

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
15.	J & K*	90198	94698	94698	95082	95082	96794
16.	Jharkhand	267936	268704	269988	270276	270852	271089
17.	Karnataka	522768	522888	522888	539544	562812	592822
18.	Kerala	120180	120192	125196	197124	225096	277958
19.	Lakshadweep	1008	1008	1008	1020	1020	1022
20.	Madhya Pradesh	625572	625668	625980	626412	626412	626881
21.	Maharashtra	695844	730464	945720	1258812	1564176	1640416
22.	Manipur	24960	24967	25344	25344	25344	25370
23.	Meghalaya	25944	25944	25944	26064	26136	26161
24.	Mizoram	7416	7800	7836	7836	7920	7943
25.	Nagaland	17088	17100	17100	17100	17100	17114
26.	Odisha	397680	398988	399768	400944	403140	403919
27.	Puducherry	4344	4440	4668	10440	15732	15740
28.	Punjab	89664	90132	103884	272556	285396	301590
29.	Rajasthan	505284	508764	510960	511404	511644	511984
30.	Sikkim	6348	6348	6348	6588	6600	7152
31.	Tamil Nadu	348696	348696	482244	551352	633648	717580
32.	Telangana	145404	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	39180	39180	39180	39264	39300	39501
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1589388	1590000	1592148	1592700	1593768	1594414
35.	Uttarakhand	35916	36168	37932	107520	111060	115451
36.	West Bengal	962580	963528	964464	964728	965388	965724
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8975538	9086858	9480006	10365726	11254878	11698982

\*Including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### Diversion of PDS items

2636. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reports about the bulk of wheat, kerosene and rice not reaching the targeted people under Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the names of States where the diversion of allotted supply has been more than 10 per cent; and

(c) the year since when Government has been aware of such diversions and the action taken against States and the agencies involved in such diversions?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c) No data regarding the quantum of diversion, based on recent evaluation study, is available. However, based on surveys of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), estimates of diversion from PDS have been inferred in certain studies which are only indicative in nature.

Evaluation studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) conducted for time to time in the past have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiency in the functioning of TPDS including inclusion/exclusion errors in identification of beneficiaries, leakages/diversion at various levels. A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Government has been regularly monitoring the action being taken by States/UTs including issuing advisories, holding conferences etc. wherein State/UT Governments are requested to implement the Nine Point Action Plan.

Point-wise details of the action taken under the Nine Point Action Plan as reported by the States/UTs upto 31.12.2014 are given in Statement-I.

As regard kerosene, as per information received from Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government makes Quarterly Allocation of PDS SKO to States/UTs under the PDS on gross basis for the purpose of cooking and illumination, as provided under the SKO Control Order, 1993. Further distribution of the PDS SKO allotted to the respective State/UT within its territory is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Government. The scale and criteria of PDS SKO distribution are also decided by the respective States/UTs.

With a view to assessing the genuine demand for kerosene in different States/UTs, the Government commissioned in December 2004 a comprehensive study of the subject through the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). NCAER in its report, submitted in October, 2005, has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under PDS as 38.6%. State-wise leakage of PDS kerosene, as mentioned in the NCAER Report is given in Statement-II.

Further, as per Economic Survey 2014-15 of Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in absolute terms leakages are greatest in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Maharashtra; in per capita terms, leakages are greatest in Haryana, Gujarat and Punjab; and in percentage of actual allocations, they are greatest in the

Northeastern States of Manipur, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. As per Economic Survey 2014-15, Details showing State-wise percentage of leakage of PDS kerosene are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 31.12.2014  
under the Nine Point Action Plan*

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1.	States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards	As per reports received from the State & UT Governments by 31st December, 2014, implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 494.34 lakh bogus/ ineligible ration cards in 30 States.
2.	Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains	33 States have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains.
3.	For sake of transparency, involvement of elected PRI members in distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to SHGs, gram panchayats, cooperatives etc.	There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/ UTs.  31 States/UTs have reported FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, and Cooperatives etc. Out of about 5.17 lakh FPS in operation, about 1.36 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations.
4.	Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops	BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 32 States/UTs.
5.	Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny	Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of foodgrains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 22 States/UTs.
6.	Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops	Door-step delivery of foodgrains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 21 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners.

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7.	Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and distribution of foodgrains by FPS	Action is being taken by 32 States in this regard.
8.	Training of Vigilance Committee members	27 State/UT Governments have taken up training programmes for FPS level Vigilance Committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/ officials.
9.	Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc.	Computerisation of TPDS has been taken up across the country. For this purpose, action plans have been finalized by all States/UTs. Government is also providing technical and financial assistance under a Plan Scheme on End-to-end Computerisation of TPDS Operations.

***Statement-II***

*Comprehensive Study to Assess the Genuine Demand and Requirement of SKO  
Estimated leakage of PDS Kerosene as percentage of sale of PDS Kerosene*

States	Siphoning off of Kerosene for non household purpose	Diversion of Kerosene from PDS to open market	Diversion of Kerosene to no card households	Total Diversion
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	29.7	1.9	37.9
Assam	13.8	29.1	1.1	44.0
Bihar	15.7	31.2	7.6	54.5
Chandigarh	64.5	19.2	1.6	85.2
Chhattisgarh	16.9	10.9	12.4	40.3
Delhi	10.9	41.7	1.2	53.8
Goa	8.5	6.5	1.4	16.5
Gujarat	34.8	3.1	1.7	39.5
Haryana	21.7	18.0	0.9	40.6
Himachal Pradesh	2.0	5.6	3.1	10.7

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	32.5	18.1	4.8	55.5
Karnataka	8.8	23.4	5.7	37.9
Kerala	6.7	11.9	0.6	19.2
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	16.9	2.8	39.8
Maharashtra	20.3	9.9	1.1	31.3
Meghalaya	11.0	14.1	0.0	25.1
Odisha	11.5	39.6	0.6	51.6
Punjab	52.6	15.9	0.3	68.8
Rajasthan	22.3	1.8	1.2	25.3
Tamil Nadu	7.7	37.7	1.0	46.4
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	13.5	3.9	39.1
Uttarakhand	39.6	3.5	0.8	43.9
West Bengal	4.5	13.7	0.6	19.1
TOTAL	18.1	17.9	2.6	38.6

Total leakage thus estimated as 38.6 per cent of total sale of PDS Kerosene. Maximum diversion is estimated in Chandigarh at 85.2 per cent of the sale of PDS Kerosene followed by Punjab (68.8 per cent). Total leakage is estimated as more than 50 per cent in Bihar (54.5 per cent). Delhi (53.8 per cent), Jharkhand (55.5 per cent) and Odisha (51.6 per cent). Himachal Pradesh has minimum leakage of 10.7 per cent followed by Goa (16.5 per cent). On the basis of leakage of PDS Kerosene, States can be classified in four categories, *viz.*, extremely high leakage (more than 50 per cent), very high leakage (40 to 50 per cent), high leakage (20 to 40 per cent) and low leakage (less than 20 per cent). Six States fall in the category of extremely high leakage, four in very high leakage, nine in high leakage and four in low leakage.

**Statement-III***Savings from Rationalising Allocations*

States	Total PDS allocation (KiloLitres)	Total PDS consumption as per aggregate NSS data 2011-12(KL)	Fraction of consumption by poor households (%)	Excess PDS allocation (KL)	Leakage%	Total PDS Consumption of all ration card holders as per NSS micro data 2011-12(KL)	Fiscal cost of excess PDS allocation (₹ crores)
<b>ALL-INDIA</b>	90,28,806	53,49,541	46	36,79,265	41	47,76,000	10,044
Uttar Pradesh	15,90,000	8,97,104	28	6,92,896	44	7,71,600	1,892
West Bengal	9,63,528	5,98,645	33	3,64,883	38	5,48,400	996
Gujarat	6,73,416	3,16,528	45	3,56,888	53	2,96,400	974
Maharashtra	7,30,464	4,42,258	37	2,88,206	39	3,99,600	787
Madhya Pradesh	6,25,668	3,39,104	50	2,86,564	46	2,91,600	782
Bihar	8,14,068	5,37,918	49	2,76,150	34	4,53,600	754
Karnataka	5,22,888	2,94,351	79	2,28,537	44	2,70,000	624
Rajasthan	5,08,764	2,94,658	30	2,14,106	42	2,62,800	585
Odisha	3,98,988	2,17,362	60	1,81,626	46	1,76,400	496
Assam	3,27,966	1,50,700	50	1,77,266	54	1,32,000	484
Andhra Pradesh	4,65,996	3,10,257	96	1,55,739	33	2,98,800	425
Jharkhand	2,68,704	1,16,363	50	1,52,341	57	91,440	416
Chhattisgarh	1,80,072	1,18,196	69	61,876	34	1,05,360	169
Haryana	91,260	37,113	83	54,147	59	36,840	148
Punjab	90,132	44,260	50	45,872	51	38,640	125

Kerala	1,20,192	79,595	35	40,597	34	78,960	111
Jammu and Kashmir	90,072	56,831	30	33,241	37	43,440	91
Manipur	24,967	3,893	35	21,074	84	2,556	58
Meghalaya	25,943	7,827	62	18,116	70	7,092	49
Nagaland	17,100	579	7	16,521	97	310	45
Tripura	39,179	25,273	37	13,906	35	24,360	38
Himachal Pradesh	24,660	11,394	36	13,266	54	10,560	36
Arunachal Pradesh	11,479	2,766	21	8,713	76	2,016	24
Sikkim	6,348	1,282	67	5,066	80	1,142	14
Mizoram	7,800	3,216	36	4,584	59	2,868	13
A and N Islands	6,912	3,100	12	3,812	55	2,832	10
Puducherry	4,440	2,653	76	1,787	40	2,508	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,280	1,326	41	954	42	1,308	3
Chandigarh	3,528	2,764	52	764	22	2,208	2
Lakshadweep	1,008	699	16	309	31	583	1
Goa	5,244	5,016	11	228	4	4,884	1
Daman and Diu	876	920	12	( 44 )	(5)	533	(0)
Delhi	-	4,704	51	(4,704)	-	3,504	(13)
Uttarakhand	36,168	45,478	31	(9,310)	(26)	42,360	(25)
Tamil Nadu	3,48,696	3,96,244	39	(47,548)	(14)	3,66,000	(130)

Notes: (a) The per litre subsidy cost of ₹ 33.9 per litre for 2013-14 was used in the calculations. This data was provided by the Policy and Analysis Cell of the Petroleum Ministry.

(b) The 68th round of the NSS (2011-12) reports PDS consumption of kerosene for surveyed households. We scale household consumption by each household's multiplier which indicates how representative that household is of the overall sample.