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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS  
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (2022-2023)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD  
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION  
(DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)**

Coarse grains production and distribution

**THIRTY FIRST REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**August, 2023/      Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

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(DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)**

Coarse grains production and distribution

***Presented to Lok Sabha on 7.8.2023***

***Laid in Rajya Sabha on 7.8.2023***



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**August, 2023/      Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

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**Composition of the Standing Committee on Consumer Affairs,  
Food and Public Distribution  
(2022-23)**

**Smt. Locket Chatterjee** - **Chairperson**

**MEMBERS  
Lok Sabha**

2. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
3. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
4. Shri Shafiqur Rahman Barq
5. Shri Gangasandra Siddappa Basavaraj
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7. Shri Anil Firojiya
8. Shri Rajendra Dhedya Gavit
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10. Shri Khagen Murmu
11. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
12. Shri Subrat Pathak
13. Shri Ganesan Selvam
14. Dr. Amar Singh
15. Smt. Himadri Singh
16. Smt. Kavita Singh
17. Shri Nandigam Suresh
18. Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka
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21. Vacant

**Rajya Sabha**

22. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
23. Dr. Fauzia Khan
24. Shri Baburam Nishad
25. Shri Rajmani Patel
26. Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar
27. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss
28. Shri C. Ve Shanmugam
29. Shri Harbhajan Singh
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31. Dr. Ashok Bajpai

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

- |                                |   |                  |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda      | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Dr. Vatsala Joshi           | - | Director         |
| 3. Shri Dong Lianthang Tonsing | - | Deputy Secretary |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2022-2023) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty First Report on the subject 'Coarse grains production and distribution pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

2. The subject Report was selected by the Committee for examination and report. The Committee was briefed on the subject by the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) on 27 April, 2023 and the representatives of Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) on 10 May, 2023. Oral evidence of the representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution was held on 25 July, 2023. Besides non-official evidence of representatives of Stakeholders was also held on 9.11.2022.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) for placing before them the necessary information in connection with the examination of the subject.

4. A Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 4 August, 2023.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the Observations/Comments of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the text of the Report.

**NEW DELHI;  
4 August, 2023  
13 Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

**LOCKET CHATTERJEE  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee Consumer  
Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTORY**

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) in their background note on the '**Coarse grains**' submitted as follows:

“Since ancient times, Coarse – cum – Nutri cereals have been used as food both directly for human consumption and indirectly via livestock feeding. These are generally cultivated for foods and play a significant role in human diet for the majority of people in the India. They are source of energy, protein and micro - nutrients. Coarse grains are a broad sub-group of several short duration crops like millets (Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Finger Millet and minor millets), Maize, barley etc. has traditional importance in Indian food basket. These crops are used for food, fodder, fuel, value added products and also fast-food products.

Millets (Shree Anna) are collective group of small seeded annual grasses that are grown as grain crops, primarily on marginal land in dry areas of temperate, sub tropical and tropical regions. They are broadly categorized into two groups (1) major millets, viz., Sorghum, Pearl millet and Finger millet (2) Small millets or minor millets viz., Foxtail millet (Kangani/kakun), Proso millet (Cheena), Kodo Millet (Kodo), Barnyard millet (Sawa/Sanwa/Jhangora), Little Millet (Kutki) and two Pseudo Millets [(Buck wheat (kuttu)]& [(Amaranthus (chaulai)]. Due to the nutritional superiority of millets, the Government of India declared as Nutri-cereals vide Gazette Notification dated 13-4-2018. These are highly resilient crops and complete their life cycle within 60-65 days (short duration) with minimal fertilizer and pesticides use and able to survive in the hottest climate & have potential to cope up with climate changes. In India, millets are grown in the states characterized by low to moderate precipitation (200-800 mm rainfall).”

#### **Crop wise acreage, production, yield, etc of different coarse grains**

1.2 The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) on the acreage, production, yield of coarse grains in their background note submitted as follows :

“In India, coarse grains are grown over an average area of 234.48 lakh ha with a production of 480.40 lakh tonnes and Yield of 2049 kg/ha. The highest area is contributed by maize (95.65 lakh ha), followed by pearl millet (73.24 lakh ha) and sorghum (44.24 lakh ha). During the average of 2017-18 to 2021-22, the highest

production was contributed by maize (301.22 lakh tonnes), followed by pearl millet (97.76 lakh tonnes) and sorghum (44.03 lakh tonnes). The commodity wise details of area, production and yield under Coarse- cum-Nutri cereals (average of 2017-18 to 2021-22) are given as under:

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (Lakh Ha)</b>	<b>Production (Lakh tonnes)</b>	<b>Yield (kg/ha)</b>
Sorghum	44.24	44.03	995
Pearl Millet	73.24	97.76	1335
Finger Millets	10.94	17.36	1587
Small Millets	4.66	3.71	797
Maize	95.65	301.22	3149
Barley	5.74	16.33	2843
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.48</b>	<b>480.40</b>	<b>2049</b>

#### International Year of Millets (IYOM- 2023): **Initiatives for promotion**

1.3 With regard to the promotion of consumption of Millets, the Department stated as follows:

“ As Year 2023 will be celebrated as International Year of Millets (IYoM), hence, for increasing consumption of Millets and in view of their health benefits, the offices/CPSEs of this Department have been directed to introduce and promote millets in their canteens. FCI and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) have been creating awareness about the millets through organizing Millets Awareness Quizzes/Competition/Seminars, Advising State Government for enhancing Millet Procurement etc. For the promotion of millets, the activities such as preparation of Millet based food in Canteen of this Department during the week, Twitter Campaign on Millets, Sensitizing States for Enhancing Procurement and distribution of millets in TPDS/OWS etc has been conducted by this Department during time of 1 to 14th May 2023 for celebrating IYoM-2023.”

1.4 The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), in their background note on the subject submitted as follows :

“To create domestic and global demand and to provide nutritional food to the people, Government of India had proposed to United Nations for declaring 2023 as International Year of Millets (IYOM- 2023). The proposal of India was supported by 72 countries on 5th March, 2021. United Nations’ General Assembly (UNGA) declared 2023 as International Year of Millets. Government of

India has decided to celebrate IYOM-2023 to make it peoples' movement so that the Indian millets, recipes, value added products are accepted globally. In view of health benefits of the millets, the objectives are to create domestic & global demand of millets, focusing on strategies to enhance climate resilient Nutri-cereals (Shree Anna) production, consumption, export, branding etc. The steps initiated for the celebration of IYM-2023 are as under:

- Group of Ministers (GoM) comprised of 14 Ministers.
- Committee of Secretaries (CoS) comprised of 16 members.
- Core Committee under Co-Chairmanship of Secretary (DA&FW) & Secretary (DARE) has been constituted and notified on 24.08.2021-5 meetings have been held so far with stakeholders i.e, FPOs, Chefs, etc.
- 6 Task Forces constituted on 16.09.2021.
- National Campaign on Millets organised by ICAR-IIMR, Hyderabad on 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>Sept, 2021- Blue print of IYM, 2023 presented to stakeholders.
- Hon'ble Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister sent letter to all CMs/LGs of the States/UTs-for activities & awareness
- Identified and involved 21 Ministries/departments for celebration of IYM, 2023.
- Millets displayed in India International Trade Fair (IITF) held from 14-27th Nov, 2021.
- Millet recipe/cuisine book shared with MEA
- Installation of millet products vending machine in Krishi Bhawan through NAFED
- More than 185 startups nurtured by IIMR's Business Incubator – NUTRIHUB

1.5 Elaborating further on various initiatives taken to make the coarse grains popular among the masses for their health benefits, Ministry of Agriculture ( D/o Agriculture &Farmers Welfare) , in their background note submitted as under:

“On 24th November Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) co-hosted a special ‘luncheon’ with the foreign ambassadors of different countries appointed to India at Sushma Swaraj Bhawan, New Delhi. Subsequently, on 6th December 2022, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, organized an official opening ceremony for the International Year of Millets – 2023 at Rome, Italy. The event was attended by a delegation of senior government officials from India.



Next in series of the year-long grand celebration of 'International Year of Millets (IYM) 2023', the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare hosted a special 'Millet Luncheon' for the Members of the Parliament at the Parliament house on 20th December 2022. The event was graced by Honorable Prime Minister of India.

Additionally, as a part of promotional activities of IYM 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's welfare will also promote millets during the G20 & SCO presidency in India. Millets will be showcased through a byte size millets exhibition during all the G20 & SCO working group meetings, along with a millet-based lunch and a specially curated millet hamper for all foreign dignitaries.

The Global Millets (Shree Anna) Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi at IARI campus, PUSA, New Delhi on 18th of March 2023. In the inaugural session of the conference, the Prime Minister said, "Shree Food is not limited to farming or food, those who are familiar with the traditions of India also know that 'Shree' is not associated with anyone in our country, where there is Shree, there is prosperity and there is also inclusiveness." Shree Anna is becoming the medium of overall development in India. The village is connected to it, the poor are also involved in it. Shree Anna means the gateway to the prosperity of small farmers, the captain of nutrition for crores of people, the hospitality of tribal society, the yield of more crops in less water, the big base of chemical-free farming and helpful in tackling the challenge of climate change."

The conference witnessed participation from 102 countries, including delegations from 40+ embassies residing in India, Padma Shri awardee farmers, international & national chefs, decorated scientist, and representations from various international organizations and universities including WFP, FAO, ICRISAT, IRRI, ICARDA, UNFCCC, IUCN, AARDO, IUCN, UNICEF etc. The conference was attended by more than 2000 people at the IARI, PUSA campus and more than 83 lakh people joined virtually.

The year 2023 will witness a year-long campaign and several activities nationally and globally for increased adoption and promotion of millets."

## **CHAPTER II**

### **Coarse Grains: Production, Procurement, Allocation, Distribution and Disposal**

#### **Production of coarse grains**

2.1 The representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution (the Department) during their deposition before the Committee held on 26.7.2023, submitted data on the coarse grains as follows:

Year	Production in (LMT)		Total Production of coarse grains (in LMT)
	Millets	Non-Millets (Maize & Barley)	
2018-19	137.11	293.48	430.59
2019-20	172.61	304.88	477.49
2020-21	180.21	333.03	513.24
2021-22	160.00	351.01	511.01
2022-23	159.09*	368.17	527.26

\*Breakup of Millets (2022-23) – Jowar (40.75), Bajra (97.85), Ragi (16.69), Small Millet (3.80)

2.2 The data on production (average of 2017-18 to 2021-22) of six coarse grains as furnished by Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) is as under:

Crop	Production (Lakh tonnes)
Sorghum	44.03
Pearl Millet	97.76
Finger Millets	17.36
Small Millets	3.71
Maize	301.22
Barley	16.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>480.40</b>

2.3 The data on state wise production and procurement of coarse grains since 2017-18 as furnished by the Department may be seen **at Annexure-I**

### **Production of food grains – latest data**

2.4 Ministry of Agriculture (Dept of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) in their background note submitted as follows:

“The efforts made by the Central as well as State Governments have resulted in record foodgrain production of 323.55 million tonnes during 2022-23 (2nd Adv. Est.) which comprise of 130.84 million tonne Rice, 112.18 million tonne Wheat, 27.81 million tonnes Pulses and 52.72 million tonnes Coarse – cum -Nutri cereals. Thus, our country is self-sufficient in production of Coarse – cum – Nutri Cereal crops & there are better prospects in improvement of production scenario of such crops in future.”

### **Procurement of coarse grains**

2.5 The Department has furnished the details about procurement of coarse grains as under:

“Procurement of coarse grains is regulated by guidelines for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi etc.) procured by the States. Under these guidelines, States are allowed to procure these commodities in Decentralized Procurement mode from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) under the central pool subject to the prior approval of Government of India (GoI) on the detailed procurement plan prepared by the State Government in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI).... Any procurement done without prior approval of GoI will be treated as procurement not done for the central pool and State Government will deal with the concerned coarse grains on their own.”

2.6 The data on commodity wise procurement of coarse grains - Jowar , Bajra, Ragi and Maize as furnished by the Department may be seen **at Annexure II.**

2.7 Ministry of Agriculture ( Dept of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare ) in their background note, *inter alia*, submitted as follows:

“Coarse grains are procured at MSP by State Governments as per the procurement plan prepared in consultation with Food Corporation of India(FCI) and approved by the Central Government, subject to its distribution by the State Government under National Food Security Act (NFSA)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS)”.

2.8. The procurement status during Kharif Management Season (KMS) 2021-22 &2022-23 as furnished by the Department is given below:

Sl No.	State	Commodity	Procurement in KMS 2021-22 (in MT)	Procurement in 2022-23 (Kharif & Rabi)(In MT) *As on 17.07.2023
1.	Karnataka	Jowar Ragi	1,03,920 4,04,784	76,897 4,54,404
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,08,703</b>	<b>5,31,301</b>
2.	Haryana	Bajra	-	81,147
3.	Gujarat	Jowar Maize Bajra	389 7,284	680 197 50,454
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7,673</b>	<b>51,331</b>
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Maize Bajra	2,763 -	- 43,437
	<b>Total</b>		<b>2,763</b>	<b>43,437</b>
5.	Maharashtra	Jowar Bajra Maize Ragi	20,262 567 19,615 253	3,736 10 12,925 636
	<b>Total</b>		<b>40,697</b>	<b>17,308</b>

2.9 In written reply to a query on the steps taken by Department to improve procurement of coarse grains/ millets across the country, the Department furnished as follows:

“This Department has been requesting States almost every year for taking steps for encouraging procurement/consumption of coarse grains in the State. The States/UTs are requested to consider launching programmes for promotion of coarse-grains by hiring brand ambassadors and launching awareness campaigns for re-orienting the food habits of people towards consumption of coarse-grains. District Collectors/District Agriculture Officers may also be directed to encourage production of coarse-grains/millet, as per local consumption preference, for distribution in PDS within the State which could be instrumental in doubling farmers' income. State Governments are requested to procure the coarse

grains/millets as per the extant guidelines of coarse grains dated 07.12.2021 and 28.03.2022 for distribution under the TPDS/OWS and to include these nutritious grains in the TPDS/OWS as being done by the State Government of Karnataka which is striving towards achieving 50% of NFSA allocation in the next three years.

2.10 In written reply to a query - whether the DCP and Non DCP system also apply to procurement of Millets and if so, the details thereof and if not, state the reasons therefore., the Dept replied as follows :

“Procurement of coarse grains is regulated by guidelines for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi etc.) procured by the States. Under these guidelines, States are allowed to procure these commodities in Decentralized Procurement mode from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) subject to the prior approval of Government of India (GoI) on the detailed procurement plan prepared by the State Government in consultation with Food Corporation of India (FCI) . “

### **Allocation of coarse grains**

2.11 The data and details of coarse grain allocation is enclosed at **Annexure-III**

### **Distribution**

2.12 The data on value (as per PDS prices) and volume of the millets distributed under PDS ( state wise) since introduction of Millets under PDS for the last three years as furnished by the Departments is as under :

( in MT)

S.No	State	Total coarse grain distributed (2020-21)	Total coarse grain distributed (2021-22)	Total coarse grain distributed (2022-23)
1	Delhi	2444.89	2388.1	
2	Haryana	72088.14	71121.43	67300.71
3	Karnatka	4604.42	517523.22	473696.46
4	Madhya Pradesh	114346.46	113959.06	31670.05
5	Maharashtra	179736.74	76118.65	22805.15

6	Uttar Pradesh	64117.48	39956.3	40081.18
7	Gujarat	-	15505.57	7835.34
8	Chhattisgarh	-	20.42	
9	Sikkim	-	-	222.35
10	Kerala	-	-	4.4
	<b>Total</b>	437338.13	836592.75	643615.64

## Consumption

2.13 With regard to the specific / concrete steps taken to encourage the state Governments to increase the off take of coarse grains for distribution under TPDS the Department in their background note, submitted as under :

“ This Department has been requesting States almost every year for taking steps for encouraging procurement/consumption of coarse grains in the State. Last two letter dated-31.05.2022 and 10.08.2022 have been issued to the State Governments for enhancing procurement and distribution of coarse grains in the TPDS/ICDS/MDM. Through letter dated-31.05.2022, the States/UTs are requested to consider launching programmes for promotion of coarse-grains by hiring brand ambassadors and launching awareness campaigns for re-orienting the food habits of people towards consumption of coarse-grains. District Collectors/District Agriculture Officers may also be directed to encourage production of coarse-grains/millet, as per local consumption preference, for distribution in PDS within the State which could be instrumental in doubling farmers' income.

## Guidelines for procurement, allocation , distribution and disposal.

2.14 The Department in their Background Note, with regard to the guidelines for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal, submitted as under:

“Earlier the procurement of coarse grains was regulated by guidelines of procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains issued in year 2014. The revised guidelines have been issued in year 2021/22 to obviate difficulties being faced by the State Government and to increase the procurement of coarse grains, distribution periods enhanced to **6-10 months** from earlier period **3 months**. Provision of inter-state transportation of surplus millets through FCI is also incorporated to cater for advance demand placed by consuming state before the start of procurement. The details of Distribution period/Shelf life are as follows:

S.No.	Commodity	Distribution Period (in months) as per 2014 guidelines	Distribution period/Shelf life as per present guidelines (in months)
1.	Jowar(Kharif)	3	6
2.	Jowar(Rabi)	3	9
3.	Ragi	3	10
4.	Bajra	3	9
5.	Maize	3	6

A provision of advance subsidy as being given in case of procurement and distribution of wheat/rice has been added in the guidelines of procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, which would ease the financial burden on the States/UTs.”

### **Impact of revision in Guidelines of coarse grains**

2.15 With regard to impact of the revision of Guidelines on the procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of the coarse grains, the representatives of the Department appearing before the Committee on 25.07.23 submitted as follows:

“ A conference of Food Ministers’ was organized by this Department on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2023 to discuss strategy for procurement of coarse grains wherein State Governments have planned procurement of coarse grains to the tune of 18.44 LMT and distribution to the tune of 17.01 LMT.

- The Department of School Education & Literacy (D/o SE&L) for PM POSHAN (erstwhile Mid Day Meal) Scheme and Ministry of Women and Child Development for Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP) has projected their requirement of coarse grains/ millets during 2023-24 as 2.02 LMT and 1.67 LMT respectively.
- New Demand to the tune of 0.31 LMT received for Central Armed Police Forces.
- State Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are getting supply of Ragi from Karnataka. Uttarakhand has also started distribution of Ragi under TPDS. These States were not procuring millets earlier.
- State Government of Karnataka has adopted that millets procurement and consumption in TPDS to be increased in next 3 years up to 50% of NFSA. Presently, it is around 20% of NFSA distribution. Department also requested other States/ UTs to replicate the Karnataka Millet Mission.”

2.16 Adding further, the Department, in a written reply submitted : -

“After Changes in guidelines, the State Government of Karnataka has adopted that millets procurement and consumption in TPDS to be increased in next 3 years. Presently, Millets constitutes of 20% of total NFSA food grains allotment in Karnataka, which is distributed along with Rice. This Department has requested all the State Governments to increase the procurement and distribution of millets in the TPDS/MDM/ICDS and shared the model of State Government of Karnataka with them. Subsequent to the Changes in the guidelines, State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Uttarakhand have requested for distribution of Ragi in the TPDS. These States were not procuring millets earlier.

### **Roadmap for increase in Production , Procurement allocation and distribution**

2.17 With regard to the roadmap drawn by the Department for increase in production/consumption/exports and branding of coarse grains/millets the dept submitted as follows :

“In order to increase production for coarse grains/millets, the Government is implementing National Food Security Mission with the strategy of focusing on low productivity and high potential districts including cultivation of coarse grain and millets in rainfed areas, fallow lands and waste lands, implementation of cropping system centric interventions in a mission mode approach through active engagement of all stake holders at various levels, agro-climatic zone-wise planning and cluster approach for productivity enhancement, promotion and extension of improved technologies etc. Under this programme, 3 national centres of excellence have been established i.e. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar for pearl millet, Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad for Sorghum and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for small millets. Some of the State Governments have also launched their own millets missions to encourage and support the farmers in millets production, such as Uttarakhand Millet Mission, Madhya Pradesh Millet Mission, Maharashtra Millet Mission, Tamil Nadu Millet Mission, Odisha Millet Mission, Assam Millet Mission, Chhattisgarh Millet Mission, Rajasthan Millet Mission and Himachal Pradesh Millet Mission.”

### **Constraints and challenges in production and procurement**

2.18 Regarding **constraints** faced in the production of millets by the farmers, the Department has stated as follows:

“Ministry of Agriculture mentioned that Millets primary processing facility is the major constraint faced by the millet’s farmers. To address this problem, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare supporting rural farmers through the



Farmers Producers Organizations to purchase Primary Processing Equipment with the financial support of NABARD, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Small Farmers Agri-business consortium (SFAC) and other state government agencies.

The Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad till date assisted 15 FPOs (out of 31 IIMR supported FPOs) to procure Primary Processing Units, located at Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya states. This model will strengthen the existing supply chain of millets by engaging farmers into groups as FPOs”.

2.19 The Department in their background note furnished *inter alia* the challenges faced in procuring the coarse grain submitted as under :

“There are challenges in the procurement of coarse grains as their procurement rely on the market price, climatic conditions (unseasonal rainfall etc) etc. In this regard, in State of Madhya Pradesh procurement remained low owing to unseasonal rainfall. In State of Uttar Pradesh & Maharashtra, market price prevailed above MSP. In State of Andhra Pradesh, the market arrivals of Ragi are not sufficient and State is not getting required quantities from the farmers.”

## Chapter III

### MSP, Resource allocation, and other related matters

#### Minimum Support Price (MSP)

3.1 The data on Minimum Support Price (MSP) of coarse grains since 2014-15 as submitted by the Department during their deposition before the Committee on 25.07.2023 is as under :

“

S.No.	Year	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Barley
1.	2014-15	1550	1250	1550	1310	1150
2.	2015-16	1590	1275	1650	1325	1225
3.	2016-17	1650	1330	1725	1365	1325
4.	2017-18	1725	1425	1900	1425	1325
5.	2018-19	2450	1950	2987	1700	1410
6.	2019-20	2570	2000	3150	1760	1440
7.	2020-21	2640	2150	3295	1850	1525
8.	2021-22	2758	2250	3377	1870	1600
9.	2022-23	2990	2350	3578	1962	1635
10.	2023-24	3225	2500	3846	2090	1735
	% Increase	108.06	100.00	148.12	59.54	50.86

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of coarse grains/millets has been increased by the Government by more than 20% from Rs. 2897/- per quintal in 2018-19 to Rs. 3578/- per quintal in 2022-23.”

3.2. The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Farmers and Welfare) in their back ground note on the subject submitted as follows :

“Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned and other relevant factors. The Government in

its Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the predetermined principle to keep MSP at a level of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from the agricultural year 2018-19 onwards. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for coarse grains are given as under:

(Rs. per quintal)

Sr. No.	Crops	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Jowar (Sorghum) (a) Hybrid	2430	2550	2620	2738	2970
	(b) Maldandi	2450	2570	2640	2758	2990
2.	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	1950	2000	2150	2250	2350
3.	Ragi (Finger Millet)	2897	3150	3295	3377	3578
4.	Maize	1700	1760	1850	1870	1962
5.	Barley	1440	1525	1600	1635	1735

3.3 In written reply to a query about the impact of increase in MSP on Coarse grain production, the Department submitted as under:

“Ministry of Agriculture mentioned that the Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agriculture crops (including coarse grain viz. Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Barley) with the objective to provide remunerative prices to the growers for their produce to encourage higher investment. The production of coarse grain is function of several factors such as yield, cost, quality seeds, adoption of advance technology, market demand, profitability, post-harvest infrastructure, among others. In this regard, Government also supplements efforts to promote coarse grain through agriculture price policy. Besides, the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing a Sub-Mission on Nutri-Cereals (Millets) under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 212 Districts of 14 States since 2018-19. Under NFSM Nutri Cereals, incentives are provided to the farmers through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping system based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management techniques, improved farm implements/tools/resource conservation machineries, water saving devices, capacity building of farmers through trainings during cropping season, organizing events/workshops, distribution of seed mini-kits, publicity through print and electronic media etc. The interventions such as formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) for Nutri Cereals, setting up Centers of Excellence (CoE) and seed hubs for Nutri Cereals have also been supported under NFSM”.

## National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

3.4 The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) with regard to implementation of NFSM in their background note submitted as follows :

“National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is being implemented in identified districts of 28 states & 2 Union Territories (UTs) viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh with the objective of increasing foodgrain production in the country. The strategy is to focus on .....promotion of bio-fortified/stress tolerant/climate resilient varieties etc.

The NFSM-Nutri-Cereals is being implemented in 212 districts of 14 states. The North Eastern States, Hilly States, & 2 UTs viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh have been given flexibility to implement programme on nutri-cereals. Under NFSM-Coarse Cereals, Maize is being implemented in 237 districts of 26 states & 2 UTs viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh and Barley in 39 districts of 4 states of the country.

The interventions covered under NFSM includes cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, Seed production and distribution of HYVs/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, processing & post-harvest equipments, cropping system-based trainings to the farmers etc. A total of 1296.25 crores was allocated as Central Share for implementation of NFSM – Coarse Cereals & Nutri – Cereals during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 to achieve the objective of the scheme. The details are presented at **Annexure-IV**. The component wise cumulative physical achievement made under NFSM – Coarse – cum - Nutri Cereals during the period 2018- 19 to 2022 – 2023 are as under:

S.No.	Intervention	Unit	Achievements
1	Demonstration	Ha	1339866
2	Seed Distribution	Qtl.	290159
3	Seed Production	Qtl.	173836
4	INM	Ha	1442129
5	IPM	Ha	1481699
6	Farm Machinery	No.	155179
7	Sprinkler set	Ha	67656
8	Cropping system based Training	No.	7465
*As on date 19.04.2023			

## **PART-II**

### **Observations / recommendations**

#### **1. Production of coarse grains**

The Committee are pleased to note that production of coarse grains has gone up from 430.59 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMTs) in 2018-19 to 527.25 LMTs in 2022-23, an increase of 22.5 % growth during the afore mentioned five year period. The average production of coarse grains during the last five years stood at 492 LMTs of which production of Maize accounts for substantial part. Out of average production of 480.40 LMTs for five years (2017-18 to 2021-22) of six major coarse grains – Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Finger Millets, Small Millets, Maize and Barley, maize production stood at 301.22 i.e. 63%.

The Committee learn that several initiatives taken by the Govt such as awareness campaigns about the health benefits of consuming coarse grains especially millets, constitution of six Task Forces in 2021, engaging with various farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), Chefs, etc to promote Millets carried out during the last few years have contributed enormously to the increase in production of coarse grains. The Committee believe that such efforts by Govt. will continue in future and will help in increasing production and consumption of coarse grains in the country.

#### **2. Procurement of coarse Grains under TPDS /OWS**

It could be seen that procurement of coarse grains is regulated by guidelines for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi etc.). These guidelines entitle States to procure the said coarse grains in Decentralized Procurement mode from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/Other Welfare Schemes(OWS) such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and PM Poshan under the central pool subject to the prior approval of Government of India (GoI) on the detailed procurement plan prepared by the State Government in consultation with Food Corporation of India(FCI).

In regard to the procurement of coarse grains for distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) / Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) namely Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and PM Poshan, the Committee observe that there is substantial increase in procurement of coarse grains (Jowar, Bajra, Maize and Ragi) during the last six years as mentioned in Annexure-II. The procurement of coarse grains by states which stood at 70,462 Metric Tonnes (MTs) in 2017-18 has witnessed nine fold increase to 6,36,686 Metric Tonnes in 2022-23. The off take of coarse grains for distribution under TPDS/OWS which was confined to two states – Haryana and Maharashtra in 2017-18 has now increased to nine states- viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu in 2022-23. The data given at Annexure-II further shows that depending on the local preferences states are lifting the stocks of either / combination of various millets. The Committee also note that states are allowed to procure under Decentralised Procurement (DCP) mode at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for distribution under TPDS/ OWS subject to approval of the Govt of India and this arrangement , the Committee believe, will result in cost optimisation for states as well. The Committee note with satisfaction that increased production and subsequent offtake by more states indicates their acceptability of coarse grains for distribution under TPDS/ OWS schemes and this is a sign of success of the of the Govt's policy. The Committee hope that the remaining states also start procuring coarse grains for distribution under TPDS/OWS schemes. The Committee are satisfied to note that the revision in the guidelines of 2014 for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal in 2021 /22 to (i) address the difficulties being faced by the State Government , (ii) to increase the procurement of coarse grains, distribution periods enhanced to 6-10 months from earlier period 3 months , and (iii) provide for inter-state transportation of surplus millets through FCI also played a major role in increasing number of states opting for procurement of millets.

### **3. Allocation and Distribution**

The total allocation of Coarse grains to various states for distribution under TPDS/ OWS which stood at 73,000 tonnes in 2014-15 has increased to 5,85,500 tonnes

in 2022-23, a growth of eight times over a period of 9 years. This is likely to go up further to 9,20,000 tonnes in 2023-24. Total quantity of coarse grains distributed during the last three years *i.e* 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 is 4,37,338 Metric Tonnes (MTs), 8,36, 592, and 6,43,615 MTs respectively. The Committee strongly believe that without the Dept of Food & Public Distribution's careful planning, strategy, and its meticulous implementation such a growth could not have been possible. They, therefore appreciate the department for huge increase in allocation and distribution over the last few years. The Committee hope the Dept will continue to make efforts to cover more states in the coming years.

#### **4. Minimum Support Price (MSP)**

The data furnished by the Department shows that MSP for five coarse grains *viz.* Jowar , Bajra, Ragi, Maize and Barley have increased by 108%, 100 %, 148%, 59 % and 50% respectively during a period of 10 years. The Committee further note that MSP of coarse grains/millets has been increased by the Govt more than 20% from Rs. 2,897 per quintal in 2018-19 to Rs. 3,578 per quintal in 2022-23, *i.e.*, a period of five years. The Committee are of the view that the decision of the Govt announced in union budget for 2018-19 to keep MSP at a level of one and half times of the cost of production has increased the MSP of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi , Maize and Barley from Rs.2430, Rs.1950, Rs.2897, Rs.1700 and Rs. 1440 per quintal in 2018-19 to Rs. 2970, Rs.2350, Rs.3578, Rs.1962 and Rs,1735 respectively in 2022-23. The Committee commend the efforts of the Gvt w.r.t increasing the MSP for Coarse grains and acknowledge that the remunerative prices for Coarse grains have played a key role in attracting the farmers to cultivate coarse grains resulting in higher production. The Committee believe that there will be spur in investment in cultivating Shree Anna and the resultant increase in production of Millets ( Shree Anna) will aid the government initiatives for 'Local for vocal' and also Atma Nirbhar Bharat .

#### **5. Initiatives for promoting Coarse grains especially Millets**

Apart from incentivising farmers through remunerative prices in the form of MSP, the Govt of India has taken many steps to create awareness of the health

benefits and to popularise consumption of coarse grains specially millets. The proposal of the Govt of India to United Nations Organisation (UNO) to declare 2023 as International Year of Millets (IYOM) was approved by UN General assembly (UNGA) in 2021. The Committee believe that it is a diplomatic victory and is a sign of growing soft power of India at international level apart from achieving the objective of making millets consumption as a people movement. The Committee suggest that coarse grains grown exclusively in India may be considered for export.

As part of celebration of IYOM 23, the Committee observe that Gol has (i) organised awareness campaigns such as Global Millets Conference ( Shree Anna conference) at Delhi where in delegates from 102 countries , Chefs , reps of international research institutions, diplomats, etc have participated (ii) carried out promotional campaigns with stake holders such as Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs), Chefs, display of Millets at trade fairs, organising special luncheon with foreign ambassadors of different countries,& 'Millet Luncheon for M.Ps in Parliament House Complex, etc., (iv) roped in State Govts to do activities to popularise millet consumption, (v) nurtured 185 Millet Start-ups at IIMRs business incubator – Nutrihub, etc. Further activities are planned to be carried out in the rest of the year 2023. The Committee are happy to note that promotional campaigns are slated to be carried out during G-20 and SCO presidency in India through Millets exhibition during all working group meetings of G20 and SCO, arranging millet based lunch and curated millet gift hampers for all the dignitaries . The Committee strongly believe that these campaigns will create ever lasting impact about the millets across the world.

The Committee while appreciating the huge success of Govt of India at UN for getting its proposal for declaring 2023 as IYOM approved by UNGA, earnestly hope that their efforts to increase the consumption of millets will reap rich dividends in the years to come which will go a long way in changing the food habits of the people in favour of consumption of millets.



## **National Food Security Mission**

6. It is heartening to note that Govt under the National Food Security Mission( NFSM) , is focusing on low productivity and high potential districts including cultivation of coarse grain and millets in rain fed areas, fallow lands and waste lands. The Committee also note that Govt is implementing cropping system centric interventions in a mission mode approach through active engagement of all stake holders at various levels, agro-climatic zone-wise planning and cluster approach for productivity enhancement, promotion and extension of improved technologies etc. Under this programme, 3 National centres of excellence have been established i.e. CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar for pearl millet, Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad for Sorghum and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru for small millets. The Committee are pleased to note that the efforts of Govt to increase the production resulted into encouraging the ten states namely Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Assam ,Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh to launch their own millet missions. The Committee commend the steps taken by the Govt in popularizing coarse grains especially Millets (Shree Anna), which has been staple food in many parts of the country because of its nutritious value, during this Amrit kaal.

## **7. Primary processing facilities - Extension of financial support**

The Committee are apprised that in order to address primary processing facility for millets, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are supporting rural farmers through the Farmers Producers Organizations to purchase Primary Processing Equipment with the financial support of NABARD, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Small Farmers Agri-business consortium (SFAC) and other state government agencies.

Further, The Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad till date has assisted 15 FPOs (out of 31 IIMR supported FPOs) to procure Primary Processing Units, located at Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya states. The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Govt in providing primary processing facilities to farmers by arranging financial support from NABARD, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Small Farmers Agri-business consortium (SFAC) and other state government agencies to purchase equipment for setting up of Primary processing facility for millets. The Committee are of the view that this policy intervention will strengthen the existing supply chain of millets by engaging farmers into groups as FPOs and will further boost the millets consumption in the country.

**8. Millet's distribution under TPDS in addition to Rice and wheat**

The Committee in their earlier report No. 24 on the Demands for Grants (2023-24) pertaining to the Department of Food and Public Distribution suggested the Ministry that the beneficiaries of different schemes should be given option to bundle millets along with wheat and rice within their entitled quantity. Further, considering the fact that more and more states are opting for millets, with a view to encourage remaining states to opt for nutritious and healthy millets in combination with rice and wheat, the Committee suggest the Govt of India to explore the possibility of distributing millets in addition to rice / wheat under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (ICDS & PM Poshan).

**9. Setting up of shops for selling millets exclusively in every district.**

With a view to give impetus to the consumption of Coarse grains and millet based food products, the Committee suggest the Govt to consider setting up of at least one shop initially selling exclusively Millets and Millet based products preferably by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Tribes India, Self Help Groups (SHGs) especially run by women, etc in every district of the country. The Committee believe this initiative will introduce the variety of Coarse grains to the people at one place and will give them liberty to choose Coarse grains as per their taste and choice.

**Further, it will extend support to made in India products by exporting coarse grains thereby giving meaning to ‘local for vocal’ in general and Self Help Groups and women in particular as the country is progressing with the idea of Atam Nirbhar Bharat.**

**The efforts made by the Govt to promote extensive use of the Millets (Shree Anna) will aid to the campaign of the Govt local for Vocal.**

**NEW DELHI;  
04 August, 2023  
13 Sravana, 1945 (Saka)**

**LOCKET CHATTERJEE  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee Consumer  
Affairs, Food and Public Distribution**

## STATEMENT SHOWING PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT

Annexure-I

Figures in thousand tonnes

Year		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		
S.No.	State	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	Production	Procurement	State	Production*	Procurement**
1	Andhra Pradesh	2776.14		1864.55		2531.17		2321.57		2258.41		Andhra Pradesh	2408.93	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	104.54		105.42		107.63		107.95		113.41		Assam	147.45	
3	Assam	101.83		108.05		131.27		151.17		173.39		Bihar	2057.72	
4	Bihar	2385.25		2525.45		2020.88		2109.08		2689.47		Chhattisgarh	392.40	
5	Chhattisgarh	347.25		331.53		370.51		368.45		423.10		Gujarat	1171.79098	0.766
6	Goa	0.00		0.00		0.00				0.00		Haryana	1145.91797	81.147
7	Gujarat	1782.18		1802.80	0.89	1786.28		1759.59	15.65	1995.31	7.67	Himachal Pradesh	819.845277	
8	Haryana	833.81	20.00	972.76	100.00	1098.40	100.00	1417.58	150.00	1158.37		Jharkhand	430.93	
9	Himachal Pradesh	750.27		767.53		767.72		764.49		814.97		Karnataka	7440.92	507.304
10	Jammu & Kashmir	559.93		594.15		551.67		519.57		591.80		Kerala	0.49	
11	Jharkhand	617.87		468.04		525.12		669.51		653.43		Madhya Pradesh	6545.04	0.258
12	Karnataka	6592.62		5519.87	95.52	6813.62	202.50	7931.22	554.82	7274.30	508.70	Maharashtra	5692.22	2.073
13	Kerala	0.42		0.62		0.68		0.69		0.82		Odisha	324.38	
14	Madhya Pradesh	5304.13		5147.20		5029.43	5.55	4953.65	224.93	5821.28	37.79	Punjab	426.83	
15	Maharashtra	5471.35	50.46	3096.69	17.95	4392.59	123.73	6082.11	135.94	5890.16	40.70	Rajasthan	8733.07	
16	Manipur	63.10		58.17		4.94		59.73		50.91		Tamil Nadu	3837.23	0.515
17	Meghalaya	44.40		44.41		44.47		44.55		44.69		Telangana	2857.59	
18	Mizoram	9.47		10.97		10.97		12.55		11.32		Uttar Pradesh	4280.02	43.437
19	Nagaland	150.34		148.78		149.05		149.42		70.23		Uttarakhand	249.75	1.186
20	Odisha	170.19		169.14		237.06		281.81	20.25	352.85	32.30	West Bengal	2697.96	
21	Punjab	453.19		421.32		433.29		417.63		429.68		others	1065.20	
22	Rajasthan	6732.22		6993.32		7333.29		8360.94		7035.67				
23	Sikkim	70.95		69.82		70.73		70.49		69.99				
24	Tamil Nadu	3518.36		3707.97		3493.23		3469.99		3592.42				
25	Telangana	2639.30		2155.72		3138.89		1922.90		2349.24				
26	Tripura	23.57		23.93		24.07		44.20		41.64				
27	Uttar Pradesh	4016.81		3948.85	5.12	4388.53	0.03	4604.39	106.41	4347.26	2.76			
28	Uttarakhand	286.88		251.67		265.77		270.32		281.87				
29	West Bengal	1154.72		1741.48		2018.05		2443.60		2533.47				
30	A & N Islands	0.04		0.05		0.00		0.11		0.11				
31	D & N Haveli	1.46		1.68		1.50		1.40		1.41				
32	Delhi	6.65		6.56		6.52		8.41		6.80				
33	Daman & Diu	0.58		0.65		0.37		0.75		0.76				
34	UT of Ladakh	0.00		0.00		0.00		3.69		21.94				
35	Puducherry	0.36		0.28		0.42		0.29		0.17				
36	Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		0.24		0.02		0.03				
	All India	46970.19	70.46	43059.41	219.48	47748.37	431.80	51323.80	1208.01	51100.65	629.93	All India	52725.70	636.686

\*2nd Advance Estimates for during 2022-23

\*\* Figures as on 01.05.2023

**STATEMENT SHOWING PROCUREMENT OF COARSEGRAINS**

Position as on-01.05.2023 Annexure-II

Fig in Metric Tons,

KMS	COMMODITY	GUJARAT	HARYANA	KARNATAKA	M.P.	MAH.	U.P	Odisha	Uttarakhand	Tamil Nadu	TOTAL
2017-18	JOWAR	0	0	0	0	2668	0	-	-		2668
	BAJRA	0	20000	0	0	0	0	-	-		20000
	MAIZE	0	0	0	0	47794	0	-	-		47794
	RAGI	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-		0
	Total	0	20000	0	0	50462	0	-	-		70462
2018-19	JOWAR	0	0	1130	0	10963	0	-	-	-	12093
	BAJRA	891	100000	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	100891
	MAIZE	0	0	0	0	6987	5116	-	-	-	12103
	RAGI	0	0	94390	0	0	0	-	-	-	94390
	Total	891	100000	95520	0	17950	5116	-	-	-	219477
2019-20	JOWAR (Kharif)	0	0	838	5469	1468	0	-	-	-	7775
	JOWAR (Rabi)	0	0	8418	0	7145	0	-	-	-	15563
	BAJRA	0	100000	0	76	0	0	-	-	-	100076
	MAIZE (Kharif)	0	0	0	0	19	25	-	-	-	44
	MAIZE (Rabi)	0	0	0	0	115094	0	-	-	-	115094
	RAGI	0	0	193243	0	0	0	-	-	-	193243
	Total	0	100000	202499	5545	123726	25	-	-	-	431795
2020-21	JOWAR(Kharif)	0	0	80722	29582	17784	0	-	-	-	128088
	JOWAR(Rabi)	0	0	0	0	18384	0	-	-	-	18384
	BAJRA	11515	150000	0	195351	5005	0	-	-	-	361871
	MAIZE(Kharif)	4133	0	0	0	88283	106413	-	-	-	198829
	MAIZE(Rabi)	0	0	0	0	6486	0	-	-	-	6486
	RAGI	0	0	474098	0	0	0	20252	-	-	494350
	Total	15648	150000	554820	224933	135942	106413	20252	-	-	1208008
2021-22	JOWAR(Kharif)	0	0	103920	32393	20262	0	-	-	-	156575
	JOWAR(Rabi)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
	BAJRA	7284	0	0	5400	567	0	-	-	-	13251
	MAIZE(Kharif)	389	0	0	0	19615	2763	-	-	-	22767
	MAIZE(Rabi)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
	RAGI	0	0	404784	0	253	0	32302	-	-	437339
	Total	7673	0	508703	37793	40697	2763	32302	-	-	629931
2022-23	JOWAR	0	0	73167	258	1378	0	0	0	-	74804
	BAJRA	766	81147	0	0	10	43437	0	0	-	125360
	MAIZE	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	-	48
	RAGI	0	0	434137	0	636	0	0	1186	515	436474
	Total	766	81147	507304	258	2073	43437	0	1186	515	636686

## Annexure-III

Coarse grain Allocation					
Year	State	Type of grain	In thousand tons		
			Quantity		Total
2014-15	MP		73.101		<b>73.121</b>
	Maharashtra		0.02		
2015-16	Haryana		5.05		<b>155.329</b>
	Karnataka		142.794		
	Maharashtra		7.485		
2016-17	Karnataka		210.898		<b>293.576</b>
	Haryana		6.341		
	MP		76.337		
2017-18	Haryana	Bajra	20.000	20.000	<b>34.727</b>
	OWS-SABLA	Maize	<b>13.000</b>	<b>14.727</b>	
	OWS-WBNP/ICDS	Maize	<b>1.727</b>		
2018-19	Haryana	Bajra	100.000		<b>215.000</b>
		Maize	15.000		
	Uttar Pradesh	Maize	100.000		
2019-20	Haryana	Bajra	100.000		<b>196.254</b>
	Gujarat	Bajra	0.891		
	Karnataka	lowar	1.130		
		Ragi	94.233		
2020-21	Madhya Pradesh	Bajra	150.164	562.821	<b>572.875</b>
		lowar	27.258		
	Maharashtra	lowar	1.468		
		Maize	0.019		

	U.P.	Maize	106.413		
	Haryana	Bajra	75.000		
	Karnataka	Ragi	202.499		
	OWS-WBNP/ICDS	Iowar	3.785	10.054	
		Bajra	6.269		
2021-22	Karnataka	Ragi	556.101	558.864	560.845
	Uttar Pradesh	Maize	2.763		
	OWS-WBNP	Bajra	1.981	1.981	
2022-23	Karnataka	Ragi/Iowar	470.292	583.834	585.528
	Haryana	Bajra/Maize	67.500		
	Kerala	Ragi	0.991		
	Madhya Pradesh	Iowar	0.237		
	U.P.	Bajra	43.443		
	Tamil-Nadu	Ragi	1.371		
	OWS-WBNP	Bajra	1.694	1.694	
2023-24	Gujarat#	Bajra/ragi/iowar/maize	211.271	920.014	920.014
	Karnataka	Ragi	700.000		
	Kerala	Ragi	0.517		
	Tamil-Nadu	Ragi	8.226		
Gujarat#-Bajra 130.47, Iowar 34.896, Ragi 13.458 and Maize 32.448					

## **APPENDIX - I**

### **MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (2022-2023) HELD ON THURSDAY, 27<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2023**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

Smt.Locket Chatterjee - Chairperson

#### **Members**

##### **Lok Sabha**

2. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
3. Shri Khagen Murmu
4. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
5. Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka

##### **Rajya Sabha**

6. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
7. Dr. Fauzia Khan
8. Shri Rajmani Patel
9. Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar
10. Shri C. Ve. Shanmugam
11. Ms. Dola Sen
12. Dr. Ashok Bajpai

#### **SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Joint Secretary
2. Dr. Vatsala Joshi - Director
3. Dr. Mohit Rajan - Deputy Secretary



## **Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**

### **(Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Shri Manoj Ahuja	Secretary (DA&FW))
2.	Smt. Shubha Thakur	Joint Secretary (Crops)
3.	Dr. S.K. Pradhan	ADG (FFC)
4.	Dr. D.K. Yadava	ADG (Seeds)
5.	Shri Raj Pal Singh	ADC (Crops)
6.	Dr. Tara Satyawati	Director (Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad)
7.	Dr. Hanuman Sahay Jat	Director (Indian Institute of Maize Research, Ludhiana)
8.	Dr. Gyanendra Singh	Director (Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for Briefing by the Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) on the subject 'Coarse grains production and distribution'.

3. The Chairperson informed the Members of the sad demise of Shri Girish Bhalchandra Bapat, a sitting Member of the Committee. The Committee, thereafter, observed one minute silence in memory of the departed soul.

*[The witnesses were then called in.]*

4. The Chairperson, then welcomed the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to the sitting and invited their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

5. The Chairperson in the welcome remarks requested the witnesses to apprise the Committee of different varieties and quantum of coarse grains/ millets cultivated all over the country, roadmap drawn to raise their production, to bring them in food basket and steps taken by the Department to popularize the nutritional value of coarse grains amongst farmers and consumers, the States leading in production and the states which have the potential for higher production of coarse grains/ millets, etc.

6. The representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare in their Power Point Presentation(PPT) highlighted various aspects of millet cultivation and production such as coarse grains and nutri-cereals-national scenario, utilization of maize in India, steps taken to promote cultivation of maize in areas around grain based distilleries, Shri Anna (Millets) – Solution for food security and development goals, Seven Sutras to put ‘Millets On Every Plate’, Multi-Stakeholder approach to make International Year of Millets (IYM) 2023 a people’s movement, Key initiatives undertaken for IYM 2023, data and details of state wise production and productivity of coarse grains, Initiatives taken by the States towards Millets promotion, Inclusion of Millets in PDS Promotion of IYM 2023 & Millets during G20 Meetings, Initiatives by Indian Embassies towards IYM 2023, Procurement of coarse grains and Allocation of coarse – cum – Nutri-Cereals under NFSM, constraints faced by farmers in regard to production of millets, etc.

7. The Committee sought certain clarifications on the issues related to the coarse grains production, distribution, awareness creation about the benefits of consuming these grains, challenges/constraints faced by the stakeholders, road map drawn to raise production, consumption, export and branding of coarse grains, etc. The representatives of the Department replied to various queries raised/clarifications sought by the Members on the subject. The Committee directed the Department to furnish the written replies to those queries/clarifications which could not be clarified/replied to.

8. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Department for appearing before the Committee and furnishing valuable information on the subject.

9. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

## **APPENDIX - II**

### **MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (2022-2023) HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 10<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2023**

The Committee sat from 1430 hrs. to 1545 hrs. in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

Smt.Locket Chatterjee - Chairperson

#### **Members**

##### **Lok Sabha**

1. Shri Anil Firojiya
2. Shri Khagen Murmu
3. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
4. Dr. Amar Singh
5. Smt. Himadri Singh
6. Smt. Kavita Singh

##### **Rajya Sabha**

7. Dr. Fauzia Khan
8. Shri Baburam Nishad
9. Shri Rajmani Patel
10. Shri C. Ve. Shanmugam

#### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                           |   |                  |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Dr. Vatsala Joshi      | - | Director         |
| 3. Dr. Mohit Rajan        | - | Deputy Secretary |

**Representatives of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution)**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
1.	Shri Sanjeev Chopra	Secretary, DFPD
2.	Shri Shantmanu	AS&FA, DFPD
3.	Shri Subodh Kumar Singh	AS (P&FCI), DFPD
4.	Smt. Palka Sahni	JS (BP&PD), DFPD
5.	Shri Ashutosh Joshi	ED, FCI
6.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Meena	Director (Py-III), DFPD

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for Briefing by the Representatives of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) on the subject 'Coarse grains production and distribution'.

*[The witnesses were then called in.]*

3. The Chairperson, then welcomed the representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution to the sitting and invited their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. The Chairperson in the welcome remarks requested the witnesses to apprise the Committee about various methods adopted by the Department for storage and distribution of Nutri-cereals, procurement and distribution of millets/coarse grains through PDS in various States, preparedness for storage of Nutri-cereals, any constraints in management of millets, steps taken by the Department to popularize the consumption of millets in view of its nutritional value, etc.

5. The representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution in their Power Point Presentation (PPT) highlighted various aspects of coarse grains production and distribution such as major coarse grains crop covered under Minimum Support Price (MSP), MSP of coarse grains, Promotion of Millets - 'Shri Anna', International Year of Millets (IYM) 2023, Guidelines for allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains, Production of coarse grains during last five years, revised guidelines of coarse grains to obviate difficulties faced by some States in procurement and distribution of coarse grains/millets under Central Pool, impact of changes in guidelines, Coarse grains procurement strategy etc.

6. The Committee sought certain clarifications on the issues related to the storage and distribution of coarse grains/millets, steps taken by the Department to improve the procurement of coarse grains/millets, challenges/constraints faced by the Department in management of millets, etc. The representatives of the Department replied to various queries raised/clarifications sought by the Members on the subject. The Committee directed the Department to furnish the written replies to those queries/clarifications which could not be clarified/replied to.

7. The Chairperson thanked the representatives of the Department for appearing before the Committee and furnishing valuable information on the subject.

8. The Committee also proposed to undertake a local study visit in connection with examination of subjects in the second half of May, 2023.

9. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

### **APPENDIX - III**

#### **MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (2022-2023) HELD ON TUESDAY, 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2023**

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs. in Committee Room 1, Extension to Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

Smt.Locket Chatterjee - Chairperson

#### **Members**

#### **Lok Sabha**

1. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
2. Ms. Debasree Chaudhuri
3. Shri Anil Firojiya
4. Shri Khagen Murmu
5. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
6. Shri Subrat Pathak
7. Shri Ganesan Selvam
8. Dr. Amar Singh
9. Smt. Himadri Singh
10. Smt. Kavita Singh
11. Shri Rajmohan Unnithan
12. Shri Ve. Vaithilingam

#### **Rajya Sabha**

13. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
14. Shri Sakaldeep Rajbhar

#### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                                |   |                  |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda      | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Dr. Vatsala Joshi           | - | Director         |
| 3. Shri Mohit Rajan            | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Shri Dong Lianthang Tonsing | - | Deputy Secretary |

**Representatives of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public  
Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution)**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Sanjeev Chopra	Secretary, DFPD
2.	Shri Shantmanu	AS&FA, DFPD
3.	Shri Ashok K.K. Meena	CMD, FCI
4.	Ms. Nandita Mishra	Sr. Economic Advisor
5.	Shri Rakesh Kumar Meena	Director (Py-III), DFPD

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for to take oral evidence of the Representatives of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) in connection with examination of the subject 'Coarse grains Production and Distribution.'

*[The witnesses were then called in.]*

3. The Chairperson, then welcomed the representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution to the sitting and invited their attention to Direction 55 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. The Chairperson in the welcome remarks requested the witnesses to apprise the Committee about progress made so far in terms of production, procurement, distribution and consumption of millets, methods and preparedness of storage of Coarse grains and distribution of millets/coarse grains through PDS in various States, revised guidelines of coarse grains to obviate difficulties faced by some States in procurement and distribution of coarse grains/millets under Central Pool and impact of revision in guidelines of coarse grains, challenges/constraints faced by the Department in management of coarse grains/millets and steps taken by the Department to address those challenges etc.



5. The representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution with the permission of Hon'ble Chairperson made a power point presentation highlighting various aspects of the subject 'Coarse grains Production and Distribution' such as Guidelines for allocation, distribution, and disposal of coarse grains, MSP of Coarse grains, Production of coarse grains during last five years, Impact of changes in guidelines, Coarse Grains Procurement Strategy etc.

6. The Committee then sought certain clarifications on the issues related to the subject such as efforts of the Department of Food & Public Distribution regarding awareness campaigns for consumption of coarse grains, roadmap drawn to raise consumption, promotion and popularization of millets consumption in view of its nutritional value, export and branding of coarse grains/millets, provision of advance subsidy for distribution of coarse grains etc. The representatives of the Department replied to various queries raised/clarifications sought by the Members on the subject. The Committee directed the Department to furnish the written replies to those queries/clarifications which could not be clarified/replied to.

7. The Hon'ble Chairperson thanked the Representatives of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for appearing before the Committee and furnishing valuable information on the subject.

[The Witnesses then withdrew]

8. A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

## **APPENDIX - IV**

### **MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (2022-2023) HELD ON TUESDAY, 4<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

The Committee sat from 1030 hrs. to 1100 hrs. in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No.140, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

#### **PRESENT**

Smt.Locket Chatterjee - Chairperson

#### **Members**

##### **Lok Sabha**

2. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
3. Ms. Debasree Chaudhuri
4. Shri Anil Firojiya
5. Shri Rajendra Dhedya Gavit
6. Shri Khagen Murmu
7. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
8. Shri Ganesan Selvam
9. Dr. Amar Singh
10. Smt. Himadri Singh
11. Shri Ve. Vaithilingam

##### **Rajya Sabha**

12. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
13. Dr. Fauzia Khan
14. Shri Baburam Nishad
15. Shri Harbhajan Singh
16. Ms. Dola Sen
17. Dr. Ashok Bajpai

#### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                               |   |                  |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda     | - | Joint Secretary  |
| 2. Dr. Vatsala Joshi          | - | Director         |
| 3. Dr. Mohit Rajan            | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. Shri Dong Lianthan Tonsing | - | Deputy Secretary |

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for consideration and adoption of the Thirty First Report on the subject- 'Coarse Grains Production and Distribution' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution) of the Committee.

3. The Committee, then, took up for consideration the above mentioned Draft Report of the Committee.

4. After deliberations, the Committee adopted the above mentioned Draft Report without any amendments/modifications.

5. The Committee then authorized Hon'ble Chairperson to finalize and present the aforesaid Report.

6. Thereafter, the Committee decided to undertake an on the spot study visit from 4 to 8 September, 2023.

**The Committee then adjourned.**

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