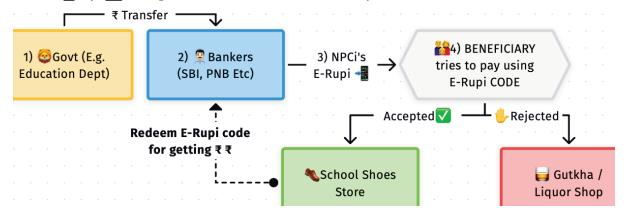


## 10.10.1 💆 🗞 🗠 E-Rupi: Challenges in Physical Procurement/DBT

Suppose the government wants to give Rs.500 worth shoes to schoolchild of a poor family. Following as the ways to accomplish it. [मान लीजिए सरकार स्कूल के गरीब बच्चों को ₹500 के जूते देना चाहती है]

| Method तरीका         | How?                                | 🔂 Problem समस्या   |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Physical             | Government                          | ⇒ ऒminister/IAS demand bribe from                                |
| procurement          | (Minister/IAS) buys                 | Bata/Lakhani/XYZ to Approve the government                       |
| [सरकार भौतिक         | shoes from                          | purchase tender. [सरकारी ठेका पारित करवाने के लिए रिश्वत]        |
| स्वरूप में जूतों की  | Bata/Lakhani/XYZ                    | ⇒ 🕏 Substandard quality of shoes may be                          |
| ख़रीद करें और ग़रीब  | $company \rightarrow send to$       | purchased from crony company who paid bribes.                    |
| बच्चों दे,]          | school principal →                  | $\Rightarrow$ <b>©</b> District education Officer (DEO), School  |
|                      | Delivered to Child                  | principal may siphon/selloff shoes to the retail                 |
|                      | [लेकिन यहाँ मंत्री, अफ़सर, विद्यालय | stores instead of giving to poor children [जूतों का              |
|                      | के हेडमास्टर पैसे या जूतों का ग़बन  | गबन. हेड मास्टर गरीब जूतों के बच्चे जूते की दुकान को बेच दे]     |
|                      | करें ऐसा डर]                        | $\Rightarrow$ Shoe Size mismatch $\rightarrow$ Child may get the |
|                      |                                     | "sarkaari" shoes but may not wear it= waste of                   |
|                      |                                     | taxpayer's money. [जूते बच्चे के पैर के नाप के बराबर ना हो]      |
| Direct benefit       | Govt transfers ₹500 to              | Father may use DBT money on Vimal, liquor and                    |
| transfer (DBT:       | father's account                    | gambling instead of buying shoes for the child                   |
| प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण) | Govt transfers ₹500 to              | Child may use DBT money to buy Chocolates or                     |
|                      | child's account                     | Video Games instead of shoes.                                    |

## 10.10.2 💆 🗞 🛌 E-Rupi: How does it fix Problems in Physical Procurement/DBT?



- ⇒ Govt (e.g. Education department) deposits money in a bank account (e.g. SBI) → NPCi generates E-rupi code. [Thus it is "pre-paid" by Government for beneficiary]
- ⇒ Government sends this E-Rupi QR Code/SMS Code to father→ ke "Use this Rs.500 to buy shoes for child" [सरकार लाभार्थी के मोबाइल फ़ोन पर इ-रूपी नामक कोड भेजेगा, केवल जुता ख़रीदने के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके]
- ⇒ Father takes child to the shoe store, buys the shoes Pays via E-rupi digital code. Shoestore then sends E-rupi code to banker (e.g. SBI) to redeem money (which was deposited by Govt).
- ⇒ Suppose Child prefers Bata (₹800 ka more comfortable leather shoe) over Lakhani (₹500 ka less comfortable rubber shoe) → Father pays E-Rupi QR(₹500)+Father's own cash (300)= buy Bata.

(Batch:PCB6) Mrunal's Economy Pillar#1A1 Money: Barter to Bitcoins → Page 27