

The Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India is implementing a scheme for End-to-End Computerisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Government of Odisha (GoO), Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) has been working for the transformation of the TPDS in the State.

An exhaustive plan for this transformation process, the Detailed Project Report (DPR), was jointly developed by GoO and WFP taking into account the TPDS reforms to be implemented in Odisha in the context of the mandated end-to-end computerisation and National Food Security Act compliance. The reforms range from beneficiary identification and digitisation of the beneficiary database, to supply chain management, Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation and institution of a robust grievance redressal mechanism.







Key Features Of The TPDS Transformation In Odisha

This transformation builds on existing systems in the TPDS in Odisha and introduces key processes and systems for FPS transactions and beneficiary list digitisation, drawing on best practices learned from pilot projects in Odisha and other states. The following activities are being carried out to reform the TPDS in Odisha:

Beneficiary Identification: The identification of TPDS beneficiaries will be carried out on a principle of exclusion. Eligible families, which are not covered under the exclusion criteria approved by GoO, will need to apply for new ration cards. This applicant database will be compared with secondary datasets relevant to the exclusion criteria as well as onto the National Population Register. Physical verifications will be carried out to ascertain the eligibility of any families where uncertainties arise. A ration card database management system will be introduced to ensure that the ration card database is updated regularly. Ration cards shall finally be seeded with beneficiary Aadhaar numbers. This process will be completed by August 2015.

Supply Chain Management System (SCMS): The process for automated allocation of food grain based on off-take and closing balance of stocks will be integrated with the existing SCMS. Door-step delivery has already been implemented in Odisha and the beneficiary mobile number has been linked to SCMS for SMS alerts as soon as the transit challan is generated at the depots.

FPS Automation: Key changes will be introduced at the FPS, including Point of Sale (PoS) enabled transactions to facilitate beneficiary authentication, FPS portability to provide beneficiaries with choice and foster competition amongst FPS and improved FPS viability to provide

incentives to FPS dealers to better serve beneficiaries. There are three parts to the customised solution for FPS transactions.

- The first component is a purely technological solution which uses PoS enabled online transactions to record sales and verify the identity of the beneficiary with minimal manual intervention (to reduce avenues for leakage).
- The second component involves providing greater choice to beneficiaries through FPS portability (thereby increasing stakeholder convenience), which will be implemented under the fully automated TPDS.
- The third component involves improving FPS viability by incentivising FPS dealers for better performance (to drive honest practices and provide adequate compensation).

Grievance Redressal: The Sanjog helpline grievance redressal portal that is currently in use will be streamlined and updated based on the recommendations of the TPDS 3S Solution and will be linked to the www.foododisha.in transparency portal.

Management Information System (MIS): A detailed MIS system will be developed to track and monitor the TPDS in Odisha and improve transparency and accountability; this will be integrated with the SCMS and FPS systems as well as linked to www.foododisha.in.

This TPDS transformation process is likely to be completed by March 2016.







World Food Programme