

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

**LOK SABHA**  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 390  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025

**DBT SCHEME UNDER THE PDS**

**\*390      SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:**

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States and Union Territories currently implementing Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme under the Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (b) the primary objectives behind DBT scheme implementation in the context of food security and subsidy delivery;
- (c) the key benefits or outcomes observed so far from its implementation; and
- (d) whether the State of Andhra Pradesh has implemented this scheme in food subsidy distribution and if so, the district-wise data of beneficiaries and transfers made thereunder?

**A N S W E R**  
MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND  
MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY  
**(SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI)**

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(a) to (d):      A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) To (d) of STARRED QUESTION NO. 390 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 20.08.2025 IN THE LOK SABHA.**

(a): Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is being implemented in Direct Cash Transfer mode in the UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and part of Dadra & Nagar Haveli as per the provisions of Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rule, 2015 under which cash equivalent of subsidy is being transferred into the Bank accounts of eligible households to enable them to purchase foodgrains from open market. The Scheme is optional for States/UTs and operates in "Identified areas" in a State or Union territory or any specified area within the State or Union territory for which there is a written consent of the State Government for implementation of the Scheme.

(b) & (c): The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) (i) reduce the need for huge physical movement of foodgrains (ii) provide greater autonomy to beneficiaries to choose their consumption basket (iii) enhance dietary diversity (iv) reduce leakages (v) facilitate better targeting (vi) promote financial inclusion.

In the chosen areas, savings have accrued on account of no costs incurred on procurement incidentals, handling, storage, movement, distribution and other administrative overheads, in the direct benefit transfer.

(d): No Sir, DBT scheme is not being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

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