise variations in the implementation of TPDS and discusses changes to the existing system by the Act.

Categories of Public Distribution System in India

The following sections reveal the changes in the system since independence and discuss their implications.

- ✓ Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS)
- ✓ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- ✓ PDS for General BPL
- ✓ PDS for APL
- ✓ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
- ✓ Annapurna Yojana
- ✓ Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)

Public Distribution System in Karnataka

The respective Government of Karnataka is implementing The Karnataka Essential Commodities PDS Control Order since the year **1992**. The scheme Karnataka Essential Commodities (PDS) Control Order, was introduced by the State with the intention to have one shop for one village in order to feed essential articles to rural public. Subsequently the scheme was converted into PDS with the intention of providing essential commodities to the public both in rural and urban areas at concession rate. Since the introduction of TPDS from **12.10.1992** the universal PDS is in operation in Karnataka with the Karnataka Essential Commodities. Under the universal PDS there is no discrimination of families on APL and BPL lines based on income. Karnataka sets a model in implementing the PDS as universal system for the cause of eradicating poverty and improving standard of living of the people living below the poverty line.

Table:2, FPS and Ration card details in Kodagu (2011-12)

Taluk	Anthyodaya cards	BPL Cards	%ofAnthyodaya and BPL cards	APL Cards	Total	Rural PDS Centres
Madikeri	1312	21539	47.20%	22778	45629	57
Somwarpet	1955	39638	60.09%	24366	65959	137
Virajpet	2351	42783	60.98%	25029	70163	99
District	5618	103960	57.20%	72173	181751	293

Source: District Human Development Repot, Kodagu

In above table gives a detailed inventory about the public distribution system in the district. There are a total of 293 fair price shops in the district covering all the villages in the district. There are 181751 ration card holders, out of which 103960 are BPL and Anthyodaya card holders (57.20%) and 72173 APL (39.70%) card holders in the district.

All Commodity Cards

In India, there are different types of ration cards. The state Government categories people and issues different ration cards according to the different categories.

- Yellowcard is issued to a person who is below poverty line (**BPL**).
- Families that have (**APL**) card are the ones who are living above the poverty line as specified by the state Government.

- Annapoorna Yojana(**AY**), ration cards are given to older people who are poor and above 65 years.
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana, (**AA**Y). This type of ration card is given to persons who do not have stable income are issued this card. Example: Unemployed people, women and old aged people fall under this category, etc.
- Priority Household (**PHH**), ration card are given to a transgender person and a person with more than 40% disability, etc.

Analysis & Findings of the Study

Table:03, Socio Economic profile

S.no	Determinants	No of Respondents	Percentage (%)	
1	Age	30-40	12	18.8
		40-50	16	25.0
		50-60	13	20.3
		60-70	11	17.2
		70-80	7	10.9
		80-90	4	6.2
		Above 90	1	1.6
2	Education	Illiterate	7	10.9
		Primary	13	20.3
		Secondary	19	29.7
		Above Graduate	25	39.06
3	Occupation	Daily Wage	6	9.4
		Farmer	25	39.06
		Business	18	28.1
		Others	15	23.4
4	Annual Income	Below-30000	3	4.7
		30000-50000	21	62.5
		Above 50000	40	32.8
		Total	64	100

Source:Primary survey .

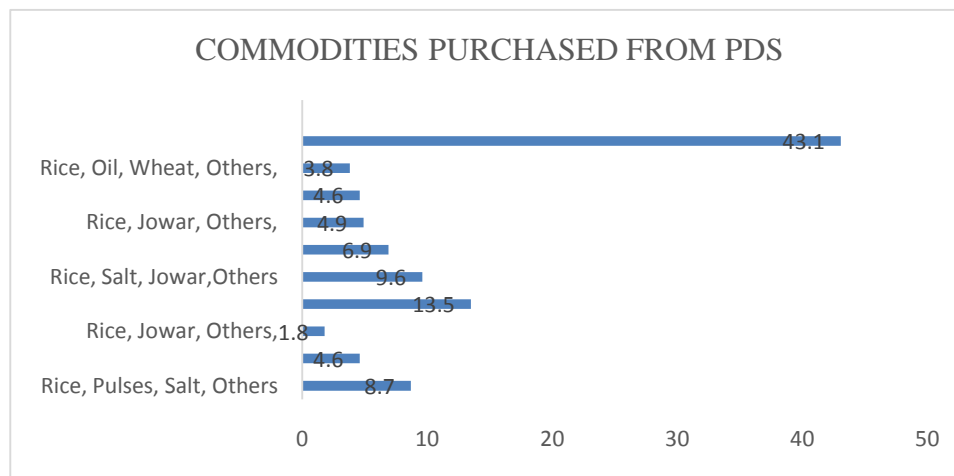
- The study reveals that 25 per cent of the sample respondents belong to the age group of between 40-50, 20,3 per cent of the respondents belong to age group between 50-60, 18.8 per cent respondents belong to age group between 30-40, 17.2 per cent respondents belong to age group between 60-70, 10.9 per cent respondents belong to age group between 70-80, 6.2 per cent respondents belong to age group between 80-90, and 1.6 per cent of the respondents belong to age group between above 90.
- The study found that majority of the 25 respondents in the sample area were above graduate 39.06 per cent, and 29.7 per cent, 19 respondents had completed Secondary education, 20.3 per cent, 13 respondents had completed Primary School level, 10.9 per cent, 7 respondents were illiterate.

- The table shows that majority of the sample respondents 39.06 per cent, 25 respondents are farmers, 28.1 per cent, 18 respondents are Businessman, 23.4 per cent, 15 respondents are others, only 9.4 per cent, 6 respondents are Daily wage.
- Based on the data in the above table, only 4.7 per cent of the 3 respondents belong to income group below 30000 rupees, 62.5 per cent, 21 respondents are 30000 to 50000 rupees income group of the study area and above 32.8 per cent 40 respondents are above 50000 rupees.

Table: 4, Utilization and Access of PDS Commodities

S.no	Determinants		No of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Type of card	APL	34	53.1
		BPL	30	46.9
2	Possession of card	Self	63	98.4
		Others	1	1.56
3	Regularity of Purchase	Once in a month	54	84.4
		Twice a month	6	9.3
		More than two	3	4.7
		Occasionally a year	1	1.6
		Total	64	100

Source: Primary Survey



- It was found that out of the total sample 46.9 per cent of the respondents belong to the BPL type of card.
- The study found that majority of the respondents, in all categories had membership with PDS for more than 5 years.
- The study revealed that 98.4 per cent of the respondents used card for self-consumption purposes and 1.56 per cent alone used their card for a third person without any monetary obligation.
- It was found that 84.4 per cent of the respondents were regular in their monthly PDS purchase.
- Out of the sample respondents 1.6 per cent occasionally purchases s from PDS and it was observed due to reasons like unwillingness to purchase due to poor quality and to avoid card getting terminated.

- It was found from the study that rice holds primary importance when compared with the two other products, namely, Jowar and Salt, because people here are predominantly consumers of rice and very little Jowar. On an average respondents receive 10 kgs of rice every month which is free of cost, 1kgs of oil, 1kgs of salt. After covid-19, all type of card respondents are receiving 10 kgs of rice only remaining products are not distributing in the study area.
- It was found that all sections of people have used PDS articles and the lower price was the motivating factor.
- 43.7 per cent of the respondents were satisfied with the quality of goods supplied by PDS, and 20.3 per cent of the respondents were unsatisfied with the quality of goods supplied by PDS.
- 17.2 per cent of the respondents were unsatisfied with the availability of PDS commodities.
- Majority of the sample respondents 42.2 per cent were unsatisfied on the on quantity of goods supplied by PDS.
- The study reveals that the supply of rice, wheat under PDS is adequate to the family. But the supply of pulses and palm oil is not adequate to the PDS beneficiaries. The fact that grains provided by the PDS was not sufficient to meet family needs was another important factor which makes them to buy from open market at high market price.
- It was observed that out of the total sample 51.5 percent of the respondents availing the PDS benefits suffer from the problem of inconvenient location of PDS outlets.
- It was found that 37.5 per cent of the respondents strongly agree to the problem untimely supply of commodities in PDS outlets.
- It was found that out of the total sample, 46.9 per cent of the respondents agree to the problem of supply of old stocks in PDS resulting in irregular purchase of commodities.
- It was observed 25 per cent of the respondents strongly agree to the problem of improper working hours as another main reason for irregular purchase of commodities from PDS. Though it is observed that the PDS shops are supposed to work from 9.30am to 1pm and 2.30 to 5pm, they are not working as per schedule regularly. Moreover PDS shops also does not operate during weekends thereby creating inconvenience for the people. Most of the PDS come to know about the supply of PDS commodities in the concerned ration shop only through their friends and relatives.
- From the study it was observed that 65.6 per cent of the respondents were satisfied with the overall functioning of PDS and 34.3 per cent of the respondents were unsatisfied with the overall functioning of PDS and the observed reasons were due to inadequate supply, faulty weights etc.

Hypothesis Testing

H^1 = Level of family income of the household and the type of card they possess.

H^0 = there is no significant relationship between the level of family income of the household and the type of card they possess.

Annual Income

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Below 30000	3	21.3	-18.3
30000-50000	40	21.3	18.7
Above 50000	21	21.3	-.3
Total	64		

Beneficiary

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
Yes	64	64.0	.0
Total	64*		

Test Statistics

	Annual Income
Chi-Square	32.094*
Df	2
Asymp. Sig	.000

From the above table it can be interpreted that for the calculated value of Chi Square $\chi^2 = 32.094$ the **significance value is lesser than .050, the null hypothesis is rejected** and therefore there is a significant relationship between the level of family income of the household and the type of card they possess.

✓ Relationship between the type of card and Commodities purchased.

H^0 = there is no significant relationship between the type of card and Commodities purchased.

Descriptives

Commodities Purchased From PDS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence interval for mean		Minimum	Maximum
APL	34	3.91	3.604	.618	2.65	5.17	0	11
BPL	30	3.10	3.10	.715	1.64	4.56	0	11
Total	64	3.53	3.53	.468	2.60	4.47	0	11

ANOVA

Commodities Purchased From PDS

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.502	1	10.502	0.745	.391
Within Groups	873.435	62	14.088		
Total	883.938	63			

From the table it can be interpreted that for the calculated value, **the significance level is greater than .050, the hypothesis is accepted** and therefore there is no significant relationship between the type of card and Commodities purchased from PDS. It is observed irrespective of the type of card there is a greater usage of card for purchase of commodities and this might be due to certain reasons like low-cost food grains and also occasionally purchase of commodities from PDS in order to avoid termination of ration card which is a valid document.

Suggestions

1. Information must reach the cardholders well in advance per period (month) regarding arrival and distribution of items through the FPSs.

2. Quality of items released from the Supply Department for distribution through FPSs should be improved.
3. Late delivery of items by the Supply Department should be made regular. The full monthly quota of food grains must reach the Fair Price Shops within seven days of a month to ensure and enable the family card holders to get their entitlements at right time.
4. More necessary items included in the PDS list rather than the items which are generally provided.
5. The role of vigilance committees should be made transparent, accountable and responsible for proper and efficient working of PDS. This can be done by appointing independent Regulator.
6. A local committee may be constituted consisting of members of the local body, representative of the family card holders and members of consumer forums for every Fair Price Shops and entrusted with the responsibilities to supervise their working and may be given sufficient powers to handle the local problems.
7. Computerization of ration card data for proper distribution and to check leakages should be adopted. This can reduce malpractices in allotment to a greater extend.
8. Rampant supply of illegal cards to multiple family members of the same households; this has to be corrected, so that the benefits of PDS go directly to the real beneficiaries.
9. In addition to supply of essential consumable commodities at FPS, agricultural inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers etc. may also be made available to the farmers which would be very helpful for them to access, as they may purchase the inputs along with commodities under PDS.
10. Family card holders must be made aware of Online Grievance Registration System, District Dispute Redressal; Forum, authorities responsible to address their grievances and so on. Awareness campaign in this regard may be carried out in routine manner.

Conclusion

Rationing was introduced in India as a food control during the Second World War but has come to stay as a permanent feature of our economy as clearly stated in this study. Today the PDS is intended not only to ensure adequate and timely availability of essential commodities to people in the rural and urban areas, particularly the weaker section. Universal coverage is the aim of PDS in Kodagu (Karnataka). State Government is making all efforts to make the PDS more effective by ensuring the availability, affordability and accessibility of PDS articles to the poor. This study presented information about the PDS, details of its working, network, access, and utilization and satisfaction of family card holders towards PDS in Kodagu District of Karnataka. The prime aim of PDS is to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities of acceptable quality at an affordable price to general public, particularly the poor. It is true that PDS has achieved greatly in its objectives. But over the decades, its functioning has suffered due to inefficient management. The main aim of the government is pass on huge amount of subsidy it sanctions to the intended people for the intended purpose at low cost. In order to ensure greater efficiency concentration must be made on Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and also application of computer, network technology along with a vigilant administration can equip government better to face the challenge successfully.

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