



A Study On Consumer Fulfillment Towards Packaged Public Distribution System In Cuddalore District

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Abstract

This research study reviews modernization and reform of the Public Distribution System (PDS) through a Packaged Public Distribution System (PPDS) and specifically in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu. PDS is described as the largest food safety program in the world. PDS underwent several reforms, starting with the Revamped PDS (RPDS) in 1992 and the Targeted PDS (TPDS) in 1997, however; it was still and continues to be challenged by pilferage, weight losses, wastage, delivery of entitlements, etc. Tamil Nadu has a Universal PDS and has provided rice for free since 2024. The focus of this study was to determine the direct and the indirect problems in the system and to suggest a new system of packaged delivery while avoiding the loss and to ensure timely and fair access to goods for all family cardholders. To help realize this study a survey was used, methodology was quantitative research, convenient sampling was utilized, and analysis was undertaken using the SPSS application. The findings conclude that a packaged delivery system would help minimize the weight loss and avoid theft and Wastage. The suggestions outlined in the study are timely distribution of goods based on cardholder data, firmly discourage incidents of corruption, check every user in an apron of the government to monitor and restrict.

KEYWORDS: Public Distribution System (PDS), Packaged Distribution, Consumer Perception, Food Security, Supply Chain Transparency

I38, Q18, D12, H53, O38

I. INTRODUCTION

This exploratory work will bring to your attention the sales system existing from the time of the launch of the public distribution system and the modernization processes that have been brought into a number of sectors. This packaged public distribution system is a study to ascertain the direct and indirect problems and losses accounted for in the current distribution system, and to innovate means for avoiding them altogether. The PDS is the largest public distribution program in the world, and allows for the supplies of principally rice, pulses, wheat and sugar to be delivered through state-designated FPS across the country. The public distribution system has undergone many changes from its earliest genesis; and two of the more significant changes are the change from a universal to a targeted distribution system in 1992 under the revamped public distribution system (RPDS).

RPDS performed geographical targeting in that food grains were made available at lower prices in certain areas than in other regions of the country. RPDS was followed by targeted public distribution system (TPDS) in 1997, which limits coverage at subsidized prices to below-poverty-line household. The Government of Tamil Nadu implemented Universal Public Distribution System (UPDS) and excluded no one based on income criteria. The Government of Tamil Nadu made UPDS 'poor friendly' by directing that rice will be distributed free of charge under the public distribution system to all eligible cardholders effective 01.06.2011. Public Distribution System was operationalized through a network of 33,222 fair price shops established under the different agencies.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The aim of establishing the Public Distribution System may not be accomplished until the subsidized goods are distributed to the true beneficiaries. It is also mentioned that the Public Distribution System is said to be successful only if lesser number of populations are in Below Poverty Line. Though, in India, observations show contradictory results, i.e. In fact the quantum of below poverty line population is ever increasing which implies the goods distribute through fair price shops have not reached the authentic beneficiaries. Until, the PDS goods are distributed to real beneficiary poverty cannot be reduced in our country. Therefore, this research proposed to find the issues exist in Public Distribution System in Cuddalore District and to suggest some techniques to overcome the issues.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Despite the rigorous monitoring & vigilance systems operated to regulate, the current Public Distribution System (PDS) has certain unresolved problems under the mask of the historical methods for distributing the food materials for a long period of duration. In this way, the beneficiaries of the scheme suffered the loss in many forms and ways. To investigate the real state hidden at the bottom of the jute

bags, this study sets out to validate the reasons. This quantitative study aims to propose a conclusion ultimately based on a social issues inquiry and based on testing the appropriate hypothesis form of all variables, measuring with numbers using appropriate statistical method.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know environment that allows beneficiaries to identify their items throughout the month by delivering in a bundled manner.
- To study the situation to relieve losses such as weight loss, downgraded goods, depletion, stockless that users may experience when presenting as spare goods.
- To specifically notice and stop any chance of loss occurred to the government by handling spare goods, from the purchase to delivery to the beneficiary.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) Research Design

This descriptive research is focusing on finding out the answer for how the Packaged Public Distribution System will conclude various research gaps found in the previous studies.

b) Study Period

This Survey method research covers over the years from 2000-2024.

c) Study Area

This demographic-based research is conducting in Cuddalore District.

d) Schedule For Study

Topics	2000				2022				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Review of Literature	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Chapter 1		✓	✓	✓								
Choose and developing tools					✓	✓	✓	✓				
Data Collection				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Analysis of Data						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Conceptual Report writing					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Discussion, Suggestions and Conclusion											✓	✓

e) SOURCES OF DATA

1. Primary data: Personal evolution based on pre designed format of structure questionnaire, which helps to read the consumers fulfillments.

2. Secondary data. (Annual reports of TNCSC and FCI, Elsevier, Infilbnet, Google Scholar and etc...)

f) SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

For this study, the sampling method will be simple random sampling, which I believe will likely be the most appropriate. The main reason to select simple random sampling method is that it is the most straightforward form of probability sampling, enabling you to calculate the sampling error, and it reduces selection bias.

h) STATISTICAL TOOLS

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) shall be used to analyses the data and to drive the findings.

VI. SUGGESTIONS

The vast majority of individuals may not be able to purchase some items because they are not readily available. Therefore, as far as the number of fair price shop card holders are concerned, Tamil Nadu Civil Supply Corporation are advised to provide required goods to fair pricing shop as required with adequate quantity at the appropriate time.

The government should take the necessary action to make sure workers do not engage in theft and sell goods to private shops, so that family card holders do not suffer uncomfortable situations. The government should take the necessary actions to guarantee that adequate supply of commodities according to the monthly allotment is supplied on time.

VII. CONCLUSION

The findings and recommendations of the study provide useful information on the challenges faced by consumers when purchasing commodities from Fair Price Shops (FPS) as part of Tamil Nadu's Public Distribution System (PDS). Despite various initiatives by the state government toward achieving PDS objectives, there remains a number of inadequacies and shortcomings that threaten its efficiency and effectiveness as a public system. Addressing these challenges could enhance consumer satisfaction and significantly improve the whole system. However, reform is necessary to ensure that the PDS achieves its intended outcome by reaching the intended beneficiaries, minimizing leakages, and effectively utilizing resources. Economical and efficient use of resources cannot be guaranteed solely through the effective delivery of services; an effective grievance redressal mechanism, better accountability of service delivery, and transparent processes to restore faith in the system and achieve food security for the poorest are pre-requisites.

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