

TOPIC :E –RATION CARD SERVICES

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1.TITTLE OF THE PROJECT:

E-RATION CARD SERVICES

2.AIM OF THE PROJECT:

The scheme of providing basic domestic commodities on subsidy to poor families in developing countries like India is important aspect to meet fundamental requirement of people "e-Ration card services" is an automated system developed to dispense the correct quantity of ration to the card holders depending on type of card and the number of members in the family, and also maintain the transactions. The existing manual distribution system requires maintenance persons to measure the quantity and to maintain record of transactions etc.

The online system avoids many problems like:

- Card holders wasting time for collecting ration by standing in a queue for hours
Card holders wasting time for collecting ration by standing in a queue for hours together.
- Lot of fraudulent activities in ration dispensing societies.Lot of fraudulent activities in ration dispensing societies.
- Human intervention in updating transactions. The card holder can access the system for ration at any time in a month, no human intervention in ration shop. The RFID reader(radio frequency identification) will read unique number from RFID card and sends it to GUI, which is created using Visual basic 6.0.

This rfid is a wireless communication form that incorporates the use of electromagnetic or electrostatic coupling in the radio frequency portion of the electromagnetic spectrum to uniquely identify an object, animal or person. Once the disbursed quantity (weight) matches the requested amount then the valve will close and the ration status is automatically updated after each transaction.

3.OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:

- The objective of the issue of ration card is to implement the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) that provides the essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, fertilizers, LPG, etc. to its citizens at highly subsidized prices.
- Make goods available to consumers, especially the disadvantaged /vulnerable sections of society at fair prices.
- The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring availability of Essential Commodities in the Market at reasonable price and prevention of hoarding, black-marketing and artificial price hike.
- Since most of the Foodgrains in the State come from outside the State, the PDS is Sincemost of the Foodgrains in the State come from outside the State, the PDS is totally dependent on the Foodgrains supplied by the Govt. of India through FCI
- The objective of the issue of ration card is to implement the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) that provides the essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar, kerosene, fertilizers, LPG, etc. to its citizens at highly subsidized prices.Make goods available to consumers, especially the disadvantaged /vulnerable sections of society at fair prices.

PROBLEM WITH EXISTING SYSTEM:

The classical system of Public Distribution System (PDS) established by the Indian government for provides food security to the people. There are various ration shops in the entire nation where there are employees who give the people various commodities like food grains, oil, kerosene etc. The customer has to go the ration shop and ask the employee to give the commodity and the amount he needs. The employee then manually measures it and gives it to the customer.

This transaction also needs to be added in to the ration card. This is the total interaction which takes place. This system faces with various problems. As there are many ration shops and the customers coming to buy from ration shops are normally believed to be below poverty line and illiterate, the customers are fooled to a large extent.

There are complaints related to the quality of the product they receive, the quantity they receive is many a times less than the quantity demanded by them as the employees steal from it. Moreover, they end up paying more for the quantity they receive. Also the quantity which is added in the ration card is wrong. So they cannot buy more the next time they need. So there is a lot of cheating and fooling of the customers that takes place.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Automating the existing system is our primary solution to the various problems existing. The various things that we can do to automate this system are explained below. The quantity of weight required by the customer can be asked by the employee to enter into the application running on the computer at the outlet by the customer itself. Once the quantity is entered, the employee can place a container on the weighing machine.

Now instead of him manually taking the grains weight, the customer /employee can hit the start button that would be provided on the user interface of the application. Once the start button is clicked, a small door-like opening in a container placed at a height, above the place where the container is put for collecting the required amount of grains, will be opened by a solenoid valve. The grains start getting collected in the container.

The weight will keep increasing continuously. It can be displayed on the weighing apparatus itself and also on the application running on the computer. Just when the weight reaches the quantity that was entered by the customer, the solenoid valve which opened the door-like opening in the container of grains; it will close that opening, as the required quantity has been reached.

This detail can be entered into the database maintained at that shop through the application, by adding various details about the customer in the different fields provided. Thus the main fallacies involved in the fooling of customer where they receive fewer amounts than what they have asked for and end up paying more, false entries in the ration card like making false entries or double entries etc., are all dealt with in this implementation of the system.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

1) This Paper proposes a new technique for ration services. E-smart ration cards are used. The main reason is to eradicate inefficiency which resulted in leakage of subsidies from the public distribution system. It is similar to swipe card. Using this, the customer can get his/her grocery items at reasonable prices. The smart card is coded in microprocessor chip. According to each family, Credits are allotted by state government. Based on credits, the customer can purchase his/her items. To implement this system, a unique database of residents in India is surveyed, so that to eradicate duplicate users. The Customer can access to the system by swiping the card, on the machine. The machine checks the database, and provides the customer to shop for allotted credits. Based on customer's selected groceries, credits are deducted. If there is any change in details provided by the customer, it will be immediately updated by the respective database

2) As a citizen of India, ration card is very important; it acts as an address proof for various purposes. The basic ration system has some disadvantages, weight of the materials is imprecise and the goods which are not bought by the customer, is sold to outsiders for high-costs without any intimation. This paper proposes an Automatic Ration Distribution using GSM (Global System for Mobile) and RFID (Radio Frequency Identification). The Customer just need to show RFID tag, then the machine automatically shows the customer code and amount present in the card. The Customer then enters his required groceries, and the system gets processed. After receiving the supplies, the customer can send the feedback information to government office using the GSM.

3) Corruption plays a vital role in present world. E-Government is used rapidly to decrease the corruption all over the country. The aim of this paper is to organize theoretical and empirical work on corruption. Computerization helps in modernizing the public distribution system. To overcome corruption from leakages of delivering goods to customers the system is proposed as a kind of electrodynamic web template where distribution of groceries is checked monitored and filtering the problem of corruption and adulteration. In this new system, all information is stored in a database. The higher authority can check details through use of servers. The ration can be taken by entering the ID and Password of the Customer.

DESIGN: Each smart card has a unique barcode, collect the valid ration card holder's data and estimate the total number of database to be collected.

➤ Information like number of members in family, permanent address, present living Information like number of members in family, permanent address, present living address, phone number, credits etc.,

4. KEY STAKEHOLDERS:

So, as the service is tendered through internet Every collecting way is a E-way the stakeholders are every individuals who are related to ration card as the community of ration card is a huge one. it includes,

- ❖ Customers

- ❖ Suppliers

- ❖ Delivery person.

CUSTOMERS: They are the persons taking the commodities from the ration card

SUPPLIERS: they supply the services to the delivery person and monitors everything whether it is reached or not.

DELIVERY PERSON: is the person in e-ration shop.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

We have given the website whole into a form combined with 7 modules. They are:

Home Basic page which provides all the service info given by the website to the customers. All can go through the website if the service needed is included in the website. The user just have to access through the login/signup for the greater avail of services.

Login: Here the login page gives an account to the user in the website. This is just a security holder to see which user is using the website. Now, this is a mandatory to every user if they need the service from the website. Login page is for existing users of eRation card services.

Sign up: If the customer doesn't have a login account in e-Ration card services. Then by entering all the details of the customer, admin can provide a login to the customer.

My account This provides every information user has in the website even his account settings and proper execution of his orders is also done here. Details of every user should be secured in the website so each has given a separate access to login the website.

Contact us This is a module where user interacts with servers(owners) to get their issues resolved accordingly and server responds into them by providing them the easiest solution to satisfy them with comfort.

Services: This is a module the user can able to know the prices of the particular product and according to the particular quantity the system calculates the price of the products.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

- Beneficiary and his/her family member's details are stored and RFID tag is assigned to the beneficiary.
- Fingerprints of beneficiaries and family members are captured and stored to obtain the identity
- Verification of card is done using RFID Reader installed at the center and once verified the system will verify the fingerprint of the beneficiary or his/her family member.

NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

HARD WARE REQUIREMENTS:

In the project the hardware requirements are as follows:

- Minimum RAM : 1 GB
- Hard Disk : 40 GB
- Processor : Intel Pentium 4 /AMD Processor
- Operating System : All operating systems.
- External Hardware : RFID Reader and Cards, Biometric devices.
- Browser : Mozilla or Google chrome.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

In the project the software requirements are as follows:

- Language for Development : HTML, Javascript and php
- Database : phpMyAdmin

PROJECT LIFE CYCLE:

The project life cycle stands on the basis of how website works and as far the website and the database is working properly the way of house hold on for bookings. The new way of improvising the website according to the requirements of modern users get the website a chance to withstand the higher perspectives of the usage.

The whole goes on like

1. Website access
2. Login
3. Booking house hold items Booking house hold items
4. Delivery Delivery
5. So, as far the servers have all the data without crash it works tremendously good.

Department of Food and Public Distribution is responsible for ensuring food security through procurement, storage and distribution of food grains. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for some of these functions. In 2017-18, the Department has been allocated Rs 1,50,505 crore, which is 98% of the Ministry's allocation. Allocation to this Department accounts for 7.6% of the central government's budgeted expenditure.

Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for spreading awareness among consumers about their rights, protecting their interests and preventing black marketing. In 2017-18, the Department has been allocated Rs 3.727 core, which is 2% of the Ministry's allocation. food subsidy has been the largest component of the

Department's expenditure (94% in 2017-18), and expenditure on food subsidy has increased six-fold over the past 10 years. Food subsidy is given to FCI under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) or to states for the decentralised procurement (DCP) of food grains. NFSA covers 80 crore people, and it is mandated to cover 75% of the population from rural areas and 50% from urban areas.

SOCIAL MEDIA ENGAGEMENT:

Social media engagement measures the public shares, likes and comments for an online business' social media efforts. Engagement has historically been a common metric for evaluating social media performance but doesn't necessarily translate to sales. The targeted PDS is costly and gives rise to much corruption in the process of extricating the poor from those who are less needy.

Also many retail shopkeepers have large number of bogus cards to sell food grains in the open market. Many FPS dealers resort to malpractice since they acquire less salary. Most of the times Users do not get their rightful entitlement in terms of quantity. What's meant for them or the farm produce procured by the FPS's is diverted to the open market. So in order to avoid all these drawbacks we are going to use the Smart ration card which will help us to avoid the corruption in PDS if not eradicate it.

GOVERNANCES AND SERVICES ON DEMAND:

There is a huge demand for white ration cards. The government distributed more than 1.81 lakhs cards during the recently concluded Janmabhoomi-maa voru programme, taking the number to a whopping 1,40,70,242. It is evident that the cards distribution drew thousands to the gram sabhas compared to other activities such as health camps, distribution of spectacles, discussions, competitions, exhibitions and cultural programmes.

The Public Distribution System contribute significantly in the provision of food security. The Department is also entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring availability of Essential Commodities in the Market at reasonable price and prevention of hoarding, black-marketing and artificial price hike Since most of the Foodgrains in the State come from outside the State, the PDS is totally dependent on the Foodgrains supplied by the Govt. of India through FCI.

UTILITY TO CITIZENS:

The goal of Public Distribution System does not limit itself with the distribution of rationed articles. Major goals of public distribution system are as under Make goods available to consumers, especially the disadvantaged /vulnerable sections of society at fair prices.

Rectify the existing imbalances between the supply and demand for consumer goods. Check and prevent hoarding and black marketing in essential commodities. Ensure social justice in distribution of basic necessities of life. Even out fluctuations in prices and availability of mass consumption goods.

6. PROJECT SITE AND DURATION :

This system is basically a website that provides the essential commodities like rice, wheat, sugar etc.. To the people. So this website provides the services to the people without going out to the ration shop. Basically we can also call this site as the e-ration shop. So the project site is e-ration card services

PROJECT DURATION:

It hardly took six months to complete the whole project with the clear understanding and making the system work with all the hardware and software requirements: The project duration is 50 days

Literature survey - 15 days

Knowing what are the features of present system and how could the proposed system be - 5 days

Requirement analysis – 5 days (identifying the functional and non functional requirements)

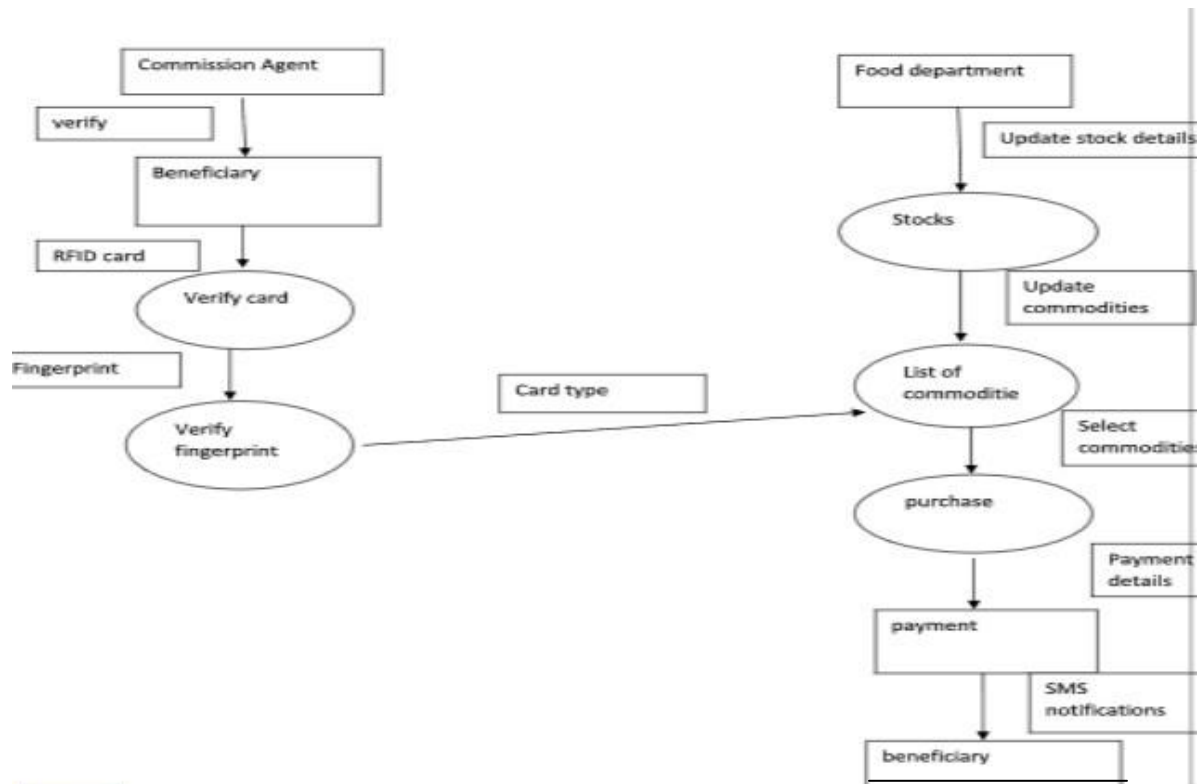
Learning about the technologies that can be used - 15 days (smart card, web portal)

Knowing about the technology implementation in the system - 10 days

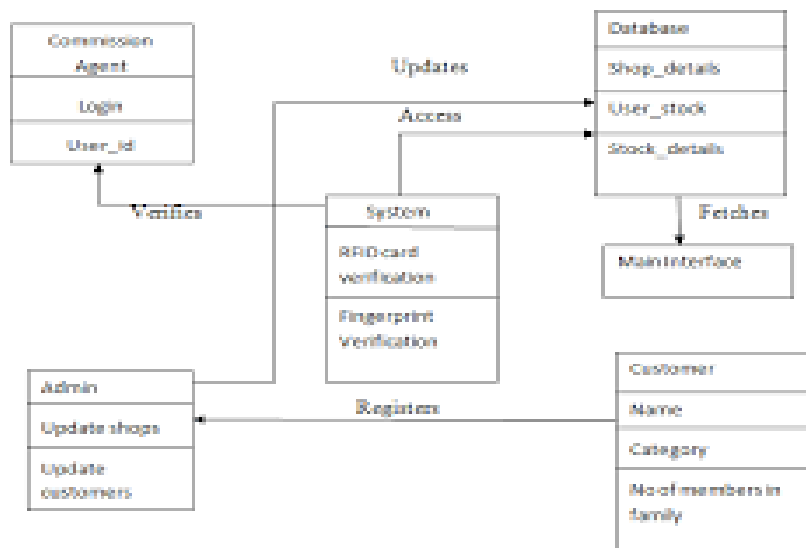
Coding and implementation – 15 days

7.ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN ASPECTS:

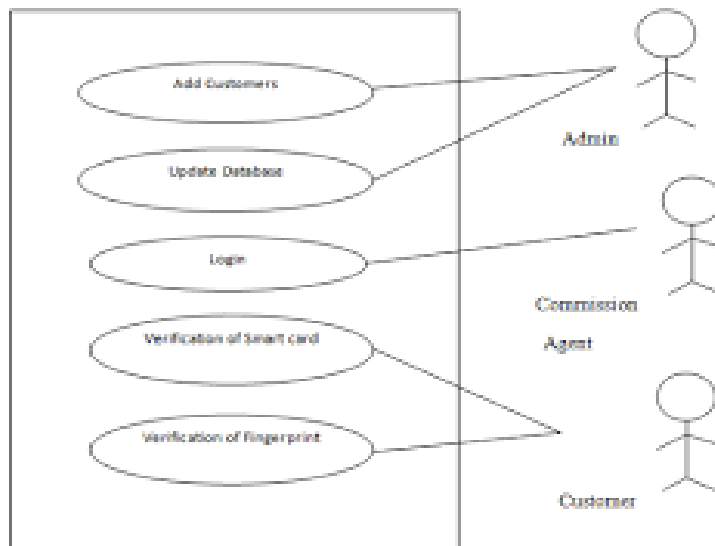
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:



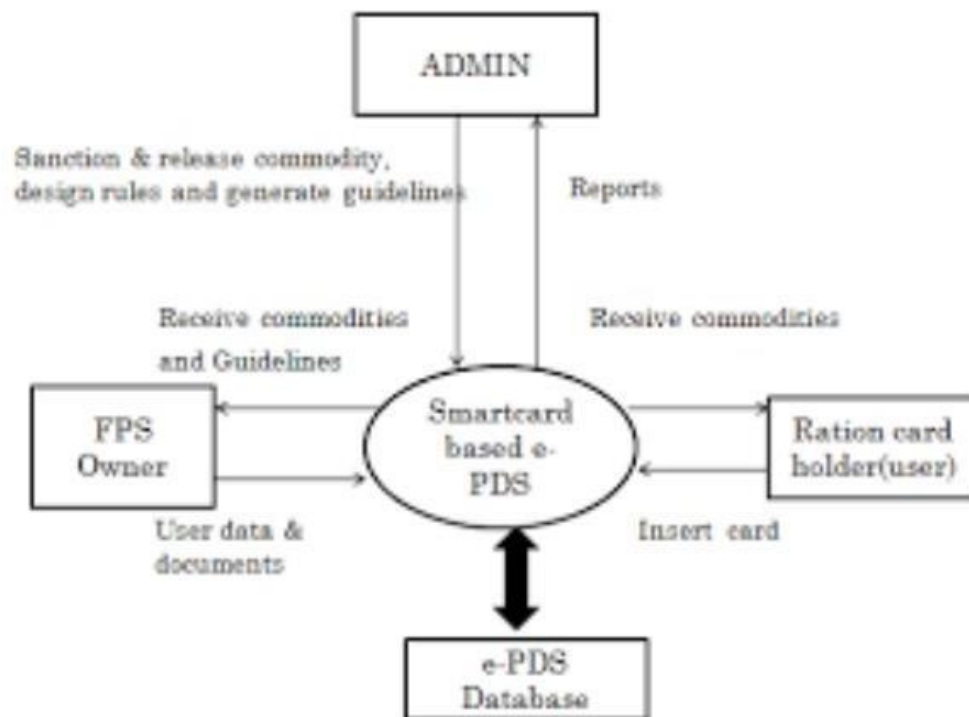
CLASS DIAGRAM:

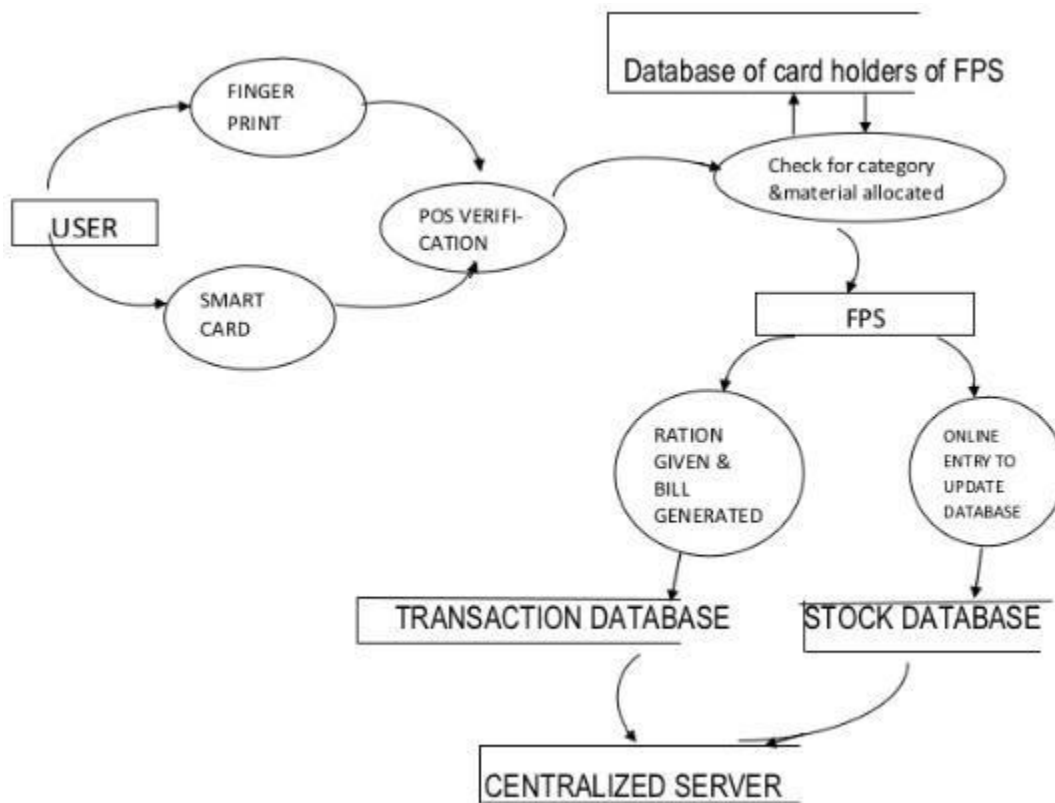


USE CASE:

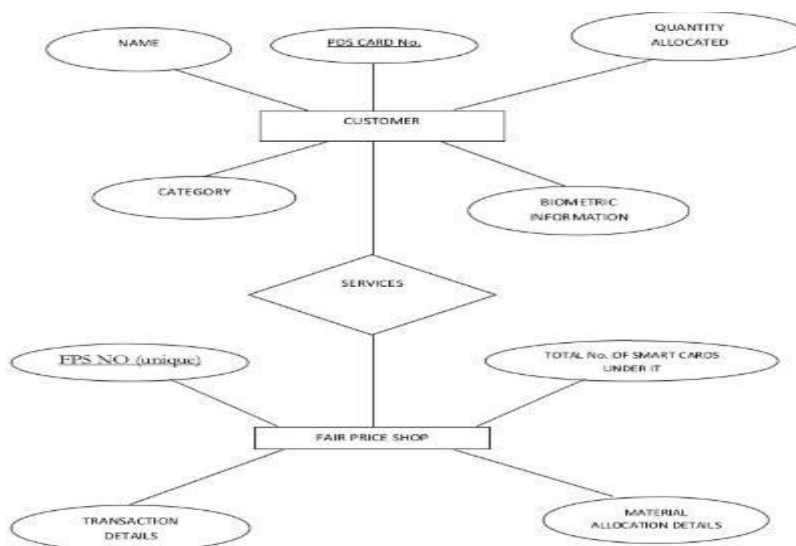


DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:



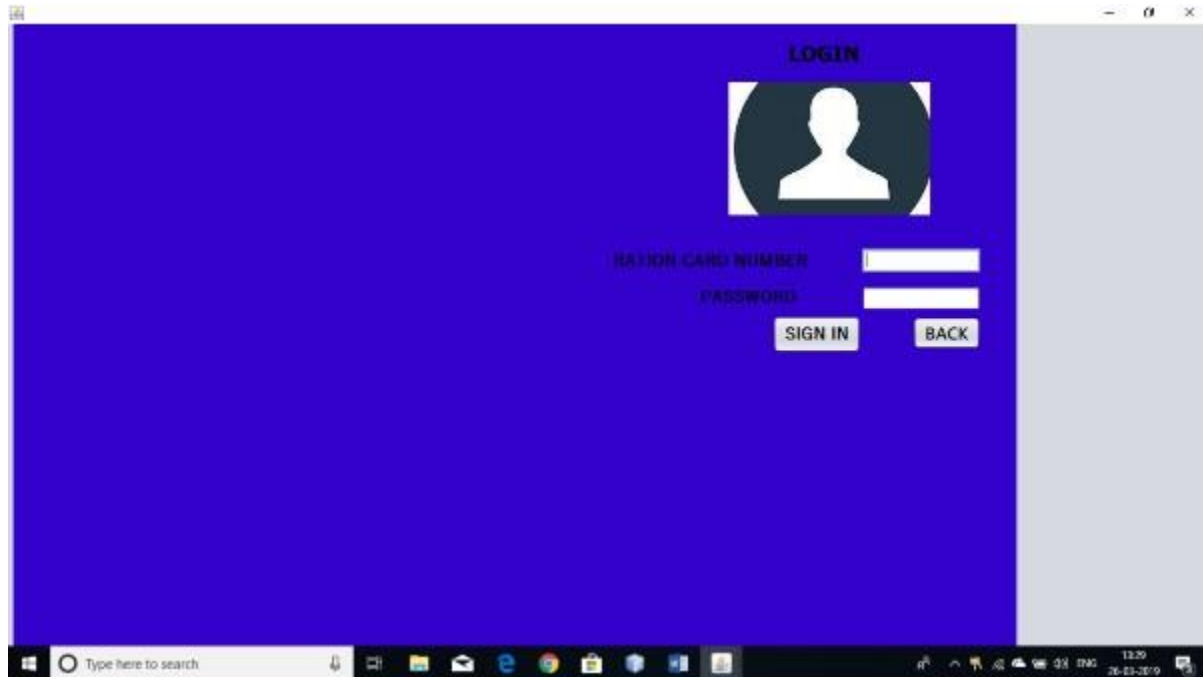


ER DIAGRAM:



SYSTEM WEBSITE DESIGN:

Login:



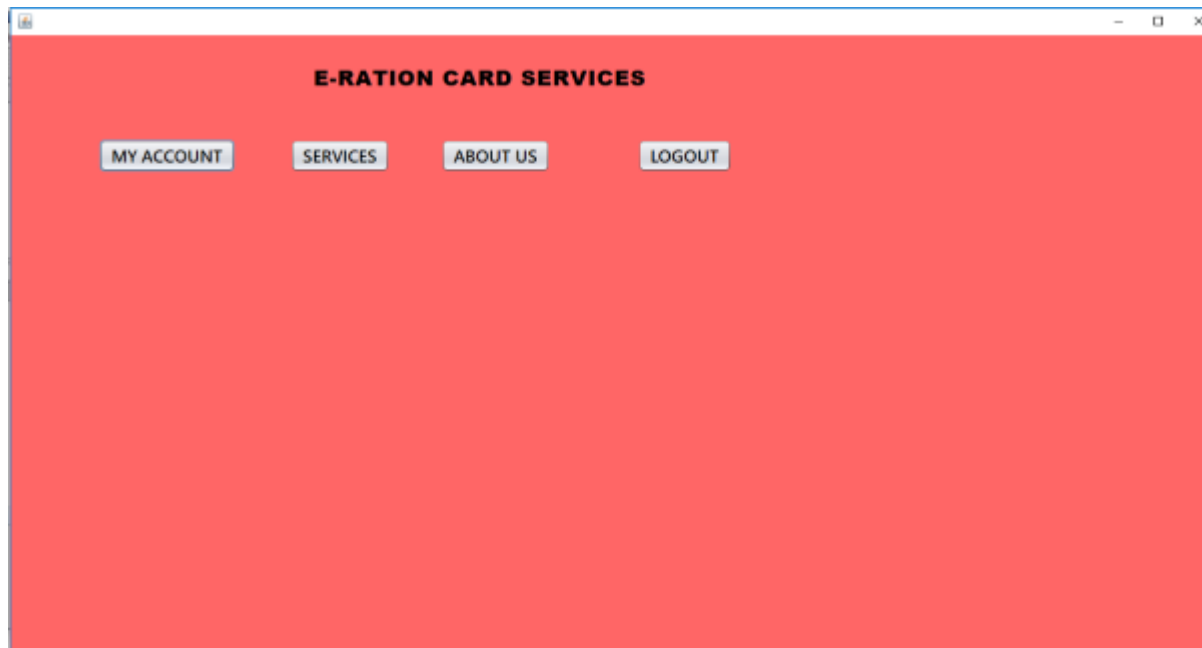
A screenshot of a web browser displaying a login page. The page has a solid blue background. At the top center, the word "LOGIN" is written in white capital letters. Below it is a white silhouette of a person's head and shoulders inside a dark blue circle. Underneath the icon are two white input fields. The first is labeled "RATION CARD NUMBER" and the second is labeled "PASSWORD". Below these fields are two white buttons: "SIGN IN" on the left and "BACK" on the right. The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

Sign up:



A screenshot of a web browser displaying a sign-up page. The page has a solid pink background. At the top center, the words "SIGN UP" are written in black capital letters. Below this, there are seven white input fields arranged vertically. The labels for these fields are: "RATION CARD NUMBER", "NAME", "PASSWORD", "AGE", "ADDRESS", "MOBILE NUMBER", and "ANNUAL INCOME". At the bottom of the form are two white buttons: "SIGN UP" on the left and "BACK" on the right. The browser's address bar and taskbar are visible at the bottom.

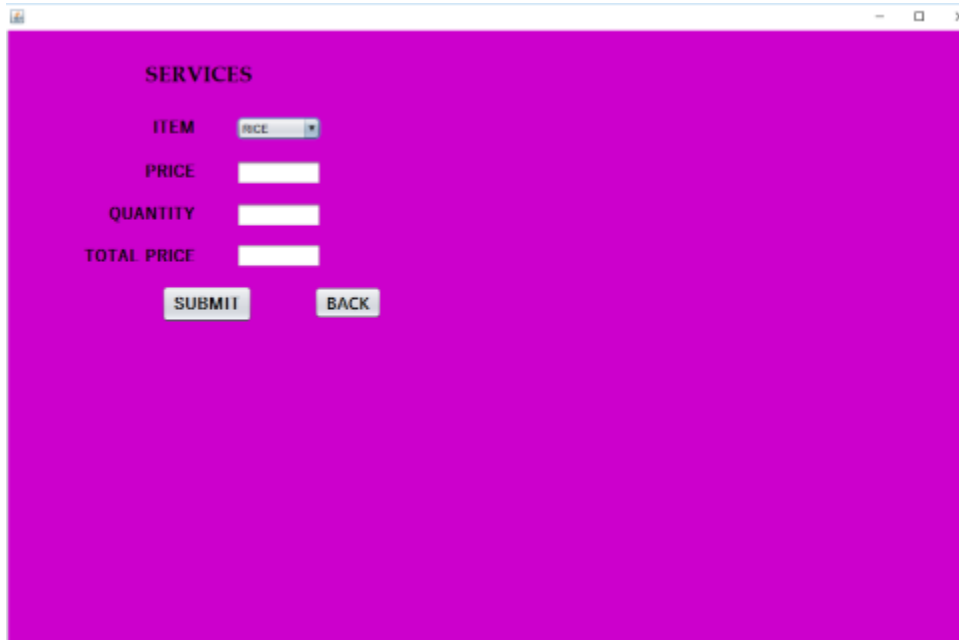
Home page:



MY ACCOUNT:

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the 'MY ACCOUNT' form. The form is divided into two main sections: a yellow header section and a blue content section. The yellow header section contains the title 'MY ACCOUNT' in bold black text, followed by a text input field for 'RATION CARD NUMBER', and two buttons: 'DISPLAY' and 'BACK'. The blue content section contains several text input fields for 'RATION CARD NUMBER', 'NAME', 'AGE', 'ADDRESS', 'MOBILE NUMBER', 'ANNUAL INCOME', and 'FAMILY MEMBERS'. Below these fields is a table with three columns: 'NAME', 'RELATION', and 'AGE'. The table is currently empty.

SERVICES:



SERVICES

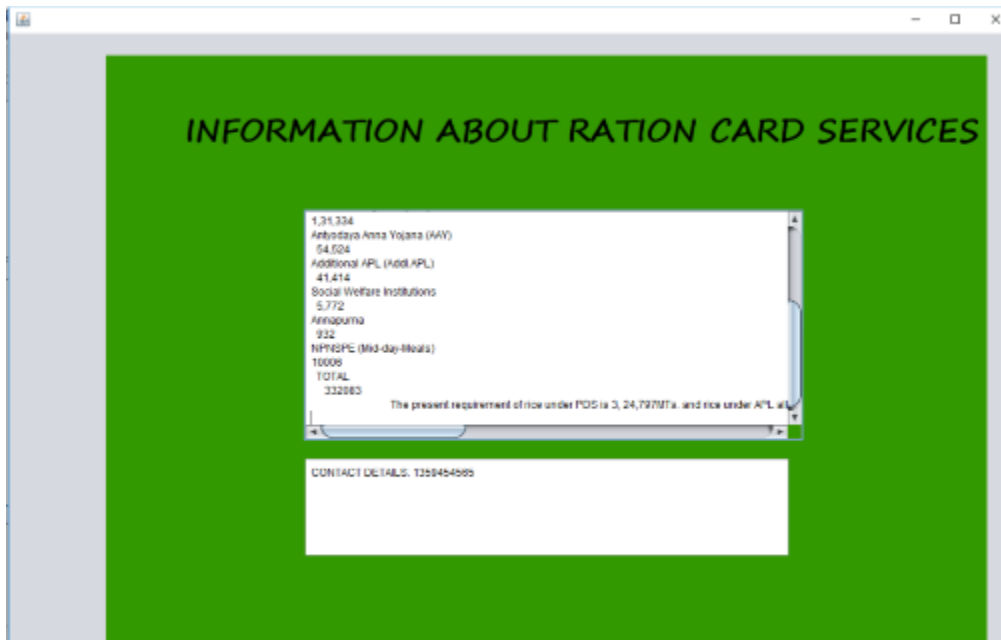
ITEM:

PRICE:

QUANTITY:

TOTAL PRICE:

CONTACT US:



INFORMATION ABOUT RATION CARD SERVICES

1,31,324
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
54,524
Additional APL (Add.APL)
41,414
Social Welfare Institutions
5,772
Annapurna
932
NPSFC (Mid-day Meals)
10000
TOTAL
332863

The present requirement of rice under PDS is 3,24,72,727MTs. and rice under APL, etc.

CONTACT DETAILS: 1359454595

8. TECHNOLOGY USED:

SMART CARD:

Public Distribution System (PDS) is an Indian sustenance security framework. It is built up by the Government of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and oversees mutually with state governments in India. The customary PDS is utilized to circulate basic supply things to India's poor who are legitimate proportion card holders. The legitimacy and the designation of the apportion cards is observed by the state governments.

A proportion card holder ought to be given 35 kg of nourishment grain according to the standards of PDS. In any case, there are worries about the effectiveness of the dissemination procedure. With a specific end goal to make it productive and enhance the present arrangement of PDS we are actualizing SMART RATION CARD MOBILE APPLICATION.

Utilizing this App the card holder can get his/her basic need things from the Fair Price Shop's (FPS). The fundamental explanation behind utilizing this App is to stay away from the issues like duplication of cards, Forgery in Supplying sustenance materials. Issuing items in light of apportion card. The fundamental downside in the present framework is that the PDS has been condemned for its urban predisposition offers ascend to much defilement during the time spent and its inability to serve the poorer segments of the populace viably.

The focused on PDS is immoderate and removing the poor from the individuals who are less destitute. Too numerous retail businesspeople have vast number of fake cards to offer nourishment grains in the open business sector. Numerous FPS merchants resort to negligence since they get less compensation. More often than not clients don't get their legitimate privilege in terms of amount.

What's implied for them or the homestead produce obtained by the FPS's is occupied to the open business sector. So with a specific end goal to stay away from every one of these disadvantages we are going to utilize the Smart proportion card which will help us to maintain a strategic distance from the defilement in PDS if not destroy it. To overcome this types of mistakes the present work is replaced by automatic system based on RFID and GSM system. This system works as: - RFID has a unique identification number. First consumer scan the card on RFID reader which is interfaced with the microcontroller.

This system is kept in ration shop. Once the consumer enter with the valid password then system will ask the consumer to enter the necessary material whenever they want they will enter with the help of keypad. According to consumer request appropriate circularity will be activated and consumer will get required material. The GSM interfaced with information microcontroller sends in the form of SMS to related and authorized people. The RFID based automatic system would bring transparency within the people and prevent from other malpractices.

Issue of Smart Ration Card to the public (initially only AAY+BPL+Kerosene) – (Use of election data with EC permission and thereafter adding only persons below 18 years) – Issue of Smart Roaming Ration Card to the needy people – Issue of Smart License to the Fair Price Shopkeepers (FPS) – Issue of Permit to FPS on Smart License – Monitoring of Permit with respect to standard allocation under various schemes – All related application areas of Ration Card, Roaming Ration Card, FPS License – like updates, maintenance of G -Register etc. – Permit parameters, Stock Allocation and Monitoring – Supervision of FPS with observations on efficiency and effectiveness

Computerisation at Fair Price Shop, which mainly includes – Automatic updation of receipts in Stock data/Register through Smart License. – Eligibility Display for the public – Issue of essential commodities to Smart Ration Card as well as Roaming Ration Card holders with bill. – Maintenance of Purchase Register, Sale Register (for RC & RRC), Stock Register, Card Register etc. – Generation of reports – Assurance of food security – Later on establishing as Government Authorized Information Centre for general public – Gradually expanded as Internet Phone booth with upgradation of technical resources

Computerisation at Godown Centres, which mainly includes following transactions: – Receipt (TP), Standardization, Permit, Issue, Loss, Bank Chalan, Credit Note Issued/ Received, Bank Scroll • and hence following applications: – Inventory Management System – Financial Accounting System (including raising invoices for MDM, ICDS etc.) – Bank Reconciliation System – Transport, Labour and Wastage Cost control system – Efficient Godown Capacity utilization.

WEB PORTAL:

A **web portal** is a specially designed website that brings information from diverse sources, like emails, online forums and search engines, together in a uniform way. Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information (a portlet); often, the user can configure which ones to display. Variants of portals include mashups and intranet "dashboards" for executives and managers.

The extent to which content is displayed in a "uniform way" may depend on the intended user and the intended purpose, as well as the diversity of the content. Very often design emphasis is on a certain "metaphor" for configuring and customizing the presentation of the content (e.g., a dashboard or map) and the chosen implementation framework or code libraries. In addition, the role of the user in an organization may determine which content can be added to the portal or deleted from the portal configuration.

A portal may use a search engine's application programming interface (API) to permit users to search intranet content as opposed to extranet content by restricting which domains may be searched. Apart from this common search engines feature, web portals may offer other services such as e-mail, news, stock quotes, information from databases and even entertainment content. Portals provide a way for enterprises and organizations to provide a consistent "look and feel" with access control and procedures for multiple applications and databases, which otherwise would have been different web entities at various URLs. The features available may be restricted by whether access is by an authorized and authenticated user (employee, member) or an anonymous website visitor.

Web Portals Are About Personalized Access

The problem portals tried to solve in the early days of the internet was content discovery. In the face of the vast amount of information available online, the easiest way for the average user to discover information was through a human-curated content hub, known as a portal. Portals could display selected content in order to provide a custom experience for users.

Examples of portals, particularly those that use a login experience, abound in most industries:

- Patient Portals
- Government Portals
- Intranets/Extranets/Workplace Portals
- Knowledge Management Portals
- Student Portals
- Vendor Portals

The basic, uniting concept for each type of portal is personalized access, based on an assigned or assumed user role. For example, workplaces typically have multiple applications that their employees need to access, such as an application for recording time sheets, another for scheduling time off and a third for sending internal communications. Employees are frustrated when they have too many touchpoints that they need to jump between as part of their daily routine. A new employee portal brings together these common services and applications into one place for your team to access, and can further customize the page based on department or role. This personalization can also extend to anonymous users. Clothing retail sites, for instance, can begin personalizing which products are displayed based on stored information from past visits, even if the user hasn't created an account.

From Web Portals to Portal Platforms

Today, the average user can address the problem of content discovery with search engines, which have become more adept at serving relevant results. This, plus the information sharing capabilities offered by social media, means that human-curated lists of information are not a necessary starting place for most users. However, the three distinguishing strengths of portals — integration, consistency and personalization — are essential components of an increasingly important part of business today: digital customer experience.

9.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

Most accurate, temper proof and digitaly signed issue of Smart Ration Card, Roaming Ration Card and FPS permit to the FPS and thus avoiding any kind of manipulation.

- Manipulation, if any, can be easily traced out.
- Misuse of Ration card can be stoped.
- Plan can be given to the inspectors to perform checking of information in time and issuing correct cards in time. Thus accountability can be achieved.
- Security features of the computer network can assure security, integrity and accountability.Savings on investment, related expenses and subsidy because of decrease / removal of Ghost Cards.
- Same card can be used number of times
- Most accurate temper proof and digitally signed allotment to the FPS and thus avoiding chances for malpractices and manipulation.
- Right Ration to Right Person on Right Time - that is ultimate objective of food security can be achieved.
- Black marketing and malpractices can be curbed
- Proper weight -age to the various people under various categories in various locations.
- Management of various schemes becomes easy.
- Administration of the Government become more transparent.
- Easy access of latest data and reports by respective authority.
- Different types of MIS reports can be generated instantly.
- Removes communication gap between different PDS agencies and improves administration.
- Activity time gap analysis can easily trace out malpractices and gray areas.

DISADVANTAGES:

- **SlowAdoptionAndCost**

Not every store or restaurant has the hardware to use these cards, and the readers are more expensive due to the added security. Of course, this should change over time as more and more businesses make the switch.

- **SecurityConcerns**

Because the smart card is so new, Americans have been slow to trust them. These devices store a vast amount of sensitive information, which some people see as a security risk. However, as previously mentioned, evidence has shown that they are more secure than traditional cards.

Smart credit card readers may be a little more costly, but they make a great investment in the long term as technology changes and progresses.

So if you're ready to make the change from a credit card reader to a smart card reader, you should contact us. We'll be glad to answer any questions you may have.

10.IMPACT ON STAKEHOLDERS:

IMPACT ON STAKEHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES

Cost benefit analysis—

Any comprehensive software solution catering to various layers of TPDS administration including the State, District, Block, FPS, card holders and other associated organizations would generate vast amount of data. Obviously, this would require investments into data processing, storage and networking resources. Instead of evolving a green field software solution in terms of hardware/networking resources across the State/District/Block/FPS level, it reflected sound decision to utilize existing computational and connectivity set up under the National e-Governance Plan (NEGP) wherein GoI had already assisted states in setting up of State Wide Area Network (SWAN), State Data Centers (SDC) and several thousand Common Service Centers (CSCs) at the village level. Furthermore, with reduction in the number of fake card holders by about 11%, there have been savings in the quantum essential commodities supplied to the 225 FPS dealers.

Value delivered (qualitative and quantitative)→

To Organization

As per available data, post digitization of ration cards, beneficiaries are now assured of right quantity of food grains at the right time. Positive feedbacks have been received from card holders in the pilot FPS areas. The process has led to improved analysis of FPS functioning on monthly basis by means of MIS reporting for each application/process.

Concept of pilot FPS in each taluka has been helpful in training the block level supply staff and FPS dealers in implementing this project. To Citizens The services are made available closer to the home of the beneficiaries and to the extent possible through e-Gram at village panchayat. Online forms and facility to take print out of the same from e-Gram have been made available. The village level entrepreneur who runs the e-Gram and authorized cyber café owners have been benefited by earning handsome amount by issuing bio-metric food coupons to the authenticated Barcoded Ration Cardholders.

PDS web portal having basic features as under is accessible to all the citizens:

- Provides list of 16,000+ FPS dealers and 6000+ SKO Retailers/ hawkers with address, phone nos. etc. for all Taluka in each of the 26 districts of the State.
- Provides FPS-wise list of more than 1.10 Crore ration card holders along with card holders' name, card category, LPG/PNG/Kerosene status.
- Provides district-wise list of 400+ SKO Agents and 500+ LPG Distributors who lift the SKO and LPG refills from Oil Marketing Companies every month.
- Provides gas agency-wise list of more than 70 Lakh LPG/PNG gas connection holders in the State.
- Each card holder can verify his/her ration card details as well as monthly entitlement of essential commodities on this portal.
- Anyone can verify the authorized quantum of essential commodities to each FPS dealer/ SKO Retailer/ Hawker each month.

- Submit grievance/complaint online Beneficiaries can register his/her mobile at PDS portal to get PDS commodity lifting related SMS alert linked with FPS Area. Beneficiaries get SMS alerts regarding the food grain lifted by the FPS owner. Beneficiaries can register their complaint / grievance on the PDS portal as well as on the dedicated Toll-free number. Beneficiary grievances are redressed within a stipulated time frame as per the laws of State government.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Ration Card holder | Identity | Elector's Photo Identity Card No. + Bio-metric data of at least one member of Beneficiary Family. This helps in eliminating bogus/duplicate cards. |
| | Delivery | Beneficiary gets assurance about the delivery of entitlements along with choices at the time of coupon printing. |
| | Classification | In due course, convergence of Beneficiary Family's socio-economic data e.g. BPL data, Electricity Connection no., LPG no., Land holding status etc. could be used for proper classification in BPL/APL category. |
| Fair Price Shop Dealer | Transaction capturing/replenishments | Subsequent month's stock replenishment would be linked to the reading of the coupons (capturing of transaction data) and appropriate credits are made in FPS dealer's account. |
| | Improving Viability | State government has sanctioned Door Step Delivery of food grain to the FPS that saves transportation cost to the dealers. |
| | Incentives for transition to Coupon system | In respect of each commodity coupon submitted by BPL, the FPS dealer gets additional Rs. 0.50 as transaction charges credited in his account by the govt. while APL pays Rs. 1 per commodity coupon by themselves. |
| State/District/Taluka supply Administration | Transparency | SMS alerts, Web Portal. |
| | Accountability | Bio-metric authentication by Decision makers at Taluka level |

11.PROJECT OUTCOMES:

Using this proposed system we can avoid the corruption in rationing system to a large extent by providing transparency at each level. As there is no manual data stored in books or register, all the data is stored in database hence it is easy for higher authority to cross check the data at any point. So implementing this will be really helpful to targeted people.

12.FUTURE WORK:

- For better understanding, an interface and website can be made available in different languages (regional languages).
- For the ease of use, an application can be built for the same.
- Kiosk can be developed for the beneficiaries to check the commodities available.
- Automatic weighing system can be implemented at the FPS.