**PDS Case Study**

1. **Link 1 -** [**https://poorvi.cse.iitd.ac.in/~suban/COP290/pds/reetika-pdsauth.pdf**](https://poorvi.cse.iitd.ac.in/~suban/COP290/pds/reetika-pdsauth.pdf)

Chattisgarh and Jharkhand showed great improvement in food distribution after digitisation.

Sales records in registers, rarely verified allowing corrupt dealers to make fake entries of grain sales. → To counter this, sales should be available publicly on internet for anyone to verify.

Last mile authentication using computers or POS

**(Jharkhand Problems)**

Another option - ABBA (Aadhar Based Biometric Authentication) - entitled persons authenticate their fingerprint at time of purchase.

Survey showed poor results for ABBA due to -

a.) Transaction failure - electricity, internet, fingerprint authentication required.

b.) Diversion of PDS grain same in ABBA and non - ABBA

**(Chattisgarh Problems)**

Smart cards with embedded memory chip - record transaction - online through POS.

Gave tablets to ration shops - take photos at time of purchase.

**(Tamil Nadu Problems)**

QR - coded smart cards used. Work in offline mode - transactions uploaded when internet available. Easy to use (takes less than a min to operate). Aadhar necessary to obtain these.

**Summarize - 3 options for last mile authentication (using ABBA, Core PDS Smart Cards and QR-code Smart Cards).**

1. **PDS (Wikipedia)**

Shortcomings in PDS -

a.) Inferior food quality (replaced with good food)

b.) Bogus ration cards, black marketing, holding

c.) Identification of BPL and APL families

d.) Stock assigned should be taken all at once

e.) Ration cards for migrant workers

**Idea of food stamps given by economists**