HOME DELIVERY OF RATION ITEMS THROUGH AUTOMATION IN PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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Abstract: The Government of India in an effort to ensure fair supply of food items to all citizens of India instituted Fair Price Shops (FPS) under Public Distribution System (PDS). Essential commodities such as Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene, etc., are supplied to the targeted underprivileged sections as per the eligibility and at fixed by the Government of India. In spite of the best efforts by Government officials at various levels, there are a few bottle-necks and inconveniences to the targeted citizens in availing the services provided.

IndexTerms **– PDS(Public Distribution system),FPS(Fair Price Shop).**

I. INTRODUCTION

Public Distribution System (PDS) is an Indian food security system. It is established by the Government of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution and managed jointly with state governments in India. The traditional PDS is used to distribute grocery items to India's poor who are valid ration card holders. The validity and the allocation of the ration cards is monitored by the state governments. A ration card holder should be given 4 kg/Person of food grain as per the norms of PDS. However, there are concerns about the efficiency of the distribution process. In order to make it efficient and improve the current system of PDS we are implementing Home Delivery Of Ration Items Through Automation In Public Distribution System(E-Ration shop).Here we provide a home delivery to the valid ration card holders. Here the agents come to customers home with their monthly ration and the customers pay the amount (As printed on the ration packet [MRP]) and receive the packet.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY:

The **Public Distribution System** (PDS) in the country facilitates the supply of food grains to the poor at a subsidized price. However, doubts have been raised about the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the PDS. The PDS needs to be restructured and there is a need to explore the possibility of introducing innovative ideas. Our website will help to reduce the corruption.The website will help us to remotely monitor ration material till it reaches the storage areas and also the distribution at local people will be done centralize through a web application. All data is stored at time about ration items and the people who receives the ration from that place.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. EXISTING SYSTEM:

The Current ration distribution is not efficient.Some of the limitations of conventional ration shop system:

1. Ration shop do not open every day, nor do they keep regular hours. Even on the days that the shop is open, ration card holders stand in long queues.
2. FPS dealer may declare “No Stock” even when sufficient stock is available.
3. The Ration shops are not able to meet the requirements of the user due to the over population of our country.
4. Due to the human operations the working hours of the ration shops are restricted; so that the user is unable to get the material at any time i.e. 24 * 7. Main Problems in the conventional ration distribution system.
5. Illegal Usage.
6. Cannot able to get the accurate quantity.
7. Over crowd.

8. Processing speed is slow.
9. Hijacking of ration cards.
10. More than the prescribed rates are charged.

2. PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The proposed system "Home Delivery Of Ration Items Through Automation In Public Distribution System(E-Ration Shop)" is a web Application which, is used overcome all the problems which we faced in the conventional system. Advantages of are as follows:

1. It Provides Home delivery.
2. Efficient than the Conventional system.
3. No need to wait in a long queue.
4. The Beneficiary has to pay the amount which is printed on the packet (MRP).
5. The Beneficiary will get an accurate quantity.
6. Cutomer can check the status of his ration.
7. Fake Ration cards are detected using AADHAR CARD.

IV. SYSTEM DESIGN & ARCHITECTURE

1. DFD

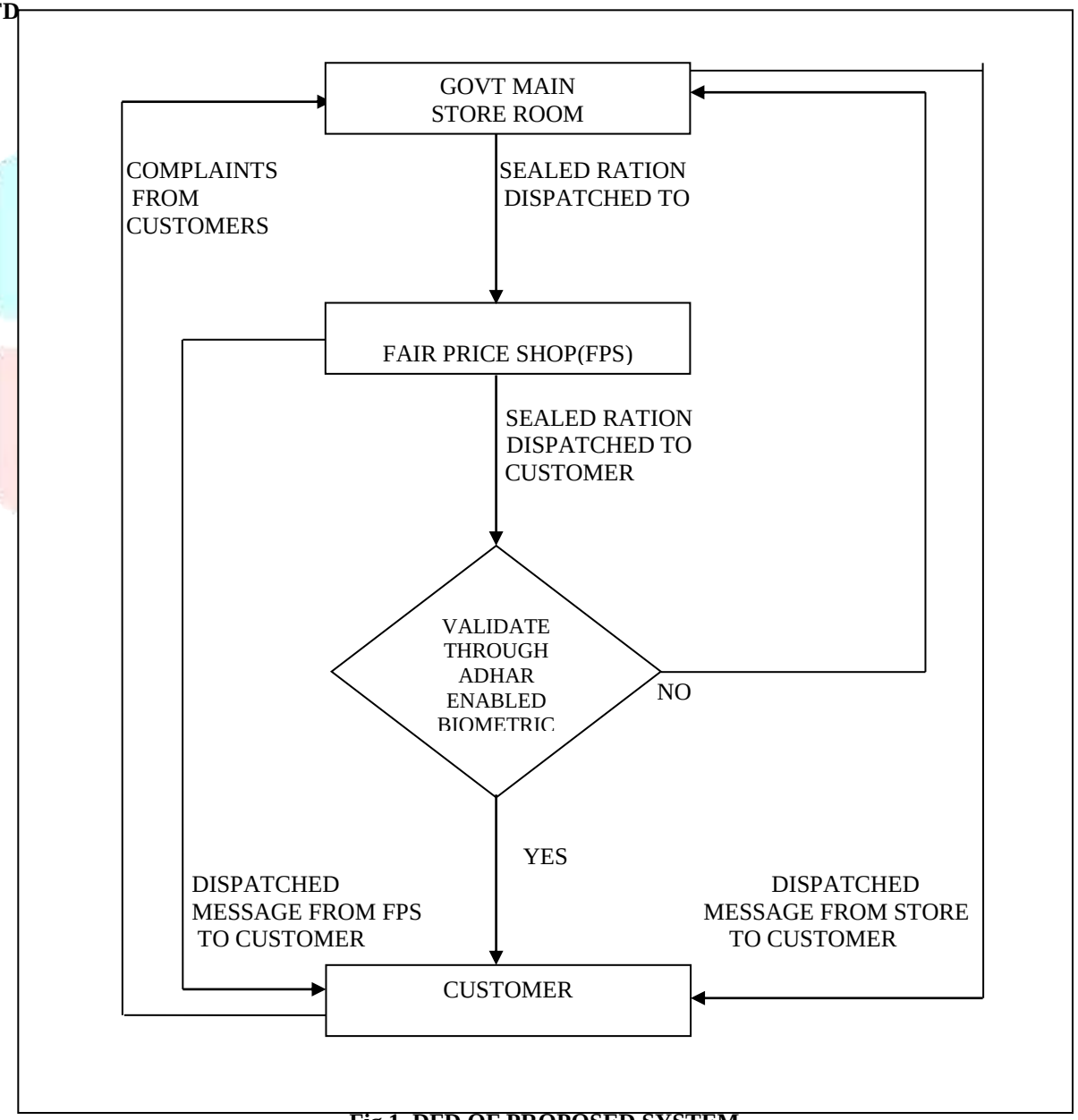


Fig.1 DFD OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

2. SOFTWARE ARCHITUCTURE

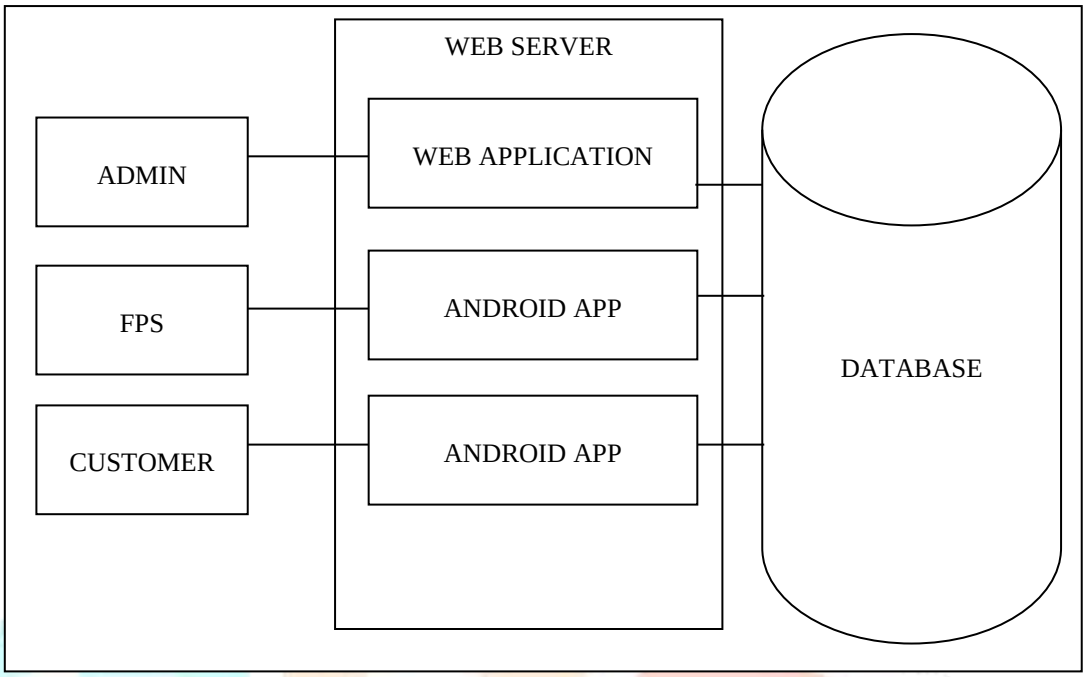


Fig 2. SOFTWARE ARCHITUCTURE

3. MODULES

1. Admin

1. Add New Agency:

   Admin adds the new agency to the system. Who have an authorized dealer ship in their village/ ward.

2. Add New Customer.

   Admin adds the new Customer to the system. Who have a valid ration card such as APL, BPL, Aunthodaya.

3. Generate Packets.

   Admin generates the packets, which are distributed to the beneficiary's door.

4. Add New Item.

   Add a new Item to the System, the item may be Rice, Ragi, Wheat, Kerosine, LPG etc.

5. Add District.

   Add a new District to the System.

6. Add Taluk.

   Add a new Taluk to the System.

7. Add Hobli.

   Add a new Hobli to the System.

8. Add Village.

   Add a new Village to the System.

9. Add Ward.

   Add a new Ward to the System.

10. Update/Delete.

Provides to update/delete a customer details, agency details, items.

11. Complaints.

Admin used to see the complaints of the customers, send there solutions.

2 Agency

1. Home.
2. Status.

Agency are allowed to update the status of the generated packets.

3 Users

1. Home.
2. Complaints.

Customers may send their complaints directly to the Admin.

3. Status.

Customers may view the status of their generated packet.

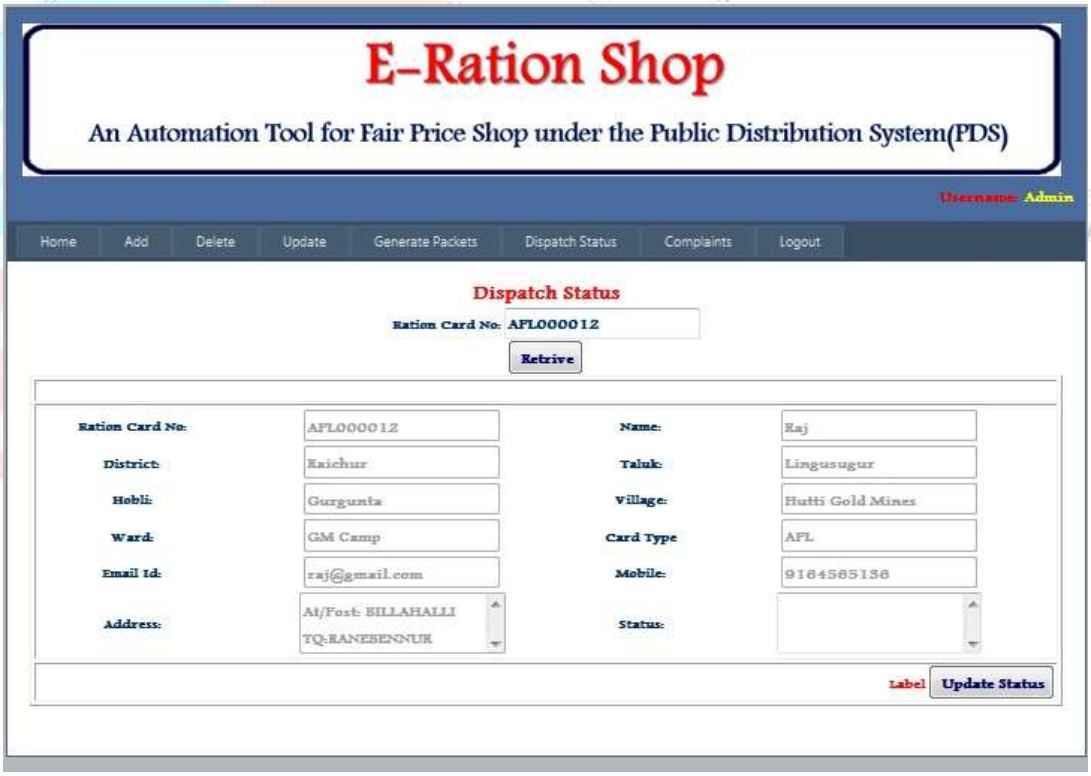
V. SYSTEM IMPLMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. It can be considered to be the most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system gaining the users confidence that the new system will work and will be effective and accurate. It is primarily concerned with user training and documentation. Conversion usually takes place about the same time the user is being trained or later. Implementation simply means convening a new system design into operation, which is the process of converting a new revised system design into an operational one.

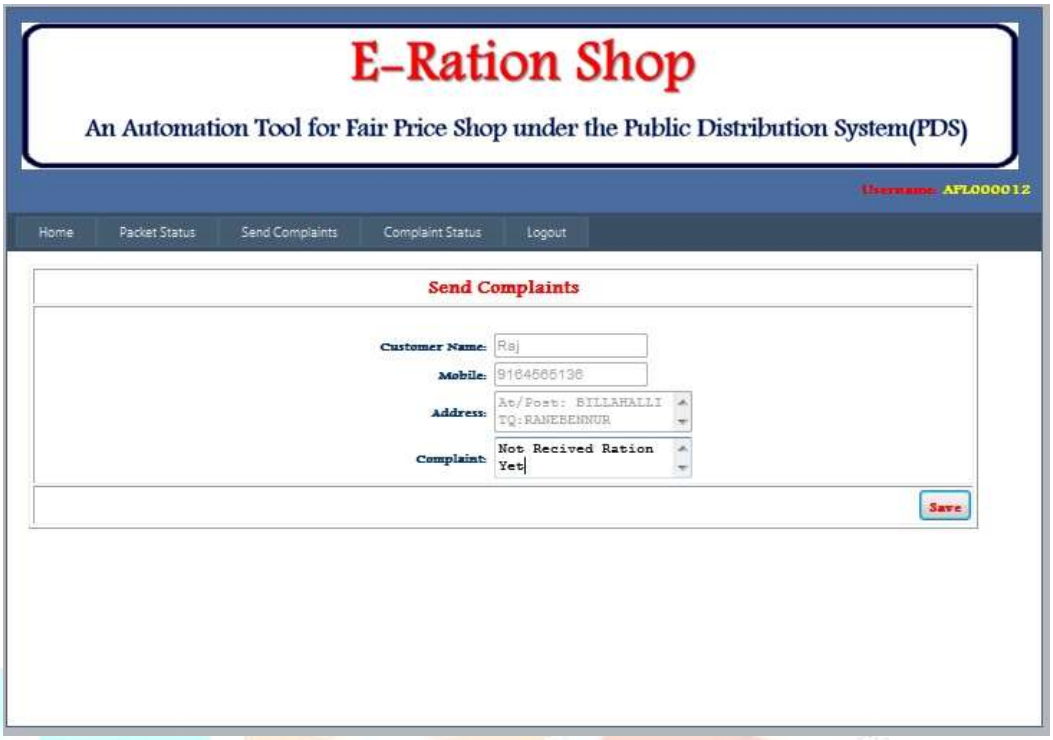
Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is tuned into a working system. At this stage the main work load, the greatest upheaval and the major impact on the existing system shifts to the user department. If the implementation is not carefully planned and controlled it can create chaos and confusion.

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the existing system to the new system. The new system may be a totally new, replacing an existing manual or automated system or it may be a modification to an existing system. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet organization requirements. The process of putting the developed system in actual use is called system implementation. This includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new system. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specifications. The system personnel check the feasibility of the system. The more complex the system being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required to implement the three main aspects: education and training, system testing and changeover.

VI. SCREENSHOTS



ADMIN DISPATCH STATUS UPDATE



CUSTOMER SENDS COMPLAINTS TO ADMIN

VII. CONCLUSION

In old ration distribution system the ration is not provided to the needy people, the drawback is overcome by our system. As this system is a propose system we can see that by using such a system we can avoid corruption in ration distribution system. As there is no manual data stored in old ration distribution system now in a new system all information is stored in database, the higher authority can check the details as and when it's necessary through the use of servers. The ration is taken from go down through the PC by entering their ID and password.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is with immense pleasure that I present this project, which has been a learning experience and an enhancement for my technical expertise. I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to my colleagues and guide.

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