Public Distribution System (PDS) reforms in Chhattisgarh

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Structure

- A bit about PDS
 - Why?
 - How?
- Status in 2004
- Reforms phase 1
- Reforms phase 2
- Current Status
- Lessons

Public Distribution System

- Setup in 1955 through E.C. Act.
- Distribution of subsidized rations foodgrains (rice & wheat), sugar & kerosene to identified poor through licensed Fair Price Shops (FPS)
- National Food Security Act, 2013 implementation through PDS.

PDS - How?

- Beneficiary is given a ration card.
- Attached to a particular shop.
- Government Agency procures.
- Shops buy from the Agency and sell to the beneficiary, every month.

PDS - How?

 Shop and Agency keep records of stocks and sales.

Monitoring by District Administration & officials of Food & Civil Supplies
 Department.

Problems - 2004

- Diversion/leakages
 - Limited reach
 - Fake ration cards
 - Unviable FPSs
- Inefficiencies
 - Delay in monthly allocation
 - Delay in lifting and transportation
- Lack of accountability at all levels
 - Lack of community participation
 - Lack of transparency

The trigger

- The party in power lost a prestigious Assembly by-election.
- The Chief Minister Dr. Raman Singh acknowledged
 - "We lost because PDS was not up to mark"

Chhattisgarh

- A new state Nov 1, 2000.
- Population 25.9 million (2011)
- 9th largest in area
- >50% area under forests
- Poverty 42.52%
- Ethnic population 32 % + SC population 12%

Chhattisgarh PDS 2004

- 20000 villages 6000 rural shops.
- 2.1 million beneficiaries.
- 800,000 poorest of the poor (AAY).
- A sense of hopelessness and cynicism.

PDS reforms Phase - 1

- Legal reforms
- Structural reforms
- Financial reforms
- Use of IT and End-to-End computerization of TPDS

Legal reforms

De-Privatization –

- Cancellation of privately run 2,872 FPS.
- Shops to be run only by PRIs, SHGs, PACS\LAMPS,
 FPCs or urban local bodies.
- New PDS Control Order issued in December,
 2004.

Structural reforms

- Outreach increased 1 shop per Panchayat.
- Improved upward linkages Decentralized Procurement of rice.
- Doorstep delivery CGSCSC to transport directly to all FPS. Elimination of middle level lead agencies.

Financial reforms

Improving viability of FPS –

Interest-free working capital loan of Rs 75000.
 Payable in 20 years in EMIs.

1 month stock on credit (except kerosene).

Commission on food-grains and kerosene increased.

Expansion of PDS

 Coverage extended to 1.4 million extra families

- Iodized salt introduced in PDS
- States own subsidy bill \$ 300 million.
- Stakes raised.

End-to-End Computerization of PDS

- Computerization of ration cards
- Computerization of supply chain management.
- Computerization of FPS COREPDS. (Phase 2)

Ration card database

Database prepared in 2007.

 Only cards printed from the database (with hologram & barcode) – recognized as valid cards.

Computerization – back end

 Shop-wise allocation on the basis of data in ration card database and distribution norms.

- All receipts and dispatches in\from procurement\distribution centers through online web based application.
- Collection and data entry of sales data for each shop by 15th of previous month.

Computerization – back end

- Generation of delivery orders and truck challans for each shop.
- 2 months buffer stock at each distribution center.

- All information in public domain
 - SMS alerts, stock position, movement data etc.
 - Call center.

Transparency & Community Participation

- "Jan Bhagidari" portal.
- Truck dispatch information through SMS.
- Chawal utsav (Rice Festival).
- Call center.
- All trucks colored yellow.



जन भागीदारी

खाद्य,नागरिक आपूर्ति एवं उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विभाग



"खाद्य विभाग से संबंधित शिकायत करने के लिये नि:शुल्क नंबर 1800-233-3663 पर फोन करें"

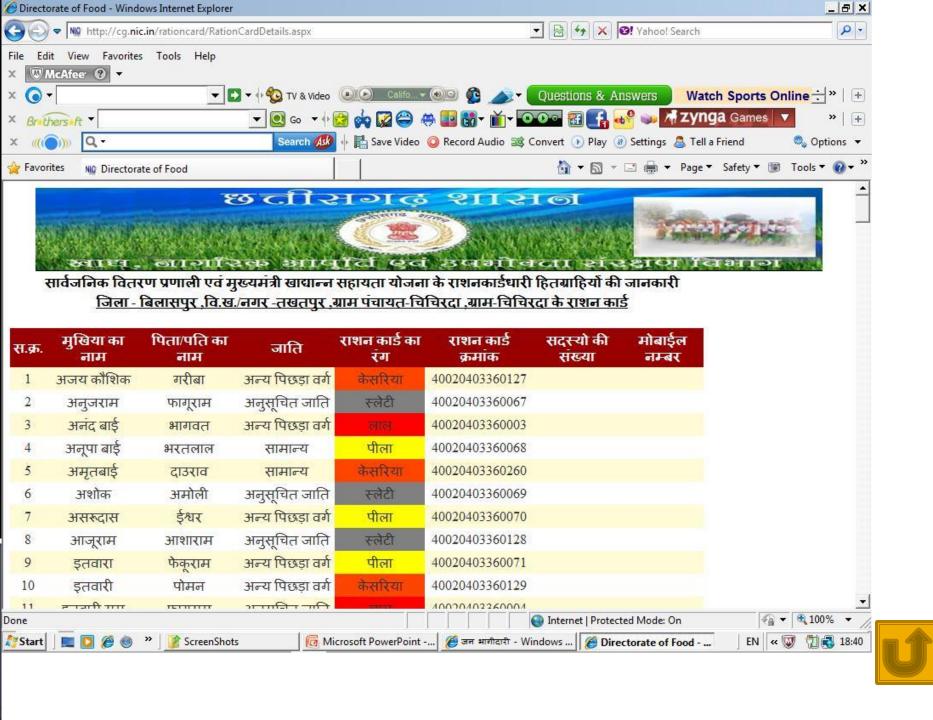
नागरीक अधिकार पत्र सूचना का अधिव	ज्ञार सामान्य जानकारी	SMS पंजीयन करें संपर्क सूत्र
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली : राशन कार्ड	O तागिन	2010-11 की धान खरीदी की जानकारी
राशनकार्ड हितग्राहियों की विस्तृत जानकारी राशनकार्डों की ग्राम/वार्ड वार कार्डवार जानक राशनकार्डों की उ.मृ. दुकानवार कार्डवार जानव जाति/संवर्ग वार राशनकार्ड की जानकारी जिलेवार कुल दुकानों की संख्या राशन कार्ड Range अनुसार	यूजर आईडी पासवर्ड लागिन USER पंजीयन करें पासवर्ड भूल गये ?	किसानों का विवरण धान प्राप्ति व जारी का विवरण धान खरीदी की दैनिक जानकारी संग्रहण केन्द्र में धान प्राप्ति व जारी का वि मिल आवेदनों की सूची अनुमति की विवरण
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उचित मूल्य दुकान की सुची जिलेवार शहरी एवं ग्रामीण दुकानो की संख्य उचित मूल्य दुकान के अनुसार राशन काडाँ जानकारी (ग्रामीण)	शिकायत कमांक विवरण देखें	किसानों का विवरण धान प्राप्ति व जारी का विवरण धान खरीदी की दैनिक जानकारी संग्रहण केन्द्र में धान प्राप्ति व जारी का वि
उचित मूल्य दुकान के अनुसार राशन कार्डी जानकारी (शहरी)	अधिस्चनार्ये एवं शासन आदेश	मिल आवेदनों की सूची अनुमति की विवरण
ः सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली : आबंटन	प्राशासनिक प्रतिवेदन	जन भागीदारी
विस्तृत आबंटन विवरण सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का आबंटन कल्याणकारी योजना का आबंटन जिलानुसार आबंटन पदायकेन्द्रवार आबंटन	मुख्यमंत्री खाद्यान सहायता योजना (हिन्दी) मुख्यमंत्री खाद्यान सहायता योजना (अंग्रेजी) मुख्यमंत्री खाद्यान सहायता योजना-संशोधन मुख्यमंत्री खाद्यान सहायता योजना-संशोधन सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली	खाद्य विमाग से संबंधी शिकायत एवं निःशुल्क काल करें। 1800-233-3663 Awards Recieved for the
द्कानवार राशनकार्ड एवं आबंटन ▶	(Project

"राज्य के गरीब परिवारों को राशन वितरण में पारदर्शिता एवं जन भागीदारी शासन की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है।"

Disclaimer
All efforts have been made to make the information as accurate as possible.

Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection or NIC, will not be responsible for any inaccuracy.





Transparency & Community Participation

Yellow trucks carrying PDS commodities



2009 - 2011

- The ruling party wins general elections for a second term.
- The CM acquires the title "The Monk with rice"
- PDS food basket diversified
 - Inclusion of black gram in tribal areas.

Phase - 2

- Impending elections 2013.
- Chhattisgarh Food & Nutrition Security Act.
 - Coverage almost universal.
 - Double fortified salt introduced
 - Pulses introduced

COREPDS – Beneficiary empowerment.

Beneficiaries in Chhttaisgarh in PDS

S. No.	Particulars	TPDS Status as per Gol	MKSY	NFSO	CFSA
1	AAY	7.19 lakhs	11.00 lakhs	7.19	16.00 lakhs
2	Priority Households	11.56 lakhs	25.00 lakhs	84% in rural & 56 % in urban	39.00 lakhs
3	General Households (APL)	27.00 lakhs	18.00 lakhs	0	5.00 lakhs
4	Excluded households	9.25 lakhs	2.00 lakhs	22% of population	6.00 lakhs

CFSA – entitlements in PDS

S. No.	Food item	Quantity (monthly)	Price
1	Food grains		
	1. AAY	35 kg	Rs. 1 per kg
	2. Priority House holds	35 kg	Rs. 2 per kg
	2. General households	15 kg	< 50% of MSP
Only for priority households			
2	lodized salt	2 kg	free
3	Pulses (non-scheduled areas)	2 kg	Rs. 10 per kg
	Chana (scheduled areas)	2 kg	Rs. 5 per kg

Sugar @ 1 kg per card per month and kerosene – have been excluded from CFSA

PDS in Chhattisgarh - 2013

Challenge to distribute every month-

- **4** 180, 000 tons of Rice
- 28,000 tons of Wheat
- **15.5** million liters of kerosene
- 11,000 tons of iodized salt
- 4 10,000 tons of black gram
- 7000 MT of pulses
- 4 4500 tons of sugar, per month to 6 million cardholders

Centralized Online Real-time Electronic PDS - COREPDS



Department of Food & Civil Supplies Government of Chhattisgarh

COREPDS - Objectives

- To reduce Diversion.
- To make the FPS accountable to beneficiary.
- To improve Service Delivery by incentivizing better performance -

weed out nonperforming FPS.

COREPDS – Issues being addressed

- Non-availability of sales transaction data at the FPS.
- Problems at FPS
 - Under-weighment.
 - Overcharging.
 - Multiple trips 1 for each commodity.
 - Shop is not regularly open.
 - Behavior of the FPS salesman

From 'Development as Freedom', p 27

"A person produces the same commodities in the same way and ends up with same income and buys the same goods, she may still have very good reason to prefer the scenario of free choice over that of submission to order"

--- Amartya Sen

COREPDS – Unique Features

- Portability Beneficiary has the choice to pick up her rations from the shop of her choice.
 - Introduced competition among FPS for market share of RC holders (customers).
 - Negotiating position of the beneficiary becomes much stronger vs FPS.
- Beneficiary gets a printed receipt for cash paid by her for purchases.

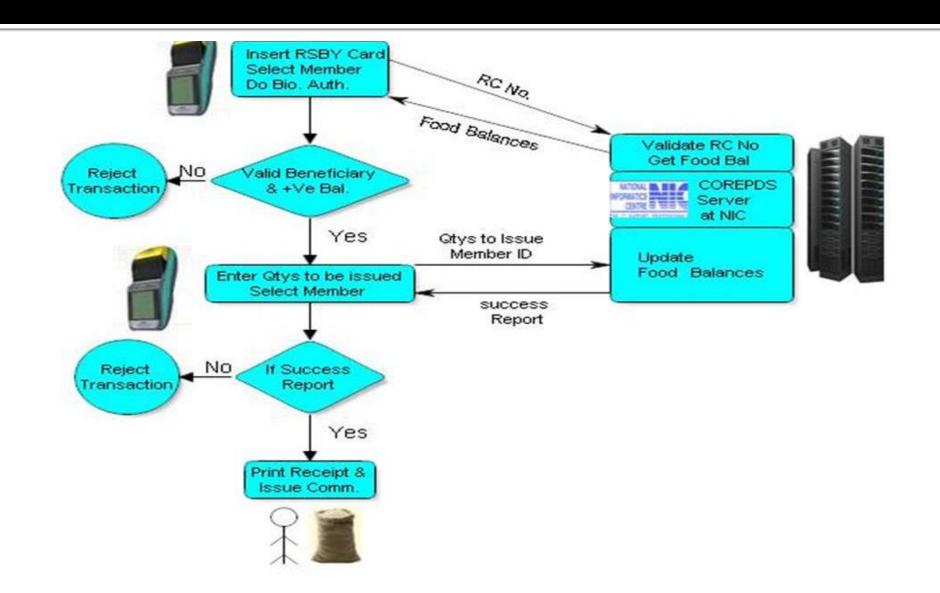
COREPDS - Features

- Multiple instruments.
- Works on mobile GPRS connectivity.
- Works in online as well as offline mode.
- Step-by-step, menu driven user friendly interface in PoS device

COREPDS - Model

- Every FPS has a PoS device.
- Every beneficiary has a\an -
 - Smart Ration Card non-biometric (on\offline)
 - Mobile phone non biometric (online)
 - RSBY smart card biometric (in on\offline mode)
 - Aadhar number biometric (in online mode).
 - Ration Card (on\offline)

COREPDS - Model



COREPDS - Model

- All sales transactions at the FPS to be recorded through PoS device only.
 - Physical verification of distribution.
- Monthly sales statement of any FPS to be generated only from the server (for the purpose of calculating entitlements for next month)
- All stock receipts to be acknowledged by FPS through PoS device only.
 - Physical verification of receipts.

COREPDS - Outcomes

Improvement in beneficiary satisfaction -

- 1. 24.37 % migration more convenience.
- 1. Reduction in number of trips per month from 4-5 to 1.8 (avg).

Incentivizing better performing FPS' –

- 1. 25% FPS sold rations to > 100% beneficiaries.
- 2. 18 shops tendered resignations.

COREPDS - Outcomes

Reduction in leakages –

- Physical verification of distribution directly with ration card holder – 3 shops suspended.
- Physical verification of receipts 1 transporter blacklisted & 4 shops suspended.
- Distribution reduced. Savings
 - Foodgrains 5 % in BPL, 40% in APL
 - 30% in Kerosene

COREPDS - Status

- Functional in 300 FPS in Raipur, Durg, Rajanadgaon and Mahasamund cities and 40 rural shops in Mahasamund, since March 20th, 2012. Total cost Rs. 98 lakhs. (Rs 60000 per FPS).
- Live status at (in public domain)
 http://cg.nic.in/pdsonline/corepds/

Lessons

- Political Commitment
 - Chief Minister's leadership only constant
- Public Proclamation of a guarantee
 - Rice festival 7th of every month.
- Political stability
 - The reforms were a contributing factor.
 - The ruling party won the general election in 2013 for a third term – thanks to CGFSA.

Thank you

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