



Government of India
Department of Food and Public Distribution
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution



Food Security
Response during
COVID-19 and
**PDS Best
Practices in
some States/UTs**





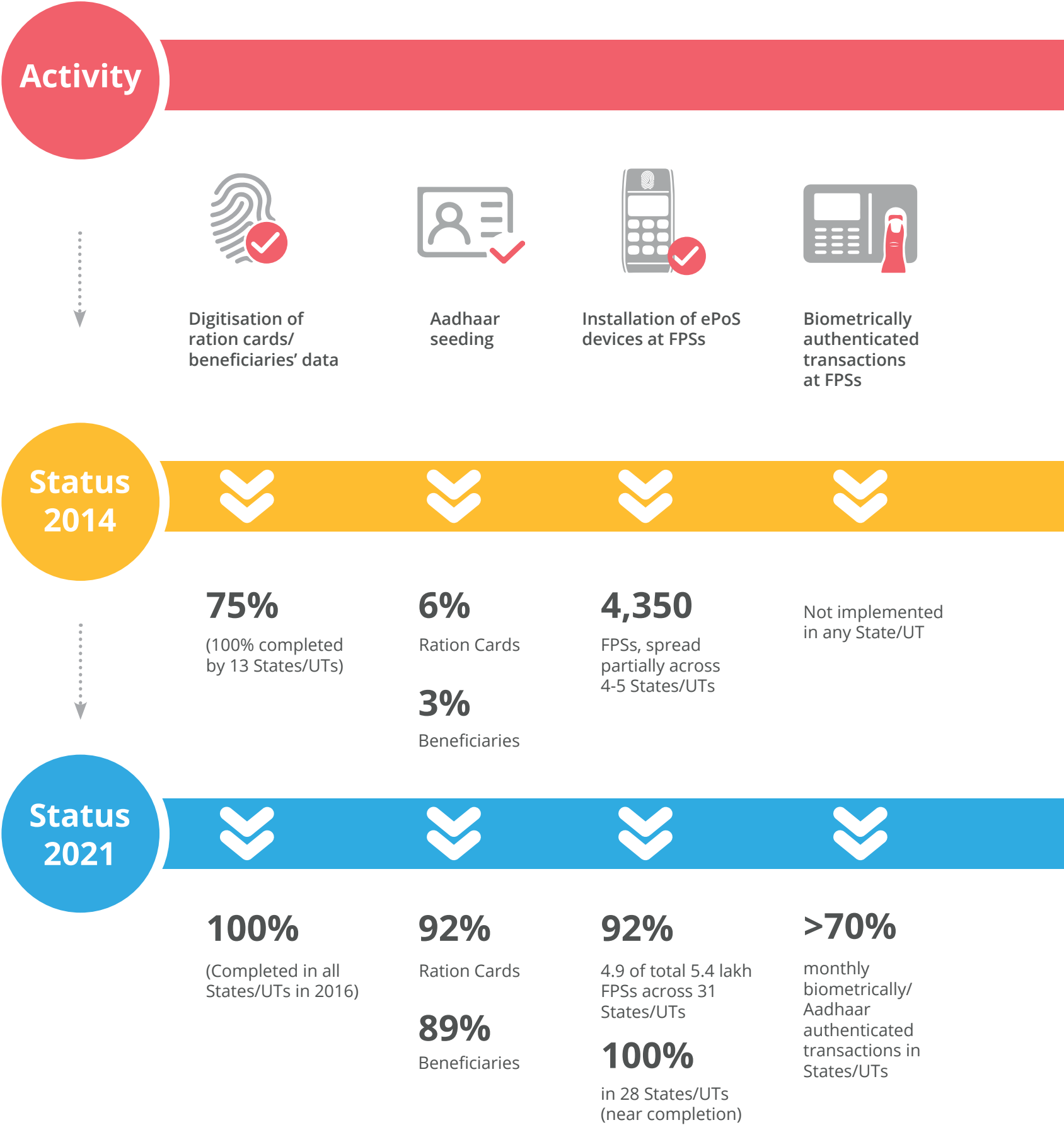


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Comparative progress under PDS reforms during 2014 – 2021

Although, the Administrative Approval for the implementation of a plan scheme on End to End Computerization of TPDS Operations was conveyed to all States/UTs in December 2012, most of the actual progress under the intervention was seen during the last 4-5 years. A comparative snapshot of the actual progress made between 2014 and 2021 is shown below:





One Nation One
Ration Card –
National Portability



Central Repository
of all NFSA ration
cards data



Deletion of
ineligible / bogus
ration cards
(w.e.f. 2013)



Supply Chain
Management of
food grains



Central
Dashboards



New Scheme



New Scheme



About

**68
Lakh**



Implemented in

**3 States/
UTs**



Did Not Exist



**32 States/
UTs**

covering about
69 Cr. beneficiaries
(~86% of NFSA
population) as on
December 2020.



Established 4.39 Cr.

Data of >90%
NFSA ration
cards/
beneficiaries in
the country is
available.



About

4.39 Cr.
(up to 2020)



**31
States/
UTs**

(N.A. in
Chandigarh,
Puducherry and
Lakshadweep)



3 portals established

- **National Food Security Portal**
(nfsa.gov.in)
- **Annavitran**
(annavitran.nic.in)
- **IMPDS**
(impds.nic.in)

01

ENSURING FOOD SECURITY DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS IN INDIA

SWIFT AND EFFICIENT RESPONSE THROUGH INDIA'S
TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

01

INTRODUCTION

As the COVID-19 outbreak started evolving into a global pandemic, it became apparent that its impact was going to be much greater than just a health crisis. The Government of India took decisive containment measures, such as limiting person-to-person contact. Though lifesaving, these inevitably disrupted livelihoods and food supply chains, putting production as well as distribution at risk, making the markets dysfunctional.

As the impact of the epidemic continued to unfold, possibilities of scarcity of staple food and price rise due to reduction in cultivation or production, disruption in supply chains, shortage of labour, loss of employment, etc. could threaten the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable sections in India.

The Government of India provides food security through one of the world's largest food-based safety nets, with nearly 67 percent of its population relying on the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for availing their monthly entitlement of food grains at highly subsidized prices. Under the ambit of the National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA), the TPDS provides subsidized rice and wheat to nearly 80 crore beneficiaries each month. This gave India a massive advantage in its fight against hunger and food insecurity, especially in the wake of the Coronavirus pandemic.

02

INDIA'S RESPONSE

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_669

