



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

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav



Annual Report

2021-22



Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Shri Piyush Goyal addressing the All India Food Ministers' Conference, in New Delhi on November 25, 2021. The Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey and other dignitaries are also seen here.



सत्यमेव जयते

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

**(Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food & Public Distribution)**

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

VISION

Ensuring food security for citizens of the country

MISSION

**Efficient procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP),
safe storage and efficient distribution of foodgrains**

OBJECTIVES

**To implement the National Food Security Act, 2013,
throughout the country**

**To undertake price support operation through efficient
procurement of wheat, paddy/rice and coarse grains**

To strengthen the Targeted Public Distribution System

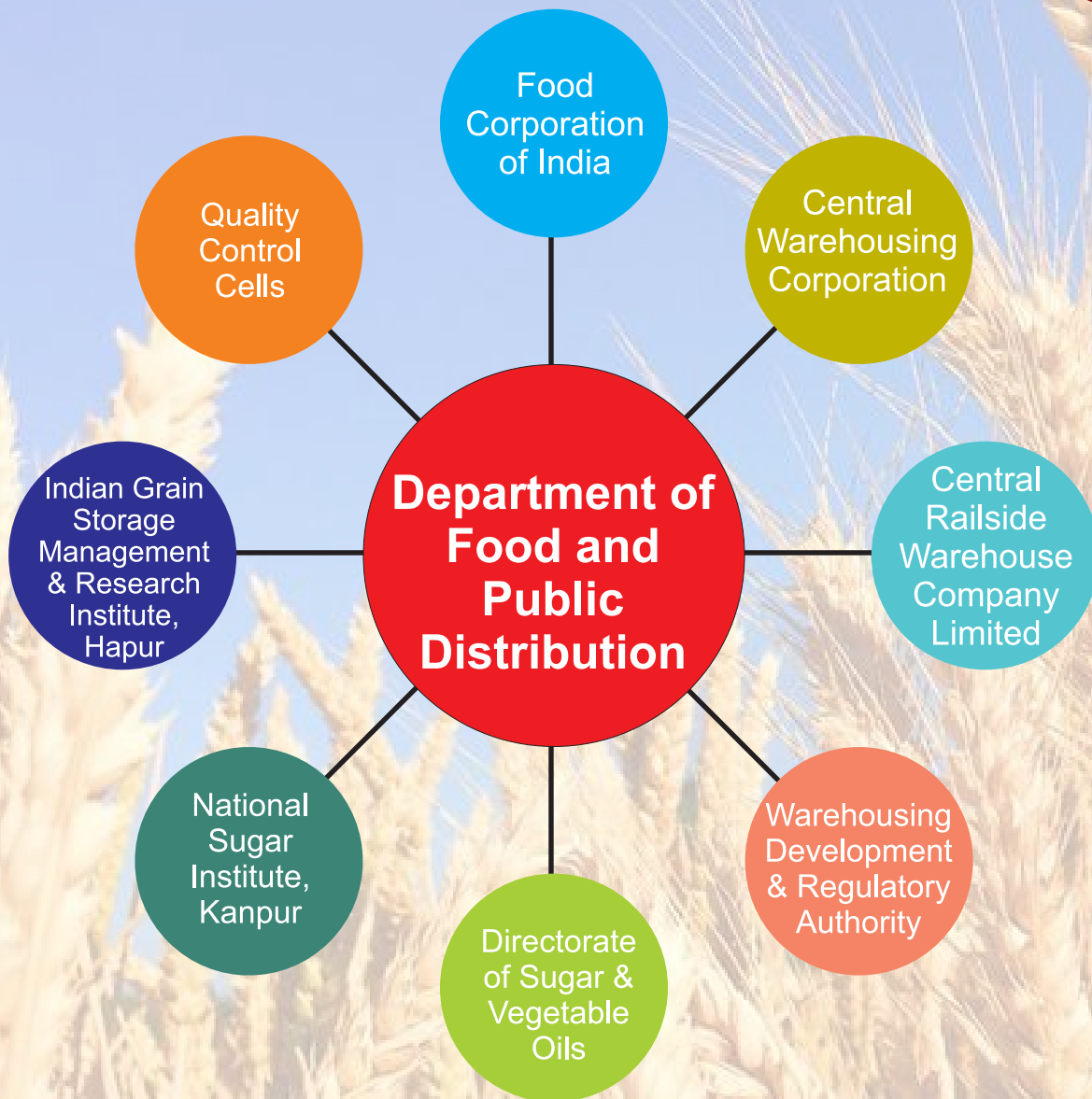
Development, Promotion and Diversification of Sugar industry

Development and Rejuvenation of Warehousing Sector

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1 Chapter



INTRODUCTION

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT

During the World War II, India faced acute food shortages and to meet the exigencies, a separate Food Department was established on 1st December, 1942 under the Commerce Member of the Governor General's Council. Mr. Benjamin George Holdsworth, CIE, ICS, was the first Secretary of the Food Department. The new department with its headquarter at the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi, took over all matters pertaining to the control of price and movement of food stuffs including sugar and salt (except tea and coffee). The administration of Export Trade Control in respect of food-stuffs was also transferred to this department. However, the procurement of foodstuff for the Army continued with the Supply Department.

With Food Department's Notification No.12.E (FD)/42, dated 8th December, 1942, an executive organisation was set up under the department for procurement and purchase of food stuffs, with Controller General of Foodstuffs as its head. From 1st January, 1943 this organisation took over the procurement and purchase of all food requirements of the Army, dealt earlier by the Department of Supply. It started functioning from Jamnagar House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, with a set up of Controller of Supplies located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi and Lahore, which were already functioning in the Supply Department.

As the work of the department increased, a separate portfolio of Food Member was created in August, 1943. In 1946, the interim Government of India was formed, with Dr Rajendra Prasad heading the department. The Food Department was renamed as Ministry of Food on 29th August, 1947 and the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati was made a part of the Food Ministry.

On 1st February, 1951, the Ministry of Agriculture was combined with the Ministry of Food to constitute the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, for greater administrative efficiency and economy. Over time as the work expanded significantly, the two were bifurcated into Ministry of Food and Ministry of Agriculture in October, 1956 only to be merged again on 17th April, 1957 as Ministry of Food and Agriculture. On 30th December, 1958, the work related to the Central and State Warehousing Corporations was transferred to the Department of Food, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Grain Storage, Research and Training Institute (now IGMRI) was set up at Hapur towards the end of 1958.

In 1960, the Ministry constituted two departments, namely the Department of Food and Department of Agriculture. In 1962, some subjects related to Fisheries, Fruits and Vegetables were transferred from Agriculture to the Department of Food. Subsequently some items related to 'sugar', namely

the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore and Indian Central Sugarcane Committee were also transferred.

In 1965, under the Food Corporation Act, 1964, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) was set up in the Department, as the country was facing major shortage of foodgrains, especially wheat.

In January, 1966, the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was merged with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to form a Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. In 1971, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation was renamed as Ministry of Agriculture, with four departments, including the Department of Food. In November, 1976, the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati was bifurcated, with Directorate of Sugar remaining with the Department of Food, while the work relating to vanaspati, vegetable oils and fats etc. were transferred to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

In 1983, the Department of Food was taken out of the Ministry of Agriculture and a new Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies was formed. On 21st June, 1991, the Ministry of Food and Civil Supply was bifurcated into Ministry of Food and Ministry of Civil Supplies and independent charge of Ministry of Food was given to a Minister of State.

In March, 1992, to improve efficiency, the Ministry of Food, which was having a single department, was divided into two departments, Department of Food and Department of Food Procurement and Distribution. On 4th June, 1997, the Ministry of Food and Ministry of Civil Supplies were merged again to form Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs. The new Ministry had three departments, Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Department of Sugar and Edible Oils and Department of Consumer Affairs.

On 15th October, 1999, the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs was renamed as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution with three departments namely Department of Public Distribution, Department of Sugar and Edible Oils and Department of Consumer Affairs.

Finally in the new millennium on 17th July, 2000, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution was reconstituted and renamed as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. It now has only two departments, namely Department of Food and Public Distribution, in which the Department of Sugar and Edible Oils was merged and Department of Consumer Affairs. This set up continues till date.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP AND FUNCTIONS

1.1 Department of Food & Public Distribution is one of the two Departments under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. The Ministry is under the charge of Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution with effect from 09th October, 2020, Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution both with effect from 07th July, 2021.

1.2. Shri Sudhanshu Pandey has taken over the charge of Secretary in the Department with effect from 30.04.2020. Secretary (F&PD) is assisted by one Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, one Principal Advisor (Cost), one Senior Economic Adviser, five Joint Secretaries (presently four Joint Secretaries as one post is vacant) and one Adviser (Cost).

1.3 The organizational set-up of the Department is at **Annexure-I**. The sanctioned strength of the Department (including its Attached and Subordinate Offices) is at **Annexure-II** while details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure are at **Annexure-III**.

FUNCTIONS

1.4 The main functions of the Department are:-

- i. Formulation and implementation of national policies relating to procurement, movement, storage and distribution of foodgrains;

- ii. Implementation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) with special focus on the poor;

- iii. Provision of storage facilities for the maintenance of central reserves of foodgrains and promotion of scientific storage;

- iv. Formulation of national policies relating to export and import, buffer stocking, quality control and specifications of foodgrains;

- v. Administration of food subsidies relating to rice, wheat and coarse grains;

- vi. Policy matters relating to sugar and sugarcane sector, fixation of Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane payable by sugar factories, development and regulation of sugar industry (including training in the field of sugar technology) and sugar supply for PDS;

- vii. Monitoring, price control and supply of edible oils.

1.5 For carrying out its functions, the Department of Food and Public Distribution is assisted by one Attached Office, three Subordinate Offices, three Central Public Sector Enterprises and one Regulatory Authority.

(A) Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils

Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils, an attached office of the Department, is responsible for implementation of policies relating to sugar and edible oil sectors, particularly the availability of sugar and edible oils and monitoring of their prices.

(B) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur is a premier Scientific & Technical Institute in the country which conducts Fellowship, Post Graduate Diploma & Certificate level courses in Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Alcohol Technology related disciplines. Besides undertaking research and development work in sugar and allied fields, it also renders advice to Sugar, Alcohol and allied industry from “Concept to Commissioning”.

(C) Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute

Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur and its field stations at Hyderabad & Ludhiana, functioning under the direct control of Department of Food & Public Distribution, are engaged in applied Research & Development activities in the field of Storage Management of foodgrains and institutional trainings on scientific storage and inspection of foodgrains.

(D) Quality Control Cells

Quality Control Cells (QCCs) are monitoring the quality of foodgrains at the time of procurement, storage and distribution. These cells also ensure that guidelines/instructions issued by the Government from time to time about scientific storage and preservation of foodgrains are followed by the FCI, CWC, SWCs and State agencies. These QCCs are located at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Pune, Chennai, Guwahati and Patna.

The Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL) located in Krishi Bhawan at New Delhi assists the Department in monitoring

the quality of foodgrain at the time of procurement, storage and distribution, so as to protect the interest of the farmers as also the consumers, besides rendering technical opinion on quality aspects in respect of foodgrain (wheat and rice) that are imported and/or exported by the country on Central Pool account under contractual specifications.

(E) Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India (FCI), a public sector enterprise setup on 14.01.1965, under the Food Corporations Act, 1964, is the main agency responsible for execution of the food policies of Central Government. Functions of the FCI primarily relate to the procurement, storage, movement, distribution and sale of foodgrains on behalf of the Central Government.

(F) Central Warehousing Corporation

The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) was established on 2nd March, 1957 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, and commenced its operations during July, 1957. The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 was repealed and replaced by the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. CWC is operating under the administrative control of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. CWC provides scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce and other notified commodities. As on 31st December, 2021, CWC is operating 424 warehouses with a total operational storage capacity of 103 lakh MT (excluding management) including one Air Cargo Complexes, 25 Container Freight Stations/

Inland Clearance Depots and two Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Attari (Punjab) and Petrapole (West Bengal) providing services to the Export/Import trade.

CWC is 50% shareholder in 19 State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). As on 31st October, 2021, these SWCs were operating 2218 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 502.41 Lakh MT. CWC owns a 100% subsidiary company, namely Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited (CRWC) for development of Railside Warehouse Complexes (RWCs).

Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited is a Mini-Ratna, Category-II, CPSE under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Food & Public Distribution, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 10.07.2007 having authorized capital and paid-up share capital of ₹ 150 crore and ₹ 40.56 crore respectively. The 100% paid-up share capital of the Company is being held by Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). CRWC aims to develop dedicated rail handling facilities (adjoining rail sidings) giving a boost to rail freight and in facilitating logistics requirement of its customers. Its objective is to promote the business of multimodal transport operations and aggregation/disaggregation of cargo for both domestic and impex movement. As on 30.11.2021 CRWC has 20 Railside Warehouse Complexes (RWCs) with a total storage capacity of 3,54,967 MT and is providing efficient rail based total logistics solution, leveraging economy of scale to the advantage of all stakeholders.

(G) **Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited**

Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), a fully-owned Govt. Company, was formed in 1984 with merger of two nationalized companies namely Ganesh Flour Mills and Amritsar Oils Works. The Company was engaged in the business of manufacturing of vanaspati, refining & packing of imported edible oil for PDS and manufacturing of breakfast cereal. The Company was having its manufacturing and refining units at Delhi, Kanpur, Amritsar, Mumbai and Kolkata and packing units at Bangalore and Chennai. Due to continued losses, the company was referred to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and declared sick in 1999. The Company is now under liquidation under the supervision of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(H) **Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority**

Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) was set up by the Government of India on 26th October, 2010 to ensure implementation of the provisions of the Warehousing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2007. The main objective of the Authority is to implement the Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (NWR) system in the country, which would enable farmers to store their produce for safe storage and preservation in warehouses near their farms and to seek loan from banks against the NWRs issued against deposit of their stocks. The main functions of the Authority are to make provisions for the development and regulation of warehouses which *inter alia* includes negotiability of warehouse receipts, registration of warehouses,

promotion of scientific warehousing of goods, improving fiduciary trust of depositors and banks, enhancing liquidity in rural areas and promoting efficient supply chain. 2345 warehouses has been registered with the WDRA.

INTEGRATED FINANCE DIVISION

1.6 Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution) is headed by the Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser.

1.7 Broadly, following matters are dealt in IFD, Department of Food and Public Distribution:-

- i. Advise the Department on all matters falling within the ambit of delegated powers.
- ii. Scrutiny of proposals for re-delegation of powers to Subordinate Authorities.
- iii. Advise on formulation of schemes and important expenditure proposals from the initial stages.
- iv. Evaluation of progress/performance of projects and other continuing schemes.
- v. Monitor the settlement of Audit Objections, Inspections, Reports, Draft Audit Paras.
- vi. Action on Audit Reports and Appropriation Accounts, Reports of Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings;
- vii. Screening of all expenditure proposals including proposals to be

referred to Ministry of Finance for concurrence/comments.

- viii. Regular and timely submission of the prescribed statements, reports and returns to Ministry of Finance.
- ix. Scrutiny and concurrence of subsidy proposals received from Food Corporation of India and DCP States in respect of food grains and for fixation of procurement incidentals and Economic Cost sheets for procurement of food grains for Central pool and DCP operations, and finalization of audited claims submitted by the States.
- x. Scrutiny and concurrence of proposals for SDF loans to sugar factories, subsidy for maintenance of Buffer Stock, grants-in-aid to Research Institutions and release of advance, final sugar subsidy to States, assistance to sugar mills and transport subsidy to sugar mills to clear the cane price arrears to the farmers and release of Agency Commission.
- xi. Monitoring, coordinating, guiding and review of procurement on GeM portal by a Standing Committee (SCoGeM) constituted for the purpose and submission of Action Taken Reports to the Ministry of Finance periodically.

BUDGET DIVISION (DFPD)

1.8 Budget Division of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution) is headed by the Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser.

- 1.9 Broadly, following matters are dealt in Budget Section, Department of Food and Public Distribution:
- i. Preparation of budget according to the instructions issued by Ministry of Finance (MoF) from time to time.
 - ii. Furnishing of Sanctioned Staff Strength Report as annexure of Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG) in respect of the Department to be placed in parliament.
 - iii. Preparation of 'Note on Demands for Grants' and, internal allocation of budget grants among different Units/ Divisions of the Department.
 - iv. Preparation and printing of Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry and laying of the same on the table of the Houses of Parliament.
 - v. Consolidation/Finalization of Quarterly Expenditure Plan (QEP) & Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) and furnishing these to MoF under Cash Management System.
 - vi. Consolidation of proposals for Vote on Account and furnishing to MoF.
 - vii. Scrutiny and consolidation of proposals for Supplementary Demands for Grants and furnishing to MoF.
 - viii. Re-appropriation of funds/ furnishing of Re-appropriation proposals to MoF for their approval.
 - ix. Dealing with proposals of Opening of New Heads/Sub-Heads.
 - x. Issuance of assurance for excess payment pending finalization of Budget Estimates/Re-appropriation; issue of Fund Availability Certificate for sanction of advances to government servants; furnishing of Report on Government Guarantees to MoF.
 - xi. Submission of Monthly & Quarterly reports on Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) to P&AO & MoF and monitoring of items relating to budget arising due to implementation of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.
 - xii. Surrender of savings noticed/intimated if any to Ministry of Finance.
 - xiii. Vetting of draft Appropriation Accounts and furnishing explanation for variations under various heads wherever required.
 - xiv. Audit Para and Action Taken Notes (ATN) relating to Budget Section.
 - xv. Dealing with budget matters related to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food and Public Distribution.



2 Chapter



SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT (NFSA), 2013

- 2.1 The National Food Security Act, 2013 is being implemented in all the States/UTs, on an all India basis. Out of maximum coverage of 81.35 crore, around 79.71 crore persons are covered under NFSA at present for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. Coverage under the Act is under two categories – households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority households (PHH). The monthly entitlement of foodgrains is 5 kg per person for eligible households under ‘priority’ category and 35 kg per family for AAY households.
- 2.2 Beneficiaries under the Act were entitled for subsidized foodgrains at ₹3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains for an initial period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act (July 5, 2013). Thereafter, prices were to be fixed by the Central Government from time to time, but not exceeding MSP. Now, the Government has decided to continue the above mentioned subsidized prices under NFSA until further orders.
- 2.3 In Chandigarh, Puducherry and some areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, the Act is being implemented in the cash transfer mode, under which food subsidy is credited directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries, who then have the choice to buy foodgrains from the open market. For the month of November, 2021, ₹16.02 crore was transferred as food subsidy for 9.35 lakh persons covered under the cash transfer of food subsidy scheme.
- 2.4 During the Financial Year 2021-22, ₹2895.50 crore (as on 31.12.2021) has been released to State Governments as Central assistance to meet the expenditure incurred

on intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers’ margins. Such an arrangement has been made for the first time under NFSA. Under erstwhile TPDS, State Governments were required to either meet this expenditure on their own or pass it on to beneficiaries (except AAY beneficiaries).

MAJOR REFORMS IN TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS)

- 2.5 As part of efforts made under TPDS reforms to modernise the functioning of TPDS and to bring transparency & efficiency in its operations, the Department, in association with all States/UTs had implemented a plan scheme on End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations up to 31.03.2020 and is also implementing a central sector scheme namely Integrated Management of PDS (IMPDS) in all States/UTs w.e.f. 2018 and valid up to 31.03.2022.
- 2.6 As part of activities under the end-to-end computerization scheme, all 23.5 Crore ration cards covering around 80 Crore beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) are completely digitized. The Supply Chain Management of foodgrains is computerized in 31 out of 33 States/UTs (except the UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep).
- 2.7 Digitised ration cards databases of States/UTs are also being seeded with available Aadhaar numbers of beneficiaries, and so far, at the national level more than 93.1% ration cards (at least one member) and more than 90.5% beneficiaries (persons) have been Aadhaar seeded. This has enabled the States/UTs to identify and weed-out ineligible ration cards, duplicate/bogus beneficiaries while continuously reducing the ghost lifting of highly

subsidised foodgrains, thereby increasing the rightful targeting of beneficiaries and thus food subsidy. The Aadhaar seeding of beneficiaries with their Ration Cards is being done by the respective State/UT.

- 2.8 Also as integral part of the computerisation scheme, States/UTs have installed electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for transparent distribution of foodgrains through electronic transactions and also with biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries. As on 17th December 2021, the installation of ePoS devices has been achieved in about **96%** i.e. 5.13 lakh of total 5.33 lakh FPSs in the country and these devices are being used for the distribution of foodgrains to NFSA beneficiaries digital transactions. On an average, more than 92% of monthly allocated foodgrains by the Government of India are being distributed through these ePoS devices, with biometric authentication of beneficiaries, on monthly basis. All ePoS transaction records are available on the respective ePoS portals of States/UTs. Distribution details of States/UTs up to the districts level is also available on the Central Annavitran portal (<https://annavitran.nic.in>).
- 2.9 Leveraging the strong foundations of end-to-end computerisation, FPS automation and Aadhaar seeding/authentication, the Department is implementing ambitious One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan for nation-wide portability of ration cards under NFSA. The national portability of ration cards under ONORC plan has been seamlessly enabled in 34 States/UTs covering more than 75 Crore beneficiaries (94.3% of total NFSA population of the country). Further, it is targeted to rollout the ONORC plan in remaining 2 States

of Assam and Chhattisgarh in next few months, depending upon their technical readiness to implement the portability of ration cards.

- 2.10 Further, as an outcome of the use of technology in TPDS operations since 2013, i.e., digitization of ration cards/beneficiary databases, Aadhaar seeding, de-duplication process, identification of duplicates, ineligible records, deaths, permanent migration of beneficiaries, etc. all States/UTs have been able to weed-out a total of about 4.74 crore ration cards between 2013 to 2021 (till date), and are being able to achieve rightful targeting of beneficiaries against the quota thus released.

SUPPORTING THE FARMER

- 2.11 During Rabi Marketing Season 2021-22, Govt. Agencies have procured 433.44 LMT wheat at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool.
- 2.12 During Kharif Marketing Season 2020-21, Govt. Agencies have procured 600.78 LMT of Paddy in terms of Rice at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool. Further, in ongoing KMS 2021-22 as on 31.12.2021, 326.03 LMT of Paddy in terms of Rice have been procured at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Central Pool.
- 2.13 A total number of 1,31,12,282 farmers were benefitted from procurement of Paddy by Government Agencies during KMS 2020-21 whereas 49,19,891 no. of farmers were benefitted from procurement of wheat during RMS 2021-22. As on 31.12.2021, a total number of 55,69,109 number of farmers have been benefitted from procurement of paddy during ongoing KMS 2021-22.

- 2.14 A total number of 21,106 purchase centres were operated by FCI and State Government Agencies for procurement of wheat during RMS 2021-22. During KMS 2020-21, a total number of 74,684 number of purchase centres were operated for procurement of paddy throughout the country and during ongoing KMS 2021-22, 42,217 number of procurement centres are operated for procurement of kharif crop of paddy.
- 2.15 Enhancing procurement in Eastern India:
- (a) Conscious and persistent efforts are being made towards helping the States especially in the Eastern and North Eastern part of the Country to extend the benefit of MSP to the farmers. Paddy is the main crop in the Eastern States.
- (a) 105.76 Lakh MT of paddy in terms of rice has been procured in these States during KMS 2020-21. As on 31.12.2021, 45.20 LMT of Paddy in terms of Rice has been procured in ongoing KMS 2021-22.
- 2.16 Details of pulses procured during KMS 2015-16, RMS 2016-17 and KMS 2016-17 under PSF scheme is as under:

(in MTs)

KMS 2015-16		RMS 2016-17		KMS 2016-17		
TUR	URAD	CHANA	MASUR	TUR	URAD	MOONG
20257.76	4.72	15194.22	4335.79	175301.40	18234.67	64737.16

- 2.17 FCI did not carry out the procurement of pulses as per the direction of DoCA from RMS 2017-18 onwards.
- 2.18 As per the direction of DAC&FW vide letter dated 11.10.2018, FCI carried out procurement of pulses under PSS Scheme.
- 2.19 The details of Pulses procured under PSS during KMS 2018-19, Rabi 2018-19, KMS 2019-20, RMS 2020-21, KMS 2020-21 & RMS 2021-22 by FCI are as under:

(in MT)

States	KMS 2018-19			Rabi 2018-19	KMS 2019-20	RMS 2020-21	KMS 2020-21	RMS 2021-22
	Moong	Urad	Tur	Chana	Tur	Chana	Tur	Chana
Maharashtra	5981.82	3636.64	0	46.1	9245.13	15159.92	0	6333.90
M.P.	207	52852.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	493	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	15341.81	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1612	0	17.2	0
Total	6188.82	56981.88	15341.81	46.1	10857.13	15159.92	17.2	6333.90

IMPROVING FOODGRAIN MANAGEMENT

2.20 The Government of India/ FCI along with various State Governments formulate procurement plan to procure foodgrains from the farmers. The steps taken to ensure remunerative prices to farmers are:

- i. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season of crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) which determines the MSP based on the input costs and margin to farmers. FCI and State Govt. Agencies procure the foodgrains at MSP fixed by GOI. This enables the farmers to take informed decision with regard to choice of crop to be grown.
- ii. Farmers are made aware of the quality specifications and purchase system etc. to facilitate the farmers to bring their produce conforming to the specifications.
- iii. A large number of Procurement centres are opened by respective State Govt. Agencies/ FCI taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. Large number of temporary purchase centres in addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns are also established at key points for the convenience of the farmers.
- iv. "One Nation, One MSP, One DBT" implemented across the country.
- v. DBT eliminates fictitious farmers and reduces the diversion and duplication of payment as payment is being made directly to farmer's bank account which in many States is linked with Aadhaar number of the farmer.
- vi. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency, real time monitoring and reduced pilferage in the system.
- vii. FCI and most of the State Govts. have developed their own Online Procurement System which ushers in transparency and convenience to the farmers through proper registration and monitoring of actual procurement.
- viii. Through e-procurement module deployed by procuring Agencies, farmers get latest/updated information regarding MSP declared, nearest purchase centre, date of procurement etc. This not only has reduced the waiting period for delivery of stock by the farmers but also enabled the farmer to deliver stock as per his convenience in the nearest mandi.
- ix. GOI has introduced MTP (Minimum Threshold Parameters) towards development of an application eco-system, wherein requisite information in respect of procurement is available at single source by integrating all state procurement portals with Minimum Threshold Parameters for monitoring and strategic decision

making and to ensure uniformity and transparency. MTP involves online registration of farmers with Aadhar seeding, integration of land record, digitized mandi operations, auto generation of bills etc.

- x. The online procurement system has largely eliminated the procurement from middlemen and has resulted in better targeting of the MSP to farmers.

DIGITIZING OPERATIONS **PROCUREMENT**

2.21 A new chapter has been added in the history of public procurement when all states switched to direct online transfer of MSP benefits to farmers' bank account from RMS 2021-22. Now "One Nation, One MSP, One DBT" has been implemented across the country.

2.22 Now, the farmers are not dependent upon middleman and they are receiving the payment of their produce directly into their bank accounts without any delay and cuts. DBT of MSP has brought in transparency and real time monitoring of the procurement operations. Thus, DBT has become instrumental in reposing faith of the farmers in MSP system in particular and in Govt. Policy, in general.

2.23 During RMS 2021-22, 49.19 lakh wheat farmers were benefited from the direct transfer of MSP value of Rs. 85,603.56 crores into their accounts against procurement of 433.44 LMT wheat. Similarly, 85.93 lakh Paddy farmers, as of 03.02.2022, benefitted from the direct transfer of MSP Value amounting to Rs. 1,27,932.79 Crore against procurement of 652.72 LMT Kharif paddy during ongoing KMS 2021-22.

2.24 Further, in order to ensure seamless data flow and clear traceability of procurement operations, an online system for procurement of food-grains at MSP was created by API-based integration of all State procurement applications with GoI portal (developed by NIC) with defined Minimum Threshold Parameters (MTPs):

- i. Online Registration of Farmers/ Sharecroppers
- ii. Farmer Land record (Integration of registered farmer data with State's land record portal)
- iii. Digitized Mandi/ Procurement centre operations
- iv. Online transfer of MSP to farmers
- v. CMR/Wheat delivery management through the States' procurement portals

The major benefits envisaged are:

- i. Single source information through integration of all MTP compliant state procurement portals
- ii. Transparency in the MSP pay out with clear audit trail
- iii. Benefit to farmers by way of removal of middlemen
- iv. Uniformity and transparency in Procurement operations across the country
- v. Swifter remittance by GoI to the procuring States.

2.25 Integration of the State Procurement Portals with Central Foodgrains Procurement Portal (CFPP) started in October 2021, with the commencement of KMS 2021-22.

Currently, out of the 24 procuring States/ UTs in the country, twenty (20) States are fully MTP compliant and are sharing live data with CFPP.

- 2.26 It is expected that by the end of KMS 2021-22, the system will stabilize and all States will be fully compliant and sharing the information via APIs. It has further been planned to integrate CFPP with the Financial Accounting Package (FAP) application of FCI, upon which, the payment to be made by FCI to State Agencies will also be automated and streamlined. This process has already been initiated and will be completed by end of March, 2022.
- 2.27 With the above initiatives, a robust and transparent IT platform has been created ensuring that farmers receive full benefits of MSP operations undertaken by the government directly into their bank accounts. By backward integration of land records, it has been ensured that support is extended to only genuine farmers and not any middlemen.

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

- 2.28 Movement of food grains is undertaken in order to evacuate stocks from surplus regions, to meet the *NFSA/TPDS/OWS* requirements of deficit regions and also to create buffer stocks in deficit regions. About 40 million tonnes of food grains are transported by FCI across the country in a year. Movement of food grain is undertaken by rail, road and riverine systems, singly or in combination. More than 85% of the movement of stocks is undertaken by rail (covering an average lead of 1500 KMs), some quantity is also moved by ocean vessels to Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and through coastal shipping to Kerala.
- 2.29 FCI moved 594.51 LMT foodgrains during 2020-21 in comparison to 389.18 LMT during 2019-20 i.e. movement increased by almost 53% during 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. During 2021-22, upto December, 2021, 445.37 LMT foodgrains has been moved.
- 2.30 FCI is also undertaking multi-modal transportation of rice involving coastal shipping and road movement from designated depots of Andhra Pradesh to designated depots in Kerala. From 2013-14 to 2021-22 (upto December, 2021), 3.09 LMT Rice was moved from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala through multi-modal coastal movement based on cost economics in comparison to the conventional mode of transportation.
- 2.31 As a part of HLC recommendation, FCI initiated containerized movement of foodgrains on certain routes through CONCOR wherein it is found to be economical in comparison to conventional Railway rakes. In 2016-17, 13 such containerized rakes were moved leading to freight savings of around ₹ 44 lakhs. During 2017-18, FCI moved 134 container rakes with freight savings of ₹ 662 lakhs. During 2018-19, FCI moved 167 container rakes with freight savings of ₹ 796 lakhs. During 2019-20, 309 containerized rakes were moved with freight savings of ₹ 694 lakhs. During 2020-21, 296 containerized rakes were moved with freight savings of ₹ 480 lakhs. During 2021-22, upto December, 2021, 203 containerized rakes were moved with approx. freight savings of ₹ 310 lakhs.
- 2.31 FCI is effectively optimizing movement in association with Railways, while minimizing cost. This can be seen from table below:

Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (up to December, 2021)
Demurrage & Wharfage Charges (in ₹ Crores)	38.22	36.29	25.84	46.17*	49.31
No. of rebooking(s)/diversions(s) (quantity in rakes)	11	3	5	7	3
Expenditure on Rebooking/diversion (in ₹ Crores)	0.08	0.06	0.74	0.32	0.11

* FCI handled 1.6 times more quantity as compared to 2019-20 that too during COVID-19 pandemic.

IMPROVING STORAGE

2.32 For augmentation and upgradation/modernization of storage capacity Govt. of India has approved an Action Plan for construction of 100 LMT silos across the country under PPP mode. Out of 100 LMT, silos with capacity of 29 LMT were to be constructed by FCI, 2.5 LMT by CWC and 68.5 LMT to be constructed by State Govt. under PPP mode. Out of which a capacity of 11.125 LMT at 22 locations has been completed and put to use & 18.125 LMT at 36 locations are under implementation. In addition, Silo capacity of 5.50 LMT created under circuit model in 2007-09 is also being used, thus the total capacity complete and put to use is 16.625 LMT. Most of these silos are with Railway Siding. In this Financial Year silo with capacity of 2.875 LMT has been completed and additional 3.125 LMT silo capacity at 6 locations are expected to be operational by 31.03.2022.

2.33 **Hub & Spoke model of Silos:** Considering the time taken for Silo projects with Railway Sidings due to land acquisition issue, the GoI has decided for Silo developments under Hub & Spoke model in which Railway Siding / CRT will be required at limited locations of Hub. Spoke silo will be road fed. In this

model silo with capacity of 108.375 LMT at 249 locations has been recommended by HLC. The proposal is under the process of appraisal and approval. After receiving approval tender process for locations under Phase-1 of Hub & spoke model will begin.

2.34 New godowns of 15,000 MT capacity under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme have been completed during the year from 01.04.2021 up to 30.11.2021. During 2021-22 (upto 30.11.2021), a capacity of 20,000 MT has been completed by FCI and a capacity of 2,140 MT has been completed by State Governments under Central Sector Scheme "Storage & Godowns". Further, as on 30.11.2020, a capacity of 78,015 MT (35,020 MT-NE by FCI + 26,220 MT-ONE by FCI + 16,775 MT by States) is under construction by FCI and State Governments under Central Sector Scheme.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR SUGAR SECTOR

2.35 Extended assistance to sugar mills to facilitate export of 60 LMT of sugar from the country during sugar season 2020-21, for which an estimated expenditure of Rs 3500 crore would be borne by the Government. Due to this, against the total

60 LMT of sugar; 70 LMT of sugar was exported in sugar season 2020-21, highest for any season.

- 2.36 The Government has allowed production of ethanol from sugar/sugar syrup in addition to sugarcane juice. Further with a view to support sugar sector and in the interest of sugarcane farmers, the Government has fixed the remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C- heavy molasses @₹46.66/litre; from B-heavy molasses @ ₹59.08/litre and @₹63.45/litre for the ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/sugar/sugar syrup for ethanol supply year 2021-22 (December to November).
- 2.37 Government has fixed target of 10% blending of fuel grade ethanol with petrol by 2022 & 20% blending by 2025. In order to find a permanent solution to address the problem of excess sugar, Government is encouraging sugar mills to divert excess sugarcane to ethanol. In sugar seasons 2018-19 & 2019-20 about 3.37 & 9.26 LMT of sugar was diverted to ethanol. In sugar season 2020-21, about 22 LMT of excess sugar has been diverted to ethanol. In sugar season 2021-22, it is likely that about 35 LMT of excess sugar would be diverted to ethanol. By 2025, it is targeted to divert 50-60 LMT of excess sugar to ethanol, which would solve the problem of high inventories of sugar, improve liquidity of mills thereby help in timely payment of cane dues of farmers.
- 2.38 As a result of measures taken by Government as on 31.1.2022, about ₹91227 crore have been paid to farmers out of total cane price dues of about ₹92880 crore for sugar season 2020-21, thus, 98.2% cane dues have been cleared.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENT IN FCI

INCREASE IN THE AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF FCI FROM ₹ 3,500 CRORE TO ₹ 10, 000 CRORE

- 2.39 In compliance to the Para 120 of Budget Speech 2018-19, infusion of equity of ₹5000 crore in FCI in two subsequent year starting from 2018-19, this Department floated Cabinet Note for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for seeking the approval for increase in the authorized Capital of FCI from ₹3,500 crore to ₹10,000 crore.
- 2.40 Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 02.12.2019 approved the proposal of increase in the authorized capital of FCI from ₹3,500 crore to ₹10,000 crore. The increase in authorized Capital was notified on 06.01.2020.
- 2.41 Accordingly, this Department infused equity of ₹500 crore in Financial Year 2018-19, ₹1,000 crore in Financial Year 2019-20 and ₹ 1,000 crore in financial year 2020-21, and ₹ 2500 crore in 2021-22. Further equity infusion of ₹ 1900 crore is likely in the current year i.e. 2021-22. Thus, equity capital of FCI as on 31.03.2022 would be ₹ 9946.58 crore against the authorized capital of ₹ 1000 crore.

MAJOR REFORMS IN FCI WITH REFERENCE TO LABOUR SYSTEM

- 2.42 In view of Exemption Notification dated 06.07.2016, FCI pooled departmental labours in fewer depots and deployed contract labours in the vacated depots to optimise handling cost in the interest of work, operations and efficiency. So far, FCI has managed to vacate 213 depots and 72

railheads by pooling departmental labour and more than 33,200 contract labours have been deployed in the vacated depots. There is likely saving of more than ₹644 Crores per annum on this account.

Projections upto 31.03.2022

- 2.43 Consequent upon the extension of the exemption vide notification dated 25.06.2020, instructions for further rationalization of labour strength were issued to the field offices so that the handling cost is reduced. Accordingly, rationalization of labour strength has been initiated by the respective Zones and Regions.
- 2.44 Another 14 Depots, planned for rationalisation, will be vacated and Contract Labour will be deployed resulting in likely annual savings of Rs.36 crores.

crore during 2020-21 in spite of stiff competition in the market. CWC has paid dividend of ₹ 131.47crore.

- 2.46 CWC has planned to create additional storage capacity of 3.83 Lakh MT during the year 2021-22.
- 2.47 CRWC has achieved turnover of ₹ 98.11 crore and CRWC earned Profit after Tax ₹ 19.36 crore during 2020-21. CRWC has paid dividend of ₹7.5 crore to CWC for the year 2020-21.
- 2.48 Up to 30.11.2021, CRWC is operating at 20 Railside warehouse complexes with a total storage capacity of 3,54,967 MT. The construction of RWC Gandhidhan, Gujrat has commenced in May 2021. The contract for construction of RWC Sankrail, West Bengal has also been awarded. The setting up of additional warehouse at RWC Ghaziabad has also been planned.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS IN CWC AND CRWC

- 2.45 CWC has achieved a turnover of ₹ 2168.13

Achievements of Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)

(as on 31.12.2021)

SI. No.	Name of activity	Achievements
1.	No. of warehouses registered	379
2	No. of electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (eNWRs) issued	69211
3.	Quantity of commodities deposited against eNWRs	6.09 lakh MT
4.	Value of commodities deposited against eNWRs	₹ 3586.00 crore
5.	Farmer Awareness and Warehouseman Capacity Building programmes	
	i. No. of Farmers Awareness Programme organized	95
	ii. No. of farmers/ traders/ millers participated	4750
	iii. No. of capacity building programmes organized	04
	iv. No. of warehousemen/warehouse managers trained	157

- 2.49 Pursuant to Para 127 of Budget Announcement, 2014-15, a Transformation Plan of WDRA was commenced in December, 2014 to streamline WDRA's activities and introduce IT based platform for registration and monitoring of warehouses. All activities envisaged under the plan viz. conducting market survey, re-writing of rules/regulations, strengthening of warehouse inspection and supervision framework and use of IT in registration & monitoring of warehouses, setting up Repositories for issue of NWRs in electronic form have been completed.
- 2.54 Brain Storming Session on "AFTER CO-0238, WHAT NEXT" inaugurated by Shri Sanjay R Bhoosreddy, Addl. Chief Secretary, Sugar Industry & Cane Development and Excise Deptt., Commissioner Cane & Sugar, U.P., on 29th June 2021. Eminent experts presented views on futuristic approach to develop newer sugarcane varieties.
- 2.55 Webinar on the topic "MODERN TRENDS IN AUTOMATION TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY OF SUGAR FACTORIES" organized, on 9th July 2021. The Webinar was graced by Shri S. S. Gangawati, President, Deccan Sugar Technologist Association, Pune and more than 200 delegates from various parts of the country.

NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE (NSI), KANPUR

- 2.50 A Book entitled "SUGAR AND SUGAR DERIVATIVES: CHANGING CONSUMER PREFERENCES" authored by Director NSI, Kanpur & Dr. Priyanka Singh, UPCR, Shahjahanpur, was released on 13th April 2021, in an event organized at NSI, Kanpur.
- 2.51 A Webinar on "SUGAR INDUSTRY-POTENTIAL FOR PROVIDING BIO-ENERGY & OXYGEN" was organized on 10th May 2021, at NSI, Kanpur.
- 2.52 National Webinar on "STANDARDIZATION OF CAPACITIES OF ETHANOL PLANT & MODELLING OF ETHANOL PRODUCTION" jointly organized by National Sugar Institute & SISSTA, on 15th June 2021. It was addressed by Joint Secretary (Sugar & Admn.), Director, NSI and other eminent experts. Which was participated by +200 delegates.
- 2.53 Brain Storming Session with UP Sugar Mills Association (UPSMA), on issue related to "DIVERSION OF SUGARCANE JUICE/SYRUP FOR PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL", on 25th June 2021.
- 2.56 Five days online "Executive Development Programme" was conducted by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, from 12-16th July 2021, on virtual platform. The programme was inaugurated by Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Government of India. Joint Secretary (Sugar & Administration) also graced the occasion. The programme was attended by about 130 senior executives from Indian & overseas sugar industries viz. Indonesia & Kenya.
- 2.57 Under the auspices of "Aazadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav", on World Bio-fuel Day, conference on hybrid mode was organized jointly by NSI, Kanpur & AIDA on the topic "GRAIN BASED DISTILLERIES : OPERATION & ECONOMICS", on 10th August 2021.
- 2.58 An online programme on "ETP Operation & Effluent Analysis in Sugar/ Distillery Units" was conducted by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, on 26th and 27th August 2021. During the programme, 93 officials from sugar factories / distilleries, situated in UP, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab, participated.

- 2.59 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav”, “TEACHERSDAY” was celebrated at National Sugar Institute, on 5th September 2021, by felicitating ex-Directors (Prof. R. B. Nigam, Prof. R. K. Vaish, Prof. S.K. Gupta and Dr. R. P. Shukla) and Professor (Dr. P.K. Agarwal) of the institute. A conference on the topic “Indian Sugar Industry – “Kal, Aaj or Kal” was also organized.
- 2.60 Two days training programme on “Sugar Refining Process” was organized on 27-28th September 2021, by the institute for the factories of M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd. Group, at Lucknow.
- 2.61 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav”, the Institute celebrated its “Foundation Day” on 4th October 2021, with release of a documentary, “A drive through NSI, Campus”. The Journey and role of the institute in growth and development of the sugar & allied industry was highlighted. The Sugar Technologists’ Association of India also organized its Annual Convention jointly with NSI, Kanpur on 4-5th October 2021, on hybrid mode, which was attended by more than 5000 delegates.
- 2.62 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav” and on the birthday of eminent scientist, Bharat Ratna and Noble Prize Winner, Late C V Raman, a conference on the topic “ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN SUSTAINABILITY OF INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY”, was organized by the institute, on 07th November 2021. Subject specialists of the institute and industry participated and expressed their views.
- 2.63 50th Convocation of National Sugar Institute, graced by Hon’ble Minister of Commerce & Industries, Textiles, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Hon’ble Minister of State, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Rural Development. Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary (Sugar & Administration), Department of Food & Public Distribution, presided over the function. Fellowship, PG Diplomas and Certificates conferred to 450 students passed out during academic session 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- 2.64 National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur signed MoU with Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysuru, to conduct research work jointly on developing newer technologies and products. NSI, Kanpur to conduct special training programmes to CFTRI students of M.Sc. (Food Technology) course.
- 2.65 On the occasion of “National Pollution Control Day”, a Webinar, on the topic “Indian Sugar Industry: Striving to Achieve Environmental Sustainability”, was organized by the institute, on 2nd December 2021.
- 2.66 Five days training programme for CPCB and NMCG Scientists on Operation of Effluent Treatment Plant (Sugar Factories & Distilleries) and Analysis of Effluents was organized at the Institute from 6th -10th December 2021.
- 2.67 Collaborative research projects taken up with M/s. Hydranautics, M/s. Guljag Industries Ltd. and M/s. Catalyst Biotechnologies, for developing innovative products and technologies for the benefit of sugar and allied industries.

STORAGE & RESEARCH

- 2.68 Storage & Research (S&R) division has organized 1 Long Term Training Courses (LTTC) & 8 Short Term Training Courses (STTC) on scientific storage and inspection of foodgrains for officials of FCI, CWC, SWCs, State agencies and Pest Control Operators through Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur and its field stations at Ludhiana and Hyderabad.
- 2.69 To ensure the quality of foodgrains at the time of storage surprise checks are conducted in Food Storage Depots, by the officers of QC cells to ensure the quality of foodgrains. It is also ensured that the guidelines/instructions issued by Government about proper storage and maintenance of foodgrains are followed by the FCI, CWC, SWCs and State agencies. 240 food storage depots, 87 fair price shops & 42 rice mills have been inspected by the officers of QCCs during 2021-22 (up to December, 2021).

HON'BLE PM'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON RICE FORTIFICATION

- 2.70 Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in his address on the 75th Independence Day (15th August, 2021) made an announcement on Fortification of Rice inter-alia. :- "Providing nutrition to every poor person of the country is also a priority of this government. Malnutrition and lack of essential nutrients in poor women and poor children poses major obstacles in their development. In view of this, it has been decided that the government will fortify the rice given to the poor under its various schemes. Will give

rice fortified with nutrition to the poor. Be it the rice available at the ration shop, the rice provided to the children in the mid-day meal, or the rice available through every scheme, it shall be fortified by the year 2024".

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PILOT SCHEME ON "FORTIFICATION OF RICE & ITS DISTRIBUTION UNDER PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- 2.71 In order to address anaemia and micro-nutrient deficiency in the country, Government of India approved a Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on "Fortification of Rice & its Distribution under Public Distribution System" for a period of 3 years beginning in 2019-20. Fifteen State Governments (with Districts) i.e Andhra Pradesh (Vizianagram), Kerala (Ernakulam), Karnataka (Yadgir or Mysore), Maharashtra (Gadchiroli), Odisha (Malkangiri), Gujarat (Narmada), Uttar Pradesh (Chandauli), Assam (Dhubri), Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli/Trichy), Telangana (Jayashankar Bhupalapally), Punjab (Ludhiana), Chhattisgarh (Kondagaon), Jharkhand (East Singhbhum), Uttarakhand (Udham Singh Nagar) & Madhya Pradesh (Singrauli) have consented and identified their respective Districts (Preferably 1 District Per State) for implementation of the Pilot Scheme. Out of these, 11 States- Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand have started the distribution of fortified rice under pilot scheme.



Storage of Fortified Rice

- 2.72 This Department in association with Ministry of Women & Child Development and Department of School Education & Literacy has planned to distribute Fortified Rice under ICDS/ Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman-PM POSHAN [erstwhile Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)] across the country during the year in an effort to scale up the distribution of fortified rice in the country to help in fighting deficiency of micronutrients like Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamin B-12. FCI has procured nearly 19.19 LMT (as on 1.1.2022) of Fortified rice so far all over the country to distribute under ICDS/PM POSHAN in the States/UTs.

LAUNCH OF RICE FORTIFICATION DASHBOARD

- 2.73 Hon'ble Minister of CA,F&PD Sh. Piyush Goyal launched the Rice Fortification Dashboard on 21.12.2021 at Vigyan Bhawan in presence of Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD and other States/UTs' Ministers and officials. The purpose of the dashboard is for better dissemination of information and monitoring of the rice fortification program in the country. Various data points are collected in the Dashboard from the States/UTs, FCI, FSSAI, line ministry/ department and other stakeholders so as to

facilitate a balanced and healthy evolution of the rice fortification ecosystem in the country. Outcome monitoring system is being developed by DMEO (Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office) of NITI Ayog and will be in place soon



Hon'ble Minister for CA, F&PD Sh. Piyush Goyal launched the Rice Fortification Dashboard on 21.12.2021 at Vigyan Bhawan in presence of Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD and other States/UTs' Ministers and officials

BUDGETARY POSITION

- 2.74 In view of the 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic, distribution of free of cost food grains under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and Aatm Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) in addition to regular Food Subsidy requirements under NFSA was insured by fully utilising RE 2020-21 provision of ₹ 4,48,648.72 crore. It is also an achievement that during this period complete balance outstanding NSSF Loan of ₹ 3,39,236 crore was also paid which resulted in substantive reduction in interest cost/ economic cost of food grains. Total Expenditure during FY 2020-21 was ₹ 5,65,433.19 crore.
- 2.75 Further, as on 31.12.2021, DFPD had spent an amount of ₹ 1,96,100.17 crore against BE of ₹ 3,03,974.30 which is 64.51% of BE 2021-22.



3 Chapter



FOOD MANAGEMENT

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

- 3.1 Procurement operation are seasonal- Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) starts from 01st October and lasts upto next 30th September of a year. Paddy/Rice and Coarse grain like jowar, bajra, ragi & maize are procured during the KMS. The Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) starts from 1st April and lasts upto next 31st March of a year. Mostly, wheat and sometimes barley is procured during RMS.
- 3.2 Before the start of every marketing season, the Department convenes a meeting of State Food Secretaries to make advance arrangements for procurement of foodgrains/coarse grains. In this meeting, issues like procurement centres to be opened by the FCI/State Government Agencies (SGAs), arrangement of storage space, evacuation plan for foodgrains and arrangement of packaging material are

discussed in detail. Based on the estimates given by the State Food Secretaries, the targets of total procurement for the Central Pool are worked out in the meeting.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

- 3.3 Foodgrains are procured at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the Government of India. For KMS 2020-21, the MSP for Common and Grade 'A' paddy was fixed at ₹1868/- and ₹1888/- per quintal respectively. For KMS 2021-22, the MSP for Common and Grade 'A' paddy has been fixed at ₹1940/- and ₹1960/- per quintal respectively. The MSP of wheat was fixed at ₹1925/- per quintal for the RMS 2020-21, and for RMS 2021-22, it has been fixed at ₹1975/- per quintal. The comparative MSP of wheat, paddy and coarse grains as announced by the Ministry of Agriculture for crop year 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given below:-

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Paddy-Common	1550	1750	1815	1868	1940
Paddy-Grade 'A'	1590	1770	1835	1888	1960
Jowar-Hybrid	1700	2430	2550	2620	2738
Jowar-Maldandi	1725	2450	2570	2640	2758
Bajra	1425	1950	2000	2150	2250
Maize	1425	1700	1760	1850	1870
Ragi	1900	2987	3150	3295	3377
Wheat	1625	1725	1840	1925	1975
Barley	1410	1440	1525	1525	1600

PROCUREMENT OF COARSEGRAINS

3.4 Revised Guidelines for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains: To obviate difficulties being faced by some States in procurement/distribution of coarse grains and to increase procurement of coarse grain under Central Pool, the guidelines dated 21.3.2021/26.12.2014 for procurement, allocation, distribution and disposal of coarse grains were revised. Revised guidelines dated 7.12.2021 have been issued. The highlights of these revised guidelines are as follows:

- i. Distribution period of Jowar and Ragi has been increased to 6 & 7 months respectively from the earlier period of 3 months. This would increase procurement and consumption of these commodities as the State would have more time to distribute these commodities in Targeted Public Distribution System/ Other Welfare Scheme.
- ii. Provision of inter-state transportation of surplus coarse grains through FCI is incorporated to cater for advance demand placed by consuming state before the start of procurement.
- iii. New guidelines would increase procurement/consumption of coarse grains through Public Distribution System (PDS). As these crops are normally grown on marginal and un-irrigated land, therefore, enhanced cropping of these would encourage sustainable agriculture and crop diversification. With the increased procurement, number of farmers benefiting from the procurement of

these crops, would also increase.

- iv. Marginal and poor farmers who are also PDS beneficiaries will gain due to procurement and then distribution of millets at ₹1 per kg. Region specific coarse grains can be distributed for local consumption saving transportation cost of wheat/ rice.
- v. Coarse grains are highly nutritive, non-acid-forming, gluten free and having dietary properties. Besides, to strengthen our fight against malnutrition in children and adolescents, consumption of coarse grains would help to foster immunity and health.

3.5 During KMS 2020-21(Rabi) and KMS 2021-22, this Department approved the procurement plan of various State Governments for procurement of coarse grains as per earlier guidelines dated-21.03.2014/26.12.2014 and extant guidelines dated-07.12.2021. Details of procurement plans approved in KMS 2021-22/KMS 2020-21(rabi) are as under:

KMS 2021-22

(as on 31.12.2021) (in MT)

S. No.	State	Commodity	Approved Quantity
1.	Haryana	Bajra	150000*
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Maize	50000
3.	Gujarat	Bajra Maize	20000 10000
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Jowar+ Bajra	179000
5.	Odisha	Ragi	25000

6.	Maharashtra	Jowar	75337
		Bajra	37930
		Maize	153526
		Ragi	1500
7.	Karnataka	Jowar	110000
		Ragi	210000
Total			1022293

KMS 2020-21(Rabi)**(as on 31.12.2021) (in MT)**

S. No.	State	Commodity	Approved Quantity
1.	Maharashtra	Jowar	30000
		Maize	140548.12
Total			170548.12

FOODGRAIN PACKAGING MATERIALS

- 3.6 RMS 2021-22/ KMS 2020-21 (rabi crop) : Due to limited capacity of Jute mills vis a vis requirement of jute bales, State Procuring Agencies of 9 States and FCI were granted permission to procure good quality used gunnybags for packaging of wheat and paddy & rice in RMS 2021-22/ KMS 2020-21 (rabi crop) so that there was no disruption in procurement operations. Further dilution for use of 9.09 lakh HDPE/pp bales was also obtained from M/o Textiles to mitigate shortage of new jute bags. Similarly in KMS 2021-22 also, 5 State Procuring Agencies have been granted permission to procure good quality used gunny bags from GeM for packaging of paddy & rice so that there is no disruption in procurement operations.
- 3.7 As per Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packaging commodities) Act, wheat and rice needs to be compulsorily packed in bags made of Jute. The steady increase in volume of food grain procured over recent years without corresponding increase

in production capacity of Jute mills has led to shortage of jute bags to undertake procurement. In order to address this issue, a new product made by blending Jute with HDPE/PP is under trials in FCI depots from 01.04.2021. This type of bags contains minimum 75% Jute, which satisfies the requirement under the Act. The study is being conducted by IGMRI, Hapur in 14 FCI depots spread over 12 States and have submitted an interim report. BIS has already initiated the process to create a standard for this product so that it can be introduced in the procurement system immediately, based on the outcome of ongoing study. This Smart Jute Bag is expected to be lighter in weight but stronger in Strength. It will enhance availability of Jute Bag substantially within the overall production of Jute and this will protect jute industry by reducing requirement of seeking dilution in process of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packaging commodities) Act.

**Smart Jute Bag**

SCHEME OF DECENTRALISED PROCUREMENT (DCP) OF FOODGRAINS

- 3.8 The scheme of Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains was introduced by the Central Government in 1997 - 98 with a view to effecting savings in food subsidy, enhancing the efficiency of procurement and public distribution and encouraging local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers.
- 3.9 Under the DCP scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat on behalf of Government of India. Purchase centres are opened by the State Governments and their agencies as per their requirements. The State governments procure, store and distribute foodgrains under NFSA and OWS. In the event of the total quantity of wheat and rice thus procured falling short of the total allocation made by the Central Government for meeting the requirement of NFSA and other schemes, the Central Government, through FCI, meets the deficit out of the Central Pool stocks.
- 3.10 The Central Government undertakes to meet the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the procurement operations as per approved costing based on certain fixed principles. The Central Government also monitors the quality of foodgrains procured under the scheme and reviews the arrangements made to ensure that the procurement operations are carried on smoothly.
- 3.11 The State Governments/UTs, which are undertaking procurement operations under DCP Scheme, are as under:

Sl. No.	State/UT	DCP adopted for
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rice
2.	Bihar	Rice/Wheat
3.	Chhattisgarh	Rice/Wheat
4.	Gujarat	Rice/Wheat
5.	Jharkhand	Rice
6.	Karnataka	Rice
7.	Kerala	Rice
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice/Wheat
9.	Odisha	Rice
10.	Rajasthan	Wheat
11.	Tamil Nadu	Rice
12.	Uttarakhand	Rice/Wheat
13.	West Bengal	Rice/Wheat
14.	Tripura	Rice
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice
16.	Telangana	Rice
17.	Maharashtra	Rice/Wheat
18.	Punjab*	Wheat

Note:

- ***Punjab** was DCP State for Wheat from RMS 2014-15, but on request of State Govt, FCI is participating in procurement operations.
- **Uttar Pradesh** was DCP for KMS 1999- 2000 to KMS 2009-10 and RMS 1999-2000 to RMS 2010-11. Procurement of wheat & rice is under Non-DCP mode.
- **Rajasthan** was DCP for wheat in RMS 2013-14 to 2015-16 (for 1 district) and 2016-17 (for 9 districts). From RMS 2017-18 onwards wheat is procured under Non-DCP mode.
- **Jharkhand** was DCP for KMS 2016-17 (only for 1 district) 2017-18 (only for 5 District), 2018-19 (only for 6 District). They have adopted Non-DCP in KMS 2019-20.

PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT

3.12 The State-wise procurement of wheat during the last 4 years and current year (**marketing season wise**) is given below:

(in lakh MT)

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Haryana	74.32	87.84	93.20	74.00	84.93
Madhya Pradesh	67.25	73.13	67.25	129.42	128.16
Punjab	117.06	126.92	129.12	127.14	132.22
Rajasthan	12.45	15.32	14.11	22.25	23.40
Uttar Pradesh	36.99	52.94	37.00	35.77	56.41
Others	0.17	1.8	0.64	1.34	8.32
All India	308.24	357.95	341.32	389.92	433.44

3.13 The breakup of procurement of wheat by FCI and State Agencies in RMS 2021-22 is given below:

SL No	STATES/ UTs	Procurement(in lakh MT)		
		FCI	State Agency	Total
1	Punjab	12.21	120.01	132.22
2	Haryana	6.94	77.99	84.93
3	Uttar Pradesh	1.39	55.02	56.41
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	128.16	128.16
5	Bihar	0.00	4.56	4.56
6	Rajasthan	16.57	6.83	22.25
7	Uttrakhand	0.00	1.44	0.38
8	Chandigarh	0.17	0.00	0.11
9	Delhi	0.06	0.00	0.06
10	Gujarat	0.00	1.71	1.71
11	Maharashtra	0.00	0.01	0.01
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0.24	0.00	0.24
13	Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.00	0.13
TOTAL		37.71	395.73	433.44

PROCUREMENT OF RICE

3.14 For having a comparative idea, the State-

wise procurement of rice during the last 4 years and current year (**marketing season wise**) is given below:

(in lakh MT)

STATE/ UTs	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	40.00	48.06	55.33	56.66	6.93
Telangana	36.18	51.90	74.54	94.53	41.71
Assam	0.35	1.02	2.11	1.42	0.00
Bihar	7.93	9.49	13.41	23.84	6.87
Chandigarh	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.18
Chhattisgarh	32.55	39.71	52.24	46.73	35.63
Gujarat	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.74	0.62
Haryana	39.92	39.42	43.07	37.89	37.06
Jammu & Kashmir	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.26	0.27
Jharkhand	1.43	1.52	2.55	4.28	0.21
Karnataka	0.00	0.59	0.41	1.38	0.00
Kerala	3.29	4.65	4.83	5.20	1.24
Madhya Pradesh	10.96	13.95	17.40	24.97	15.02
Maharashtra	1.79	5.80	11.67	12.72	3.24
Odisha	32.87	44.48	47.98	52.58	8.55
Punjab	118.33	113.34	108.76	135.89	125.19
Tripura	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.17	0.01
Tamil Nadu	10.11	12.94	22.04	30.53	4.64
Uttar Pradesh	28.75	32.33	37.90	44.79	27.98
Uttarakhand	0.38	4.62	6.82	7.18	7.75
West Bengal	16.73	19.79	18.38	18.90	2.69
Others	0.14	0.20	0.29	0.00	0.24
All India Total	381.85	443.99	519.97	600.84	326.03

*KMS 2021-22 is under progress. Data reported as on 31.12.2021.

3.15 The break-up of procurement of rice by FCI and State Agencies in previous 4 years and

current year (**marketing season wise**) is given below:

(in lakh MT)

KMS	Procurement		
	FCI	State Agencies	Total
2017-18	6.77	374.15	381.85
2018-19	4.51	439.48	443.99
2019-20	5.04	514.93	519.97
2020-21	5.80	595.04	600.84
2021-22*	2.59	323.44	326.03

*KMS 2020-21 is under progress. Data reported as on 31.12.2021.

includes the procurement done by private players of KMS 2017-18.

IMPROVEMENT OF PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN EASTERN STATES

- 3.16 Conscious and persistent efforts are being made towards helping the States especially in the Eastern and North Eastern part of the Country to extend the benefit of MSP to the farmers. Paddy is the main crop in the Eastern States.
- 3.17 The procurement of Rice in Eastern States during the last three years and current year is as detailed below:

(in LMT)

S. No.	States	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
1.	Assam	1.03	2.11	1.42	0.00
2.	Bihar	9.49	13.41	23.84	6.87
3.	Jharkhand	1.55	2.58	4.27	0.21
4.	Uttar Pradesh	32.33	37.90	44.78	28.40
5.	West Bengal	27.27	33.56	31.28	9.71
6.	Tripura	0.18	0.14	0.17	0.01
Total		71.85	89.70	105.76	45.20

* Under progress. Data as on 31.12.2021

PROCUREMENT OF RICE UNDER LEVY SYSTEM

- 3.18 In previous years, rice also used to be procured under levy system from the rice millers/dealers at prices announced separately for each State. Levy on rice is imposed by the State Governments in exercise of powers conferred on them by the Central Government under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. As direct purchase of paddy from the Farmers through the purchase centres opened by the Government Agencies is more beneficial to the farmers and also looking at the sufficiency of rice stocks under Central Pool and problems/likelihood of malpractices associated with

the levy system, the Government of India had decided to limit the procurement through levy to the maximum extent of 25% only w.e.f. 1st October, 2014 i.e. in KMS 2014-15. The levy has been limited to 'zero' w.e.f. 1st October, 2015 i.e. in KMS 2015-16.

PROCUREMENT OF PULSES BY FCI

- 3.19 HLC recommended that Government of India needs to revisit its MSP policy. Currently, MSPs are announced for 23 commodities, but effectively price support operates primarily in wheat and rice and that too in selected states. This Department agreed for procurement of pulses and oilseeds through FCI on the pattern of

NAFED under the Price Support Scheme of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW). With the approval of CCEA, the DAC&FW has, vide orders dated 23.06.2015, decided that FCI should be included as an Additional Central Nodal Agency for procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds.

3.20 Accordingly, the Department of Food & Public Distribution has issued orders allowing FCI to be the Additional Central Nodal Agency for procurement of pulses and oilseeds and has further required FCI to make arrangements for procurement of such commodities at MSP with the support of the State Government Agencies having experience and expertise of procurement of such commodities.

3.21 The pattern of arrangements for Price Support Operations are going to be similar to the modus operandi adopted by NAFED for procurement of pulses and oilseeds and the required credit etc. should be mobilized under the guarantee provided to FCI separately by the DAC&FW for that purpose. The losses incurred with regard to the MSP operations of pulses and oilseeds will be required to be directly compensated to FCI by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation on the pattern of NAFED.

POLICY ON FOODGRAINS STOCKING NORMS

3.22 The main objectives of the Buffer Stocking norms are: -

- i. To meet the prescribed Minimum foodgrain stocking norms for food security,
- ii. For monthly releases of foodgrains for supply through the TPDS/Other Welfare Schemes,

- iii. To meet emergency situations arising out of unexpected crop failure, natural disasters etc., and
- iv. For market intervention to augment supply so as to help moderate the open market prices.

FOODGRAINS STOCKING NORMS FOR THE CENTRAL POOL (BUFFER NORMS)

3.23 The existing foodgrain stocking Norms for the Central Pool from January, 2015 are as under-

(in million MT)

As on	Operational stocks		Strategic Reserve		Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1 st April	11.58	4.46	2.00	3.00	21.04
1 st July	11.54	24.58	2.00	3.00	41.12
1 st Oct	8.25	17.52	2.00	3.00	30.77
1 st Jan	5.61	10.80	2.00	3.00	21.41

STOCK POSITION IN CENTRAL POOL

3.24 The stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool as on 1st January-2022 was 555.67 Lakh MT, which comprised of 330.12 Lakh MT of wheat, 223.75 Lakh MT of rice and 1.80 Lakh MT of Nutri-cereals (coarse grains). The total stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool including Nutri-cereals as on 1st January during the last three years is as follows:

(in Lakh MT)

Year	Stock
1 st Jan, 2019	456.13
1 st Jan, 2020	568.35
1 st Jan, 2021	532.79
1 st Jan, 2022	555.67

3.25 Quarterly stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool vis-à-vis foodgrain stock norms is at **Annexure-IV**. State-wise position of stocks of rice and wheat in the Central Pool as on **1.01.2022** is at **Annexure-V**.

OPEN MARKET SALE SCHEME (DOMESTIC)(OMSS(D))

3.26 In addition to maintaining buffer stocks and for making a provision for meeting the requirement of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), the Food Corporation of India (FCI) on the instructions from the Government sells excess stocks out of Central Pool through Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] in the open market from time to time at predetermined prices to achieve following

objectives:-

- i. To offload the excess stocks
- ii. To reduce the carrying cost of foodgrains
- iii. To enhance the supply of foodgrains during the lean season and deficit regions.
- iv. To moderate the open market prices.

3.27 A target of 75 Lakh MT of wheat has been set for sale by FCI including retail sale out of Central Pool in the open market under OMSS (D) during 2021-22; however, this may be reviewed by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), if offtake is more. Under OMSS(D) Policy for the year 2021-22, reserve price of wheat has been fixed as under:

1	Wheat URS of RMS 2019-20	₹1800/- per qtl. (Pan India)
2	Wheat URS of RMS 2020-21	₹ 2000/- per qtl. (Pan India)
3	Wheat FAQ all crop years except of RMS 2021-22	₹ 2100/- per qtl. (Pan India)
4	Wheat FAQ of RMS 2021-22	₹ 2150/- per qtl. (Pan India)

3.28 The above Reserve price for all categories of wheat has been kept uniform throughout the country without adding any further freight in order to scale up the sales and also to facilitate buyers to lift stocks from any place at ease without their dependence on the railways to move their stocks to their desired location.

3.29 Sale of wheat under OMSS(D) may be undertaken throughout the year in the non-procuring states upto 31st March, 2022 or till further orders, whichever is later. Sale of wheat under OMSS(D) in the procuring states may be undertaken throughout the year upto 31st March, 2022 or till further orders, whichever is later except during the procurement period.

3.30 In case of sale/movement of wheat through rake, bidders who intend to purchase large quantity in a single e-auction will be allowed to participate. A bidder will have to bid for minimum 05 rakes (one rake = 2650 MT) and there will be no upper restriction on number of rakes that a bidder may bid.

3.31 A target of 50 Lakh MT of rice has also been set for sale by FCI out of Central Pool in the open market under OMSS (D) during 2021-22; however, this may be reviewed by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), if offtake is more. The uniform reserve price for sale of rice under OMSS (D) has been kept ₹ 2000/- per quintal for State

and Central govts schemes/ programmes and for pvt. parties also participating in the ethanol production under biofuel policy. Reserve price has been kept at ₹2,200/ quintal for other Private Parties except for those who participate in OMC tenders for production of ethanol for whom reserve price is ₹ 2,000/quintal.

3.32 Sale of rice may be undertaken throughout the year in the non-procuring states upto 31st March, 2022 or till further orders, whichever is later. Sale of rice under OMSS(D) in the procuring states may be undertaken throughout the year upto 31st March, 2022 or till further orders, whichever is later, but only during non procuring period of paddy/rice, subject to OMSS(D) 2021-22 policy conditions.

3.33 The quantities of wheat and rice sold under the OMSS (D) during the last 4 years and FY 2021-22 are as under:

(in lakh MT)

Year	Wheat	Rice
2017-18	14.22	4.90
2018-19	81.84	8.46
2019-20	36.36	16.12
2020-21	25.32	24.99
2021-22*	63.52	7.91

* upto 5th weekly e-auction of December, 2021.

3.34 In view of resurgence of COVID-19 situation and to ease process of sale for the State govts/UTs, FCI will give option to State Govts/UTs to lift stocks with or without e-auction at reserve price. The mode of sale

of wheat and rice through e-auction is same as undertaken during 2020-21.

3.35 Under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) (OMSS(D)) 2020-21 policy, a special dispensation for supply of foodgrains to all the charitable/ non-governmental organizations etc. Engaged in relief/running community kitchens for migrant labours/ vulnerable groups due to the present lock down condition, was introduced w.e.f 8.4.2020. Under this scheme wheat at the uniform rate of ₹ 21 per kilogram and rice at the uniform rate of ₹22 per kilogram are issued to charitable institutions/NGO. There is no upper limit of allocation of foodgrains to each such organization from any FCI depot.

3.36 In view of resurgence of COVID pandemic, the said scheme/special dispensation has been extended till 31st March, 2022 or till further order, whichever is later, at the same rate, terms and conditions vide this Department letter dated 30.04.2021.

3.37 In the current year, 34 organizations have lifted 847 MT of rice and 06 organizations have lifted 10 MT of wheat, as on 28.12.2021.

ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER TPDS

3.38 During the year 2021-22, Government of India has allocated 1052.75 lakh MT of foodgrains to States/UTs/Welfare Institutions, etc. as per break up given below.

(in lakh MT)

ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS FOR 2021-22					
	Name of Scheme	Rice	Wheat	Nutri-cereals	Total
A	TPDS (NFSA ALLOCATION)				
	Antyoday Anna Yojana (AAY)	60.41	39.25	0.00	99.67
	Priority Household (PHH)	221.16	195.12	6.31	422.59
	TPDS(Tide Over)	18.79	7.61	0.00	26.40
	PM Poshan (MDM)	24.02	5.48	0.00	29.50
	WBNP (ICDS)	10.60	11.30	0.02	21.92
	Total	334.98	258.77	6.33	600.09
B	OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES				
	Hostels and Welfare institutions	2.32	0.43	0.00	2.75
	Scheme for adolescent Girls(SAG)	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04
	Annapurna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	2.33	0.45	0.00	2.79
C	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION(Festival, calamity, addl.TPDS etc.)				
	Natural Calamity etc (MSP Rates)	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
	festival/Additional Requirement etc(Economic Cost)	0.47	0.77	0.00	1.24
	PMGKAY allocation (from May-Nov,21)	235.54	201.83	0.00	437.37
	COVID Alloc. (Non NFSA, Eco)	9.70	1.52	0.00	11.22
	Total	245.73	204.14	0.00	449.87
A+ B+ C	Grand total	583.06	463.38	6.33	1052.75

OFF-TAKE OF FOODGRAINS

3.39 During the Financial Year 2021-22 the offtake of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and various other schemes including OWS, OMSS/ Export etc. are as under:-

- (i) The offtake of foodgrains (wheat and rice) against the allocation up to December, 2021 from the

Central Pool under NFSA/ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including MDM & WBNP (a component of ICDS) during the period has been 388.85 lakh tons. In addition there has been offtake of 0.71 lakh tons under allocation made to States/UTs at economic cost/ MSP rate. Special offtake against allocation made under PMGKAY/

Migrant laborer (free) and COVID allocation (OMSS Rate) is 320.85 lakh tons.

of 60.36 lakh tons under Other schemes including Open/Tender Sale/Relief/WFP/Defence etc.

- (ii) The offtake under Other Welfare Schemes has been 1.322 lakh tons. In addition there has been offtake 3.40 During the financial year 2021-22, the total offtake of foodgrains from the Central Pool is as under:-

SCHEME WISE OFFTAKE OF FOODGRAINS DURING 2021-22 (up to December, 2021)

(in lakh MT)				
Sl.	Name of Scheme	Rice	Wheat	Total
[1] NFSA				
	TPDS	188.44	154.20	342.65
	WBNP	5.46	6.26	11.72
	MDM	13.40	4.05	17.45
	TPDS(Tide Over)	12.08	4.96	17.04
	Total	219.38	169.47	388.85
[2] OWS				
	Hostels and Welfare institutions	1.17	0.08	1.25
	Scheme for adolescent Girls(SAG)	0.007	0.015	0.022
	Annapurna*	0.05	0.00	0.05
	Total	1.227	0.095	1.322
Grand Total (NFSA + OWS)		220.607	169.565	390.172
[3] NATURAL CALAMITY/ DROUGHT/ FESTIVAL/ETC				
	Natural Calamity etc (MSP Rates)	0.0036	0.009	0.0126
	festival/Additional Requirement etc(Economic Cost)	0.27	0.43	0.70
	PMGKAY allocation	159.68	148.30	307.98
	COVID Allo. (Non NFSA, OMSS)	11.15	1.72	12.87
	Total	171.103	150.459	321.562
[4] DEFENCE ALLOCATION				
	Defence allocation & Jail	0.80	0.017	0.817

[5] OPEN TENDER SALE [OMSS]				
OMSS		9.99	49.55	59.54
Grand total (All Scheme)		402.50	369.591	772.091

*offtake upto December, 2021

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES (OWS)

PM POSHAN SCHEME (ERSTWHILE MID DAY MEAL SCHEME)

3.41 The PM POSHAN SCHEME (erstwhile Mid Day Meal Scheme) is implemented by the Ministry of Education. However foodgrains for the scheme are allotted by the Department of Food & Public Distribution at NFSA rates (from 1st April, 2016) to the Ministry of Education. The Scheme covers students of Primary & Upper Primary

Classes in the Government Schools/Schools aided by Government and the Schools run by local bodies. Food grains are supplied free of cost @ 100 grams for primary stage and 150 grams for upper primary stage per child per school day where cooked/processed hot meal is being served or 3 kg per student per month where foodgrains are distributed in raw form.

3.42 Annual allocation/offtake of foodgrains under the scheme during the last three years & current year is as under:-

(in lakh MT)

Year	ALLOCATION			OFFTAKE		
	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL
2018-19	21.48	4.06	25.54	17.27	3.92	21.19
2019-20	21.17	4.20	25.37	16.87	3.96	20.83
2020-21	26.42	6.33	32.75	23.02	5.45	28.47
2021-22*	24.02	5.48	29.50	13.40	4.05	17.45

*(upto December, 2021)

WHEAT BASED NUTRITION PROGRAMME (WBNP)

3.43 This Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women & Child Development. However foodgrains for the scheme are allotted by the Department of Food & Public Distribution at NFSA rates (from 1st April, 2016) to the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The food grains allotted under this Scheme

are utilized by the States/UTs under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme for providing nutritious/energy food to children in the age group of 6 months-6 years and expectant/lactating women.

3.44 Annual allocation/offtake of foodgrains under the scheme during the last three years & current year is as under:-

(in lakh MT)

Year	ALLOCATION			OFFTAKE		
	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL
2018-19	9.63	10.27	19.90	5.03	7.36	12.38
2019-20	10.60	11.30	21.90	4.82	7.23	12.05
2020-21	10.60	11.40	22.00	6.13	7.55	13.68
2021-22*	10.60	11.32	21.92	5.46	6.26	11.72

* offtake upto December,2021 allocation of wheat includes coarse grains figure also, if applicable

ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS TO WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND HOSTELS SCHEME

3.45 The Department of Food & Public Distribution administers the Welfare Institutions and Hostels Scheme and this Scheme was introduced on 1st September, 2017 by clubbing two schemes namely Welfare Institutions Scheme and SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme into a single scheme. Under the scheme, foodgrains are allocated to States/UTs at BPL rates to meet the requirement of Government owned and

aided/sponsored welfare institutions such as beggar homes, nariniketans and other similar welfare institutions and of all the students of the Government owned and aided/sponsored hostels having 2/3rd residents belonging to SC/ST/OBC category. The scale of issue of wheat and rice is as per the requirements of the residents, subject to a maximum of 15 kg per resident per month.

3.46 Annual allocation/offtake of foodgrains under the scheme during the last three years & current year is as under:-

(in lakh MT)

Year	ALLOCATION			OFFTAKE		
	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL
2018-19	5.16	0.86	6.02	5.42	0.59	6.01
2019-20	4.16	0.69	4.86	3.45	0.56	4.01
2020-21	2.07	0.63	2.70	1.06	0.34	1.40
2021-22*	2.32	0.43	2.75	1.17	0.08	1.25

* offtake upto December, 2021

ANNAPURNA SCHEME

3.47 The Ministry of Rural Development launched the Annapurna Scheme in 2000-2001. Department of Food and Public Distribution allocates foodgrains as per the requirement projected by M/o Rural Development. 10 Kgs of food grains (wheat

or rice) is given per month per beneficiary free of cost under the scheme. The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who remained uncovered under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). The Central Issue Price for the scheme is at BPL rates.

3.48 Annual allocation/offtake of foodgrains under the scheme during the last three years & current year is as under:-

(in lakh MT)

Year	ALLOCATION			OFFTAKE		
	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL
2018-19	0.52	0.21	0.73	0.25	0.04	0.29
2019-20	0.17	0.09	0.26	0.07	0.02	0.09
2020-21	0.03439	0.00	0.03439	0.03	0.00	0.03
2021-22*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05

* offtake upto December, 2021

SCHEME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

3.49 The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the scheme at the central level and State/UT Governments implement the scheme. However foodgrains for the scheme are allotted by the Department of Food & Public Distribution at BPL rates to the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The SAG (earlier known as SABLA) was launched on 19.11.2010 by merging two schemes namely Nutrition Programme and

Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) in to a single scheme. Each out of school adolescent girl in the age group of 11-14 years registered under the scheme will be provided supplementary nutrition similar to that of pregnant women and lactating mothers under ICDS containing 600 calories, 18-20 grams of protein and micronutrients for 300 days in a year.

3.50 Annual allocation/offtake of foodgrains under the scheme during the last three years & current year is as under:-

(in lakh MT)

Year	ALLOCATION			OFFTAKE		
	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL	RICE	WHEAT	TOTAL
2018-19	0.38	0.64	1.02	0.01	0.13	0.14
2019-20	0.20	0.25	0.45	0.04	0.10	0.14
2020-21	0.19	0.32	0.51	0.01	0.03	0.04
2021-22*	0.01266	0.02249	0.0351	0.007	0.015	0.022

* offtake upto December, 2021

REVISION OF IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT

3.51 The duty of wheat was increased from 30% to 40 % w.e.f. 26th April, 2019 in the public interest.

EXPORT OF FOODGRAINS FROM CENTRAL POOL STOCK

3.52 The under mentioned quantity of food grains issued to Ministry of External Affairs under Government of India Aid / donation to other countries as humanitarian food assistance:

S. No.	Year	Country	Quantity	Food item
1.	2020-21	Madagascar	1000 MT	Rice
2.	2020-21	Comoros	1000 MT	Rice
3.	2021-22	Timor Leste	1000 MT	Rice
4.	2021-22	Mozambique	500 MT	Rice

3.53 Further following quantities of foodgrains have also been approved for donation to foreign countries through MEA as humanitarian food aid. However, the supply of these foodgrains are under process.

S. No.	Year	Country	Quantity	Commodity
1	2021-22	Timor Leste	1000 MT	Rice
2	2021-22	Afghanistan	50000MT	Wheat
3	2021-22	Madagascar	1500 MT	Rice
4	2021-22	Sri Lanka	40000 MT	Rice

POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

3.54 Under the Post Harvest Management of Foodgrains, the following activities are being carried out in the Department of Food & Public Distribution -

A. Applied Research & Development and Training on Storage Management of foodgrains (Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute- IGMRI)

3.55 IGMRI and its field stations are carrying out applied Research & Development activities on various aspects of storage management of foodgrains. Storage technology developed elsewhere is also tested in Indian conditions. Besides, the quality of foodgrain is monitored by analyzing samples of foodgrains for physical parameters, pesticide residue and mycotoxin contamination.

3.56 IGMRI Hapur and its field stations are organizing Long Term and Short Term Training Courses (LTTC & STTC) on scientific storage and inspection of foodgrains for the officers of FCI, CWC, SWCs, State agencies, pest control operators and private candidates.

3.57 The performance of IGMRI, Hapur and its field stations under various activities during 2021-22 (upto December, 2021) is summarized below:

S.N.	Item /Activity	Achievements (upto December, 2021)
1.	Long term/Short term Training Courses (LTTCs)	01
2.	Short Term Training Courses (STTCs)	05
	1. Two weeks duration 2. One week duration	03
3.	Analysis of foodgrain samples for	
	(i) Physical quality parameters (No. of samples)	560
	(ii) Mycotoxin contamination (No. of samples)	245
	(iii) Pesticide residue (No. of samples)	252

3.58 The following major applied R&D activities have been undertaken by the IGMRI, Hapur during 2021-22:

1.	Testing of Insecticide treated bags, against stored grain insect pests in actual field conditions from Bhapra Bio solutions Pvt. Ltd
2.	Study on testing of "Smart Jute Bags" for packaging of foodgrains by Lohia Corp. in collaboration with FCI.
3.	Rice age testing and chemical changes with age viz. total carbohydrate content & protein content.
4.	To evaluate Bio-efficacy and surface persistence of Imidacloprid 21% + Beta Cyfluthrin 10.5% SC (w/w) Imidacloprid 243.6% + Beta-Cyfluthrin 121.8% SC (w/v) (Temprid® 365.4 SC)

B. Quality Standards for foodgrains (Central Grain Analysis Laboratory-CGAL)

3.59 The Central Grain Analysis Laboratory (CGAL) located in Krishi Bhawan at New Delhi assists the Department in monitoring the quality of foodgrain at the time of procurement, storage and distribution, so as to protect the interest of the farmers and also the consumers, besides, rendering technical opinion on quality aspects in respect of foodgrains (wheat and rice) that are imported and/or exported by the country on Central Pool account under contractual specifications.

3.60 The main function of CGAL is to, lay down quality standards for procurement of Kharif and Rabi foodgrains being procured for Central Pool stock keeping in view the interest of producers, consumers and the provisions under the Food Safety and Standards Act. In addition it also carries out classification of rice/paddy varieties for fixation of procurement and issue prices, assessment of the quality of foodgrains that are imported or exported under Central Pool account in relation to the contractual specifications and assessment of the quality of foodgrain samples brought by inspecting

officers of Quality Control Cell, New Delhi and other senior officers.

3.61 This lab has also been designated as referral lab in case of disputes in acceptance of Custom Milled Rice consignments between FCI and State agencies/rice millers. A number of 1280 foodgrain samples for physical parameters were analysed (upto December, 2021-22).



Visit of Shri. Partha S Das, Joint Secretary (Impex & IC) to CGAL on 16.09.2021.

C. Monitoring quality of foodgrains (Quality Control Cells-QCCs)

3.62 Eleven Quality Control Cells located at New Delhi, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Pune, Chennai, Guwahati and Patna are functioning under the direct control of the Department of Food & Public Distribution.

3.63 The main objective of these cells is to ensure the quality of foodgrains at the time of procurement, storage and distribution. Surprise checks are conducted of food storage depots/ fair price shops by the officers of these cells to ensure the quality of foodgrains. It is also ensured that the guidelines/instructions issued by Government about proper storage and maintenance of foodgrains are followed by the FCI, CWC, SWCs and State agencies. These cells attend to various complaints received from MPs, VIPs, State Governments, media and consumers about the quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution. Discrepancies/shortcomings noticed during inspection/investigations are communicated to the concerned authorities for taking remedial measures including action taken against the delinquents.

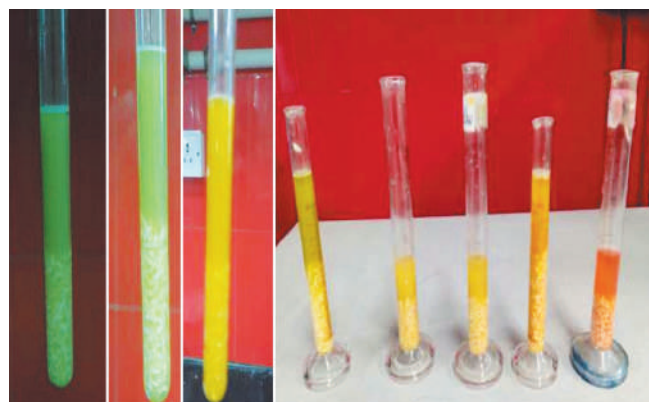
3.64 Performance of inspection activities carried out by Quality Control Cells during 2021-22 are as under:-

Item/Activity	Achievement (upto December, 2021-22)
Inspection of Food Storage Depots	199
Fair price Shops	57
Rice Mills	32

3.65 A series of webinar/ VCs have been

conducted regarding standardization of existing quality norms for procurement of foodgrains, enhancement of technological interventions in quality assessment of foodgrains meant for Central Pool Stocks and to revisit the existing process for relaxation and value cuts in order to delineate a transparent and process driven policy for the same.

3.66 In order to curb the tendency of rice millers to deliver old/recycled rice stock into central pool, FCI introduced a mixed indicator staining method to determine the age of rice. Rice stock being procured under central pool is subjected to this chemical testing w.e.f. 01.10.2021. Freshly milled rice on testing will indicate green/avocado green color whereas old/recycled stock shows orange/yellow-orange color and the same gets rejected. upto 31.01.22, a quantity of 8300 MTs have been identified as not freshly milled rice and rejected. Further, FCI has also approached C-DAC to develop an automated technology without any human intervention for identification of age of rice.



Color Coding for different age groups of rice

3.67 Similarly, to identify old wheat stocks in procurement system, a hackathon was organised by FCI for developing a rapid test method to determine age of wheat. It elicited participation from 12 institutions/

scientists and 4 solutions have been shortlisted. The shortlisted solutions are under scrutiny by an expert committee consisting of scientists from IARI and IIWBR along with FCI team. These measures are to ensure benefit to genuine farmers and prevent circulation of foodgrain by traders.

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

3.68 Movement of Foodgrains is as follows:

(i) Coordination with Railways:

Coordinating and monitoring the movement of foodgrains from surplus regions to deficit regions, taking into account the storage capacity, procurement, stocks, allocations and offtake of foodgrains, is one of the major functions of the Department. Movement division of the department closely monitors the movement and co-ordinates with FCI and Railways. An inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee with JS (P&FCI), Deptt. of F&PD, ED(T), FCI and ED (TTF), Railway Board as member, has been working since January, 2013 to actively take up the operational issue with Railways.

To increase the co-ordination between Railways and FCI, coordination committees at Zonal and Regional levels have also been formed. Due to the regular interactions between Railways and FCI, the compliance of loading plan of FCI has improved and issues related to penal charges by Railways, infrastructure development at Railway god sheds have been sorted out. The availability of rakes have improved through the mechanism of these Coordination Committees,

incurrence of demurrage charges has reduced and settlement of railway claims of FCI has been speeded up. Issue of arbitrary imposition and adjustment of punitive charges in Railways has been resolved.

(ii) New Modes of Transportation:

FCI has undertaken a pilot project of multi-modal transportation involving coastal shipping and road movement of rice from designated depots of Andhra Pradesh to designated depots in Kerala. The operations were started in March 2014. The movement is in containers, therefore, quality is well maintained and there are less chances of contamination or pilferage, as is in the case of transportation through railways and roads. The number of handlings is also less and transit loss is also prevented. The only limitation could be the availability of boiled rice at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, which is the port of origin for these operations.

(iii) Optimization of Movement of Foodgrains by FCI:

Railways has undertaken major infrastructural development in North-East with conversion of MG lines to BG. Due to which foodgrains are being inducted directly from Punjab/ Haryana to South Assam, Tripura, Manipur & Mizoram. As a result of Gauge conversion, the dependability on Long route Inter State Road Movement has reduced. Further, with improvement of paddy procurement in Eastern States & expansion of DCP operations, some

States are self-sufficient and some are surplus in rice requirement. This means more movement of rice by rail from Chhattisgarh & Odisha for Southern and Eastern India, effecting savings in transportation.

FOOD SUBSIDY

3.69 States are allocated foodgrains at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and other Welfare Schemes. The Food Corporation of India is responsible for undertaking the purchase, storage, movement transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs. The difference between

Economic Cost and Central Issue Prices (CIP) at which foodgrains are issued to States are reimbursed as subsidy. In case of States, which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is directly released to States by Government of India for quantity grains procured and distributed by them under NFSA and other Welfare Schemes. Release of food subsidy is a continuous process and is released to FCI & DCP State depending on the subsidy claim, amount, amount of food subsidy found admissible, and the monthly/quarterly availability of budget. The details of food subsidy released is as below:

(₹ in crore)

	FCI	DCP States	(Rs crores)
Year	Net subsidy released *	Subsidy released	Total subsidy released
2017-18	61981.69	38000.00	99981.69
2018-19	70098	31029.485	101127.485
2019-20	75000	44944.35**	119944.35
2020-21	4,62,789.00	66901.77	5,29,780.77
2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)	1,46,600.00	39,000.00	1,85,600.00

Allocation and the release of funds are as per the directions/ instructions of Ministry of Finance

Figures on the basis of FCI's Annual Plan 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021).

* Over & Above, amount of Rs 40,000 crores in FY 2017-18, Rs 70,000 crores in FY 2018-19 & Rs 44,164.02 crores in FY 2019-20 released for food subsidy has been adjusted for repayment of NSSF loan. For 2020-21, over and above, Rs 10,000 crores has been released from DCP head for repayment of NSSF loan which was utilized in FY 2019-20 i.e. Rs 11,436 crores of unutilized NSSF loan of FCI was used for release of food subsidy of DCP States in FY 2019-20.

** The RE, 2019-20 was ₹ 33508.35 crore. Total release includes Rs 11,436 crores released to DCP states from NSSF loan to FCI & equivalent amount has been released from DCP head in FY 2020-21.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

3.70 The Department also assists in the Disaster Management Operations/ Emergency Support Functions of the Government by maintaining a close liaison with the Disaster

Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs to meet the requirement of foodgrains in the various parts of the country, whenever, affected by any natural calamity or disaster.



4 Chapter



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Public Distribution System (PDS) was started in 1960s as a system to manage the scarcity of foodgrain supplies in the open market and as a system for distribution of foodgrains at affordable prices to the society. Since then it has come a long way from a “welfare-based” means to a “rights-based” food-security platform under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), a first of its kind attempt in the world to legislate ‘right to food’ for nearly 67% citizens and to deliver foodgrains to the targeted population at affordable prices of ₹ 3, 2, 1 per Kg of Rice, Wheat and Coarse-grains respectively, every month, and has become an important part of the Government’s policy for the management of food economy in the country. However, PDS is supplemental in nature and is not intended to make available the entire requirement of any of the commodities distributed under it to a household or a section of the society.
- 4.2 Until 1997, the Public Distribution System was universal in nature, however, the Government introduced “Targeted Public Distribution System” (TPDS) w.e.f June, 1997 to focus on poor. The coverage was linked to poverty estimates under two categories, namely, Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL). Later w.e.f. December 2000, Government introduced “Antyodaya Anna Yojana” (AAY) in order to make TPDS more focused and targeted to poor and the poorest of poor (Antyodaya). Detailed guidelines for identification and inclusion of AAY category households under TPDS were also issued to all State Governments/UT Administrations by the Department. Presently, about 2.5 Crore households are covered under AAY

across the country.

- 4.3 Presently, the TPDS in the country is operated as per the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in joint responsibilities of the Central and State/UT Governments, where, the Central Government does the procurement of foodgrains, store, allocate and transport up to the designated depots of FCI across the country, while, States/UTs do the identification of eligible households/beneficiaries under the Act, issue and manage ration cards / beneficiaries data, allocation and door-step delivery of foodgrains to all Fair Price Shops (FPSs), licensing, monitoring and supervision of FPS operations, distribution of foodgrains to all beneficiaries, etc.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT, 2013

- 4.4 The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) was enacted in the year 2013 and came into force w.e.f. 5th July, 2013. The Act provides for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.
- 4.5 The Act de-linked the coverage under TPDS from erstwhile ‘Poverty Estimates’, instead it linked the coverage to the ‘Population Estimates’ and inter-alia entitles up to 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. Thus, covering nearly two-third of the country’s population, as per Census 2011, to receive highly subsidized foodgrains under TPDS.
- 4.6 Eligible households/beneficiaries under NFSA comprise of Antyodaya Anna Yojana

(AAY) households and persons belonging to Priority Households (PHH) categories. AAY households, which constitute the poorest-of-the-poor, are entitled to receive 35 Kg of foodgrains per household per month whereas households covered under PHH category are entitled to receive 5 Kg of foodgrains per person per month at highly subsidised prices of ₹3/2/1 per Kg for Rice/Wheat/Coarse-grains.

4.7 The Act is implemented in all States/UTs, covering around 79.71 crore persons, against the total intended coverage of about 81.35 crore persons under the Act. In the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and some areas of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu, the Act is implemented in DBT (Cash Transfer) mode wherein cash equivalent to entitled subsidy is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of eligible households to enable them to purchase foodgrains from open market. Whereas, in rest of the States/UTs highly subsidized foodgrains under NFSA are being distributed to eligible households through TPDS every month.

4.8 The Act also contains provisions for nutritional support to pregnant women & lactating mothers and children upto fourteen years of age. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to meals, free of charge, during pregnancy and six months after the child birth as well as maternity benefit of not less than ₹ 6,000. Children up to 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals as per the prescribed nutritional standards. In case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals, the beneficiaries will receive food security allowance. For effective implementation and monitoring, the Act also provides for setting up of grievance redressal mechanism at the District and

State levels. Separate provisions have also been made for ensuring transparency and accountability.



A view of Fair Price Shop

4.9 TPDS is presently operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments, where the Central Government has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and allocation of foodgrains to all States/UTs. The operational responsibility of allocation of foodgrains within State/UT, identification of eligible families under NFSA, issuance of ration cards, distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shop (FPS) and licensing and monitoring of FPSs, etc. rests with the respective State/UT Governments. Under PDS, foodgrains, namely, Rice, Wheat and Coarse-grains are being distributed to eligible households. Some States/UTs also distribute additional

items of mass consumption through the PDS outlets such as sugar, pulses, edible oil, iodized salt, spices, etc.

- 4.10 The eligibility criteria for coverage under TPDS are such that vulnerable groups like beggars, female domestic workers, rag-pickers, sanitation workers etc. get covered. The Department has issued instructions to States/UTs from time to time to make special efforts to ensure the identification and inclusion of the extremely poor and needy households under NFSA. Ration card deletion during annual verification drives, deletion of duplicate ration cards under TPDS by many States/UTs under PDS reforms including computerization which provides scope for issuance of new ration cards to such left-out genuine beneficiaries. The Ministers in-charge of Food & Civil Supplies in all States/UTs were also requested by Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to personally review the matter and issue necessary directions to the concerned officers to work in a mission mode for ensuring all left-out and genuinely deserving people belonging to weaker sections are covered under NFSA from time to time.

LIFTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF RATION UPTO SIX MONTHS UNDER TPDS

- 4.11 The Department has permitted State/UT Governments for lifting and distribution of up to six months' ration (foodgrains) under TPDS in one-go, subject to the condition that there should be no compulsion on the beneficiaries to lift their entitlements to avoid undue financial burden/inconvenience to the beneficiaries and the existing system of lifting the quota every month and in instalments should be

permitted to continue for those who are not interested or cannot afford to lift the entire quantity.

- 4.12 Provision for advance lifting of foodgrains up to six months under Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) such as Mid-Day Meal (MDM), Wheat Based Nutrition Program, Scheme for Adolescent Girls, Annapurna Scheme and Allocation of Foodgrain under Welfare Institutions & Hostels Scheme are also available. In this regard, revised guidelines regarding validity period and advance lifting for lifting the foodgrains under these schemes are issued to all States/UTs vide circular dated 25.04.2019.

MEASURES TAKEN TO STRENGTHEN TPDS

- 4.13 To eliminate leakages and to ensure that all eligible households are continuously receiving their entitled quota of subsidised foodgrains under NFSA, through TPDS, following measure have been taken by this Department:

- (a) **Modernization of TPDS:** This has been taken up by the Department with a view to address the challenges of leakages and diversion of foodgrains, inclusion/exclusion errors, existence of fake and bogus ration cards/ghost beneficiaries, lack of transparency, weak grievance redressal system under TPDS, etc. Thus, with an objective to modernise, introduce technology driven transparency and best practices in TPDS operations the Department had implemented the scheme on '**End-to-End Computerization of TPDS Operations**' in collaboration with all the States/UTs under the XII Five Year Plan (2012-17), but the validity of the scheme was extended up to March, 2020. Following were the major

components of the scheme:

i. Digitization of ration cards/ beneficiaries data

– Completed in all States/UTs. Details of almost 23.5 Crore ration Cards covering nearly 80 Crore beneficiaries are available on transparency portals of States/UTs.

ii. Aadhaar seeding of ration cards

– Seeding of Aadhaar numbers is completed with more than 93.4% ration cards (at least one member), whereas nearly 90.9% beneficiaries are also Aadhaar seeded at the national level.

iii. Online allocation of foodgrains up to FPS level

– Implemented in all States/UTs except two Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry which have adopted Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT Cash transfers) scheme under NFSA.

iv. Computerisation of Supply Chain Management

– Implemented in 31 States/UTs, except two Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry under DBT Cash transfers, and the small islands UT of Lakshadweep, while it Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are expected to complete in the current year.

v. Grievance redressal facilities and transparency portals

– Online grievance redressal system and toll-free helplines/call centres (1967/1800-series) are available in all States/UTs.

vi. Automation of Fair Price Shops

– About 96% i.e. 5.13 Lakh of total 5.33 Lakh FPSs in the country are having operational electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices for transparent distribution of subsidised foodgrains.

(b) National portability of ration cards:

With an objective to sustain the computerised TPDS operations and to introduce new reforms, the Department is implementing another central sector scheme, namely 'Integrated Management of Public Distribution System' (IM-PDS) in all States/UTs w.e.f. April 2018. This scheme mainly aims to implement nation-wide portability of ration card holders/beneficiaries covered under NFSA through One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan, to empower them to lift their entitled foodgrains from any FPS of their choice in the country by using their same/existing ration card with biometric/Aadhaar authentication on a ePoS device. Beside this the scheme also includes setting up of central data repository of all ration cards data in the country, national de-duplication, data analytics, cross learning and sharing of best practices between States/UTs, etc. Recently, the validity of the IM-PDS scheme has been further extended up to **31st March 2023**.

- i. **One Nation One Ration Card** – Initially this facility as inter-State portability was started w.e.f. August 2019 in 4 States of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana and Gujarat & Maharashtra by the then Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and in January 2020 the facility of national portability of ration cards was seamlessly started in 12 States. Since then, the One Nation One Ration Card plan is seamlessly enabled in 35 States/UTs. The migratory beneficiaries/households in these States/UTs are now able to lift their entitled foodgrains from any FPS of their choice anywhere in these States/UTs using their existing/same ration cards. The facility also includes intra-State portability of ration cards.
- ii. Beside enabling the facility, the Department is also coordinating with other Ministries/Departments such as M/o Labour & Employment, M/o Information & Broadcasting, M/o Panchayati Raj, M/o Housing & Urban Affairs, M/o Railways (Indian Railways), M/o Electronics & IT (MeitY) etc. and their associated Government/multi-lateral agencies like MyGov, Prasar Bharti/ Doordarshan, Press

Information Bureau, Bureau of Communications, United Nations – World Food Programme, etc. to actively publicise and promote the facility and create wide-scale awareness among the beneficiaries. Department is also leveraging social media platforms such as Twitter and YouTube besides FM Radio/Community Radio Stations to create awareness of the initiative across the country in Hindi and 10 other regional languages.

- iii. Presently, the data of ONORC transactions recorded so far, shows that an average of about 2.5 Crore monthly portability transactions are taking place under ONORC in these 35 States/UTs on a monthly basis. Since inception in August 2019 upto January, 2022, a total of more than 56 Crore portability transactions (including inter-State, intra-state transactions) for the distribution of both NFSA and PM-GKAY foodgrains have been recorded in States/UTs under ONORC. During the COVID-19 period, i.e., from April 2020 to January, 2022, a total of about 49 Crore portability transactions have been recorded under ONORC (for the distribution of both NFSA and PM-GKAY foodgrains).

4.14 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Cash Transfers of food subsidy: To eliminate leakages, the Department has suggested two models to States/UTs under Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme i.e. Direct Cash Transfer and Automation of Fair Price Shops (FPSs). Cash Transfer of Food Subsidy Rules, 2015 have been notified in August, 2015. Direct Cash Transfer scheme has already been started in UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry from the month of September, 2015 and part of Dadra & Nagar Haveli from March, 2016.

4.15 Financial assistance given to States/UTs under the schemes:

(a) Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS) scheme is being implemented by the Department w.e.f. April 2018 in all States/UTs with an aim to sustain the technology-driven reforms in the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and to implement the One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan. A financial outlay of 127.3 Crore was approved for the implementation of this central sector scheme during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 and is fully funded by Government of India. Recently, the validity of the scheme has been further extended by one more year beyond the current validity date of 31st March, 2022 up to 31st March, 2023, without escalation in the total outlay of ₹ 127.3 Crore. So far, central assistance of ₹ 75.5 Crore have been released by the Department to 33 States/UTs, and NIC/NICSI under the scheme.

(b) Automaton of Fair Price Shops for ePoS-based distribution of foodgrains: involves the installation

of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at all FPSs by the respective States/UTs, for the issuance of subsidised foodgrains to all eligible beneficiaries and for biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries for transparent and rightful delivery of foodgrains/food subsidy. In this regard, the Department had issued implementation guidelines including technical specifications for ePoS device to all States/UTs in November 2014 and has approved an additional dealer margin of ₹ 17 per quintal towards the purchase, maintenance and operations of the ePoS devices, under the **'Food Security (Assistance to State Governments) Rules 2015**. The expenditure thus incurred is shared between Centre and State Governments on 50:50 and 75:25 basis for General and Special Category States/UTs respectively and accordingly central assistance under the said rules is released to States/UTs periodically.



Aadhaar based biometric authentication at Fair Price Shops

- (c) **Intra-State movement of foodgrains:** NFSA provides for Central assistance to States/UTs to meet the expenditure incurred on intra-State movement of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margins. For this purpose, an amount of 6482.54 crore has been released during 2020-21 and during the Financial Year 2021-22, 2895.50 crore (as on 20.01.2022) has also been released to State Governments.

4.16 Notification dated 8th February, 2017 under Aadhaar Act, 2016:

- (a) Department had issued a 'Notification' vide S.O. No. 317(E) dated 08.02.2017 (as amended from time to time) under Aadhaar Act, 2016 (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services Act, 2016), requires individual beneficiaries to get their Aadhaar number seeded with their respective ration cards, and shall authenticate themselves to receive subsidised foodgrains under NFSA; while it allows those who do not possess an Aadhaar to make an application for Aadhaar enrolment by giving their details to the UIDAI designated agency or as per the mechanism prescribed by the State/UT Governments. As per the latest amendment to the Notification, the Department has extended the timeline of notification up to 31st March, 2022 to allow States/UTs to complete the Aadhaar seeding with all ration cards.
- (b) Until then, the Notification provides that, till an Aadhaar number is assigned to such individuals, the food security entitlements under NFSA

shall be given to such individuals on production of a valid ration card and either Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip or a copy of his/her request made to the State/UT Government for Aadhaar Enrolment, along with any of the following 8 identification documents, namely: (i) Voter ID card issued by the Election Commission of India; or (ii) PAN Card issued by Income Tax Department; or (iii) valid Passport; or (iv) Driving License issued by Licensing authority under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or (v) Certificate of Identity having photo issued by the Gazetted officer or Tehsildar on an official letter head; or (vi) Address card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts; or (vii) Kisan Photo Passbook; or (viii) any other document as specified by the State Government or Union Territory Administration.

- (c) Clear instructions are issued to all States/UTs vide letters dated 24.10.2017 directing all States/UTs not to delete any person/household from the list of eligible households and not to deny subsidized foodgrains or cash transfer of food subsidy under NFSA, only on the ground of not possessing an Aadhaar number. Further, in case of failure of biometric authentication due to network/connectivity/linking issue or due to poor biometric of beneficiary or any technical reasons, the beneficiary shall be provided his/her quota of subsidized foodgrains or equivalent cash transfer of subsidy on the basis of physical production of Aadhaar Card/Letter with ration card, in lieu of biometric authentication. Department has been re-iterating the

above instructions to all States/UTs as and when required.

4.17 **Evaluation of schemes and capacity building:**

- (a) **Concurrent Evaluation of TPDS/NFSA:** PDS-Evaluation, Monitoring and Research, erstwhile a scheme component, is a project aimed to get the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)/National Food Security Act (NFSA) evaluation through independent reputed agencies (Monitoring Institutions, MI) from time to time. In order to strengthen the ongoing monitoring of NFSA implementation and to provide a more in-depth, incisive and comprehensive empirical evidence on regular basis, the Department of Food and Public Distribution engaged 13 Monitoring Institutions (MIs) for conducting concurrent evaluation exercise in allocated States/UTs as per agreed Terms of Reference. The concurrent evaluation is conducted on a half-yearly basis in 17 States/UTs and on annual basis in remaining 19 States/UTs. The study/evaluation exercise is on thematic basis and covers different themes, inter-alia, inclusion and exclusion errors, Awareness and education (IEC) on One Nation One Ration Card/ Portability, Supply chain and PDS reforms, Effectiveness of Grievance Redressal, Vigilance committee and social audit Ease of Access and Leakages/ diversion and others.

The MIs are in the process of submission of the first-year reports to this Department and the reports submitted

by MIs for undertaking evaluation exercise in allotted States/UTs have been shared with respective State/UT Governments for comments and Action Taken Report on the same.

- (b) **Training Programmes for TPDS/NFSA Functionaries:** With greater infusion of technology and structural reforms and process re-engineering undertaken by the States/UTs for efficient implementation of TPDS operations, it has become necessary to keep the States/UTs, districts and sub-district level functionaries and other officials associated with PDS abreast with the changes and latest happenings in the PDS operations across different parts of the country, so that they can be active and informed participants in the process of change. Besides, there are several new initiatives in the areas of data analysis, viability of FPSs, portability of ration cards, dashboarding of data/reports, social audits, oversight and monitoring mechanism under NFSA, etc. which need to be understood clearly and properly practiced as a routine

Further, this Department in collaboration with World Food Programme is developing e-learning platform/training module for imparting training to the PDS functionaries of States/UTs and thus would enhance their pool of knowledge in respect of contemporary developments in technology with respect to PDS.

4.18 **Formation of vigilance committees at all levels and institutionalization of social audits in TPDS:**

- (a) **Vigilance Committees:** Vigilance

Committees are in existence since the inception of rationing system to ensure transparency and proper functioning of TPDS. Further, NFSA provides that Vigilance Committees shall supervise the implementation of all schemes under the Act, inform the District Grievance Redressal Officer of any violation of the provisions of the Act as well as any malpractice or misappropriation of funds found by it. Every State Government is thus required to setup Vigilance Committees at the State, District, Block and FPS levels consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government giving due representation to the local authorities, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Women and Destitute Persons or Persons with Disability.

- i. The TPDS (Control) Order, 2015 stipulates that the meetings of the Committee shall be held at least once every quarter at all levels. The date and periodicity of the meeting would be notified by the State Governments.
- ii. Clause 11(4) of the TPDS (C) Order, 2015 requires the State Governments to set up Vigilance Committees for the TPDS at the State, District, Block and fair price shop levels as per the provisions of the NFSA to perform functions as specified in the said Act.
- iii. Clause 11(5) of the TPDS

(C) Order, 2015 requires meetings of the Vigilance Committees shall be held at least once in every quarter at all levels and the date and periodicity of the meeting shall be notified by the State Governments and given wide publicity.

- iv. Clause 11(6) of the TPDS (C) Order, 2015 requires that State Government shall send a report annually to the Central Government on the functioning of Vigilance Committees in the prescribed format.
 - v. Clause 11(7) of the TPDS (C) Order, 2015 requires that number of meetings held by the Vigilance Committees shall be displayed on the State web portal and the action taken on issues discussed in meetings of vigilance committees shall be reviewed in the next meeting.
- (b) **Social Audits:** All States/UTs have been requested vide letter dated 12.09.2017 to consider adopting the guidelines on social audit of the Government of Chhattisgarh including eliciting views/grievances/suggestions from the public on certain important parameters related to functioning of FPSs. States/UTs are also free to modify these guidelines or evolve their own mechanism to suit State specific requirement, for conduct

of social audit as per provisions under Section 28 of NFSA and notify relevant Rules under Section 40(2) (i) of the Act.

STATE FOOD COMMISSION (SFC)

4.19 As per Section 16 of the National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 every State Government shall, by notification, constitute a State Food Commission (SFC) for the purpose of monitoring and review of implementation of the Act. Functions of SFC include to inquire into complaints either suomotu or on receipt regarding violation of entitlement, which covers complaints regarding ration distribution violating entitlement, and to hear appeals against order of the District Grievance Redressal Officer (DGRO).

4.20 Other initiatives taken to strengthen TPDS:

(a) **Central Portals:** Following central portals/dashboards have been developed by Central Technical Partner (NIC).

i. **Annavitran Portal** (annavitran.nic.in) is setup for monitoring of electronic transactions made through the ePoS devices in States/UTs for the distribution of highly subsidized foodgrains through TPDS to beneficiaries covered under NFSA. This portal also provides details of biometric/Aadhaar authentication of beneficiaries at the national level besides allocation and distribution of foodgrains up to district level.

ii. **National Food Security Portal** (nfsa.gov.in) is setup for continuous monitoring of Ration Cards Management Systems, Online Allocation and Supply Chain Management Systems of States/ UTs at the National Level.

iii. **One Nation One Ration Card / IM-PDS Portal** (impds.nic.in) portal is setup to monitor the national portability operations, transactions, distribution under one nation one ration card plan in the integrated States/UTs.

iv. **Mera Ration Mobile App:** An android based mobile application has been developed. Besides migrant beneficiaries, this App can be used by all NFSA beneficiaries to get various information in respect of their ration cards, entitlements, nearby shops, registration for portability, etc. on their mobiles.

(b) **Viability of Fair Price Shops:** To support the financial viability of FPS dealers, some States have taken steps to increase their dealer margins over and above the dealer margin of ₹70/ Quintal and ₹143/ Quintal given by the Government of India under NFSA for general category and special category States/UTs respectively. Such States with total dealer margin are— Maharashtra (₹ 150/ Quintal), Goa (₹190/ Quintal), Jharkhand (₹100/ Quintal), Gujarat (₹

108/ Quintal), Kerala (₹220/ Quintal), Delhi (₹200/ Quintal), Haryana (₹150/ Quintal), Rajasthan (₹125/ Quintal) and Karnataka (₹100/ Quintal).

- (c) **Sale of Non-PDS items:** To make operations of FPSs economically viable, the Clause 9(9) of the TPDS (C) Order, 2015 provides that State/UT Governments may allow FPS owners to enlarge basket of commodities by allowing sale of non-PDS items for daily use as per local requirements at the fair price shop to improve the viability of FPS operations.

ALLOTMENT OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS TO INSTITUTIONS AND GROUPS

- 4.21 Issue of licenses to fair price shops fall within the purview of State/UT Governments. However, as per NFSA, 2013, States/UTs shall give preference to public institutions or public bodies such as Panchayats, Self Help Groups, Co-operatives, in licensing of fair price shops and management of fair price shop by women or their collectives. Clause 9(5) of the TPDS (C) Order, 2015 reiterates the provisions of NFSA, 2013.
- 4.22 As per reports received from State/UT Governments up to the end of June, 2020 out of 5.34 lakh fair price shops reported to be in operation in the country, about 1.38 lakh fair price shops have been allotted to Cooperatives, Women's Self Help Groups, Village Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies and other Self Help Groups in 36 States/UTs.

FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

- 4.23 In the wake of COVID-19 outbreak in the country in early 2020, the Government had announced the distribution of additional free-of-cost foodgrains (Rice/Wheat) to all around 80 Crore National Food Security Act (NFSA) beneficiaries at the scale of 5 Kg per person per month (over and above regular monthly NFSA foodgrains) under the “Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY)”. The scheme was operationalised as a part of the pro-poor ‘Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP)’ announced by the Government in March, 2020 for ameliorating the hardships faced by the poor and needy due to unprecedented national lockdown and economic disruptions caused by the pandemic in the country).
- 4.24 The objective of distributing free foodgrains under the PM-GKAY scheme is that – no poor/vulnerable beneficiary or household should suffer due to non-availability of foodgrains during the COVID-19 crisis and the consequential disruptions in economic activity caused by the pandemic in the country. Thus, through this special food security response to COVID crisis, the Government has almost doubled the quantity of monthly foodgrains, being distributed normally to the NFSA households under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Householders (PHH) categories of the Act.



Distribution of Foodgrains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY) with social distancing

- 4.25 Initially, the PM-GKAY scheme was announced in 2020-21 for a period of 3 months of April, May and June 2020 (Phase-I). Later, keeping in view the need for continuous support for food-security of poor and the needy, the Government extended the distribution of free-foodgrains for a further period of 5 months from July to November 2020 (Phase-II). However, with the COVID-19 crisis continuing during the year 2021-22, the Government had again announced the distribution of free foodgrains under PM-GKAY for a period of two months of May and June 2021 (Phase-III) and later extended the distribution for another 5-month period from July to November 2021 (Phase-IV).
- 4.26 Furthermore, the Government had announced the continuation of free foodgrain distribution under the PM-GKAY scheme for a period of another four months from December, 2021 to March, 2022 (Phase-V).
- 4.27 Accordingly, for the PM-GKAY implementation phases I to V, the Department had allocated a total of **almost 759 Lakh MT** foodgrains to the States/UTs equivalent to about ₹ **2.6 Lakh Crore** in food subsidy.
- 4.28 Phase-wise allocation & distribution of foodgrains under the PM-GKAY implementation phases I to IV:

i. Phase-I & II during 2020-21:

The Phase-I and Phase-II of the scheme were implemented from **April to June 2020** and from **July to November 2020** respectively, wherein the Department had allocated a total quantity of **321 LMT** foodgrains for the **8-month period** with a subsidy layout of about ₹ **1.13 Lakh Crore**, of which a total of about **298.8 LMT** foodgrains (around **93%** of the allocated quantity) were distributed by the



Distribution of Foodgrains under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY) with due precautions

- 4.26 Furthermore, the Government had announced the continuation of free

- States/UTs to an average of about **93%** NFSA population (**75 Crore** beneficiaries) per month across the country. About ₹ 1.06 lakh crore expenditure incurred in the implementation of Phase- I & II of PMGKAY.
- ii. **Phase-III during 2021-22:** With the COVID-19 crisis continuing in the current year, the Department had initially allocated about **79.46 LMT** foodgrains with a subsidy layout of ₹ **26,602 Crore** for distribution during the **2 months of May and June 2021** to all 80 Crore beneficiaries on same pattern as implemented in earlier in 2020, of which the States/UTs have reported the distribution of **75.2 LMT (94.5%)** foodgrains to an average of about **95%** NFSA population (**75.18 Crore** beneficiaries) per month. About ₹ 25,000 crore expenditure incurred in the implementation of Phase- III of PMGKAY.
- iii. **Phase-IV during 2021-22:** With the extension of PMGKAY up to November, 2021, the Department had allocated another **198.78 LMT** foodgrains with a subsidy layout of ₹ **67,266 Crore** to the States/UTs for the **5-month** period from **July to November 2021** (Phase-IV). As per the distribution reports available from the States/UTs, **186.1 LMT (93.6%)** foodgrains have been distributed to the beneficiaries so far, covering an average of about 74 Crore beneficiaries per month. Further, the PM-GKAY phase-IV distribution is ongoing in some States/UTs, therefore,
- the distribution performance of PMGKAY-IV is also expected to be on the same high level as achieved in the earlier phases.
- iv. **Phase-V during 2021-22 (ongoing):** Under this recently announced extension of the PM-GKAY scheme, the Department had issued an allocation order of about 159 LMT foodgrains to all States/UTs for a period of four months from December, 2021 to March, 2022. As per distribution reports available from States/UTs, 59.19 LMT (37.2%) food grains have been distributed to the beneficiaries so far. (03 month projection – 151 LMT by March, 2022 end)
- 4.29 Similarly, under ANBS free-of-cost 5 Kg foodgrains/person/month were given to migrants/ stranded migrants and all those in need without ration cards for a period of 2 months (May & June 2020) up to 31.08.2020. Against an estimated number of 2.8 Cr. migrants/stranded migrants, about 2.74 Cr. persons (98%) received the free ration under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat scheme.
- 4.30 Some independent surveys of agencies like Dalberg and others have also shown very high level of satisfaction among the beneficiaries with respect to availability and distribution of foodgrains through PDS during the pandemic.
- 4.31 **One Nation One Ration Card:** With an objective to ensure food security of migratory beneficiaries, the Department is implementing national portability of ration cards under NFSA as part of an ambitious One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) plan to ensure seamless access to PDS

and delivery of food-security entitlements to all beneficiaries covered under the Act anywhere in the country in association with all State/UT Governments. Up to November 2021, this initiative is seamlessly enabled in a single cluster of 35 States/UTs covering about 77 Crore beneficiaries (nearly 96.8% of NFSA population). Further, due to its potential to serve the migrants, this initiative has also become a part of the Prime Minister's Technology Driven System Reforms under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

4.32 The ONORC transactions' data of the States/UTs shows that during the COVID-19 period, i.e., from April, 2020 to January, 2022, a total of about 49 Crore portability transactions have been recorded under ONORC, distributing both NFSA and PM-GKAY foodgrains equivalent to approx. ₹ 30,400 Crore in food subsidy.

MEETING WITH STATES/UTS

4.33 Operational issues of PDS under NFSA and their Computerization is regularly reviewed through meetings, conferences, video conferencing, etc. The distribution of foodgrains in response to COVID-19 pandemic through special schemes namely PM-Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana and Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme and One Nation One Ration Card were also reviewed by the Department at the highest level from time to time during the year. Some details are listed below.

- i. Review meetings/video conferences under the Chairmanship of Secretary (F&PD) with States/UTs were held on 13th April, 2021, 15th April, 2021, 02nd July, 2021, 18th August, 2021, and 25th August, 2021.



The Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey addressing a Press Conference on “One Nation One Ration Card” (ONORC), in New Delhi on March 12, 2021.



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited Fair price Shop at Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited Fair price Shop at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu



5 Chapter



STORAGE

STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS AND AUGMENTATION OF STORAGE CAPACITY

- 5.1 Procurement has touched new heights on account of remunerative MSPs coupled with better operational outreach. To meet the short-term peak requirements of storage capacity.
- 5.2 As on 30.11.2021, the Storage capacity of 427.75 lakh MTs is available with Food Corporation of India and 371.83 Lakh MTs is available with State agencies for Central Pool stock of foodgrains. As a result, a total of about only covered capacity 799.58 LMT is available for storage of Central Pool stock of foodgrains. The detailed statement is at **Annexure-VI**.
- 5.3 A lion's share of Covered Storage capacity available with FCI is concentrated mainly in the procuring hub located in the Northern Zone which is about 65% of the total available storage capacity. The Western Zone, Southern Zone, Eastern Zone and North-Eastern Zone have about 10%, 15%, 8% and 2% of the total available storage capacity respectively. (Around 82% of the storage capacity is concentrated in 8 major procuring States i.e. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, MP, Odisha and Chhattishgarh) Considering that Government of India has initiated an ambitious programme of extension of Green revolution to Eastern States. This has assumed greater importance.
- 5.4 In addition, hiring of storage capacities is done by FCI wherever required. The storage capacity available with FCI as on 30th June and the percentage utilization during last five years is at **Annexure-VII**.

PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS GUARANTEE (PEG) SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS

- 5.5 To overcome storage constraints and ensure safe stocking of foodgrains across the country, the Government is implementing the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of storage godowns in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage capacities required under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and storage space already available.
- 5.6 Under the PEG scheme, as on 30.11.2021, a total of 153.10 LMT capacity has been sanctioned, out of which 144.34 LMT has been completed. The State-wise status of PEG scheme up to 30.11.2021 is at **Annexure-VIII**.
- 5.7 A capacity of 15,000 MT has been completed during the year from 01.04.2021 to 30.11.2021.

SILOS - SCIENTIFIC STORAGE OF FOODGRAINS.

- 5.8 Steel silo storage with bulk handling facility is highly mechanized and modernized way of storing of foodgrains in bulk. It ensures better preservation of foodgrains and enhances its shelf life. If foodgrains are stored in silos and transported in bulk, losses due to theft, pilferage and transportation would be negligible compared to foodgrains storage in bags in conventional warehouses. Further, since land availability in existing FCI godowns is scarce, it would be prudent to shift to storage of foodgrains in silos as it requires

approximately 1/3rd land as compared to conventional storage warehouses. Moreover, silos can be operated round the clock which would bring in flexibility and improve overall efficiency. As such, construction and utilization of silos for storing and transportation of foodgrains in bulk would be beneficial to the nation as a whole besides creating an efficient Food Supply Chain Management System. Accordingly, FCI has planned to modernize its storage facilities by construction of modern steel silos in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

- 5.9 In pursuance of recommendations of High Level Committee headed by Shri Shanta Kumar, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, received in January, 2015, this Department has approved a road map/action plan prepared by FCI to augment Silo capacity in the country to the tune of 100 lakh MT. Construction will be done in PPP mode through FCI, State Governments and other agencies like CWC. A total 31.50 LMT is planned to be constructed by Government of India through FCI & CWC. Balance capacity of 68.50 LMT is to be constructed by the State Governments/Agencies.
- 5.10 Out of which a capacity of 11.125 LMT at 22 locations has been completed and put to use & 18.125 LMT at 36 locations are under implementation. In addition, Silo capacity of 5.50 LMT created under circuit model in 2007-09 is also being used, thus the total capacity complete and put to use is 16.625 LMT. Most of these silos are with Railway Siding. In this Financial Year silo with capacity of 2.875 LMT has been completed and additional 3.125 LMT silo capacity at 6 locations are expected to be operational by 31.03.2022.

HUB & SPOKE MODEL OF SILOS

- 5.11 Considering the time taken in Silo projects with Railway Sidings due to land acquisition issue, the GoI has decided for Silo developments under Hub & Spoke model in which Railway Siding / CRT will be required at limited locations of Hub. Spoke silo will be road fed. In this model silo with capacity of 111.125 LMT at 249 locations has been recommended by HLC. The proposal is under the process of appraisal and approval. After receiving approval tender process for locations under Phase-1 of Hub & spoke model will begin.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE GODOWNS

- 5.12 The Department is implementing a Central Sector Scheme (earlier Plan Scheme) for construction of godowns with focus on augmenting capacity in the North Eastern Region (NER) alongwith few other States.
- 5.13 In addition, the Department has been requesting the State Governments to create intermediate storage capacities at Block/Taluka level to store foodgrains collected from FCI depots, for further distribution to Fair Price Shops. This is necessary to improve the supply chain logistics for TPDS. While construction of intermediate godowns is the responsibility of the State Governments, the Department has been providing plan funds to Governments of the NE States including Jammu & Kashmir for this purpose, considering their difficult geographical conditions.
- 5.14 During 12th Five Year Plan, a capacity of 1,17,680 MT in North Eastern (NE) States and 20,000 MT in the State of Kerala (10,000 MT) and Odisha (10,000 MT) has been completed by FCI. Further, a capacity

of 46,495 MT has been created by State Governments.

- 5.15 The scheme is being continued w.e.f. 2017-18 to 2021-22. A capacity of 65,870 MT (47,530 MT in NE + 18,340 MT in other than NE) has been completed by FCI and a capacity of 16,890 MT has been completed by State Governments (from 01.04.2017 to 30.11.2021).
- 5.16 During 2021-22 (upto 30.11.2021), a capacity of 20,000 MT has been completed by FCI and a capacity of 2,140 MT has been completed by State Governments.

PHASING OUT OF CAP CAPACITIES

- 5.17 A multi-dimensional strategy has been framed to discontinue use of 179.30 LMT

CAP (142.53 LMT of state agencies and 36.77 LMT of FCI). The detailed Action Plan was firmed up after deliberations with State Governments.

- 5.18 The existing CAP is being liquidated on war footing. The wheat stored in CAP in June'21 to the tune of 157.05 LMT is reduced to 30.54 LMT as on 30.01.22. Detailed action plan has been drawn to liquidate balance Stock stored in CAPs by March'22. Further, detailed action plan has been drawn to limit the storage of wheat in CAP during forthcoming Rabi marketing season 2022-23.
- 5.19 An action Plan for Conversion of CAP to Covered capacity is already under implementation with effect from May, 2021 with following year wise milestones:

(Fig. in LMT)

State	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Total
Madhya Pradesh	1.72	2.03	5.10	2.86	11.71
Punjab	16.04	22.19	24.68	-	62.91
Haryana	7.78	7.78	7.77	7.77	31.10
Total	25.54	32.00	37.55	10.63	105.72

SAVINGS THROUGH CAPACITY AUGMENTATION

- 5.20 An initiative was taken to increase in stack capacity from 140 MT to 174 MT from March'21 and completed by Aug'21. The owned capacities of FCI, CWC, SWC and State Agencies (DCP States) were covered under this exercise to optimize the utilization of available resources. It has led to increase in capacity to the tune of 69.46 LMT in FY-2021-22. The agency wise breakup is as under:

Agency	Increase in capacity in LMT
FCI	24.75
CWC	7.53
SWC	12.94
State Agencies (DCP)	24.23
Total	69.46

5.21 The increase in stack size has not only augmented covered space for storing food grains but also led to avoidance of capital expenditure to the tune of Rs. 8335.2 Crores.

STANDARDIZATION OF WAREHOUSES

5.22 In order to standardize FCI own godowns, process has been initiated to get 554 warehouses owned by FCI certified by Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA). Till 31.01.2022, 502 warehouses have been certified by WDRA. In 28 depots inspections are yet to be conducted and in 24 cases WDRA has suggested improvements. The rectifications/improvements required in

24 depots are underway.

5.23 Details of WDRA Warehouse registration is given below:

Year	No. of Warehouse Registered
2017-2018	23
2018-2019	102
2019-2020	36
2020-2021	80
2021-2022 (upto 31.01.2022)	102
Total	343



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited mandis in Punjab to take stock of the procurement operations and also interacted with the farmers



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited FCI storage godowns in Karnataka



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey held a review meeting with state Government officials at Mysore, Karnataka



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited FCI Godown at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu



6 Chapter



SUGAR

6.1 There are 506 operational sugar factories in the country as on 04.02.2022, with sufficient crushing capacity to produce around 350 lakh MT of sugar. The capacity is roughly distributed equally between private sector units and co-operative sector units. The capacity of sugar mills is, by and large, in the range of 2,500 Tonnes Crushed per Day (TCD) to 5,000 TCD bracket but increasingly expanding and going even beyond 10,000 TCD. Three standalone refineries have also been established in the country in the coastal belt of Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh which produce refined sugar mainly from imported raw sugar as also from indigenously produced raw sugar. The sector-wise break-up of operation sugar mills in the country is given below:-

Sl. No.	Sector	Number of factories
1.	Co-operative	204
2.	Private	292
	Total	506*

* Including 3 refineries, 1 each in Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

SUGARCANE PRICING POLICY

6.2 With the amendment of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 on 22.10.2009, the concept of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane was replaced with the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP)' of sugarcane for 2009-10 and subsequent sugar seasons. The cane price announced by the Central Government is decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in consultation with the State Governments

and after taking feedback from associations of sugar industry. The amended provisions of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 provides for fixation of FRP of sugarcane having regard to the following factors:-

- i. cost of production of sugarcane;
- ii. return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities;
- iii. availability of sugar to consumers at a fair price;
- iv. price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by sugar producers;
- v. recovery of sugar from sugarcane;
- vi. the realization made from sale of by-products viz. molasses, bagasse and press mud or their imputed value (inserted vide notification dated 29.12. 2008);
- vii. reasonable margins for the growers of sugarcane on account of risk and profits (inserted vide notification dated 22.10.2009).

6.3 Under the FRP system, the farmers are not required to wait till the end of the season or for any announcement of the profits by sugar mills or the Government. The new system also assures margins on account of profit and risk to farmers, irrespective of the fact whether sugar mills generate profit or not.

6.4 In order to ensure that higher sugar recoveries are adequately rewarded and considering variations amongst sugar mills, the FRP is linked to a basic recovery

rate of sugar, with a premium payable to farmers for higher recoveries of sugar from sugarcane.

- 6.5. Accordingly, FRP for 2021-22 sugar season has been fixed at ₹ 290 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 10% subject to a premium of ₹ 2.90 per quintal for each 0.1% increase of recovery over and above 10% and reduction in FRP at the same rate for each 0.1% decrease in the recovery rate

till 9.5%. With a view to protect interest of farmers, the Government has decided that there shall not be any deduction in case where recovery is below 9.5%; such farmers will get ₹ 275.50 per quintal for sugarcane in the current season.

- 6.6 The FRP of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for each sugar season from 2009-10 to 2021-22 is tabulated below:-

Sugar Season	FRP (₹ per quintal)	Basic Recovery Level
2009-10	129.84	9.5%
2010-11	139.12	9.5%
2011-12	145.00	9.5%
2012-13	170.00	9.5%
2013-14	210.00	9.5%
2014-15	220.00	9.5%
2015-16	230.00	9.5%
2016-17	230.00	9.5%
2017-18	255.00	9.5%
2018-19	275.00	10%
2019-20	275.00	10%
2020-21	285.00	10%
2021-22	290.00	10%

DE-REGULATION OF SUGAR SECTOR ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF DR. C. RANGARAJAN COMMITTEE REPORT

- 6.7 In the year 2013-14, the Central Government considered the recommendations of the committee headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan on de-regulation of sugar sector and decided to discontinue the system of levy obligations on mills for sugar produced

after September, 2012 and abolished the regulated release mechanism on open market sale of sugar. The de-regulation of the sugar sector was undertaken to improve the financial health of sugar mills, enhance cash flows, reduce inventory costs and also result in timely payments of cane price to sugarcane farmers. The recommendations of the Committee relating to Cane Area Reservation,

Minimum Distance Criteria and adoption of the Cane Price Formula have been left to State Governments for adoption and implementation, as considered appropriate by them. The gist of recommendations of the Committee and action taken by the Government thereon is given at **Annexure-IX**.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR THROUGH PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS) FOR ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY) FAMILIES

6.8 After the implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 in the entire country, there is no identified category of BPL under the NFSA, 2013; however, the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) beneficiaries are clearly identified. The Government has reviewed the sugar subsidy scheme and has decided to give access to consumption of sugar as a source of energy in diet, for the poorest of the poor section of the society i.e. AAY families.

6.9 The Central Government has been reimbursing a fixed subsidy of ₹ 18.50 per kg @ 1 kg per month per AAY family to participating States/ UTs. The States/ UTs are also allowed either to absorb the additional cost on account of handling, transportation and dealer's commission or pass it on to the consumer by adding it to the Retail Issue Price (RIP) of ₹ 13.50 per kg under the Public Distribution System (PDS).

6.10 Presently 24 states are participating in the scheme and about 1.87 crore AAY families are getting benefit under this scheme for which about 2.25 Lakh tons sugar is being distributed.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF SUGAR

6.11 Since the sugar season 2017-18, the country is producing surplus sugar than the domestic requirement of about 260-265 Lakh Metric Tonnes. Season wise production of sugar from 2017-18 and onwards is given below:-

Sugar Season (October-September)	Production of Sugar (in lakh MT)
2017-18	323.87
2018-19	331.30
2019-20	274.00 (after discounting 9 LMT diversion to ethanol)
2020-21	310.00 (after discounting 22 LMT diversion to ethanol)
2021-22 (Estimated)	308.00 (after discounting 35 LMT diversion to ethanol)

- 6.12 The closing stocks of sugar at the end of each sugar season from 2017-18 and onwards is given below:-

(in lakh MT)

Sugar Season	Closing Stock
2017-18	106.73
2018-19	145
2019-20	110
2020-21	85
2021-22 (Estimated)	73

- 6.13 The details of estimated carry-over stocks, production, imports, availability, estimated internal consumption, closing stocks are as under at **Annexure-X**.

EX-MILL & RETAIL PRICES OF SUGAR

- 6.14 The price of sugar (S-30 Grade) in the major centres of the country from sugar season 2017-18 and onwards as under:-

Sugar Season (Oct. - Sept.)	*Range of Ex-mill Prices (₹ per quintal)	**Range of retail prices (₹ per kg.)
2017-18	2670-3660	36-43
2018-19	3050-3400	35-40
2019-20	3493-3794	38-41
2020-21	3130-3460	39-42
2021-22 (Provisional)	3292-3356	40-42

Source: * Daily Trade Mart Enquiry, Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils.

** Price Monitoring Cell, Department of Consumer Affairs

EXPORT OF SUGAR

- 6.15 Sugar is an essential commodity. Its sale, delivery from mills, and distribution were regulated by the Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Till 15.01.1997, the exports of sugar were being carried out under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, through the notified export agencies, viz. Indian Sugar & General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd. (ISGIEIC) and State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC).

- 6.16 Through an Ordinance, the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958, was repealed w.e.f. 15.01.1997 and thus the export of sugar was decanalised. Under the decanalised regime, the export of sugar was being carried out through the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Thereafter, the sugar export was undertaken by the various sugar mills/merchant exporters, after obtaining the export release orders from the Directorate of Sugar.

- 6.17 During the surplus phase of 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons, the sugar exports were permitted without release orders. Subsequently, the necessity of obtaining release order was reintroduced from 01.01.2009, in view of drop in sugar production. However, due to surplus production during 2010-11 sugar season, Government permitted exports under Open General License on the strength of the release order.

- 6.18 The phase of surplus production continued and the Government has again dispensed with the requirement of export release orders w.e.f. 11.05.2012. Thereafter, the export of sugar was made free subject

to prior registration of quantity with DGFT. Subsequently, w.e.f. 07.09.2015, the requirement for prior registration (RC) was also dispensed with.

6.19 Further, custom duty @ 20% was imposed on export of sugar w.e.f. 16.06.2016. However, keeping in view the production of sugar, stock position and market price sentiments, the Government of India has withdrawn the custom duty on export of sugar w.e.f. 20.03.2018. Presently, Export of sugar is free without any quantitative restrictions.

6.20 Sugar season-wise export of sugar is given as under:

Sugar Export (in LMT)			
Sugar Season	Raw Sugar	White Sugar	Total
2016-17	0.07	0.41	0.48
2017-18	0.46	5.84	6.30
2018-19	13.12	23.88	37.00
2019-20	17.88	41.72	59.60
2020-21	28.91	41.09	70.00

IMPORT OF SUGAR

6.21 Sugar production in the sugar season 2008-09 had declined and in order to augment the domestic stock of sugar, the Central Government allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under Open General License (OGL) w.e.f. 17.04.2009 which was applicable till 30.06.2012. Thereafter, a moderate duty of 10% was re-imposed w.e.f. 13.07.2012 which was subsequently increased to 15% w.e.f. 08.07.2013.

6.22 Due to surplus stocks of sugar in the country and in order to check any possible imports, the Government increased the import duty

from 15% to 25% on 21.08.2014, which was subsequently increased to 40% w.e.f. 30.04.2015 and further increased to 50% w.e.f. 10.07.2017. In order to prevent any unnecessary import of sugar and to stabilize the domestic price at a reasonable level, the Central Government has increased custom duty on import of sugar from 50% to 100% in the interest of farmers w.e.f. 06.02.2018.

6.23 Sugar season-wise import of sugar:

(in Lakh MT)

Sl. No.	Sugar Season	Quantity Imported
1	2016-17	32.27
2	2017-18	20.39*
3	2018-19	11.65*
4	2019-20	14.36*
5	2020-21	12.44*
6	2021-22 (Estimated)	13.00*

*Mainly raw sugar was imported under Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS) of DGFT which require export of finished product after requisite value addition within stipulated time to discharge obligation

ETHANOL BLENDED PETROL PROGRAMME (EBP PROGRAMME)

6.24 In order to find a permanent solution to address the problem of excess sugar, Government is encouraging sugar mills to divert excess sugarcane to ethanol. Government has fixed target of 10% blending of fuel grade ethanol with petrol by 2022 & 20% blending by 2025.

6.25 Till year 2014, ethanol distillation capacity of molasses based distilleries was less than 200 cr litres. Supply of ethanol to OMCs was

only 38 crore litres with blending levels of only 1.53 % in ethanol supply year (ESY) 2013-14. However, in past 7.5 years, due to the policy changes made by the Government, the capacity of molasses based distilleries have been doubled and are currently at 519 cr litres. Capacity of grain based distilleries are presently about 268 crore litres.

- 6.26 Production of fuel grade ethanol and its supply to OMCs has increased by 5 times from 2013-14 to 2018-19. In ESY 2018-19, we touched a historically high figure of about 189 cr litres thereby achieving 5% blending.
- 6.27 In previous ethanol supply year 2020-21 (December - November), about 302 cr ltrs ethanol was supplied to OMCs to achieve 8.1 % blending levels. It is likely that we will be achieving 10% blending target by 2022.
- 6.28 With a view to support sugar sector and in the interest of sugarcane farmers, the Government has also allowed production of ethanol from B-Heavy Molasses, sugarcane juice, sugar syrup and sugar.
- 6.29 Government has been fixing remunerative ex-mill price of ethanol derived from C-heavy & B-heavy molasses & ethanol derived from sugarcane juice/ sugar/ sugar syrup for ethanol season to encourage mills to divert excess sugarcane to ethanol. The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Prime Minister, has given its approval for fixing higher ethanol price derived from different sugarcane based raw materials under the EBP Programme for the forthcoming sugar season 2021-22 during ESY 2021-22 from 1st December, 2021 to 30th November, 2022. The price of ethanol from C heavy molasses route be increased from ₹ 45.69 per litre to ₹ 46.66 per litre. The price of ethanol from B heavy molasses

route be increased from ₹ 57.61 per litre to ₹ 59.08 per litre. The price of ethanol from sugarcane juice, sugar/sugar syrup route be increased from ₹ 62.65 per litre to ₹ 63.45 per litre, additionally, GST and transportation charges will also be payable.

- 6.30 In sugar seasons 2018-19 & 2019-20 about 3.37 & 9.26 LMT of sugar was diverted to ethanol. In previous sugar season 2020-21, about 22 LMT of excess sugar was diverted to ethanol. In current sugar season 2021-22, it is likely that about 35 LMT of excess sugar would be diverted to ethanol. By 2025, it is targeted to divert 50-60 LMT of excess sugar to ethanol, which would solve the problem of high inventories of sugar, improve liquidity of mills thereby help in timely payment of cane dues of farmers.

PRODUCTION OF HAND-SANITIZER

- 6.31 Keeping in view the crucial role of sanitizer in the fight against COVID-19 and on the recommendation of CoS, DFPD coordinated with industry and State Governments to encourage the industry to produce hand sanitizer.
- (i) Prior to Covid-19, the annual sale of hand sanitizers was only about 10 lakh litre per annum and was mainly used in the hospitals.
- (ii) With the collective efforts of DFPD & State Governments, 912 distilleries/ independent manufacturers were accorded permissions to produce hand sanitizer.
- (iii) Installed capacity for production of hand sanitizer increased substantially to 30 lakh litre per day. As on 31.12.2021, more than 5 crore litre of hand sanitizer has been produced.

- (iv) Keeping in view the sufficient availability of hand sanitizer at reasonable price in the country, export of sanitizer has also been allowed.

LEVY SUGAR PRICE EQUALISATION FUND (LSPEF)

- 6.32 The Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976 (as amended in 1984) was enacted by the Parliament of India to provide for the establishment, in the public interest, of a Fund to ensure that the price of levy sugar may be uniform throughout India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It has been enforced w.e.f. 01.04.1976. As per the provisions of the Act, the Fund shall be administered by the Central Government and is to be utilized, having regard to the interest of consumers of levy sugar as a class.
- 6.33 The said Act was amended in 1984 to provide for certain modifications in the principal Act, with a view to obviating litigations on the subject in the light of the experience gained during the administrations of the LSPEF Act, 1976.
- 6.34 In exercise of powers conferred in the LSPEF Act, 1976, the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Rule, 1977 were made, to provide for the manner of : (i) crediting moneys to the Fund, (ii) accounting and transactions of the Fund, (iii) inviting applications from buyers for refund, (iv) utilization of Fund by the Central Government, etc. besides prescription of forms for various purposes in terms of the LSPEF Act.
- 6.35 As on 31.12.2021, total recovery of ₹1,64,84,31,362.44/- has been made and remitted to the said Fund. The details thereof are given at **Annexure-XI**.

- 6.36 The Central Government considered the recommendations of the committee headed by Dr. C Rangarajan on de-regulations of sugar sector and decided to discontinue the system of levy obligations on Mills for sugar produced after September 2012 and abolished the regulated release mechanism on open market sale sugar. As such, the LSPEF dues as mentioned herein pertain to the period prior to September, 2012.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND

- 6.37 Under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, a cess was used to be levied and collected as a duty of excise for the purpose of the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) in addition to the excise duty collected on sugar under the Central Excise Act, 1944.
- 6.38 The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, provides that an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the duty of excise levied and collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982 reduced by the cost of collection as determined by the Central Government, together with any money received by the Central Government for purpose of this Act, shall after due appropriation made by Parliament by law, be credited to the Sugar Development Fund (SDF). However, Central Government through Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017 has abolished various cesses including Sugar Cess which was collected under the provisions of the Sugar Cess Act, 1982. The expenditure under the SDF Act is now met through the normal budgetary process of the Government.
- 6.39 During the period from FY 1982-83 to FY 2020-21, a net Cess amount of ₹12,834.44 crore has been collected (up to 30.06.2017, as Cess is abolished by Central Government after GST). Out of this, till 31.03.2018, an

amount of ₹10195.52 crore was transferred to the Sugar Development Fund.

6.40 In accordance with the SDF Act and SDF Rules loans are disbursed to the sugar mills for facilitating the rehabilitation and modernization, bagasse-based co-generation power projects, production of anhydrous alcohol or ethanol from alcohol,

conversion of existing ethanol plant into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) plant, and development of Sugarcane. The loans are provided at a concessional rate of 2% below the prevailing bank rate. A brief description of loans granted from Sugar Development Fund is given at **Annexure-XII**.

6.41 The amount disbursed to various sugar mills for various schemes is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount disbursed during FY 2020-21	B.E. (FY 2021-22)	Amount disbursed during FY 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)
i.	Admn. of Sugar Development Fund	30.00	22.00	17.00
ii.	Loan to sugar factories for modernization/ rehabilitation of plant and machinery, including expansion of crushing capacity	20.00	10.00	00.00
iii.	Loans to sugar factories for sugar cane development	0.00	5.00	00.00
iv.	Loans to sugar factories for bagasse based cogeneration power projects	72.56	70.00	27.84
v.	Loans to sugar factories for production of ethanol from anhydrous alcohol/alcohol from molasses	51.97	80.00	70.92
TOTAL		174.53	187.00	115.76

6.42 A List of SDF beneficiaries (excluding administrative expenses) who have received financial assistance in respect of Scheme of Modernization/ Expansion, Cane development, Cogeneration, Ethanol/ ZLD, during the financial year 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) is at **Annexure-XIII**.

6.43 During the financial year 2020-21 and 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021), an amount of ₹561.14 crores and ₹308.71 crores respectively have been recovered from various sugar mills from the outstanding recoverable dues of SDF loans.

6.44 In line with the 'Digital India' mission

of the Government of India, a portal for sugar factories to apply for SDF loans online has been launched. (The URL of the website is <https://sdfportal.in>). Further enhancements are being made to the portal like NOC module, application for restructuring of loans, SDF loan accounts information etc.

- 6.45 SDF Rules have been amended to facilitate the restructuring of SDF loans affected due to natural calamities. The operational guidelines for implementation of restructuring of SDF loans affected by natural calamities have been issued.
- 6.46 SDF Rules have been amended to facilitate restructuring of SDF Loans for financially weak but viable sugar undertakings of public/private sector also. The operational guidelines in this regard have been issued on 03.01.2022.
- 6.47 The schemes of financial assistance as loans to sugar factories under the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 have been closed forthwith. However, the SDF loan

cases where Administrative Approval has been issued are being considered by the Department.

SUGAREXPORTPOLICYFOREVACUATION OF SURPLUS STOCKS DURING SUGAR SEASON 2020-21

- 6.48 With a view to facilitate export of sugar during the sugar season 2020-21 (1st October, 2020 to 30th September, 2021) thereby improving the liquidity position of sugar mills enabling them to clear cane price dues of farmers for sugar season 2020-21, the Government vide notification dated 29.12.2020 has notified a scheme for providing assistance to sugar mills for expenses on export of 60 LMT of sugar to the extent of Maximum Admissible Export Quantity (MAEQ) for sugar season 2020-21. Under the scheme, Govt would be providing a lump sum assistance @ ₹6000/LMT (which was reduced to ₹4000/LMT w.e.f. 20.05.2021) to sugar mills to facilitate export in sugar season 2020-21 for which an estimated expenditure of ₹3500 Cr would be borne by Govt.



Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary (Sugar & Admn.) visited Hariawan sugar mill and distillery in Uttar Pradesh and interacted with farmers



Secretary(F&PD), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey visited Sugar Factories at Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh



7 Chapter



EDIBLE OILS

7.1 Edible oils and Fats are essential ingredients for a wholesome and balanced diet and are vital items of mass consumption. The Department of Food and Public Distribution deals with issues related to the Vegetable Oil Processing Industries, Price Control, Inter State trade & commerce and also supply & distribution of vanaspati, oilseeds, vegetable oil, cakes and fats. The Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable oils is staffed with qualified technical people who assist the Ministry in the coordinated management of Vegetable Oils Policy, particularly relating to production/availability and monitoring of prices.

MAIN EDIBLE OILS

Domestic Production of Edible Oils (2020-21)

(in lakh MT)

Mustard	31.37
Soyabean	20.66
Groundnut	23.16
Sunflower	0.76
Sesame	2.53
Niger Seed	0.11
Castor	5.80
Linseed	0.28

Coconut	5.95
Cottonseed	12.26
Ricebran	10.68
Solvent extracted Oils	3.50
Tree & Forest Origin	1.50
Palm Oil	2.77

7.2 Domestic production of edible oils is unable to meet domestic demand. As per the 4th Advance Estimates released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare the estimated production of oilseeds for 2020-21 is 361.01 LMT as against 332.19 LMT in 2019-20. The total availability of edible oils from all sources (primary and secondary) for 2020-21 is estimated at 111.64 LMT as against 106.55 lakh tons in 2019-20. The gap between demand and supply is about 55% and is met through imports. Out of the total quantity of oils imported, Palm oils (Crude + Refined) constitute around 62% and are imported mainly from Indonesia and Malaysia, while Soyabean oil constitutes around 22% and is imported from Argentina and Brazil. Sunflower oil constitutes around 15% and is imported mainly from Ukraine. The domestic production and import of edible oils during the last five years is as follows:

(in lakh MT)

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Domestic Availability of Edible Oils#	Imports of Edible Oils*	Total Availability/Consumption	% Self sufficiency	% Share of imports
2016-17	100.99	153.17	254.16	39.7	60.3
2017-18	103.80	145.92	249.72	41.6	58.4
2018-19	103.52	155.70	259.22	40	60

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Domestic Availability of Edible Oils#	Imports of Edible Oils*	Total Availability/ Consumption	% Self sufficiency	% Share of imports
2019-20	106.55	134.16	240.71	44.3	55.7
2020-21	111.64	134.52	246.1	45.35	54.65

* Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (Ministry of Commerce)

Based on the Advance Estimates declared by DACFW

7.3 There are two sources of oils viz. primary source and secondary source. The primary sources of oil are nine principal oilseeds viz. groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean, sunflower, sesame, niger, safflower, castor and linseeds. Edible oils obtained through secondary sources include coconut, cottonseed, palm, rice bran and oilseed cakes. The production of nine principal oilseeds and availability of edible oils from domestic sources (primary source and secondary source) for the last three years and the estimated production for 2020-21 are given at **Annexure - XIV**.

7.4 As per the 4th Advance Estimates of Ministry of Agriculture released on 11.08.2020 for 2020-21, estimated Oilseeds production is about 361.01 lakh tons and estimated production of oils from these oilseeds in 2019-20 comes to about 84.78 lakh tons. The total availability of edible oils from primary as well as secondary sources is estimated at 111.64 lakh tons.

7.5 Vegetable Oil Products Production and Availability (Regulation) Order, 2011 which came into force w.e.f. 7th September, 2011 is administered by the Department. A producer who intends to produce, stock for sale or offer for sale vegetable oil, vegetable oil product, solvent extracted oil, de-oiled meal or edible flour shall make

an application to the Director (S&VO) as specified in the Schedule-I, and obtain a registration certificate as specified in Schedule (II) of the said order. So far 977 edible oil units have been registered under the said order till 30.11.2021.

ASSESSMENT OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF EDIBLE OILS

7.6 The production of domestic oilseeds has been steady since 2010-11. As oilseeds are cultivated on marginal land and largely dependent on rainfall, their production has been stagnant for the last couple of years. Favorable climatic conditions all over the country during the past year have led to an increase in the production of oilseeds and thereby edible oils. However, domestic demand for edible oils has been increasing at a pace faster than that of production due to growth in population and improvement in the standards of living of people, hence domestic production is insufficient to meet the demand. The short fall which is around 55% is met through imports.

7.7 Production of major oil seeds, availability of edible oils from all domestic sources and consumption of edible oils (from domestic sources and imports) during the last five years are as under:-

(in million MT)

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	Production of oilseeds*	Domestic Availability of Edible Oils**	Imports of Edible Oils***	Total Availability/Consumption
2016-17	31.27	10.09	15.32	25.41
2017-18	31.46	10.38	14.59	24.97
2018-19	31.52	10.35	15.57	25.92
2019-20	33.42	10.65	13.42	24.07
2020-21\$	36.11	11.16	13.45	24.61

Source :

* Ministry of Agriculture

** Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils

*** Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (Department of Commerce).

\$ As per 4th Advance Estimates of the Deptt. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

7.8 Per capita consumption of edible oils in the country as compared to world per capita consumption of edible oils since last five years has been as under:-

(Kg. per annum)

YEAR	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
INDIA	18.9	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.7
WORLD	28	29.3	30.5	27.0	-

Source – Oil World Annual

IMPORT POLICY ON EDIBLE OILS

7.9 Since domestic production of edible oils is unable to meet demand, import of edible oils has been resorted to for more than two decades to make this item of mass consumption easily available to consumers at reasonable prices.

7.10 In order to harmonize the interests of farmers, processors and consumers, Government reviews the duty structure of edible oils from time to time. With effect

from 14.10.2021, basic duty on Crude Palm Oil, Crude Soyabean Oil and Crude Sunflower Oil is Nil. The Agri-cess on these Oils has been brought down from 20% to 7.5% for Crude Palm Oil and 5% for Crude Soyabean Oil and Crude Sunflower Oil. The basic duty on RBD Palmolein Oil, Refined Soyabean and Refined Sunflower Oil has been slashed to 17.5%.

7.11 Around 55% of domestic demand of edible oils is met through imports. The total import of edible oils in 2020-21(Nov-Oct)

was 134.52 Lakh MT. The major edible oils imported are Crude Palm Oil, Soyabean Oil and Sunflower Oil which constituted 62%, 22% and 15% respectively while RBD Palmolein constituted 6% of total edible oil imports.

IMPORT OF EDIBLE OILS- 2019-20

Name of Oil	%age
RBD Palmolein	6.2
Crude Palm Oil	55.5
Sunflower oil	14.2
Soyabean oil	21.5
Rapeseed oil	0.4
Palm Kernel oil	0.2
Others	2.12

EXPORT OF VEGETABLE OILS, OILSEEDS AND DE-OILED MEAL

7.12 With effect from 06.4.2018, export of all edible oils except mustard oil has been made free without quantitative ceiling; pack size etc, till further orders. Export of mustard oil is permitted in packs of up to 5 Kg with a Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 900 per MT.

7.13 Exports of Vegetable Oils, Oilseeds and De-Oiled Meal during the last five years are as under:-

(Qty.in lakh MT) (Value in ₹ crores)

Year (April-March)	Oil Seeds		Vegetable Oils		De-Oiled Meal	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2017-18	11.45	7573.41	0.37	566.04	35.71	7043.15
2018-19	10.28	8081.19	0.50	744.58	44.93	10557.48
2019-20	9.52	8852.31	0.74	819.15	19.23	5152.58
2020-21	10.15	9155.57	3.02	4453.1	43.66	11688.55
2021-22 (April to November)	4.93	4995.15	0.49	911.83	19.09	4661.76

Source: DGCIS

TARIFF VALUE

7.14 In order to check the instances of under-invoicing of Edible Oil imports, the Government had fixed tariff value on import of Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil and RBD Palmolein vide Notification dated 03.8.2001 issued by Ministry of Finance. Subsequently, tariff values on import of edible oils such as Crude and Refined

Palm oils, Crude and Refined Palmolein, Crude Soyabean Oil etc are being revised fortnightly to align it with the current international prices.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

7.15 An Inter Ministerial Committee Chaired by Secretary (Food) is in place which closely monitors the duty structure of edible oils

and other essential commodities in addition to their price and availability keeping in

view the interest of farmer, industry and consumer.



The Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Shri Sudhanshu Pandey addressing a press conference on the 'Initiatives taken by the Centre to ease the prices of essential commodities and bring relief to consumers', in New Delhi on October 22, 2021



8 Chapter



INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

8.1 India is associated with a number of international agencies working in the field of food related matters. These include World Food Programme (WFP), SAARC Food Bank, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Grains Council (IGC) and International Sugar Organisation (ISO) etc. Interface of Department of Food & Public Distribution with these organizations is handled by International Cooperation (IC) Section of the Department.

SAARC FOOD BANK

8.2 In pursuance of the decision taken in the 14th SAARC Summit held in New Delhi on April 3rd - 4th, 2007, the Heads of States of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries have signed, an Agreement to establish the SAARC Food Bank. The Food Bank will supplement national efforts to provide food security to the people of the region. The agreement on Establishing the SAARC Food Bank has since been ratified by the President of India on 17th April, 2007. As per this agreement, SAARC Food Bank shall have a reserve of foodgrains to be maintained by each member states consisting of either wheat or rice, or a combination of both as assessed share of the country. India's initial assessed share in the reserve was 1,53,200 MT, out of a total share of 2,43,000 MT. The assessed share is presently kept as 3,06,400 MT, out of a total share of 4,86,000 MT. The reserves have been kept in different strategic locations in the designated Godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI). Joint Secretary (IC), Department of Food & Public Distribution has been designated as Member of SAARC Food Bank Board to represent India. The Board has considered and agreed to the proposal to designate the Central Grain Analysis Laboratory

(CGAL), New Delhi as the regional reference laboratory for SAARC Food Bank.

8.3 The Ninth SAARC Food Bank Board (SFB) meeting was held on 21st - 22nd September, 2016 in Kathmandu, Nepal. India represented the meeting at the level of Joint Secretary(IC) in the department in the capacity of Member, SAARC Food Bank Board. The meeting, inter-alia, discussed matters relating to the review of the Implementation status of the decisions taken at the Eighth Meeting of the SAARC Food Bank Board (Malé, 2nd-3rd September 2015), matters related to amending the Agreement on establishing the SAARC Food Bank, collaboration and cooperation with the International Organizations (e.g. FAO, IFAD, WFP, etc.) to enhance regional food security. A presentation by SAARC Agriculture Centre on the status of the SAARC Food Bank Information System (SFBIS) was also made.

8.4 The Tenth SAARC Food Bank Board (SFB) meeting was held on 21st-22nd January, 2019 in Islamabad, Pakistan. Representative from MEA attended the meeting on behalf of India. During the meeting, inter-alia, issues relating to review of the Status of Implementation of the decisions taken at the Ninth Meeting of the SAARC Food Bank Board (Kathmandu, 21st-22nd September, 2016), consideration of the update on the draft amendment to the Agreement on establishing the SAARC Food Bank, matters relating to formulation of Guidelines on Storage Methods, Practices and Quality Control Measures, Collaboration and Cooperation with International Organizations (e.g. FAO, IFAD, UNESCAP, WFP etc.) to enhance regional food and nutrition security.

8.5 Eleventh Meeting of the SAARC Food Bank Board was held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) on 21st and 22nd January, 2020 wherein Shri E.K. Majhi, Additional secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution had attended the meeting.

FAO AND COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY (CFS)

8.6 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), is one of the largest specialized agencies in the UN System founded in 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standard of living by improving agricultural productivity and living conditions of rural population. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) serves as a forum in the United Nations System for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security, including food production, physical and economic access to food. India is a member to both FAO and CFS. Committee on World Food Security (CFS) monitors the progress of implementation of the WFS Plan of Action.

8.7 The 45th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was held at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy from 15th -19th October, 2018 which was attended by Shri Kamal Datta, Joint Secretary (Impex & IC), Inter-alia, the deliberation on the following issues were made during the Session:-

- i. State of Food Security and nutrition in the World 2018
- ii. State of Food and Agriculture 2018: Panel Discussion
- iii. Critical and Emerging issues in Food Security and Nutrition - Towards a Strategic Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2020-2023

iv. CFS Workstream Updates and Decisions

a. Endorsement of the Terms of Reference for Policy Guidance on Food Systems and Nutrition

b. CFS and the 2030 Agenda: Contributions to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

v. Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food Guidelines

vi. The High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Multi stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food security and Nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda

vii. Good Practices and Lesson Sharing

G-20 MATTERS

8.8 A Steering Committee has been constituted in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the Chairmanship of Secretary (DAC&FW) to oversee the follow-up action on the initiative declared in Ministerial declaration endorsed at G-20 Agriculture Ministers meeting held in June, 2011. The Committee is comprised of representatives from different line Ministries. Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution. has been made the Nodal Department for (i) Rapid Response Forum and (ii) Emergency Humanitarian Food Reserves. Besides, this Department has been included as a member of Agricultural Marketing Information System (AMIS) under the Nodal authority of DAC&FW to carry out different mandate as considered appropriate.

INTERNATIONAL GRAINS COUNCIL (IGC)

8.9 India is a member of the International Grains Council (IGC), an inter-governmental forum of exporting and importing countries for co-operation in wheat, rice and coarse grain matters, which was previously known as International Wheat Council up to 1995. It administers the Grains Trade Convention 1995. The IGC Secretariat, based in London since 1949, also services the Food Aid Committee, established under the Food Aid Convention. International Grains Agreement comprises of Grains Trade Convention (GTC) and Food Aid Convention (FAC). India is a signatory to the International Grains Agreement (IGA) 1995 and its Grain Trade Convention (GTC) 1995 which is effective from 1st July, 1995. IGC have two types of members-Importing Members and Exporting Members. India has been included in the category of Exporting members in July, 2003 and represented in the meetings/session of the Council held from time to time. Besides, this Department also participates in other meetings of IGC like Market Conditions Committee meetings and Executive Committee meetings. Department of Food & Public Distribution pays India's Annual membership contribution to the Council.

8.10 49th Session of International Grains Council (IGC) was held on 11th-12th June, 2019 at London, U.K. wherein Dr. Chunni Lal Ram, Executive Director, Food Corporation of India had attended the Session.

8.11 50th Session of International Grains Council (IGC) was held on 3rd - 4th, December, 2019 at London, U.K. wherein Shri D.K. Gupta, Director, Department of Food and Public Distribution had attended the Council Session.

8.12 51st Session (Virtual) of International Grains Council (IGC) was held on 8th and 10th June, 2020 wherein Shri Vishwajeet Halder, Deputy Commission, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Sh. Sudeep Singh, Executive Director, Food Corporation of India had attended the Council Session.

8.13 52nd Session (Virtual) of International Grains Council (IGC) was held on 22nd January, 2021 wherein Ms. Mukta Shekhar, Joint Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution and Sh. Sudeep Singh, Executive Director, Food Corporation of India had attended the Council Session.

8.14 53rd Session (Virtual) of International Grains Council (IGC) was held on 8th and 9th June, 2021 wherein Sh. Sudhanshu Pandey, Secretary, Smt. Nandita Gupta, Joint Secretary and Sh. Sanjiv Kumar, Joint Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution had attended the Council Session.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

WFP'S COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP) 2019-23

8.15 Country Strategic Programme (CSP 2019-2023) seeks to support India in ,inter-alia, achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 by capitalizing on its investments. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has signed a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP's) on cooperation for 2019-2023. The Strategic Outcome 1 of CSP 2019-2023 which is mainly relates to this Department states as under:-

Strategic outcome 1: The most vulnerable people in India are better able to meet their

minimum food and nutrition all year;

Activity 1: Provide policy inputs, advocacy and technical assistance aimed at enhancing the efficiency, targeting, service delivery and supply chain of government programmes for improving access to food.

KEY ACTIVITY

WFP will provide technical assistance in partnership with the Department of Food and Public Distribution of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Women and Child Development, and Human Resource Development, NITI Aayog, the Food Corporation of India, the Unique Identification Authority of India, State Governments, United Nations agencies and the private sector.

Through technical assistance, WFP will support National and State Governments enhancing the efficiency and equity of the three NFSA safety net programmes. WFP support will be used to improve targeting, enhance the quality of service delivery, and develop complaints and feedback mechanisms while increasing beneficiaries' awareness of and participation in safety net programmes. WFP will tailor its support to evolving needs, ensuring that all vulnerable populations, including migrant workers, have access to their TPDS rations anywhere in the country.

Building on the 2017 supply chain assessment, WFP will support the enhancement, optimization and integration of food supply chains for social safety net programmes; the reduction of storage losses and waste; and the improvements in the quality of grains resulting from better

warehouse and transport management. WFP will also support data analysis of the entire TPDS value chain with a view to assist National and State Governments in assuming responsibility for reporting and management of data analytics platforms. This will result in more informed, data-driven policy decisions, better management, increased transparency and clearer accountability.

While the Government is promoting the use of direct benefit transfers in many of its schemes, their use in food safety net programmes is currently limited. Building on the 2016 assessment of government cash-based transfer pilots and a direct benefit transfer handbook developed with WFP's assistance, WFP will support the design and scale up of government cash-based transfers within TPDS, leveraging the recent financial inclusion initiatives Jan Dhan Yojana and Aadhaar and the expanded coverage of mobile phone networks. This will be achieved by supporting pilots in urban areas; providing policy inputs and developing robust guidelines, transfer modalities and solutions; and disseminating best practices informed by sound analyses of situations, markets and gender dynamics.

Leveraging its experience, WFP will foster improvements in the food baskets of safety net programmes through the inclusion of fortified and other nutritious products and the strengthening of quality standards and protocols. WFP will support district-level pilots in order to demonstrate operational models for the use of nutritionally enhanced, diverse rations that include millets and locally preferred foods. Through the pilots, WFP will aim to reach vulnerable communities served by the three NFSA safety nets and will advocate for the scale up

of the improved food baskets. WFP will also develop a strong gender-transformative communication plan for raising awareness of and increasing demand for nutritious products, especially through safety net programmes.

Enhancing smallholder farmers' productivity and incomes is a major government priority. With FAO, IFAD and other partners, WFP will pursue opportunities for linking smallholder farmers to government supply chains and markets in order to increase the purchasing power of small and marginal farmers, particularly women, thereby increasing their access to nutritious food. WFP will also explore the options for working with other government platforms for improved market linkages.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

8.16 The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the global international organisation came into effect in 1995. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. It's objective is to administering trade agreements, acting as forum for trade negotiations, setting trade disputes, reviewing national trade policies, building the trade capacity of developing economics and cooperating with other international organizations.

8.17 India is one of the founder members of WTO along with more than 160 other countries. Various trade disputes of India with other nations have been settled through WTO. India has also played an important role in the effective formulations of major trade policies. Since inception of Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) from 1st January, 1995, India is regularly participating in the

meeting of WTO Committee on Agriculture. During 2020-21, the participants were as under:

- i. 94th Meeting of the WTO Committee on Agriculture was held on 18th June, 2020 there was no participation from Department of Food and Public Distribution in the meeting. 95th Meeting of WTO Committee on Agriculture was held in Geneva Switzerland on 22nd September, 2020 through Webex wherein Shri Sudip Singh, Executive Director, FCI and Sh. Makrand Phadke, Joint Director has represented the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- ii. 97th Meeting (29th - 30th March, 2021) of Committee on Agriculture of WTO was held (in virtual format) WTO wherein Sh. S S Taxak, General Manager (I&E), FCI, Sh. Makarand Phadke, Joint Director (Policy-I), and Shri Jitender Juyal, Joint Director has represented the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- iii. 98th meeting of Committee on Agriculture of the WTO was held 17th - 18th June, 2021 (in virtual format) there was no participation from Department of Food and Public Distribution in the meeting.
- iv. 99th meeting of Committee on Agriculture of the WTO was held on 23rd - 24th September, 2021 (in virtual format) there was no participation from Department of Food and Public Distribution in the meeting.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANISATION (SCO)

- 8.18 The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), or Shanghai Pact, is Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance, the creation of which was announced on 15th June, 2001 in Shanghai, China by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Charter, formally establishing the organisation, was signed in June 2002 and entered into force on 19th September, 2003. The original five nations, with the exclusion of Uzbekistan, were previously members of the Shanghai Five group, founded on 26th April, 1996. Since then, the organisation has expanded its membership to eight countries when India and Pakistan joined SCO as full members on 9th June 2017 at a summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. The Heads of State Council (HSC) is the supreme decision-making body in the SCO, it meets once a year and adopts decisions and guidelines on all important matters of the organization.
- 8.19 Department of Food and Public Distribution is associated with SCO in connection with the Implementation Plan of SCO Program of Cooperation on Food Security. Department is furnishing its comments on Food Security.
- 8.20 Meeting of Permanent Expert Working Group of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was held on 11th and 12th December, 2019 in Moscow (Russia) which was attended by Shri Dharendra Kumar, Deputy Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- 8.21 Virtual Meeting of Permanent Expert Working Group of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was held on 16th October, 2020 which was attended by Ms. Monika Singh, Joint Director, Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- 8.22 Virtual Meeting of Agriculture Minister of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was held on 21st October, 2020 which was attended by Sh. S. Jagannathan, Joint Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution.



9 Chapter



MEASURES TAKEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS (WHEAT & RICE)

- 9.1 Before the onset of each marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution, holds a consultative meeting with the officials of Food Corporation of India, State Governments and others to discuss the arrangements for procurement of wheat and paddy/rice at Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- 9.2 The meeting of State Food Secretaries/FCI to discuss the arrangements for procurement of Wheat during Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2021-22 and Procurement of Paddy/Rice of Rabi Crop in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2020-21 was held 2nd March, 2021 through Video conference. During the meeting in consultation of concerned State Governments and FCI, procurement estimates for each State for RMS 2021-22 & KMS 2020-21 (Rabi crop) was approved. Similarly, The meeting of State Food Secretaries/FCI to discuss the arrangements for procurement of Procurement of Paddy/Rice of Kharif Crop in Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2021-22 was held on 17th August, 2021 through Video conference. During the meeting, in consultation with concerned State Governments and FCI, procurement estimates for each State for KMS 2021-22 (Kharif crop) was approved.
- 9.3 All States Food Secretaries and FCI vide letter dated 22.3.2021 were advised that the procurement operations take place in a staggered manner, some kind of token system should be put in place for this and number of procurement centres may also be increased to avoid congregation of large number of farmers at a time. It was further advised that arrangements may also be made for social distancing and maintaining hygiene at procurement centres.
- 9.4 All the Chief Secretaries to the States vide letter dated 6.4.2021 from Secretary, DFPD were advised for adoption of appropriate COVID-19 prevention measures and maintenance of social distancing protocols during procurement operations of wheat and paddy/rice in RMS 2021-22 & KMS 2020-21 respectively. It was requested to make suitable arrangements to get the staff/labourers of Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other front line workers involved in procurement operations vaccinated on priority.
- 9.5 A DO letter dated 12.4.2021 from Secretary, DFPD was also written to Health Secretary, Govt. of India requesting that the staff/labourers of FCI and other front line workers involved in operations like procurement, storage, transportation and further distribution of wheat and paddy/rice may be considered as front line workers for vaccination, in order to ensure that PDS which is an essential service, could be run smoothly and without any disruption.
- 9.6 Despite COVID-19 Pandemic, following COVID appropriate behaviour, a record quantity of 433.44 LMT of wheat during RMS 2021-22 and a record quantity of 600.84 LMT of rice during KMS 2020-21 has been procured. Both wheat and rice procurement has reached at all time high level.

ARRANGEMENT OF PACKAGING MATERIALS FOR FOODGRAINS

- 9.7 RMS 2021-22/ KMS 2020-21 (Rabi crop) :

In view of the limited capacity of Jute mills this Department has allocated 11.75 lakh Jute bales and 9.09 lakh HDPE/PP bales to State Procuring Agencies/FCI in RMS 2021-22. Further, to mitigate the shortage of new Jute bags, this Department on a case-to-case basis had given permission to State Govt. of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tripura, Telangana and FCI to procure good quality used gunny bags for packaging of wheat, paddy & rice in RMS 2021-22/ KMS 2020-21(Rabi crop).

- 9.8 KMS 2021-22: In view of the capacity of production by Jute mills and grant of dilution by Ministry of Textiles, this Department has allocated 18 lakh Jute bales and 0.40 lakh HDPE/PP bales to State Procuring Agencies and FCI in KMS 2021-22. Further, to mitigate the shortage of new Jute bags, this Department on a case-to-case basis had given permission to State Govt. of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Telangana to procure good quality used gunny bags from GeM for packaging of paddy & rice in KMS 2021-22.
- 9.9 Smart Jute Bags: This Department is exploring possibilities of increasing the production/availability of new Jute bags by way of testing new technology- 'Smart Jute Bags' so that the gap between requirement of packaging material and availability of new Jute bags be reduced and source of jute bags could be widened. FCI is coordinating the field trial and testing for the same. Presently, the development of standards of these bags is in progress in consultation with BIS.

SALE OF WHEAT AND RICE TO NGOS DURING COVID-19 PERIOD

- 9.10 Under Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic)

(OMSS(D)) 2020-21 policy, a special dispensation for supply of foodgrains to all the charitable/ non-governmental organizations etc. engaged in relief/running community kitchens for migrant labours/ vulnerable groups due to the present lock down condition, was introduced w.e.f 8.4.2020. Under this scheme wheat at the uniform rate of ₹ 21 per kilogram and rice at the uniform rate of ₹22 per kilogram are issued to charitable institutions/NGO. There is no upper limit of allocation of foodgrains to each such organization from any FCI depot.

- 9.11 In view of resurgence of COVID pandemic, the said scheme/special dispensation has been extended till 31st March, 2022 or till further order, whichever is later, at the same rate, terms and conditions.
- 9.12 As per data received from FCI, in the current year, 34 organizations have lifted 847 MT of rice and 06 organizations have lifted 10 MT of wheat, as on 28.12.2021.
- 9.13 The quantities of wheat and rice sold under the OMSS (D) during COVID-19 during the last year and FY 2021-22 are as under:

(in lakh MT)

Year	Wheat	Rice
2020-21	25.32	24.99
2021-22*	63.52	7.91

* upto 5th weekly e-auction of December, 2021.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

- 9.14 As the COVID-19 containment procedures imposed unprecedented curbs on the economic activities throughout the country, it led to a scarcity of staple foods and price hikes due to reduced cultivation, disruption in supply chains, shortage of

labour, reduced employment, and reduced purchasing power of the people. Thereby, adversely impacting the food and nutrition security of the poor and needy people in the country.

9.15 To safeguard the country's most vulnerable population during the testing times, the Government tapped on its most powerful weapons in the arsenal i.e. the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), a program jointly managed by the Central and State/UT Governments for the distribution of subsidized foodgrains to about 80 Crore beneficiaries (almost two-third of the country's population as per Census 2011) under the ambit of National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA).

9.16 Through TPDS, foodgrains are distributed at highly subsidized Central Issue Prices (CIP) of ₹ 3, 2 and 1 per Kg of Rice, Wheat and Coarse-grains respectively and as per the entitlements of beneficiary households under NFSA. Presently, more than 80 Crore beneficiaries in the country covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Priority Household (PHH) categories of NFSA are receiving subsidized foodgrains through TPDS on monthly basis, where, an AAY household is entitled to receive 35 Kg foodgrains per family per month, while a PHH category household is entitled to receive 5 Kg foodgrains per person per month.

9.17 As already mentioned, TPDS is operated under the joint responsibilities of the Central and the State/UT Governments, wherein the Central Government through Department of Food & Public Distribution and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and

bulk allocation of foodgrains to all States/UTs. The operational responsibility of allocation of foodgrains within the State/UT, identification & inclusion of eligible households/persons under NFSA, issuance of ration cards to them, distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shop (FPS) including licensing and monitoring of the FPSs, etc. rests with the respective State/UT Governments. Under NFSA, this vast system of cooperative federalism has been the anchor of India's food security program for decades and in the wake of Novel Coronavirus pandemic, it swiftly came to the fore to provide massive advantage to the country's poor and vulnerable in their fight against hunger and food insecurity.

9.18 On March 24, 2020, the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi ji, announced a strict nationwide lockdown in a bid to prevent the progression of the novel coronavirus. Subsequently, the Government, with an aim to ameliorate the hardships faced by the poor and needy, announced the 'Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package'. Pursuant to this, the Government rolled out a special purpose scheme, namely "Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY)" through which the Government almost doubled the quantity of monthly foodgrain being normally distributed to all beneficiary households under NFSA. Thus, under PMGKAY, all NFSA beneficiaries were provided additional 5 Kg foodgrains per person per month, free-of-cost, over and above their normal NFSA entitlements. The scheme was initially launched for eight months in year 2020 (April to November 2020) and has been again operationalised for eleven months from May 2021 till March 2022).

HOW THE GOVERNMENT MANAGED TO FEED MORE THAN 80 CORE BENEFICIARIES DURING THE PANDEMIC

- 9.19 The Government was able to pull off the herculean task of feeding such a large population, that too amid the COVID-19 restrictions owing to the presence of extensive and established TPDS infrastructure in place. To distribute the grain, the Central and State/UT Governments relied on its robust logistical network, which involved the use of massive rail & road transportation network supported by Air & Sea logistics with last mile gaps in some non-motorable, hilly/difficult terrains being plugged through use of horses/mules to even helicopters of the Indian Air Force and Army. The experience of States/UTs serving remote and inaccessible areas through airdrops, inland water transportation, use of horses/mules, etc. came of great use in ensuring timely supply of food grains all over the country including remote and inaccessible areas.
- 9.20 During the period April 2020 to March, 2022, the Department had allocated a total of nearly 759 LMT foodgrains for free-of-cost distribution under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY), to the States/UTs equivalent to about ₹ 2.6 Lakh Crore in food subsidy (PM-GKAY Phase I to V).
- 9.21 It has been seen that an average of about 93-94 % foodgrains per month was successfully distributed under the regular NFSA and PM-GKAY during this period despite multitude of challenges and adhering to all COVID-19 protocols. Moreover, an independent survey by 'Dalberg' has also shown very high level of satisfaction among the NFSA

beneficiaries with respect to availability and distribution of foodgrains through TPDS under both normal NFSA and PM-GKAY during the pandemic.

- 9.22 The lockdown and the fear of pandemic caused disruptions in the otherwise well-oiled system, which were overcome by the consistent efforts and hard work of the officials working at all levels. With exemplary coordination between all stakeholders through regular video conferences and rigorous monitoring, despite hiccups, experts and beneficiaries say that the handling of food security during the pandemic has vindicated the resilience and efficiency of India's public distribution system.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PMGKAY & ANB

- 9.23 In view of the outbreak of COVID-19, Central Government had allocated foodgrains to all the States/UTs for about 80 crore persons under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY), for distribution among beneficiaries covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013. Further, as part of the Economic measures (Atma Nirbhar Bharat), allocation of foodgrains, free of cost, has been made to all the States/Union Territories, for the month of May and June, 2020, for stranded migrants who are not covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 or any other State scheme PDS Cards.
- 9.24 It was decided that entire cost on expenditure incurred on intra-State transportation and handling & FPS dealers margin for distribution of foodgrains under PMGKAY & ANB will be borne by Central Government. Accordingly, an amount of

₹1777.62 crore during financial year 2020-21 and ₹1950.39 Crore during the financial year 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) had been released to States/UTs for meeting the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin under the PMGKAY. Further, an amount of ₹10.31 Crore during the financial year 2020-21 and ₹9.05 Crore during the financial year 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021) has been released to States/UTs in order to meet the expenditure towards intra-State movement & handling of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margin for distribution of foodgrains to the stranded migrant under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.

CAPACITY AUGMENTATION OF ALCOHOL BASED HAND SANITIZER

9.27 At the very start of the pandemic, it became very clear that the alcohol based hand sanitizer is going to play a pivotal role in the fight against COVID-19. However, it was also noted that the production capacity of alcohol based hand sanitizer in India was almost negligible and the available capacity will not be able to cater the huge upcoming demand. It was noted with concern that alcohol based hand sanitizer was selling as high as ₹700 for 500 ml of the bottle and even at this high rate was not readily available in the market. Keeping in view the immediate requirement of augmentation of sanitizer production capacity in a very short span of time and this Department being nodal Department for the production of ethanol under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) programme, the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) entrusted the task of immediate augmentation of sanitizer production capacity to this Department. Mainly sugar mills in India are producing

ethanol for the purpose of blending into petrol under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) programme.

9.28 However, alcohol being a state subject, it comes under the purview of the state Governments. For better synergy and coordination, Excise Commissioners/Food and Drug Authorities/Cane Commissioners of the State Governments were contacted personally and were apprised of the gravity of the situation and were taken onboard. To monitor the progress and to remove hindrances in real time, social media platforms were used extensively. Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) was impressed upon to include the raw materials used for the production of hand sanitizer under essential commodity and accordingly vide notification dated 19.03.2020, raw materials used for manufacture of hand sanitizer were declared as essential commodity. To ensure the availability of sanitizer at affordable rates, the retail prices of hand sanitizer were fixed by DoCA vide Notification dated 21.03.2020 at ₹100 for 200 ML bottle. Due to these timely interventions, the rate of sanitizer came down heavily and started selling as low as ₹150 per litre in bulk. To ensure sufficient availability of sanitizer at all times in all parts of the country, this Department coordinated with all the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/UTs and requested them to further augment market linkages of hand sanitizer from distilleries and other units to wholesalers/retailers. With continuous feedbacks and coordination with industry and Government, reach of sanitizer to all parts of the country was ensured.

9.29 As a result of the collective efforts of DFPD/ State Governments, the production capacity

of hand sanitizer was enhanced from meagre 10 lakh litre per annum to more than 30 lakh litre per day in such a short span of time. With the active facilitation by DFPD, more than 900 distilleries/other units were accorded necessary licences/permissions by the concerned State Governments to produce sanitizer. Till date more than 5 crore litre of hand sanitizer has been produced in India. Now India is exporting hand sanitizer to other countries.

ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONS OF THIS DEPARTMENT

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA (FCI)

9.30 Food Corporation of India played a vital role in the fight against this pandemic by ensuring food security to the 1.3 Billion people of the country during the testing times of the lockdown. As the Central Government agency responsible for the Food Security of the Nation, FCI's responsibility increased manifold during the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to overcome the situation arisen due to lockdown announced by the Government of India, FCI has taken various steps to ensure

availability of food grains in every nook and corner of the country so that requirements of the beneficiaries under NFSA and other welfare schemes are fulfilled & there is no shortage of food grains in any part of the country and market prices of foodgrains are kept under control. Various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY), scheme for Migrants, Scheme for Non-NFSA card holders, sale to Charitable/NGOs etc. were introduced to ameliorate the hardships faced by poor due to economic disruption caused by COVID-19. OMSS(D) terms & conditions were also relaxed to lessen the difficulties faced by buyers due to lockdown. State/UT Governments were also allowed to purchase foodgrains under OMSS(D) without participating in weekly e-auctions.

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS RAKES DURING THE COVID-19 PERIOD

9.31 FCI has moved heavy quantity of foodgrains despite inconveniences associated with the COVID-19 pandemic to reach foodgrains to support the needy. A total of 13277 rakes of food grains with approximate quantity of 855.67 LMT have been loaded from 01.04.2021 to 06.01.2022 are as under:

(During COVID 19 period)	No. of Rakes (Wheat+Rice)	Quantity in LMT (Wheat+Rice)
April to June, 2021	3509	98.24
July to September, 2021	4958	138.82
October to December 2021	4480	125.44
01.01.2022 to 06.01.2022	330	9.24
Total	13277	371.74

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (CWC)

9.32 CWC has made a contribution/donation of ₹ 500 lakh 2020-21 to PM Care Fund in view of COVID – 19 pandemic under CSR activities.

CENTRAL RAILSIDE WAREHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED (CRWC)

9.33 The World Health Organization announced COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. As the country is grappling to tackle the challenges posed by pandemic COVID-19, in the current pandemic situation, business continued smoothly and all railside warehouses were kept operational. Offices / warehouses kept open for all days to keep supply chain moving. Also handled essential commodities as others were reluctant to handle. During pandemic, all terminals were in operation and have handled cargos also in order to help Railways to unload the rakes stranded at the goodshed.

9.34 The employees of CRWC are regularly doing their duties to ensure the warehousing and handling of goods at the Railside Warehouses to serve the larger national interest in this critical time. As per Government of India guidelines, CRWC issued and implemented SOPs and circulars for strict compliance of COVID protocol and also introduced Work from Home and Flexi hours attendance. CRWC conducted regular webinars and training programmes to keep employees energized by engagement. CRWC created COVID-19 Response group and support / counselling groups for immediate relief to the employees. CRWC also organized RTPCR, antibody and antigen testing for COVID-19 for staff.

9.35 CRWC also provided masks, sanitizer, gloves and ensured social distancing by labourers while handling cargos at all terminals and conducted health and safety education camps for labourers at terminals. CRWC conducted special drive for RTPCR / Antibody Test for staff and labourers at Corporate Office and terminals. CRWC distributed dry ration at RWC Shakurbasti to the labourers and their families. CRWC also introduced mechanization of sweeping and cargo handling at terminals to improve the health of labourers and as contribution towards pollution free environment.

WAREHOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATORY AUTHORITY (WDRA)

9.36 WDRA issued advisory to Officers/ employees from time to time as per directions of the Government of India to take various steps to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the work place:

- i. To maintain personal hygiene and social distancing
- ii. To practice frequent hand washing
- iii. To maintain good respiratory hygiene
- iv. To take temperature regularly through thermal scanning installed at the entry point
- v. To take self-isolation at home whenever they have flu like symptoms
- vi. Avoid hand-shaking and hugging
- vii. Wearing mask is compulsory

9.37 WDRA has issued advisory to all registered warehouses to follow the guidelines issued by the Government to contain spread of

- COVID in their area and to make their staff and depositors aware about the practices.
- 9.38 The work rosters have been issued for WDRA's employees to attend the office / work from home due to prevailing COVID situation. The rosters have been issued from time to time as per the directions of Government of India during the lockdown period and unlocking period.
- 9.39 The following measures were taken by WDRA to prevent COVID transmission in the workplace:
- a. Maintaining stock of masks, hand sanitizers and soap and distribution of the same to the officials.
 - b. Disinfection of frequently touched places by using ethanol based disinfectant
 - c. Sanitization of work place twice a week
 - d. Official meetings were done through VC
 - e. Employees have been advised to clean their personal equipments like keyboards, mouse, phones, AC remotes etc.
 - f. Display boards sensitising office staff about the precautionary measures on COVID-19, have been placed in the office premises of WDRA.
- 9.40 On occurrence of COVID-19 positive cases in WDRA, the concerned District Surveillance Officer of the COVID Help Center, South Delhi was informed and the entire office premises of WDRA was disinfected immediately as per the SOP and guidelines on disinfection issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
- 9.41 Official(s) who were identified as in close contact with the COVID afflicted person were advised for home quarantine as per the SOP.
- 9.42 Issued instructions to all the hospitals empanelled with WDRA to provide treatment (Outdoor and Indoor) related to COVID-19 to affected staff.
- 9.43 All the employees/Staff have been directed to get themselves vaccinated for COVID along with their eligible family members.
- 9.44 WDRA is a strongly computerised office. Registration of warehouses is done online, after a registration portal was started pursuant to WDRA's Transformation Plan. E Office was also introduced in WDRA in 2017-18, and during the periods of COVID lockdown WDRA functioned through e-office, using VPN connectivity. WDRA conducted interviews for selecting officers on deputation by conducting interviews online. WDRA ensured training programmes conducted through VC mode.

NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE, KANPUR

- 9.45 A Committee was constituted to help the COVID affected staff, their family members and students. The committee extended support in getting required medical assistance, admission to hospitals/nursing homes, provision of oxygen cylinders upon request in case of home quarantine and deep sanitization of the campus.
- 9.46 Institute also earmarked a quarter for use as "Isolation Centre" wherein basic first aid facilities viz. oxygen, drip, nebulization and steam inhalation etc. were provided for staff and students. In case of many members of a staff family becoming COVID affected

and not having adequate space for home quarantine, such facilities were extended.

- 9.47 Institute procured new machines for deep sanitization of the main building and residential complexes. Posters were displayed all over the campus and in the surrounding about “Appropriate COVID Behaviour” to create awareness.
- 9.48 Distribution of masks and sanitizers was made to the staff (including contractual staff) and also to the front line Corona Warriors as a part of social responsibility.
- 9.49 Extended advice to the Sugar Industry and UP Government, in particular, about production of oxygen in the ethanol units attached to sugar factories using existing infrastructure or separately.

ROLE OF DEPARTMENTALISED PAYMENT AND ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

- 9.50 During the pandemic COVID-19, the nation faced and continues to face the innumerable crises, Pay & Accounts offices of the Chief Controller of Accounts, D/o Food & Public Distribution were identified as ‘Essential services’ to ensure timely and accurate payments for procurement of Goods and services within its purview.
- 9.51 The Departmentalised Payment and Accounting Organisation of the Department of Food & Public Distribution incorporated the best practices highlighted by the Government of India. The relevant instructions and guidelines were issued from time to time to ensure not only the timely payment and account for delivery of the goods and services but also to ensure safety and security of the Officials/ staff engaged by the eight Pay & Accounts offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and

Kolkata. In this regard, following is stated:

- i. All the bills received by the office were scrutinized and cleared in a specified time to ensure no delays in the essential nature of the service offered by the concerned office.
- ii. All the procurement, of both Goods & Services, was done through GeM and bills were cleared online through software application of Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
- iii. The limitations imposed upon staff strength and transportation issues during this period were not allowed to affect the timely clearance of the bills by the office. All the bills were processed within the prescribed time schedule. The workflow was strictly adhered to while maintaining COVID Safety protocols.
- iv. The office work was shifted to the e-office in a quick time and efficient manner to minimize person to person contact without hindering the workflow. In addition, the staff were properly trained and guided to ensure the transition was as smooth as possible.
- v. The roster was formed and strictly adhered to ensure unhindered workflow with 50% staff attendance in the office and remaining staff following work from home (WFH) to maintain social distancing norms and minimize cluster outbreaks.
- vi. Masks and Sanitizers were provided to all staff and regular sanitisation

of the office premises was done on frequent basis as per guidelines were issued by the Government of India.

- vii. Nearly 99.99 percent of budget allocation was duly released and accounted for.

STEPS TAKEN WITHIN DEPARTMENT FOR CONTAINING THE OUTBREAK

9.52 COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has affected day to day life of everyone. Thus, the emphasis is on taking extensive precautions such as extensive hygiene protocol, social distancing, and wearing of masks, and so on. A need has arisen to stop the spread of virus and simultaneously carry out the official work of this Department being an essential services provider. A number of steps have been taken by this Department in response to COVID-19, which are as under:

- i. Pledge ceremonies, meetings and similar activities are organized through Video Conferencing facility as a precautionary measure to COVID-19.
- ii. Masks, Sanitizers and Gloves are being provided to all the staff of the Department on demand.
- iii. Sanitizer facility is being provided in the Office of the Hon'ble Minister, in Canteen, at all entrance gates and outside a few Sections of this Department.
- iv. Sanitization of all rooms of DFPD is being carried out twice daily along with Deep Cleaning of rooms on schedule basis. Conference Halls are sanitized two three times

daily. Rooms are also re-sanitized on specific demand by Officers/ Sections.

- v. Information & preventive measures relating to spreading of CORONA virus are being displayed at various places in Krishi Bhawan.
- vi. Vehicles were provided to employees of this Department, during the lockdown period, who were required to attend office.
- vii. Automatic Hand dryers have been installed in all washrooms of this Department.
- viii. Staff has been sensitized about cross ventilation and Zig-Zag sitting/maintenance of distance between seats of staff in the section.
- ix. Facility of contact-less soap dispenser is provided in all washrooms of DFPD.
- x. At least one Sensor based water tap has been installed in all washrooms of DFPD.
- xi. 06 nos. of Oxygen Concentrators have been procured for emergency use of the officers/ officials of this Department during the COVID-19 pandemic.

9.53 As a precautionary measure to contain spread of COVID-19, CAMPS for COVID-19 test were organized in association with Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 29.01.2021, 08.02.2021, 24.02.2021, 15.03.2021, 18.03.2021, 28.07.2021 and 29.11.2021. Two vaccination camps were also held in Krishi Bhawan on 06.05.2021 and 03.06.2021 in which Covaxin was administered free of

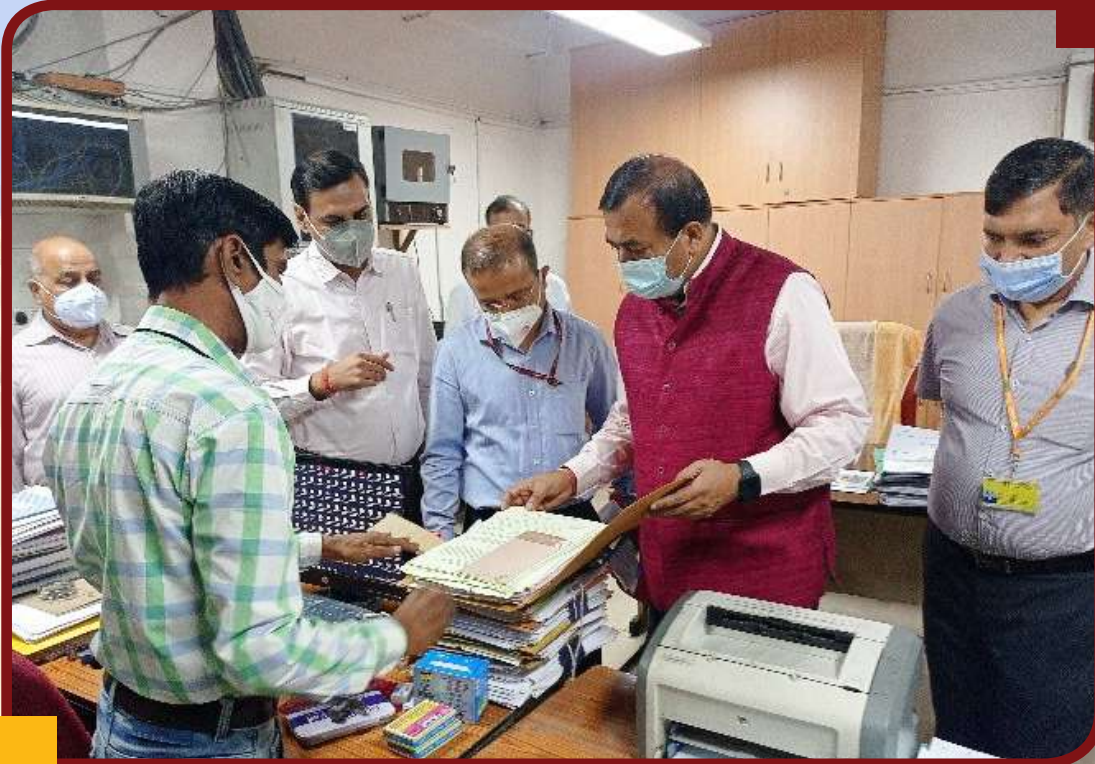
cost to all the Officers/Officials of DFPD in the age group 45 years & above.

9.54 ICT Section, DFPD with help of NIC had provided Virtual Private Network (VPN) access to all the eligible officers (ASO level and above - around 300 officers) for

accessing eOffice services (Work from Home) during COVID-19 lockdown crisis. Also, more than 600 Video Conferences (VCs) were conducted by various divisions/sections with the help of NIC, DFPD since April, 2021.



10 Chapter



SWACHHTA AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN

10.1 This Department along with its attached & subordinate offices and CPSEs has continued their efforts to keep working environment neat and clean. Few activities which are being carried out in phased manner or on regular basis are as under:

- Senior Officers personally assess the cleanliness of the Department.
- White-washing and deep cleaning of the rooms in the Department is being done in phased manner in every month.
- Banners/flexboards are displayed at different places by the Department and all its organizations to create awareness about swachhta in public.

- To keep cleanliness of the office, floor officers have been appointed for each floor for taking stock of the cleanliness, regular meetings are held and various measures are taken in cooperation with CPWD, wherever necessary.
- A special drive for recording, reviewing and weeding out of old records is carried out annually.
- To improve hygiene in the office space, dustbins are checked and replaced wherever necessary in rooms, canteen, corridors and premises of Krishi Bhawan.
- Oxygen emitting plants are placed in the corridors.



A “Sanitation Pledge – Swachhta Shapath” was administered by Secretary (DFPD) on 16.02.2021

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN IN CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (CWC)

10.2 Proper sanitization of office premises was performed at a regular interval. Other details are as under:

- Tree plantation activity carried out by the Corporate office and Regional offices on the occasion of 4th Rashtriya Poshan Maah organized in the month of September, 2021.
- CWC organized the Swachhta

Pakhwada-Special Cleanliness Drive from 16.02.2021 to 28.02.2021 in Corporate office & Regional offices.

- CWC organized a Special Campaign for Disposal of Pending Matters & Cleanliness Drive from 02.10.2021 to 31.10.2021 in CO, New Delhi.
- CWC has organized the Health checkup camp for all staff on PAN India Basis including onsite Vaccination camp.

SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN IN CENTRAL RAILSIDE WAREHOUSE CORPORATION (CRWC)

- 10.3 To accelerate the efforts to achieve a Swachh Bharat and bring focus on hygiene & sanitation, the Prime Minister of India had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October, 2014. The mission was implemented as nation-wide campaign/Janandolan.
- 10.4 CRWC has organized Swachhta Pakhwada as per direction of the ministry during 16.02.2021 to 28.02.2021. During the Pakhwada the following activities were undertaken.
- i. Cleanliness drive in and around Corporate Office and terminals across the country.
 - ii. Plantation of trees at terminals as per the climatic conditions under plantation activities.
 - iii. Organized talks by the Terminal Managers for labours and staff about the hygiene and safeguard measures to be adopted at the terminals.
 - iv. Eradication of plastic items i.e cup, plates, small bottles, knife etc from CO and terminals.
 - v. Sweeping in Warehouses on regular basis.
- 10.5 A pledge was taken by all the employees of CRWC to contribute in making India Clean. In order to recognize the efforts of the employees, awards were given to the cleanest Terminal by the committee.
- 10.6 CRWC has organized hygiene and sanitation camp, distributed mask & gloves to the

labourers at RWCs, installed RO water purifiers at a school near RWC Roza and constructed toilet near RWC Nishatpura.

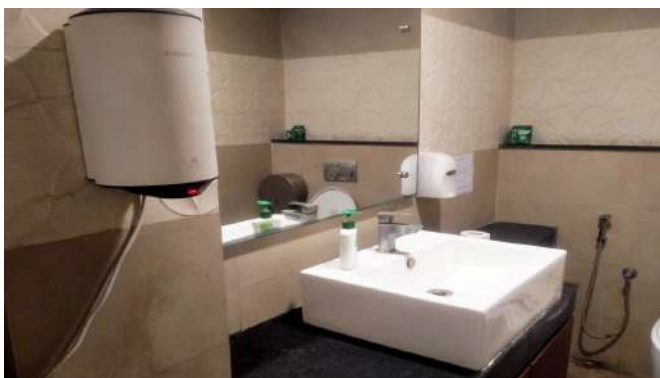
SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN IN WDRA

- 10.7 According to the O.M. No. 01/RR/F&PD/2020-Genl dated 19.10.2021 regarding special campaign for disposal of pending matter during the period 02nd October to 31st October, 2021 following works have been completed for the meaningful disposal of waste (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle of waste).



All the Corridors, Staircases, Rooms, Furniture etc of WDRA are fully cleaned and Sanitized.

- 10.8 All the toilets of WDRA are properly clean and Sanitized at 8:30 am every morning. The Safai Workers are fully devoted in their work to clean the premises of WDRA as well as all toilets.



- 10.9 WDRA provide sanitizer, gloves and cups, bottle and paper napkins to the employees so that the personal hygiene and can be maintained. The weekly sanitization is continued inside the office premises in view of the COVID-19 as well as dengue and other seasonal diseases.

OBSERVANCE OF “SWACHHTA PAKHWADA” 2021

- 10.10 “Swachhta Pakhwada” 2021 – Special Cleanliness Campaign from 16.02.2021 to 28.02.2021 was observed in this Department. Following major activities were held during the Campaign:

- i. To give a start to the Swachhta Pakhwada, a Pledge Taking Ceremony on “Hygiene & Sanitation” was administered by the Secretary (DFPD) on 16.02.2021 at 10.30 AM.
- ii. On 26.02.2021, an Essay Writing Competition on the subjects ‘Hygiene & Sanitation’ in English and “आरोग्यशास्त्र” in Hindi were held for the employees of the Department.
- iii. Banners/Flex board on “Swachhta Pakhwada” 2021 – Special Cleanliness Campaign from 16.02.2021 to 28.02.2021 were displayed at different places by the Department to create awareness in

public.

- iv. Sanitary Napkin Incinerator installed in the ladies’ toilet of this Department for the hygiene and convenience of the female staff of this Department.
- v. Special cleanliness drives along with awareness activities carried out in the rooms of Department, in and around the premises of Krishi Bhawan and nearby areas.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN FOR SWACHHTA DURING THE PERIOD 2ND OCTOBER TO 31ST OCTOBER, 2021

- 10.11 The Government of India decided to undertake a Special Campaign for disposal of pending matters during the period 02nd October to 31st October, 2021. Among the other major objectives of the Campaign, the main focus of the Government Offices was on Special Cleanliness and Record Management. This Department undertook the following steps during the Special Cleanliness drive:

- i. Cleanliness of corridors, staircases, rooms, store-room, record-room, parking area, open area of Krishi Bhawan.
- ii. Minimizing use of single-use-plastic (SUP),
- iii. All old and obsolete furniture items were disposed through auction,
- iv. A special drive was undertaken for disposal of e-Waste in proper manner,
- v. Cleanliness of toilets and cleanliness card are being properly maintained in toilets indicating date, time and

- name of the safai-worker,
- vi. All the Sections of this Department undertook intensive drive to review & weed-out old files/records.

10.12 The efforts of Government of India for special cleanliness resulted in achieving more than the set target :

- i. This Department and its PSUs/ sub-ordinate offices/ attached offices have reviewed 12,86,246 nos. of files and weeded out 1,78,144 nos. of old files as per relevant rules during the Special Campaign.

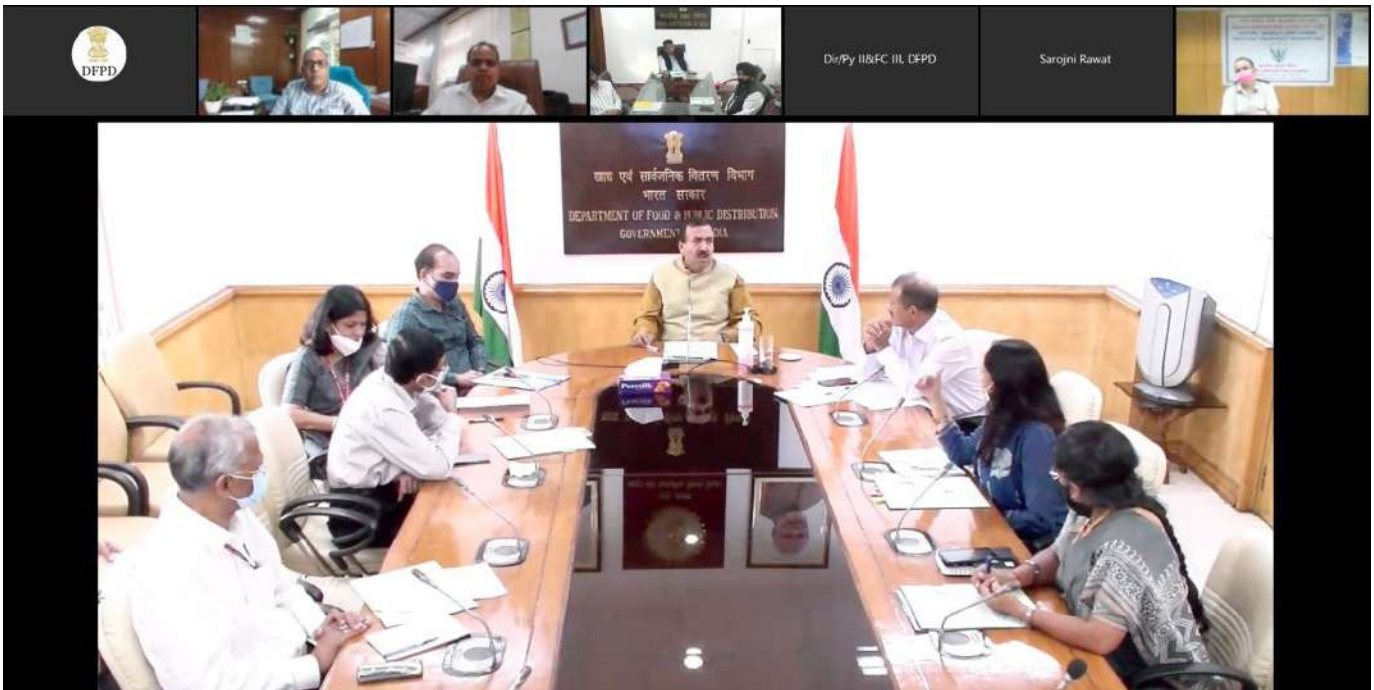
- ii. As a result of undertaking above mentioned activities, this Department and its PSUs/ sub-ordinate offices/ attached offices have vacated approx. 64,070 sq.foot area.
- iii. An approximately revenue of ₹ 1,27,60,888/- has been generated by this Department and its PSUs/ sub-ordinate offices/ attached offices by auctioning old furniture and obsolete items and e-Waste.
- iv. This Department and its PSUs/ sub-ordinate offices/ attached offices conducted more than 690 Cleanliness campaign.



The Secretary(F&PD) inspecting the Chambers of Officers, Sections, Store Room and Canteen of the Department in Krishi Bhawan to review the progress of Special Campaign during the period 02nd October to 31st October, 2021.



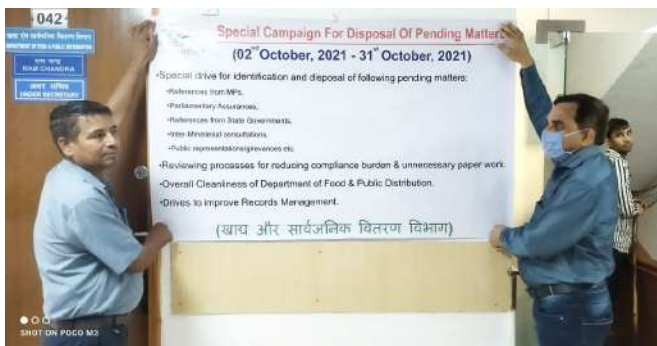
The JS(Sugar & Admn) inspecting the Sections of DFPD in Krishi Bhawan on 28.10.2021 to review the progress of Special Campaign during the period 02nd October to 31st October, 2021.



The Secretary(F&PD) on 28.10.2021 chaired another meeting with all the Under Secretary and above Officers of DFPD and its sub-ordinate/ attached offices/ PSUs to review the progress of Special Campaign.



Library of DFPD



Glimpse of Special Cleanliness Drive in the Department

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- 10.13 Communal Harmony Campaign from 19.11.2021 to 25.11.2021 was organized in the Department. Funds were raised on the 'Flag Day' i.e. 25.11.2021 to assist National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH) to help children rendered destitute in violence.
- 10.14 Celebration of 6th International Yoga Day (IDY) on 21.06.2021 was done by way of making awareness through digital platform of the Department among employees in DFPD as well as in the organizations under the administrative control of DFPD. Officers/ officials were also requested to participate in various online yoga training sessions and yoga demonstrations as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of Ayush. The theme for this year's Yoga Day was "Be with Yoga, be at Home."
- 10.15 Secretary (F&PD) administered an online pledge on the occasion of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas on 31.10.2021 (Birth Anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel) to all the Officers / Officials of DFPD.
- 10.16 "Sadbhavana Diwas" - The Birth Anniversary of former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was observed on 19th August, 2021 by holding an online Pledge taking Ceremony through video conferencing.
- 10.17 To celebrate Constitution Day - Addl. Secretary & FA, along with all Senior Officers/Employees of DFPD followed the Hon'ble President of India to read the Preamble of the Constitution at 11.00 AM on 26.11.2021. On this occasion, a link of the documentary film "Baba Saheb" broadcasted by Rajya Sabha TV/ Lok Sabha (Indian Film Division) and another link on

“Making of Indian Constitution” were displayed on E-office Dashboard.



Celebration of Constitution Day in Krishi Bhawan on 26th November, 2021

10.18 International Women’s Day : The celebration held on 8th March, 2021 was presided over by Mrs. Manisha Sensharma, Economic Adviser, DFPD. Activities like singing, dancing, reciting poems etc were performed by women participants from the Department, who also shared their views on women empowerment in government and society. A memento was also given to each participant.



Celebration of International Women’s Day in Krishi Bhawan on 08th March, 2021

REDRESSAL OF PUBLIC AND STAFF GRIEVANCES

10.19 Public Grievance Cell (PG Cell) of the Department under Joint Secretary (Storage & PG) is entrusted with the work relating to redressal of public grievances. PG Cell of the Department receives grievances/

representations mostly from two sources i.e. electronically on pgportal.gov.in and also through post and transmits these grievances to the concerned Organizations/ Divisions for redressal. The redressal of grievances/representations are monitored regularly with Nodal Officers of organizations concerned viz CRWC, CWC, FCI, NSI, PAO (Pay & Accounts Office) and respective Administrative Divisions of this Department. Monthly Meeting to review pending Public Grievance cases and daily monitoring of COVID-19 related public grievances are being taken by Joint Secretary (Storage & PG) regularly.

10.20 The Progress report for the period 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021 of Public Grievances received in this Department is as under: -

Total Public Grievances pending as on 01.01.2021	126
Additional Public Grievances received during the year	5094
Total Public Grievances	5220
Total Public Grievances disposed of	5138
Total Public Grievances Pending as on 31.12.2021	82
Percentage of disposal	98.43%

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

10.21 Necessary steps have been taken by the Department and the organizations under its control to provide a healthy work environment to its women employees. Department functions on the principle of gender equality and no discrimination is made on this account. Based on the guidelines issued by the National Commission for Women and DoPT, an Internal Complaint Committee has been set up in the Department to attend the complaints of its women employees.

RESERVATION

10.22 The instructions issued by the DoP&T from time to time regarding representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and persons with disabilities and for filling up of backlog vacancies reserved for these categories are followed.

10.23 Representation of SCs, STs, OBCs, differently abled persons, ex-service men and women employees in the Department (including its Attached and Subordinate offices) against the total number of officials (as on 31.12.2020) is given in the table below:

Groups	Total No. of Employees	SC	ST	OBC	EWS	No. of Differently Abled Persons					Ex-Ser-vice Men	Total No. of Women Employees
						VH	HH	OH	Others	TOTAL		
Gr. 'A'	115	20	11	13	0	-	-	1	0	1	-	20
Gr. 'B'	245	36	30	68	0	1	1	6	0	8	-	57
Gr. 'C'	281	56	19	79	9	4	1	2	3	10	8	28
Total	641	112	43	160	9	5	2	9	3	19	8	105

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI

10.24 In compliance with the Official Language policy of Government of India to promote the use of Hindi in day-to-day official work and also to achieve the targets set by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs in their Annual Programme of 2021-22, the Department has been making vigorous efforts to promote the use of Hindi in its official work. For this purpose, 03 workshops were organized during the year wherein officers and employees of

the Department and attached/subordinate offices having working knowledge of Hindi were given training and information about the Official Language Policy of the Union, Official Language Act and Official Language Rules and practical training in the use of Hindi on official language and technology and computers. Apart from this one month workshop on 'Kanthasth' translation memory tool was also organised for the translators of Hindi section wherein they daily practiced the using/working in the Kanthasth translation tool.

10.25 This Department is fully committed towards promoting the use of Hindi Language. In its endeavor and continuous efforts, this department was awarded second prize under Rajbhasha Kirti Puraskar Scheme by the Department of Official Language for doing excellent work in the field of implementation of Official Language policy of the Government for the year 2019-20. In a prize distribution ceremony held in the Vigyan Bhawan on 14th September, 2021 to commemorate Hindi Divas, Shri Sudhanshu Pandey, Secretary (Department of Food and Public Distribution) was invited to receive the award. The Department has received this honour for the seventh consecutive year.



Kirti Puraskar

10.26 The Department has an Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) to review the progress made in the use of Hindi in the official work of various Sections/ Desks of the Department, its attached and subordinate offices and Public Sector Undertakings under its administrative control. During the year under review,

quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee were held regularly through online mode and follow up action on the decisions taken therein was ensured. However, considering the social distancing norms during COVID-19 pandemic, and COVID protocol, all the meetings were held through video conferencing mode.

10.27 During the year under review, various officers/employees of the sections/ desks of the Department were regularly encouraged to do their original work in Hindi language so that the orders issued by the Department of Official Language are effectively implemented. Under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language Rules, 1976, FCI Divisional Office, Nalgonda and FCI Regional Office Chennai, wherein 80% employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi have been notified in the Gazette of India.

10.28 In order to create an environment conducive for the use of Hindi in official work and to generate interest among employees, a 'Hindi Pakhwada' was organized from 1st to 15th September, 2021. It commenced with Rajbhasha oath administered by the Secretary to all officers/employees for using Hindi more progressively in their official work. Various competitions viz. online slogan writing, Hindi noting & drafting, Hindi Translation Competition, Rajbhasha Gyan Pratiyogita, Hindi Dictation and Hindi Typewriting competitions were organized for the officers/employees of the Department. The Hindi Pakhwada concluded with Hindi Poetry Competition wherein the officers/employees enthusiastically and actively participated. The competition was judged by scholars such as Dr. Desh Deepak, Nodal Officer COVID, CMO RML Hospital; Shri Mahendra

Sharma, renowned poet and journalist and Dr O.P. Jha, from Doordarshan, New Delhi.



Rajbhasha oath administered by the Secretary(F&PD) to all officers/employees

- 10.29 Also, the instructions of Department of Official Language were strictly followed. The messages of Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution as well as the Hon'ble Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution were displayed at prominent places in the Department. Copies of the same were also circulated to various attached and subordinate offices. Apart from this, the Department of Official Language had suggested some quotations (सूक्तियाँ) which were presented to the senior officers of the department in a frame so that they could be displayed prominently by them on their tables.
- 10.30 With a view to promote and implement official Language Hindi in Central Government Offices, Rajbhasha Vibhag, Ministry of Home Affairs organised 'Akhil Bhartiya Rajbhasha Sammelan' on 13th and 14th November 2021 in Varanasi. Assistant Director (Department of Food and Public Distribution) and Assistant Director (Directorate of Sugar) participated and represented the Department.
- 10.31 Website of the Department is bilingual and

it is updated on regular basis. Publicity material brought out by the Department is being issued in bilingual form (in Hindi and English). All the forms and standard drafts being used in the official work of the Department are available in Hindi and English.

- 10.32 A Glossary of 118 pages is also available on the website of this department. In addition, various words, phrases and sentences related to this department are available in the "Rajbhasha Tab" on the department's website. This includes English words, their meanings in Hindi and their use in both Hindi and English languages. They can be easily copied and pasted in a word document which makes it easier for the staff to work in Hindi. Also, the proforma for quarterly reports is available on the department's website.
- 10.33 The Department's annual Hindi magazine "Khadya Bharti" can also be seen on the website. This magazine is also uploaded on the official website of the Department of Official Language.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI IN CWC

- 10.34 A "Hindi Workshop" was organized on 07.04.2021 for the officers of Corporate Office in the quarter of April-June 21, in which 19 officers of Corporate Office participated.
- 10.35 Under the chairmanship of the Managing Director in the Corporate Office, a meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee was organized on 24.06.2020 through video conferencing, in which according to the agenda, the annual program of the year 2020-21 released by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and other subjects

- was mentioned in detail. Discussions were held with them and mutual consultations were also held to increase the use of official language. On this occasion, the Managing Director e-released the 75th issue of “Bhandaran Bharti” magazine.
- 10.36 A training program on modern features of Windows 10, MS Word was organized under the aegis of Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC) Delhi on 9th July, 2021. Official language officers of Corporate Office participated in this program.
- 10.37 On July 28, 2021 and September 24, 2021, meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committee of the Ministry were held under the chairmanship of Deputy Secretary (Impax and Official Language), in which detailed discussion was held on Official Language implementation.
- 10.38 For the updation work of the Bhandaran Shabdavali published earlier by the Corporation, a meeting was held from 02.08.2021 to 05.08.2021 in the auditorium by the committee constituted of the officers of the Scientific and Technical Terminology Commission and the officers of the Corporation.
- 10.39 Hindi Workshop was conducted at Corporate Office on 6th August, 2021 to ensure maximum use of official language through e-office in which 18 officers and 8 employees participated. Official language policy and rules and other important topics have been discussed to enhance the Hindi correspondence and noting in this workshop.
- 10.40 Hindi Fortnight was also observed from 01 September, 2021 to 15 September, 2021. ‘Kahani puri karo’ and ‘anuwad’ competitions were organized during this period. 56 employees participated in these competitions.
- 10.41 ‘Hindi Diwas and Prize Distribution Ceremony’ was organized on 14th September, 2021 through hybrid mode in which the message of Hon’ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Affairs read out. A presentation was also shown for the implementation and promotion of the official language. Rajbhasha Shield was given to three departments for their excellent performance in Official Language during the year 2020-21. Dictation and Noting-drafting award and Cash prizes were also given to the winners of various competitions conducted during Hindi Fortnight.
- 10.42 Regional Office, Hyderabad was inspected by the second sub-committee of Parliament on Official Language on 27.09.2021. The members of the honorable committee expressed satisfaction over the work of the corporation and also gave their valuable suggestions.
- 10.43 Along with the day-to-day work, translation work of Annual General Meeting, Annual report, Training Calendar etc. were also done during this period.
- 10.44 During the Hindi fortnight, “Bhandaran Bharti (Rajbhasha viveshaank)” was also published, which was released by the Chairman of the Corporation on the occasion of Annual General Meeting of the shareholders held on 28th September, 2021 through hybrid mode.
- 10.45 On September 30, 2021, a meeting of the Official Language Implementation Committee was held under the chairmanship of the Managing Director, in which various

topics related to the implementation of the Official Language were discussed in detail and the need to make efforts towards achieving the set targets was emphasized.

- 10.46 The Official Language Officers of the Corporate Office conducted the Official Language Inspection of the Regional Office, Hyderabad from 28 to 29 September, 2021.
- 10.47 Shri Varun Bhardwaj, Assistant Manager (Official Language and Administration) participated in the All India Official Language Conference organized by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.
- 10.48 The Official Language Officer of the Corporate Office conducted the Official Language Inspection of the Regional Office Chandigarh on 12th November, 2021.
- 10.49 Shri Birender Singh, Junior Superintendent participated in the North Zone Official Language Conference organized by Northern Zone Implementation Office, Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 10.50 Under the aegis of Town Official Language Implementation Committee, participation in Hindi competitions held in the months of November and December 2021 has been ensured from the Corporate Office.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI IN CRWC

- 10.51 A "Hindi Workshop" was organized on 07.04.2021 for the officers of Corporate Office in the quarter of April-June 21, in which 19 officers of Corporate Office participated.
- 10.52 Under the chairmanship of the Managing Director in the Corporate Office, a meeting of the Official Language Implementation

Committee was organized on 24.06.2020 through video conferencing, in which according to the agenda, the annual program of the year 2020-21 released by the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs and other subjects was detailed in detailed. Discussions were held with them and mutual consultations were also held to increase the use of official language. On this occasion, the Managing Director e-released the 75th issue of "Bhandaran Bharti" magazine.

- 10.53 Till 30.11.2021, Hindi Pakhwada was observed from 14-09-2021 to 28-09-2021 and various hindi competitions were held during the fortnight for the employees of the company. Bilingual website of the company was revamped and many of the twitter updates were made in Hindi. In order to promote Hindi, employees of CRWC were encouraged to register themselves in translation memory tool which is an online tool released by Rajbhasha Vibhag.
- 10.54 The quarterly meetings of official language implementation committee were also held regularly under the chairmanship of the Managing Director of the company and the use of Hindi in day-to-day working of the company was reviewed, decisions were taken and implemented to achieve the annual targets fixed by the Department of Official Language, Government of India. Further, official language rules, 1976 (As amended in 1987, 2007 & 2011) are being followed scrupulously.

PROGRESSIVE USE OF HINDI IN WDRA

- 10.55 Quarterly meetings to review the implementation of official language in the Authority were held under the Chairmanship of the Special Secretary,

WDRA on 26th March 2021, 22nd June, 2021 and 27th September, 2021.

10.56 Official Language Department, Ministry of Home Affairs had formed a South Delhi- 3 NARAKAS group for the Central Government offices situated in South Delhi. The first seminar of this group was held on 16.03.2021, 22.06.2021 (through online mode) and 23.11.2021 (through online mode) at Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIM), New Delhi under the Chairmanship of DG, IIM.

10.57 Hindi Pakhwada was also organised in the Authority. During the fortnight 14th to 28th September 2021, various competitions were organised for the officials of the Authority. The Pakhwada started by taking a pledge and by planting the saplings in the NCUI campus area, where the Authority office is situated. On the spot poem competition among staff members was organised and prizes were distributed to motivate the staff.

TRAINING

10.58 Training is one of the effective tools for performance enhancement as well as up-gradation of knowledge and skills of the personnel in an organization. For organizational motivation, morale boosting and development of administrative culture. It has been endeavour of the Department to nominate officials for focused and effective training programmes.

10.59 The details of the officials of this Department, who attended various training programmes within the country during 2020-21 and 2021 - 22 (upto 31.12.2021), are as under:-

Category	2020 -21	2021 - 22 (upto 31st December, 2021)
Gazetted	7	6
Non-Gazetted	21	17

e-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES UNDER DIGITAL INDIA PROGRAMME

10.60 Department of Food & Public Distribution has been playing a pivotal role in propagating IT based development, solutions to facilitate rapid growth and transformation in the ICT culture for efficient and effective delivery of services. It is constantly in the pursuit of developing/implementing state of-the-art application software related to various areas of importance. It has also undertaken various projects related to capacity building and is also following Central Government e-Governance action plan. Various initiatives taken under e-governance to make Digital India Programme successful are as follows:

i. Rapid Strides in computerization for management of sugar and edible oil sector:

In order to improve and systematize data management system in sugar sector, the Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils under the Department has developed a web-based platform (esugar.nic.in) for online submission of inputs by sugars mills on monthly basis. This has helped the Government to take prompt and informed policy decisions for better management of the sugar sector. The new system also provides transparency in the data management of the sugar mills as well as

Government's working. The portal also provides window for online connectivity with the State Governments for getting inputs regarding production, cane price arrears of sugars mills on fortnightly basis, etc.

The Directorate of Sugar & Vegetable Oils has also developed a Web Portal/Dashboard (sugarethanol.nic.in) for online submission of data on production of ethanol & its supply under Ethanol Blended with Petrol (EBP) Programme by all the distilleries either attached with sugar mills or standalone on periodical basis. The distilleries, which have been given benefit under Interest Subvention Scheme of DFPD, are also required to update their implementation status and constraints, if any, for their speedy redressal. This programme will help in monitoring the progress of under implementation distillery projects also. Similarly, online registration facility for Edible Oil Processing Units is operational since May, 2014 (evegoils.nic.in). Registered units are providing production data on processing of vegetable oils online which in turn helps in policy formulation. Edible Oil Policy division has also developed another portal (evegoils.nic.in.eosp) for declaration of stocks of Edible Oils and Oilseeds after promulgation of stock control order on 8th October 2021.

ii. Parliament Questions/Answers online:

This Department is uploading answers on the website of Rajya Sabha through <https://pqars.nic.in> from the 224th Rajya Sabha session onwards and on the website of Lok Sabha through <https://pqals.nic.in> from the Fifth session of 16th Lok Sabha.

iii e-Granthalaya' the Library Management System:

Intra-net web-based comprehensive software to manage the library activities has been implemented. This software maintains a database of all the available books and journals in the Library of the Department and supports various searches, queries, availability status, pending status and information about new books and journals. Currently the system caters to users to access details through internet about 22,695 books and journals till date 04.02.2022. The open public Access Catalogue (OPAC) has been published on the Website <http://eg4.nic.in>.

iv. e-Office:

The e-Office is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Programme (NeGP) of the Government. The product is built as single system by bringing together independent functions and systems under a single framework and it is aimed to conduct the office procedures electronically for a simplified, responsive, effective and transparent working in all government offices. The e-Office Product has been implemented in the department since year 2010. The work flow and rule-based file routing, role based access mechanism, and central repository of documents, electronic file movement and online forms facilitates a paperless office. The Department has implemented e-Office products such as the File Management System (FMS), Knowledge Management System (KMS), Leave Management System (LMS), Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) while considerable progress has been done in Personnel Information Management System (PIMS).

Employee Services like e-Notice Board, e-mail diarisation has also been made available to all Staff of the Department. The Collaboration and Messaging System (CAMS) has also been installed and is open to users. All the sections in the Department are working through e-files. Regular training and handhold support is given to all staff members to make them comfortable and acclimatize with e-Office products. The details of e-Office implementation during the current Financial Year 2021-22 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021) are as under -

- a) A total of 2736 electronic files out of 2761 files were created/ opened in the Department during 2021-22 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), thus around 99.98% of total files created were e-files.
- b) A total of 53254 electronic receipts, out of 56088 receipts were created/ opened in the Department during 2021-22 (01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021), thus around 94.95% of total receipts created were e-receipts.
- c) The aggregate percentage of e-files on Department's e-Office portal is currently 95.09% due to digitization of physical files and subsequent migration from physical to electronic files on e-Office and closure of inactive physical files of the Department.
- d) A new version of e-office Portal V 6.0 had installed on 03.07.2021 in which features like User can now send the file(s) from new eFile 7.1.0 & old eFile 6.0.0 with assigned privileges/roles.

v. Integration and implementation of EIS module in PFMS:

The Employees Information System (EIS) module has been implemented in Public Finance Management System (PFMS) of the Department for online payroll system. It enables Department to process the salary of all the employees through online and also pay slips may be viewed in the system by the concerned user through his/her login.

vi. Training to Staff:

Training requirement of DFPD was assessed to improve productivity of the officers, staff and data entry operators, sensitization to various IT enabled services like e-office products (which includes e-file/FMS, KMS, e-Leave, e-tour), Court Case monitoring System, e-Tendering, e-Samiksha, e-Bhavishya, RTI-MIS and CMS of the Department's website, PGRAMS, etc. is done in the department. Hand holding support to users for all IT enabled services is being provided in consultation with NIC.

vii. AEBAS (Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System):

It has been installed in the Department for maintaining punctuality. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic and in pursuance of DOP&T's O.M. No. C-13014/1/2020-vig dated 6th March, 2020, AEBAS has been suspended temporarily. The manual system of attendance registers has been followed. AEBAS has now been again resumed/make functional from 8th November,2021 in pursuance of DOP&T's O.M. No. 11013/9/2014-A.III dated 1st November,2021.

viii. CWC:

- CWC has already computerized

many of its core processes. ICP/ CFS/ICD operations have been automated at 12 locations. Air Cargo Complexes have already been computerized. Depot Online System (DOS) has also been implemented in 191 depots of CWC, presently hired by Food Corporation of India (FCI). CCTV surveillance System has been installed at 393 locations. The Pay Roll System, Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) & Pension System, e- Auction, Vigilance Information System and e-Tendering have been implemented. The Corporation has also implemented Warehouse Management System (WMS) at 402 warehouses. Further, for catering to the accounting needs in view of the GST implementation, the Tally Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Package on cloud based technology has been implemented w.e.f FY 2018-19. In Human Resource (HR) functions, the employee service records have been digitized. The Performance Appraisal System, Leave Management System, Tour Management System for related management and integration with attendance CO and all RO, WMS has also been integrated with Electronic Lorry Weighbridge at 228 warehouses. Procedures for hiring to retirement have also been implemented including Employee Self-service. Virtual Hiring in being used for online hiring of new recruiters and digitization of their records. For adoption of paperless e-office for electronic file movement, CWC has also implemented e-Office in the Corporate Office, Regional

offices and warehouses.

- Warehouse Management System (WMS) a cloud-based application automating various warehousing operations has been rolled out at warehouses across PAN India.
- e-Office has been implemented in CO and all ROs. E-office is assisting the officials of Corporation in “working from home” amidst the outbreak of Corona Virus, ensuring un-interrupted operations of CWC. Further, e-office shall result in paperless environment in CWC with enhanced efficiency, faster decision making, cost saving and reduced carbon footprints.
- HRMS has been implemented in the Corporation, thereby automating various functions like e-APAR, Payroll system, Salary slip generation, salary linkage with attendance at Corporate Office, marking attendance through mobile application, tour and travel module, CPF slip generation, income tax, Form-16, Medical reimbursement, Leave, LTC, NOCs, Nominations, Employees Self Services through browser and mobile application. HRMS and mobile applications has been made live for CRWC as well.
- CCTV Surveillance System has been installed across PAN India to strengthen the security of the warehouses. Infrastructure has also been made available to upgrade CCTV cameras with remote viewing facility on Mobile phone. Online portal for CCTV complaints and tracking has been made live. Web-

- feed of CCTVs at warehouses across PAN India has been made live on corporate website.
- Tally ERP software application has been implemented at Corporate Office and Regional Offices for automating the accounting activities of the Corporation and facilitating its integration with the payroll system in HRMS.
 - Through Virtual hiring the records of new recruits are digitized and are used in digital form for all the HR functions. All the records which had to be filled manually by the new recruits are now filled and uploaded online. Corporate HR verifies all the details and authenticates all types of nomination forms submitted/attached by the candidates through the system. Necessary approval is also accorded by Corporate HR through system only.
 - WMS has been integrated with Electronic Lorry Weighbridges (ELWBs) at warehouses for automatic capturing of weight in the software.
 - ICP/CFS/ICD software has been rolled out at locations for automating ICP/CFS/ICD operations at the locations enabling the users to perform all such operations online through the software.
 - Tour Management System for approval of Tour, Advance (if required), Tour Diary and its claim settlement along with its integration with attendance system as well, has been made live.
 - Rake Monitoring System has been made live in the Corporation for management of all operations pertaining to rakes at the warehouses across PAN India.
 - An online comprehensive portal for accessing various digital tools of the Corporation has been launched for enabling end users to access all the tools of the Corporation from one page.
 - Online portal for CCTV complaints and tracking has been made live.
 - Visitor Management System (VMS) has been installed in Corporate Office in order to issue e-pass to the visitors. This system keeps the track of the visitors and other details.
 - Grievance Redressal Portal (GRP) of the Corporation has been made live wherein the grievances can be registered. Several layers of authentication limit the fake complaints. GRP reduce the dwell time for resolving any Grievance. Further, the whole process is paperless i.e., no paper is used in the whole process and the complainants can easily track the real time status of their complaints.
 - Bill Tracking System (BTS) has been implemented in Corporate Office and all the Regional Offices of the Corporation to track the movement of bills and status of payment online through one platform. This facilitates the Corporation to ensure the CVC guidelines on 3rd party

- payments. Further, BTS also allowed in preparing a central repository of the vendors.
- Vigilance Information System (VIS) Corporation has developed VIS for digitizing the processes undertaken by Vigilance Division. Further, all the documents and files have been digitized and all the manual file movement in Vigilance Division had been dispensed with e-File movement.
 - Career Portal for the Corporation has been launched for providing candidates a single platform for all job-related updates from the Corporation and their queries regarding the same. Career portal has been made live for Central Railside Warehouse Company (CRWC) as well
 - KPA Dashboard for Vision 2024, KPIs and initiatives updating and monitoring has been made live.
 - Online Parking Management in order to enable the customers to remotely book and manage the parking space through the convenience of their mobile, Smart Parking Management System portal and its mobile application at ICP Petrapole with e-payment gateway integration has been made live.
 - Attendance System biometric attendance with face recognition and its integration with payroll for Corporate Office and all Regional Offices have been made live. Marking attendance through mobile app by Geo-fencing of office has been made live.
 - Dashboard of the Corporation website www.cwcwms.com has been developed to view the central pool stock of food grains at warehouses of CWC. The dashboard comprises of Warehouse dashboard, Capacity total dashboard in MT, Capacity Utilization (WMS Depositors) in MT, Commodity Dashboard (WMS Warehouse) and Central Pool Dashboard (FCI).
 - e-Learning YouTube videos on WMS, e-Office has been created for self-learning by users vide online videos. Users were also trained through remote access software for knowledge transfer in the field of WMS operations.
 - e-Auction portal for e-Auctioning has been revamped for better transparency, wider publicity and smoother working.
 - E-Tendering portal for e-tendering has been revamped for better transparency, wider publicity and smoother working.
 - Automation of Internal Audit the Internal Audit Application, for automating the processes being undertaken by I/A Division, has been made live. This automates the processes of the I/A Division along with paperless working. All kind of Audit Paras viz internal audit or C&AG audits, replies on these paras can be done through the system and the same helps in easy monitoring, report generation and reduces the dwell time of the audit cycle.

- Digital Enquiry and Inspection-Online inquiries are being conducted in CWC.
- Cash Management System (CMS) and e-payment gateway has been integrated with WMS for all regions across PAN India providing a platform to the depositors to make the payment against the services availed through online mode by means of various modes such as TRGS, NEFT, Fund transfer, Debit Card, Credit Card etc.
- Digital Marketing and social media-Digital marketing of the Corporation is being done through social media pages such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube.
- e-Invoicing Compliance from 01-10-2020 for online generation of invoices through WMS, CFS, ICD and ICP software's of the corporation.
- Pension is being managed for the retired officials through online software.
- Video Conference during the period of COVID-19, virtual meetings have replaced one-to-one meetings and have been conducted successfully without any impact on the working.
- Vendor Management upgraded bill tracking system (Vendor Management) for Timely payments to the contractors/ Suppliers/ Service providers and preventive measures. This step is in line with the emphasis on increased use of information technology to go digital to promote transparency and efficiency in the system at Corporation. The registration enables the vendor and agencies to see their bill status with dates through various stages of processing of bills, the stage at which it is lying, the amount for which it is passed and other details.
- Direct Port Entry (DPE) The facility enables direct movement of containers from factories without intermediate handling requirement at any Container Freight Station. It has been launched at Tuticorin and Thiruvottiyur under Regional Office Chennai.
- Monthly Performance Report software has been made live for automating online generation of Monthly Performance Reports for all Divisions at Corporate Office.
- e-Litigation portal has been made live for online monitoring of pending court cases/arbitration cases.
- BI and MIS reports generation of MIS reports through Microsoft BI tool for deep insights and meaningful data interpretation.
- Sea Cargo Manifest and Transshipment Regulations (SCMTR) has been implemented at 10 locations across PAN India.
- e-Vault software Implemented for registering and monitoring customs related cases/queries.
- Security Audit Compliance software Online tracking of compliance of security audit parameters for CO, RO and all warehouses.

ix. **CRWC:**

- **e-Office Implementation:** CRWC has implemented e-Office at all warehouses also in addition to Corporate office for moving towards the paperless office. It has facilitated not only the remote working, paperless office, fast disposal of proposals/Payments but has also enhanced transparency in the system.
- **Warehouse Management System (WMS):** CRWC has further strengthened Warehouse Management System (WMS) to make its operations online (inward/storage/outward/ billings/Reports etc.) at all CRWC locations. WMS has been integrated with Tally Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) accounting system. It has enhanced efficiency and transparency in the system.
- **e-Invoicing:** CRWC has implemented e-Invoicing system in which B2B invoices are authenticated electronically by GSTN for further use on the common GST portal.
- **Tally on Cloud Server:** The accounting transactions are being done through Tally ERP-9 which was working on Local area network (LAN) earlier. In order to ensure 24*7 availability of Tally and remote working, CRWC has successfully migrated Tally on cloud server. This will also ensure data security.
- **CRWC Dashboard:** CRWC has created an online dashboard for monitoring key performance indicators like MOU, physical performance, financial performance, CAPEX, HR data, five-year plan etc.
- **Online Payment Gateway:** CRWC has implemented online payment gateway for facilitating customers to make online payments against the invoices.
- **Customized Access of Freight Operations Information System (FOIS):** CRWC has been provided customized access of FOIS. It provides information related to the rakes which are on Run (as reported in FOIS Application) at any of the locations of CRWC. It also provide details of all outstanding indents of concerned CRWC location.
- **CRWC Website:** CRWC maintains dynamic website with enhanced user-friendly features. It contains details of the organization data like warehouse details, tariff, annual reports, contact details, circulars etc. The data in website is updated on regular basis. The website is bilingual.
- **Human Resource Management System (HRMS):** CRWC has strengthened online Human Resource Management System (HRMS) for CRWC officials which facilitates them for accessing their service-related matters which includes complete profile, leave & attendance, submitting annual property returns etc. Mobile application for marking attendance has also been introduced at CO.
- **CCTV Surveillance at RWCs:** CRWC

has implemented Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance system at RWCs for better security and monitoring. CCTV surveillance system is being enhanced at terminals from time to time.

- **Cost effective MPLS-VPN/IBW Connectivity:** CRWC has implemented Multi Protocol Label Switching- Virtual Private Network (MPLS-VPN)/ Internet Bandwidth (IBW) Connectivity. CRWC has high internet bandwidth and connectivity between corporate office and its Railside Warehousing Complexes (RWCs) through MPLS-VPN connectivity.
- **Biometric Attendance System:** Biometric Attendance system with facial recognition has been introduced at CO. Biometric system is integrated with HRMS application which is facilitating employees with real time visibility of attendance.
- **IP Telephony:** CRWC has implemented Internet Protocol Telephony (IP Telephony) System at corporate office & all RWC's. This provides uninterrupted voice communication in secure manner.
- **Vendor Bill Tracking System:** CRWC has implemented vendor bill tracking system which facilitates vendors and different CRWC departments to track the movement of the invoices and check the status of the invoices. This has reduced the delays in overall invoice processing. The information on this

system can be remotely accessed. Outstanding bills of different CRWC vendors can be tracked.

x. **WDRA:**

- a. Two Repositories namely, M/s National Electronic Repository Ltd. (NERL) sponsored by NCDEX and M/s CDSL Commodity Repository Ltd. (CCRL) sponsored by CDSL, have been set up for creation and management of Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) to be issued by registered warehouses against deposits. Both the Repositories after completion of all requirements have been issued Registration Certificates on 26.09.2017 to commence operations. Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) System has been launched on 26.9.2017. Both the Repositories are fully operational and e-NWRs are being issued on the Repository system. From 01.08.2019, it has been made mandatory for all the registered warehouses to issue only eNWRs / e-NNWRs only.
- b. **Launch of eNWRs:** On 26.09.2017, the electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (eNWR) and WDRA Portal was launched by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, then, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. Two repositories, M/s CDSL Commodity Repository Limited (CCRL) sponsored by M/s Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and M/s National Electronic Repository Limited (NERL) sponsored by M/s National

- Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) were issued registration certificate for setting up repository systems for creation and management of e-NWRs.
- c. The Authority's Portal for Online Warehouse Registration and Inspection Modules has been launched on 26.09.2017 and online warehouse registrations are done with effect from 01st November 2017.
 - d. The IT systems for Surveillance & Monitoring, Grievance Redressal & Dispute Resolution and Internal Automation for Human Resource/Finance have been made operational.
 - e. All Commodity Derivative Exchanges viz. NCDEX, MCX and ICEX (NMCE) are using e-NWRs issued on WDRA Repositories for derivative contract settlement since June 2018.
 - f. The integration of WDRA registered warehouses with e-NAM for use of e-NWR for trade has been implemented and in operation.
- xi. Department's website is being monitored and updated on regular basis. Also, all the Acts and Rules concerning the Department are uploaded on the Department's website and a hyperlink for the retrieval of the concerned Acts from India Code Information Systems (ICIS) website is provided on the Department's website in pursuance to instruction from DAR&PG. Further, for the purpose of linking of the Department's website through Social Media, a twitter account has been opened for the Department (<https://twitter.com/fooddeptgoi>) and is displayed of the Department website's home page. Further, a core team has been constituted in the Department under the charge of a Joint Secretary & consisting of 3 Director/Deputy Secretary level officers to deal with Social Media Activities.
 - xii. Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs) and e-Sign has been provided to all the officers of the Department and all the employees have been instructed to use digital signature compulsorily in electronic files.
 - xiii. Continuous efforts are being made in the Department and its Organizations for exploring more items which can be made online to make the Digital India Programme successful both at the National and State/ UT level.

SUMMARY OF AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

- 10.61 Position of pending audit observations and a summary of few important audit observations included in the C&AG Reports since 2013 and action taken by the Department thereon as on 31.12.2021 are at **Annexure-XV**.

DEPARTMENTALISED PAYMENT AND ACCOUNTING ORGANISATION

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

- 10.62 The actual expenditure of the Department of Food & Public Distribution during Financial Year 2021-22 (Upto 31st December, 2021) was ₹1,92,491 Crores under Grant No.15. Scheme wise expenditure upto 31.12.2021 is given at **Annexure-XVI**.

10.63 Types of bills, No. of Superannuation, Number of GPF final payment upto 31.12.2021 are as under:

- i. All entitlement bills (GPF, Gratuity and Commutation) are 74.
- ii. The total number of Superannuation Pension/Family Pension cases are 39.

iii. The total number of GPF Final Payment cases is 14.

10.64 All Payemnts are being made through digital mode. Even transfers to State are through electronic RBI Advice. The Payments are directly to the recipient's Bank Account.

10.65 Internal Audit :

No. of units approved	No. of audits conducted	Reason for difference
As per Annual Plans, 2021-22 is 16	11	An audit of the remaining 05 units is to be conducted in the 4th quarter of F.Y. 2021-22.

10.66 Receipt (from 01/04/2021 to 31/12/2021) :

(₹ in actuals)

Major Head		Amount in Rupee
0021	Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	6,71,21,557
0049	Interest Receipts	32,52,048,458
0070	Other Administrative Services	7,000
0071	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and Other Retirement benefits	4,65,824
0075	Miscellaneous General Services	3,000
0210	Medical and Public Health	25,88,260
0216	Housing	20,56,084
0408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	40,33,034,971
7610	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	909578

10.67 Loan (01/04/2021 to 31/12/2021) :

(₹ in actuals)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Major Head	Loan Disbursement	Repayment of Loan
1.	2021-22	6860-Loans for Consumer Industries	98,76,20,100	3,08,70,54,670
2.	2021-22	7610-Loans to Govt. Servants etc.	79,900	9,09,578

VIGILANCE SET-UP

10.68 In the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Vigilance Administration is headed by Chief Vigilance Officer (Joint Secretary) while Vigilance Administration of Schedule 'A' Public Sector Undertakings viz. Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), are headed by full time CVOs (Joint Secretary level). All CVOs work in tandem for redressal of complaints. In both FCI and CWC, there are fully fledged Vigilance Departments, with dedicated hierarchy, overseeing the Vigilance matters. In the case of Schedule 'C' CPSE Central Railside Warehouse Company Ltd. (CRWC) which is a subsidiary of CWC, CVO of CWC is entrusted with its Vigilance administration. In other out station subordinate offices, a suitable senior officer is entrusted with the work of Vigilance Administration.

10.69 Vigilance Division follows guiding principles prescribed and instructions issued by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T), from time to time. Stress on preventive rather than punitive action is accorded by way of addressing faulty systems/procedural flaws which permit acts of omission and commission. Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate

investigation measures and follow-up action on the same are being done. Information Technology is harnessed to tackle corruption, apart from implementation of extant rules & regulations and other innovative solutions to check corruption. Tools like rotational transfers, digitization, e-file (File Management System, Knowledge Management System etc.), thorough checking of annual property returns are being applied to eradicate corruption.

10.70 Simplification of rules and procedures for the general public is being ensured to avoid needless interface between citizens and government functionaries.

10.71 Simultaneously, e-procurement is being emphasized to ensure absolutely clean/transparent Government purchases. Sevottam/Citizen Charter and Public Grievance redressal mechanism have also been put in place. FAQs have been hosted in the Department's website to provide basic information to the public about various functions of the Department and to clear general doubts.

10.72 In pursuance to directions of CVC Vigilance Awareness Week was observed from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021, with the theme of "स्वतंत्र भारत @75: (सत्यनिष्ठा से आत्मनिर्भरता (Independent India @ 75: Self Reliance with Integrity);)". In both the PSUs and its

subordinate Offices, Vigilance Awareness Week was observed during which posters, lectures, seminars, debates and essay competitions were organized.



Administering oath during Vigilance Awareness Week

IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

- 10.73 The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into force w. e. f. 12th October 2005. In order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the Act provides for setting out a practical regime for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities.
- 10.74 To deal with the request for information, officers of the level of Under Secretaries have been designated as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) for their respective Divisions in the Department. Directors/Deputy Secretaries in the Department have been designated as Appellate Authorities. For filing request/appeal, the details of the CPIOs and Appellate Authorities are available on the website of the Department at <https://dfpd.gov.in/dfpd-rti.htm> which is updated from time to time.
- 10.75 The Department also complies with the provisions of the Act for publication of information relating to the Organization within the prescribed time frame. Duly compiled manuals are available on the Department's website <https://dfpd.gov.in/rti-manuals.htm> for information of the public, also these manuals are being updated regularly. Similarly, information in respect of Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Directorate of Sugar and Vegetable Oils can also be accessed at <http://fci.gov.in>, <http://cewacor.nic.in/index.php>, <https://dfpd.gov.in/SAVO-about.htm> respectively.
- 10.76 The Department has refurbished its website to make it more citizen-centric. It is also being ensured that the contents available on the website are regularly updated through Content Management System to make information more meaningful. Seven utility software's relating to Government to Government (G-2-G) interface are also operational on the Department's intranet.
- 10.77 For pro-active disclosure of information under RTI Act, 2005 and to monitor the disposal of RTI requests on line, a web based Centralized RTI Management Information System (RTI -MIS) has been developed by NIC (DOPT) in consultation with Central Information Commission (CIC). The system is designed to monitor the disposal of RTI requests on line. Accordingly, entry of all request received in the Department under RTI Act, 2005 are being made through the RTI-MIS software.
- 10.78 During the period from 1st April 2021 to 31st December, 2021, around 100 requests were received physically and 1407 through Online and all these requests were disposed of within the prescribed time limit. Further, during this period, around 95 appeals were received and sent to various Appellate Authorities of this Department.



11 Chapter



National Sugar Institute
Government Of India



ORGANISATIONS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

11.1 There are three Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) – Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), three Subordinate Offices – National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur, Indian Grain Storage Management & Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur, Quality Control Cells (QCC), one Attached Office – Directorate of Sugar & Vegetable Oils and one Regulatory Authority – Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) under the administrative control of Department of Food & Public Distribution. Organizational set-up, functions and achievements of CPSEs, Subordinate Office and Regulatory Authority during current financial year are given in succeeding paragraphs.

A. FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

11.2 The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency of the Government of India responsible for executing food policies of the Central Government. The functions of FCI primarily consist of purchase, procurement, storage, movement, transportation, distribution and sale of foodgrains on behalf of the Central Government. Procurement of foodgrains is made at Minimum Support Price (MSP) while Pulses are procured on MSP/Market Price.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

11.3 The Food Corporation of India coordinates its functions through a countrywide network of offices with Headquarters at New Delhi, 5 Zonal Offices, 26 Regional Offices and 164 Divisional Offices functioning as on date.

STAFF POSITION

11.4 The Category-wise staff position for the quarter ending 30.12.2021 is as under:

CATEGORY	SANCTIONED STRENGTH	MEN IN POSITION
Category-I	1111	875
Category-II	6221	4578
Category-III	27345	14936
Category-IV	7361	2250
Total	42038	22638

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

WHEAT PROCUREMENT

11.5 During RMS 2021-22, 433.44 LMT of Wheat has been procured. The Region wise procurement of wheat in last two Rabi Marketing Seasons is as under **Annexure-XVII**.

11.6 Agency wise procurement of Wheat during RMS 2019-20 to RMS 2021-22 is given at **Annexure-XVIII**.

TOTAL RICE PROCUREMENT

11.7 The Procurement for KMS 2021-22 has commenced from October, 2021. As on 31.12.2021, 326.03 LMT of Rice has been procured in central pool. The Region wise procurement of Rice during the last two and current Kharif Marketing Season is at **Annexure XIX**.

PADDY PROCUREMENT

11.8 Agency wise Paddy procurement during KMS 2018-19, KMS 2019-20, KMS 2020-21 & KMS 2021-22 is at **Annexure-XX**.

PROCUREMENT OF COARSE GRAINS

11.9 The State Govt. and their agencies have undertaken the procurement of coarse

grains in the recent past. Region- wise procurement of coarse grains during last season and current season is as under:

(in MT)

REGION	KMS 2020-21				KMS 2021-22			
	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi
Maharashtra	36168	5005	94769	-	2100	62	5088	-
Madhya Pradesh	29582	195351	-	-	32126	13721	0	-
Karnataka	80722	-	-	474098	-	0	0	-
Haryana	-	150000	-	-	-	267	0	-
Gujarat	-	11515	4133	-	-	6660	388	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	106413	-	-	0	2763	-
Total	146472	361871	205315	474098	34226	20710	8239	-

MSP OF WHEAT, PADDY & COARSE GRAIN

11.10 The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat, paddy and coarsegrains are fixed by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, GOI on the recommendations

of the CACP.

11.11 The comparative MSP of wheat, paddy and coarsegrains as announced by the Ministry of Agriculture for crop year 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given below:

(₹ per quintal)

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Paddy-Common	1550	1750	1815	1868	1940
Paddy-Grade 'A'	1590	1770	1835	1888	1960
Jowar-Hybrid	1700	2430	2550	2620	2738
Jowar-Maldandi	1725	2450	2570	2640	2758
Bajra	1425	1950	2000	2150	2250
Maize	1425	1700	1760	1850	1870
Ragi	1900	2987	3150	3295	3377

Wheat	1625	1725	1840	1925	1975
Barley	1410	1440	1525	1525	1600

PROCUREMENT OF PULSES

2015-16, RMS 2016-17 and KMS 2016-17 under PSF scheme is as under :

11.12 Details of pulses procured during KMS

(in MT)

KMS 2015-16		RMS 2016-17		KMS 2016-17		
TUR	URAD	CHANA	MASUR	TUR	URAD	MOONG
20257.76	4.72	15194.22	4335.79	175301.40	18234.67	64737.16

11.13 FCI did not carry out the procurement of pulses as per the direction of DoCA from RMS 2017-18 onwards. As per the direction of DAC&FW vide letter dated 11.10.2018, FCI carried out procurement of pulses

under PSS Scheme. The details of Pulses procured under PSS during KMS 2019-20, Rabi 2020-21, KMS 2020-21 & RMS 2021-22 by FCI are as under:

(in MT)

States	KMS 2019-20	RMS 2020-21	KMS 2020-21	RMS 2021-22
	Tur	Chana	Tur	Chana
Maharashtra	9245.13	15159.92	0	6333.90
Gujarat	1612	0	17.2	0
Total	10857.13	15159.92	17.2	6333.90

TRAINING

11.14 The Food Corporation of India has its own Training Institute of Food Security (IFS) at Gurugram (Haryana). The institute imparts training to the officers and officials in various disciplines relevant to FCI Operations/Food management & Depot Online System, E-Litigation & Legal matters, Procurement Incidentals claims & subsidy system and GST etc. IFS also imparts Induction Training to newly recruited

Management Trainees. However, keeping in view the safety of our employees and as per the Government of India guidelines, online training programmes are being conducted at IFS. Till 31.12.2021, 541 officers/officials have participated in different in-service/ Induction online training courses.

11.15 Food Corporation of India has prepared comprehensive "FCI Training (Learning & Development) Policy 2020", the objective of which is to make training a useful tool

for leveraging human capital and to align it with the stated corporate objectives of FCI.

11.16 To accomplish the stated objectives of the Training Policy 2020, following programmes have been planned by FCI Headquarters and approved by the Competent Authority which could not be executed due to COVID-19 pandemic till 31.12.2021. Following programmes with various institutes of repute have been planned:

- (a) Customized training programme on “Contracts Management & Basic Finance “at IIM Calcutta.
- (b) Customized training programme on Agribusiness Management “at IIM Lucknow.
- (c) Customized training programme on “Managerial effectiveness “at IIM Kozhikode.
- (d) Residential Management Development programme for FCI officers at IIM Indore.
- (e) Customized training programme on General Law for non-law cadre officers of FCI at NALSAR Hyderabad.
- (f) Training programme broadly covering topics like Agricultural Marketing, Procurement, Warehousing, Agri marketing

reforms, Agri value chain etc at National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) Jaipur.

11.17 However, approx. 21 officers/officials were nominated by training division FCI, Hrs. New Delhi for training organized by institutes like ISTM, New Delhi, IIM Ahmadabad, Department of Public Enterprises, ICSI, LNJN National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science, New Delhi, Cyber Surakshit Bharat.

11.18 Induction training programs were also conducted by Zonal Offices located at Noida, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Guwahati and IFS for approximately 695 new recruited officers/officials. At Zonal level 245 employees have been imparted In-service training.

11.19 Thus approximately 1126 FCI officer / officials have been nominated for various in-service induction training programs during the said period of FY 2021-21(01.04.2021 to 31.12.2021).

11.20 Further, it has been proposed to provided training to approximately 878 employees at Zonal, Hqrs and IFS Gurugram by 31.03.2022.

SC/ST EMPLOYEES IN FCI

11.21 Statement showing the representation of SCs/STs in services of FCI as on 30.09.2021 is as under:

CATEGORY	Sanctioned Strength	Total No. of Employees	No. of SC	No. of ST
Cat.I	1111	884	229	163
Cat.II	6221	4384	952	812

CATEGORY	Sanctioned Strength	Total No. of Employees	No. of SC	No. of ST
Cat.III	27345	14313	3169	1186
Cat.IV (Excluding Safaiwala)	7361	2295	625	316
Cat.IV (Safaiwala)		7	5	1
Grand Total	42038	21883	4980	2478

MARKET BORROWINGS

CASH CREDIT FACILITY

11.22 FCI availed Cash Credit Limit (CCL) of ₹9,495.00 crore from a Consortium of banks led by State Bank of India against a single default guarantee provided by the Government of India. The RBI constitutes FCC (Food Credit Consortium) members every year. The apex bank vide its letter dated 29.11.2019 and further amended vide letter dated 12.01.2021 has reconstituted the food credit consortium of 52 banks for year 2021. The rate of interest charged on this CCL consists of average MCLR (One year benchmark) of top 5 leading banks of the Consortium having highest share plus a positive spread of 50 bps (spread revised w.e.f. 01.12.2017) The interest rate varies with any change in MCLR of 5 major banks and/or revision of spread.

11.23 The effective monthly compound interest rate charged by the consortium of banks is 7.73% p.a. w.e.f. 01.10.2021. During consortium Meeting held on Chandigarh on 03.12.2021, banks have in principle agreed to reduce CCL rate applicable to FCI at one month MCLR of top 5 Member banks. Revised pricing is yet to be received and the same will be applicable w.e.f. 01.01.2022.

11.24 Apart from above, guarantee of ₹1500 crore is also provided by GOI for Pulses operation

under Price Support Scheme in favour of SBI Rate of interest is 3 months MCLR of SBI which is 6.65% w.e.f. 15.12.2021.

SHORT TERM LOAN (STL)

11.25 As a measure to meet the short-term requirements over and above the Cash Credit Limit, FCI has approval of its Board of Directors to avail STL from the scheduled Banks to the extent of ₹50,000.00 crore during the financial year 2021-22. Till 31.12.2021, the Corporation has availed STL of ₹33600 crore through tenders during FY.2021-22. Outstanding STL as on 31.12.2021 was zero, availed by FCI from different banks for three-month tenure at their respective quoted rates. The rate of interest obtained through tender floated ranges from 3.47% to 4.00% in FY 2021-22.

ISSUE OF BONDS

11.26 Total outstanding Long Term Government Guaranteed Bonds as on 30.09.2021 is ₹45,000.00 crore. FCI issued Long Term Government Guaranteed Bond of ₹13,000.00 crore in FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14. Further, GoI accorded "In principle" approval to raise GoI guaranteed long term bonds of ₹32,000.00 crore starting from FY 2018-19, in 4 years for ₹8000.00 crore in each year. Out of fresh sanctioned, bonds totalling to ₹24,000.00

crore were raised upto FY 2020-21 and bonds of ₹8000.00 crore have been issued in FY 2021-22.

WAYS & MEANS ADVANCE (WMA)

11.27 Ways and Means Advance (WMA) is temporary credit allocated by Gol which is to be repaid on or before 31st March of the same financial year. WMA carries interest equivalent to average 364 days T-bill rate. The corporation has not availed any WMA during FY2021-22 (till 31.12.2021).

NATIONAL SMALL SAVINGS FUND (NSSF) LOAN

11.28 NSSF loan has not been allocated for FY 2021-22 in Budget.

B. CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (CWC)

11.29 The Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) was established on 2nd March, 1957 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, and commenced its operations during July, 1957. The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 was repealed and replaced by the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. CWC is operating under the administrative control of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. CWC provides scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce and other notified commodities. As on 1st December, 2021, CWC is operating 421 warehouses with a total operational storage capacity of 113 lakh MT including one (01) Air Cargo Complexes, 25 Container Freight Stations/Inland Clearance Depots and two (02) Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at Attari (Punjab) and Petrapole (West Bengal)

providing services to the Export/Import trade.

11.30 CWC is 50% shareholder in 19 State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). As on 1st November, 2021, these SWCs were operating 2290 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 406.76 Lakh MT. CWC owns a 100% subsidiary company, namely Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited (CRWC) for development of Railside Warehouse Complexes (RWCs).

11.31 The functions of CWC as defined under Section 11 of Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 & Rule 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D & 2E of Central Warehousing Corporation Rules, 1963 framed there under are:

- i. To acquire and build godowns and warehouses at such suitable places in India or abroad as it thinks fit;
- ii. To run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities offered by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions;
- iii. To arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities to and from warehouses;
- iv. To subscribe to the Share Capital of a State Warehousing Corporation;
- v. To act as agent of the Government for the purposes of purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural

- implements and notified commodities;
- vi. To enter into, with the previous approval of the Central Government, joint ventures with any Corporation established by or under any Central Act or any State Act or with any company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 including foreign company or through its subsidiary companies, for carrying out the purposes of this Act;
- vii. To establish subsidiary companies;
- viii. To carry out such other functions as may be prescribed;
- ix. To undertake disinfection service outside its warehouses in respect of agricultural produce or notified commodities as defined in Section 2;
- x. To provide consultancy services, assistance, finance, programmes or projects related to agricultural produce or other notified commodities and undertake any other activities considered incidental to its functions;
- xi. To render consultancy service for construction of warehouses or any matter connected therewith; and
- xii. To operate warehouses, create infrastructure and arrange facilities for storage, handling and transport of agriculture produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agriculture implements, notified commodities, bonded cargo, air cargo, containerized cargo and liquid cargo. Further, the Corporation may also provide marketing and other warehousing related services in respect of agriculture produce or notified commodities.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

11.32 The authorized share capital of the CWC is ₹ 100 crore, out of which ₹ 68.02 crore has been paid-up. There has been no change in the subscribed and paid up share capital of CWC during 2020-21 (up to 1st November, 2021). The capital structure of CWC is as given below:

Sl. No.	Institution	Paid up Capital (₹in lakh)
1.	Central Government	3,742.50
2.	State Bank of India	1479.40
3.	Other Scheduled Banks	1087.10
4.	Insurance Companies including Life Insurance Corporation of India	477.74

Sl. No.	Institution	Paid up Capital (₹in lakh)
5.	Cooperative Societies	14.60
6.	Recognized Associations dealing in agricultural produce	0.71
7.	Companies dealing in agricultural produce etc.	0.05
Total		6,802.10

GRANT OF SCHEDULE 'A' STATUS

11.33 CWC was upgraded to Schedule 'A', Mini Ratna, Category-I PSU with effect from 13th May, 2015.

GROWTH IN STORAGE CAPACITY

11.34 The storage capacity operated by CWC as well as its capacity utilization has gradually increased over past few years as may be seen from the following tables:

(in lakh MT)

Installed Storage capacity as on	Own	Hired #	Total
31.03.2015	75.78	39.16	114.94
31.03.2016	77.31	31.11	108.42
31.03.2017	77.37	22.41	99.78
31.03.2018	78.37	25.23	103.60
31.03.2019	78.65	23.21	101.86
31.03.2020	77.94	37.36	115.30
31.10.2020	77.88	39.12	117.00
31.10.2021	87.57	27.77	115.34

includes covered hired, management warehouse and open capacity.

CAPACITY ADDITION

11.35 Details of the storage capacity constructed

by CWC from 2015-16 to 2020-21 and projected for 2021-22 are as under:

(in lakh MT)

Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Planned)
Capacity Constructed	1.62	0.95	0.29	0.34	0.38	1.79	3.89

TURNOVER, PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

11.36 CWC has been a consistently profit making and dividend paying CPSE. CWC paid dividend @ 30% of PAT for the year 2019-20. The details

of turnover, Profit Before Tax and dividend paid during the years 2014-15 to 2020-21 and 2021- 22(up to November, 2021) are given in the following table:

(₹ in Crore)

Financial Year	Turnover	Profit Before Tax	Dividend Paid		
			Central Govt.	Others	Total
2014-15	1561.83	260.06	20.21	16.50	36.71
2015-16	1639.93	283.56	32.93	26.89	59.82
2016-17	1606.29	260.59	53.14	43.39	96.53
2017-18	1582.94	27.62	17.53	14.34	31.87
2018-19	1604.62	225.42	27.00	22.08	49.08
2019-20 (Incl Addl Div.)	1727.63	409.67	65.23	53.25	118.48
2020-21	2168.13	565.55	72.38	59.09	131.47
2021-22 (Upto Nov)	1349.45	303.24	-	-	-

CAPACITY UTILISATION

11.37 The operational Storage Capacity of CWC, its Utilization and percentage of utilization

during the last five years and the year under report are given in the following table:-

(in lakh MT)

Financial Year	Owned/Covered			Hired #			Total		
	Avg. Capacity	Utili- zation	% age	Capacity	Utili- zation	% age	Capacity*	Utili- zation	% age
2016-17	75.68	54.32	72	23.97	19.95	83	99.65	74.27	75
2017-18	76.61	61.63	80	23.08	17.10	74	99.69	78.73	79
2018-19	76.12	65.50	86	23.67	17.40	73	99.80	82.91	83
2019-20	77.94	65.47	84	37.36	33.62	90	115.30	100.31	87
2020-21	78.89	69.57	88	43.80	39.31	90	122.69	95.85	87
2021-22 (Upto Oct, 21)	73.54	66.44	88	50.58	44.09	87	124.12	110.53	89

includes management warehouses and open storage capacity.

* indicates Operational Storage Capacity.

PEST CONTROL SERVICES

- 11.38 Corporation is actively involved in Pest Control Services which is an additional activity since 1963. It includes General Disinfestation and rodent control, Anti-termite treatment, Vector and weed control, disinfection against micro-organisms and various types of fumigation activities. Pest control service of the corporation is directed towards minimization of post-harvest losses, public health care and protection of public property with scientific use of eco-friendly WHO approved chemicals techniques. During the year 2020-21, Corporation could generate total revenue of ₹ 46.43 crore through various pest control activities. PCS income for the 2021-22 till the month of Oct, 21 is 25.84 Crore.
- 11.39 Corporation has accreditation on NSPM-12 & 22 standards for carrying out Quarantine fumigations for export cargos and containers/vessels by using Aluminium Phosphide and Methyl Bromide. Besides this pest control services are also being provided at major Air-ports, Land Ports and Railways, Banks and various other Corporate Govt. Organizations.

INTEGRATED CHECK POSTS

- 11.40 CWC is operating the Cargo Terminal of the Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Attari (Punjab) and Petrapole (West Bengal) facilitating the import / export trade between India and Pakistan and Indo Bangladesh borders through land route. Land Port Authority of India (LPAI) has extended operation & management of ICP-Attari to CWC for one more year w.e.f. 08.04.2020. ICP Attari has been playing a major role in combating with the soaring

onion price by facilitating onion import from Afghanistan.

- 11.41 The management of ICP Petrapole (West Bengal) has been entrusted by LPAI to CWC on long term basis i.e. for 10+5 years for facilitating seamless flow of cross border trade between India and Bangladesh. The said ICP was formally inaugurated on 12.02.2016.

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS

- 11.42 CWC has 19 associates, the State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). The total investment of the Central Warehousing Corporation, which is 50% shareholder in the equity share capital of the SWCs, as on 1st November, 2021 was ₹ 61.79 crore. As on 1st November, 2021, the SWCs operated 2290 warehouses with a total capacity of 406.82 lakh MT.

C. CENTRAL RAILSIDE WAREHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED (CRWC)

- 11.43 Central Railside Warehouse Company Limited is a CPSE under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Department of Food & Public Distribution, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 10.07.2007 having authorised capital and paid-up share capital of ₹ 150 crore and ₹ 40.56 crore respectively. The 100% paid-up share capital of the Company is being held by Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC).
- 11.44 As on the December 31, 2021, CRWC is operating 20 Railside Warehouse Complexes (RWCs) with a total installed capacity of 3,54,967 MT as per details given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of RWC	Capacity (in MT) (As on 31.12.2021)
1.	Whitefield, Bangalore	29,700
2.	Shakurbasti, Delhi	19,330
3.	Nishatpura, Bhopal	16,700
4.	Sanathnagar, Hyderabad	13,225
5.	Ghaziabad	12,200
6.	Nasik Road	9,270
7.	Alamnagar, Lucknow	15,500
8.	Yamuna Bridge, Agra	18,200

9.	Koodal Nagar, Madurai	12,000
10.	Badnera, Amravati	17,000
11.	Roza, Shahjahanpur	18,400
12.	Kandla, Gujarat	32,200
13.	Korrukupet, Chennai	30,292
14.	Hatia, Ranchi	12,800
15.	Saswad Road, Pune	18,700
16.	Dankuni, Kolkata	13,750
17.	Mysore, Karnataka	12,500
18.	Jogeshwari, Mumbai	19,000
19.	Pahleja, Bihar	13,800
20.	Fatuha, Bihar	20,400
	TOTAL	3,54,967

11.45 The Total Installed Warehouse Capacity for the last two years is as under:

(in MT)

Particular	2019-20	2020-21	(As on 31.12.2021)
Total Installed Capacity	3,34,567	3,54,967	3,54,967

11.46 The number of wagons handled for the last two years is as under:

(in Units)

Particular	2019-20	2020-21	(As on 31.12.2021)
No. of Wagons Handled	1,34,728	1,09,948	57,230

11.47 The Financial results of the Company as on 31.12.2021 as compared to last two years are given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	(up to 31.12.2021)
Gross Revenue	8255.10	9811.91	9427.20
Gross Expenditure	6686.57	7221.38	6503.75
Profit before tax (PBT)	1939.37	2590.53	2923.45
Tax Expense	307.22	653.71	873.15
Profit after Tax (PAT)	1632.15	1936.82	2050.30

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

11.48 Up to 30.11.2021, CRWC is operating at 20 Railside warehouse complexes with a total storage capacity of 3,54,967 MT. The construction of RWC Gandhidhan, Gujrat has commenced in May 2021. The contract for construction of RWC Sankrail, West Bengal has also been awarded. The setting up of additional warehouse at RWC Ghaziabad has also been planned. The contract for construction of the same is also awarded in November 2021. The average capacity utilization for the year 2021-22 (up to 30.11.2021) is 55% based on rated capacity. Lease Agreement signed by CRWC with South Eastern Railways on 18th November, 2020.

11.49 Projects:

Mancheshwar (Odissa): The contract for construction work of RWC at Mancheswar with 9500 MT capacity has been awarded in March, 2020 and M/s RITES limited has been appointed as project management consultant for the project. Construction of same is under progress and planned to be completed by November, 2021.

Gandhidham (Gujarat): The contract for construction work of RWC at Mancheswar with 9500 MT capacity has been awarded in March, 2020 and M/s RITES limited has been appointed as project management consultant for the project. Construction of same is under progress and planned to be completed by November, 2021.

Sankrail (West Bengal): Approval from the Railways was received for construction of RWC at Sankrail, West Bengal. The work has been awarded and construction has started in June, 2021.

Ghaziabad (U.P): Approval from the Railways was received for construction of additional warehouse at existing RWC at Ghaziabad, U.P. Work has been awarded and construction is likely to start in December, 2021.

11.50 New Projects: Development of following goodsheds has been laso planned by CRWC and approval from Indian Railways is awaited:

S.no.	Name	Capacity
1	Asarwa, (Ahmedabad)	13000 MT
2	Bokaro Steel City(Adra Div.)	13500 MT
3	Nandganj(Varanasi Div.)	13500 MT
4	Chariali(Tinsukia Div.)	20000 MT
5	Dohana (Izzatnagr Div.)	13500 MT

11.51 Besides these, the Company has taken further following steps for expansion of business:

- i. **E-Auction Logistics Services-** CRWC has signed an MoU with ITI for developing an e-commerce vertical where Marketing and logistics will be done by CRWC and all IT related back up will be provided by ITI.
- ii. **Agreement signing-** CRWC signed agreement with M/s OM Enterprises on 20.01.21 for handling of stone chips rake for DFCCIL Project. M/s OM Enterprises is the supplier of stone chips for L&T in DFCCIL project. Around 50 rakes have been handled by CRWC at Bamanheri Railway siding in 3 months period.

- iii. CRWC has also started new business as mentioned below:
 - a. Storage of Cotton Bales in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Odisha by hiring warehouses.
 - b. Export of cotton bales for Cotton Corporation of India to Bangladesh.
 - c. Handling of ballast at CWC's PFT, Bahmenheri for DFCCIL freight corridor.
 - d. Sanitization of Vehicles at Warehouses.

13% of the total strength of employees of the company since 2019-20. The group wise total manpower since 2019-20 are as follows:

Group	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)
Group A	9	9	8
Group B	45	41	38

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- 11.52 At CRWC, we focus on workplace of tomorrow that promotes collaborative, transparent and participative culture in the organization, encourages initiative and rewards better performance. The focus of human resource management in CRWC is to ensure that we enable each and every employee to express themselves and their ideas. CRWC takes pride in having a motivated and competent human resource that has contributed its best to bring the company to its present height.
- 11.53 As on 31st December, 2021, total strength in the company stood at 46 in different functional areas i.e. commercial, HR, finance, projects & engineering and IT. With a balance mix of young and experienced employees, company is a vibrant, progressive and energetic organization. CRWC has consistently been focusing on learning and development of its employees and instituting best in-industry practices.
- 11.54 The company has followed the Government directives on reservation of SC, ST and OBC. At present, the SCs and STs constitute

11.55 CRWC as an organization lays down the emphasis on training and development activities. A number of need based trainings were conducted in different functional areas for upgrading existing skills as well as to develop new skills and competencies of the officials at RWCs level and corporate office level. During FY 2020-21, 540 employees were trained in 35 training programs and most of the trainings were held through virtual mode.

11.56 CRWC has been recognizing the employees giving excellent contribution. The employees are encouraged to participate in all activities of the company. Good medical facilities are given to have a healthy and productive workforce. The health and wellness program was implemented by the company during the year and for new inductions, the onboarding and induction policy has been formulated and implemented.

INTERNAL COMPLAINT COMMITTEE

11.57 In compliance with "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013, your company has duly constituted an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) as per the provisions of the Act. Till date, no complaint has been received by the Committee.

VIGILANCE

11.58 CRWC observed vigilance awareness week from 26.10.2021 to 01.11.2021 in accordance with CVC guidelines. Employees of CRWC had undertaken the e-pledge. Digital platform was also used to make people aware about the campaign. Employees also took part actively in the essay competition.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005

11.59 CRWC has successfully implemented the Right to Information Act, 2005. Senior Manager (HR) is appointed as Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) and Additional General Manager (Projects & Engineering) is the Appellate Authority at corporate office, as required under the RTI

Act, 2005.

11.60 During the FY 2020-21, 77 applications seeking information under the Act were received, which were disposed off. Besides these, 8 appeals were also received by the Appellate Authority and were disposed off.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT

11.61 In compliance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014, your company has established corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainable development committee. CSR Expenditure Details till 30.11.2021 are as follows:

Sl.No.	Activity Name	Activity Description	Funds Allocated (In ₹)	Funds Utilized (In Rs) (as on 31.12.2021)	Physical Progress
1	Social Economic development and welfare of people	Contribution to PM Cares fund on fight against COVID -19 fund	30 Lakh	-	Payment will be made before March, 2022
2.	Health and Care of Labourers/ Environment Sustainability & Other activities	Plantation, medical checkup of labourers, at railway siding and distribution of mask & Gloves to labourers	12,67,817/- for point no. 2 & 3	87663/-	Expenditure will be made in next successive months.
3	Swatch Bharat Abhiyan	Installation of 05 RO drinking water and dispenser cooler in School.		145500/- is expensed for installation of 03 RO at Rewari and Mahendergarh(Haryana)	Remaining 02 RO is proposed to be install at Noonh (Haryana) by December, 2021
		Total	4267817/-	233163/-	

MERGER OF CRWC WITH CWC

11.62 Union Cabinet has accorded approval for Merger of CRWC with CWC in July, 2021 which is in process and likely to be completed with prescribed time-line up to March, 2022

D. HINDUSTAN VEGETABLE OILS CORPORATION LIMITED (HVOC)

11.63 Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation (HVOC), a fully-owned Govt. Company, was formed in 1984 with merger of two nationalized companies namely Ganesh Flour Mills and Amritsar Oils Works. The Company was engaged in manufacturing of Vanaspati, refining & packing of imported edible oil for PDS and manufacturing of breakfast cereal. The Company was having its manufacturing and refining units at Delhi, Kanpur, Amritsar, Mumbai and Kolkata and packing units at Bangalore and Chennai.

11.64 Due to erosion of net worth as a result of continued losses, the company was referred to BIFR and declared sick in 1999. The company is now under liquidation under the supervision of the High Court of Delhi.

11.65 As on date, all the units of HVOC stand closed. The company has retired its entire manpower through VRS/VSS introduced from time to time. The liquidator of HVOC has already disposed off the movable assets of all the units and has also settled the dues of all the outside creditors except the claims which are under litigation.

11.66 The landed assets of HVOC have been handed over to L&DO/CPWD, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) in terms of decision taken by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 30.11.2017.

11.67 The Cabinet in the aforesaid meeting had also decided to waive off the liabilities of HVOC towards loans taken from the Government including interest. Accordingly, the loans and interest amounting to Rs 463.31 crore were waived off by the Government. The Government has also undertaken to provide funds to meet liability, if any, arises from the court cases.

11.68 Presently, HVOC is pursuing 25 court cases. Dissolution of HVOC u/s 481 of the Companies Act, 1956 can be done by the High Court when all pending court cases are disposed of and the liability, if any arises from the court cases, is settled.

E. WAREHOUSING DEVELOPMENT & REGULATORY AUTHORITY (WDRA)

11.69 Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority under the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution was set up on 26th October, 2010 under the provisions of the Warehousing (Development & Regulation) Act, 2007.

OBJECTIVES

11.70 The main objectives of the Authority are to make provisions for the development and regulation of warehouses, negotiability of warehouse receipts and related matters. The Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) issued by the warehouses registered under this Act would help farmers to seek loans from banks against NWRs and avoid distress sale of agricultural produce. It would also be beneficial for a number of other stakeholders such as banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, trade, commodity exchanges as well as consumers. It will encourage farmers to store their agricultural produce in scientific

registered warehouses wherein storage losses would be minimized and quality of the commodities would be maintained during storage period.

FUNCTIONS

11.71 The major functions of the Authority is to implement the provisions of the Act as well as the Rules and regulations framed there under to regulate and promote orderly growth of warehousing business in the country. The main functions of the Authority are listed below:

- i. To register warehouses, cold storages and Silos. Which would issue NWRs upon receipt of stocks
- ii. To implement Negotiable Warehouse Receipt system.
- iii. To empanel Inspection agencies for conducting physical inspection of warehouses as well as stocks audits.
- iv. To specify the qualification, code of conduct and practical training for warehousemen and staff engaged in warehousing business.
- v. To regulate process of pledge, creation of charges and enforcement thereof in respect of goods deposited with the warehouse.
- vi. To promote efficiency in conduct of warehouse business.
- vii. To promote scientific warehousing of goods.
- viii. To promote professional organisations dealing with warehousing business.
- ix. To regulate and develop electronic

system of holding and transfer credit balances of goods deposited in the warehouses.

- x. To register Repositories for creation and management of electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (e-NWRs).

REGULATION OF WAREHOUSING BUSINESS

11.72 As per Section 3 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007, no person shall commence or carry on the business of warehousing for issuing Negotiable Warehouse Receipts unless he has obtained a registration certificate from the Authority after fulfilling the prescribed norms in respect of the concerned warehouse or warehouses.

REQUIREMENT FOR REGISTRATION OF WAREHOUSES

11.73 The Government of India has notified the requirements for registration of warehouses, vide notification of Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehousing Rules, 2017 effective from 23.02.2017, which broadly are as follows:

- i. The warehouses should be constructed as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) / FCI / CWC specifications and storage worthy.
- ii. The applicant should be a fit and proper person.
- iii. The warehouse shall have adequate security arrangements.
- iv. The warehouse shall have adequate trained staff with expertise for scientific storage of goods.

- v. The warehouse shall have requisite equipment for weighment and insect/pest management operations.
- vi. The warehouse shall have adequate insurance of stocks against fire, flood, theft, burglary, misappropriation, riots, strikes or terrorism.
- vii. The warehouse shall have requisite net worth as provided in the Rules.
- viii. The warehouse shall be compliant to local laws for carrying out the business of warehousing.
- ix. The warehouse should follow a Standard Operating Procedure for various warehouse operations as prescribed by the Authority.
- x. Any other requirement prescribed by the Authority from time to time.

11.74 In case the application is found in order, the Authority may cause a physical inspection of the warehouse concerned to satisfy about fulfilment of the infrastructure requirement by the warehouse and other particulars as specified by the Authority in its inspection guidelines.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITY

11.75 The Authority has undertaken the following activities:-

- (i) **Empanelment of Inspection Agencies:** The requirement of physical infrastructure of warehouse(s) are to be inspected through the Inspection Agency (IA) nominated by the WDRA prior to their registration to ensure that basic requirements of scientific storage of agricultural and other commodities are fully met by these warehouses. The Authority has empanelled

09 (nine) IAs for undertaking various warehouse inspections on its behalf.

- (ii) **Notification of Agricultural Commodities:** The Authority has so far notified 131 agricultural commodities including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetable oils, spices, edible nuts, rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee etc. for issuing NWRs and has also notified 29 horticulture commodities for issuance of NWRs by cold storages.

- (iii) **Launch of eNWRs:** On 26.09.2017 the electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (eNWR) and WDRA Portal was launched by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Hon'ble Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution. Two repositories, M/s CDSL Commodity Repository Limited (CCRL) sponsored by M/s Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) and M/s National Electronic Repository Limited (NERL) sponsored by M/s National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) were issued registration certificate for setting up repository systems for creation and management of e-NWRs.

- (iv) **Registration of Warehouses:** During the year 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021) the Authority registered 379 warehouses fulfilling all the requirements for registration. The registered warehouses issued 69211 electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (eNWRs) against deposit of 6.09 lakh MT of stock with a declared value of ₹ 3586 crore at the time of deposit.

- (v) **Integration of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACs) with NWR ecosystem:** The Authority has taken initiative for integration of the Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACs) warehouses under the Negotiable

Warehouse Receipt system so that the small and marginal farmers may get benefit of safe storage and pledge financing. Under the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses Rules, 2017 and notification prescribing requirement of security deposit, a number of concessions have been extended to Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) / Co-operative society warehouses. In case, the applicant / warehouseman is a FPO or a Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society or Self Help Group (SHG) the registration fee shall be ₹ 500/- per warehouse and the net worth should be positive. The security deposit requirement would be ₹ 50,000/- only per warehouse in case of FPO/Cooperative society warehouses. The authority has registered 50 more warehouses belonging to PACS from Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh during 2021-22, in addition to 905 PACS warehouses already registered as on 31.12.2021.

(vi) Introduction of NWR System in cold storages: The Authority in consultation with the National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB), had also introduced NWR system for cold storages so that the growers/ farmers producing horticultural commodities may store these commodities in cold storages and may avail loan against NWRs issued by the registered cold storages. The basic requirements for cold storages were finalised by a committee appointed by Government of India under the chairmanship of Managing Director, National Horticulture Board. 26 horticulture commodities including Potato, Onion, Garlic, Ginger, Turmeric, Apple and Resins etc. have been notified for issuance of NWRs.

(vii) Training and Awareness programme: For capacity building in the warehousing sector, training programmes for warehousemen of the registered warehouses are being regularly organized by the Authority through various training partner institutions. Besides, awareness programmes for farmers/ traders/ millers on Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007 and awareness about benefits of the NWR system are also carried out regularly.

(a) Warehousemen Training Programmes: During 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), 04 warehouseman training programmes covering 157 warehousemen / warehouse managers were organized. Since inception, a total of 85 training programmes covering 2801 warehousemen / warehouse managers were organized.

(b) Awareness programmes for farmers: During 2021-22 (up to 31.12.2021), 95 awareness programmes covering 4750 farmers / traders / millers have been organized. Since inception, a total of 1088 awareness programmes covering 54400 farmers / traders/ millers have been organized.

(viii) Transformation Plan of WDRA - Initiatives for better governance:- The Authority, in association with the Department of Food and Public Distribution, the Department of Economic Affairs and the National Institute of Public Finance & Policy (NIPFP), undertook a Transformation Plan to invigorate the warehousing sector and significantly improve post-harvest lending to farmers against negotiable warehouse

receipts.

The Transformation Plan inter alia envisaged the following:-

- a. Market surveys and studies to generate information about the warehousing sector.
- b. Re-writing the existing rules and regulations with a focus towards building NWRs as credible instruments of trade.
- c. Putting in place robust inspection and supervision framework.
- d. Digitisation / dematerialisation of NWRs by setting up of the repository(ies) for electronic-NWRs (e-NWRs).
- e. Deployment of IT ecosystem in WDRA including internal automation and business process automation.

FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN UP UNDER THE TRANSFORMATION PLAN:

- i. A qualitative survey and three quantitative surveys on status of warehousing in the country have been got conducted during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.
- ii. Two Repositories namely, M/s National Electronic Repository Ltd. (NERL) sponsored by NCDEX and M/s CDSL Commodity Repository Ltd. (CCRL) sponsored by CDSL, have been set up for creation and management of Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) to be issued by registered warehouses against deposits. Both the Repositories after completion of all requirements have

been issued Registration Certificates on 26.09.2017 to commence operations. Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt (e-NWR) System has been launched on 26.9.2017. Both the Repositories are fully operational and e-NWRs are being issued on the Repository system. From 01.08.2019 it has been made mandatory for all the registered warehouses to issue only eNWRs / e-NNWRs only.

- iii. The Authority's Portal for Online Warehouse Registration and Inspection Modules has been launched on 26.09.2017 and online warehouse registrations are done with effect from 01st November 2017.
- iv. The IT systems for Surveillance & Monitoring, Grievance Redressal & Dispute Resolution and Internal Automation for Human Resource/Finance have been made operational.
- v. All Commodity Derivative Exchanges viz. NCDEX, MCX and ICEX (NMCE) are using e-NWRs issued on WDRA Repositories for derivative contract settlement since June 2018.
- vi. The integration of WDRA registered warehouses with e-NAM for use of e- NWR for trade has been implemented and in operation.



Workshop held on 12.03.2021 regarding Amendment of WDRA Act 2022

REFORMS UNDER TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT

- i. Waiver to SWCs for Registration of Warehouses with WDRA :-
 - a. Department waived off fee for registration with WDRA for all warehouses owned and/or operated by SWCs for a period of one year.
 - b. WDRA was permitted to accept Indemnity Bond from State Governments for indemnifying any possible insurable losses of deposits kept in their respective SWCs instead of security deposits from SWCs.
 - c. WDRA was permitted to accept insurance for deposits in SWC from either private insurance companies or state government insurance or government insurance PSU.
- ii. Reduction in Registration fee for PACS / FPO /SHG :-
 - a. Department reduced fee for Registration of Warehouses with WDRA to ₹ 500/- (Rupees Five Hundred Only) where applicant/ warehouseman is Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society (PACS) / Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) / Self Help Group (SHG).
- iii. **Reduction in Regulatory Burden :-**
 - a. Earlier there were two different applications for registration separately for Individual and Non-individual warehouseman. Now, for the reduction of regulatory burden, both applications have been

combined in single application for both these categories. This resulted in Single point of access with simple process for warehouse registration, reduced application form size, user friendly process.

F. NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE, KANPUR

11.76 National Sugar Institute Kanpur is a premier Scientific & Technical Institute in the country which conducts Fellowship, Post Graduate Diploma & Certificate level courses in Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Alcohol Technology related disciplines. Besides undertaking research and development work in sugar and allied fields, it also renders advice to Sugar, Alcohol and allied industry from "Concept to Commissioning". During the 2021-22 academic session 269 students were admitted in following courses:

- i. Associateship of National Sugar Institute in Sugar Technology.
- ii. Associateship of National Sugar Institute in Sugar Engineering.
- iii. Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Fermentation & Alcohol Technology.
- iv. Post Graduate Diploma in Sugarcane Productivity & Maturity Management.
- v. Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Instrumentation & Process Automation.
- vi. Post Graduate Diploma in Quality Control & Environment Science.
- vii. Sugar Engineering Certificate Course.
- viii. Sugar Boiling Certificate Course.

ix. Certificate Course in Quality Control.

11.77 In addition to above, the institute provides facilities for carrying out research in Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry, Sugar Engineering and Fermentation Technology related disciplines for award of Fellowship of the Institute. The institute also conducted short duration customized training programmes regularly for industry personnel.

11.78 Besides conducting teaching and training programmes, imparting technical consultancy, carrying out research in relevant fields, other main functions of the institute are:

i. To function as a “Think-tank” to sugar and allied industry and to render technical consultancy to sugar, ethanol and allied industry on various matters related to setting up new units, expansion of capacities, modernization, energy & water conservation, co-product utilization for value addition etc. Besides this,

the institute extend analytical and calibration services to the sugar industry.

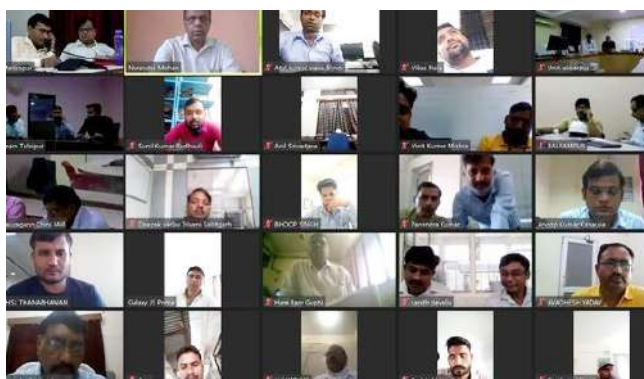
ii. To assist Govt. of India and various state governments through technical contribution in policy formulation, related to sugar sector. Also to extend services to Central Pollution Control and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy etc. for various issues related to sugar sector.

iii. To prepare and undertake sale of sugar standard grades, to facilitate marking and marketing of sugar in domestic market.

11.79 National Sugar Institute, Kanpur in spite of spread of COVID-19, managed its activities and in fact extended in many spheres by utilizing the virtual platform. Institute besides taking up regular activities, undertook many more activities, during the year under “Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav.

CUSTOMIZED TRAINING PROGRAMME & WORKSHOPS:

11.80 An online programme on “ETP Operation & Effluent Analysis in Sugar/ Distillery Units” was conducted by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur on 26th and 27th August 2021. During the programme, 93 officials from sugar factories/ distilleries situated in UP, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab participated.



Effluent disposal standards as per CPCB
 [MEF/ACC Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, 2016. Notification (14 January 2016), New Delhi & The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986]

Parameters	Discharge Effluent Standards On	
	Land for irrigation	Surface Water
6.5-8.5 pH		5.5-8.5
- TSS	100	30
500/2000 TDS		2100
- BOD (at 20°C)	100	30
- Oil & Grease		10
- COD	-	250
250/1000 Chlorides	600	1000
200/400 Sulphates	1000	1000

All values are expressed in mg/l, except pH

Online Training Programme on ETP Operation & Effluent Analysis

11.81 Two days training programme on “Sugar Refining Process” was organized on 27-28th September 2021, by the institute for the factories of M/s. Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd. group at Lucknow.



Training Programme on “Sugar Refining Process”

11.82 Five days training programme for CPCB and NMCG Scientists on Operation of Effluent Treatment Plant (Sugar Factories & Distilleries) and Analysis of Effluents was organized at the Institute from 6 -10th December 2021.



Training Programme for CBCB & NMCG Officials

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:

11.83 Five days online “Executive Development Programme” was conducted by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, from 12-16th July 2021, on virtual platform. The programme was inaugurated by Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Government of India. Joint Secretary (Sugar & Administration) also graced the occasion. The programme was attended by about 130 senior executives from Indian & overseas sugar industries viz. Indonesia & Kenya. Lectures were delivered on the important topics relating to project management, raw material management, financial management, human resource management, value addition and on recent trends in processing.





Executive Development Programme for sugar industry personnel.

CONFERENCES / WEBINARS / SEMINARS / BRAIN STORMING SESSIONS

11.84 A Webinar on “SUGAR INDUSTRY-POTENTIAL FOR PROVIDING BIOENERGY & OXYGEN” was organized on 10th May 2021, to suggest ways and means for producing medical grade oxygen utilizing existing MSDH facilities in ethanol plants.



Webinar on “Standardization of Capacities of Ethanol Plant & Modelling of Ethanol

11.85 National Webinar on “STANDARDIZATION OF CAPACITIES OF ETHANOL PLANT & MODELLING OF ETHANOL PRODUCTION” jointly organized by National Sugar Institute & SISSTA on 15th June 2021. It was addressed by Joint Secretary (Sugar & Admn.), Director, NSI and other eminent experts.

11.86 Brain Storming Session with UP Sugar Mills Association (UPSMA) on issue related to “DIVERSION OF SUGARCANE JUICE / SYRUP FOR PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL” on 25th June 2021.



Brain Storming Session on “DIVERSION OF SUGARCANE JUICE / SYRUP FOR PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL”

11.87 Brain Storming Session on “AFTER CO 0238-WHAT NEXT” inaugurated by Shri Sanjay R Bhoosreddy, Addl. Chief Secretary, Sugar Industry & Cane Development and Excise Dept., Commissioner Cane & Sugar, U.P. on 29th June 2021. Eminent experts presented views on futuristic approach to develop newer sugarcane varieties in subtropical region.



Brain Storming Session on “AFTER CO- 0238- WHAT NEXT”

11.88 Webinar on the topic “MODERN TRENDS IN AUTOMATION TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY OF SUGAR FACTORIES” organized on 9th July 2021. The Webinar was graced by Shri

S. S. Gangawati, President, Deccan Sugar Technologist Association, Pune and more than 200 delegates from various parts of the country attended the webinar.

- 11.89 Under the auspices of Aazadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav, on World Biofuel Day, conference on hybrid mode was organized jointly by NSI, Kanpur & AIDA on the topic “GRAIN BASED DISTILLERIES: OPERATION & ECONOMICS” on 10th August 2021.



World Biofuel Day, conference on hybrid mode organized jointly by NSI, Kanpur & AIDA on the topic “Grain Based Distilleries: Operation & Economics”

- 11.90 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav” and on the birthday of eminent scientist, Bharat Ratna and Noble Prize Winner, Late C V Raman, a conference on the topic “ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN SUSTAINABILITY OF INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY” was organized by the institute,

on 07th November 2021. Subject specialists of the institute and industry participated and expressed their views.

- 11.91 On the occasion of National Pollution Control Day, a Webinar on the topic “Indian Sugar Industry: Striving to Achieve Environmental Sustainability” was organized by the institute, on 2nd December 2021.

FOUNDATION DAY & ANNUAL CONVENTION

- 11.92 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav”, institute celebrated its “Foundation Day” on 4th October 2021 with release of a documentary “A drive through NSI, Campus”. Journey and role of the institute in growth and development of the sugar & allied industry was highlighted. The Sugar Technologists’ Association of India also organized its Annual Convention jointly with NSI, Kanpur on 4-5th October 2021 on hybrid mode, which was attended by more than 5000 delegates.



Foundation Day and STAI-NSI Joint Convention at NSI, Kanpur

TEACHER'S DAY

11.93 Under the auspices of “Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav”, “TEACHERS DAY” was celebrated at National Sugar Institute on 5th September 2021 by felicitating ex-Directors (Prof. R.B.Nigam, Prof. R.K. Vaish, Prof. S.K. Gupta and Dr. R.P. Shukla) and Professor (Dr. P.K. Agarwal) of the institute. A conference on the topic “Indian Sugar Industry- Kal, AajaurKal” was also organized on this occasion.



“Teachers Day” celebration at National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

50TH CONVOCATION

11.94 50th Convocation of National Sugar Institute was graced by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industries, Textiles, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Hon'ble Minister of State, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution and Rural Development. Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, IAS, Joint Secretary (Sugar &

Administration), Department of Food & Public Distribution was also present during the function. Fellowship, PG Diplomas and Certificates conferred to 450 students passed out during academic session 2018-19 and 2019-20. The meritorious students were also awarded with Mahatma Gandhi Gold Medal and various other medals and cash awards.



50th Convocation & Foundation Day at NSI, Kanpur

MEMARONDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

11.95 National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur signed MoU with Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore to conduct research work jointly on developing newer technologies and products. The MoU is specifically aimed at developing technologies for converting waste of sugar industry to resource.



Signing of MoU between NSI-CFTRI

11.96 NSI, Kanpur shall also conduct special training programmes for CFTRI students of M.Sc. (Food Technology) course.

BOOK RELEASE

11.97 A Book entitled “SUGAR AND SUGAR DERIVATIVES: CHANGING CONSUMER PREFERENCES” authored by Director NSI, Kanpur & Dr. Priyanka Singh, UPCR, Shahjahanpur was released by Dr.Rajshekhar, Commissioner, Kanpur Division, on 13th April 2021, in an event organized at the institute.

11.98 A book entitled “Techniques of Crystallization and Centrifugation in Sugar Industry” written by Prof. Narendra Mohan, Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur in Hindi language was released on 4th January 2022, by Prof. Shamser, Vice Chancellor, Harcourt Butler Technical University, Kanpur in a function organized at the Institute.



Release of book by Prof. Shamser, Vice Chancellor, Harcourt Butler Technical University, Kanpur

RESEARCH

11.99 Research work on various important issues was taken up by the institute during the period. It was aimed at developing technologies for utilization of by-products of sugar industry in an innovative manner for value addition, to enhance the productivity and process flexibility besides addressing environment issues. The institute took up R & D work on following.

- i. Studies on isolation of Lignin from sugar industry based biomass and development of the process for the conversion of derived lignin and fermentable sugar to value-added products.
- ii. Studies on synthesis of lactic acid from sugarcane bagasse hemicellulose.
- iii. Standardization of method for determination of preparatory index of sugarcane.



Working at various laboratories

- iv. Study of B-Heavy & other molasses for use as edible molasses.
- v. Production of potash rich ash for production of valuable bio-fertilizer.
- vi. Studies on pot-efficient synthesis of alkyl levulinates (Als) using sugarcane bagasse-derived cellulose.
- vii. Studies on impact on performance of mechanically coupled twin

induction motor drives for Shredder / Fibrizer having unequal sharing of load and to design & develop dedicated drive for the application.

- viii. Comparative study of sweet sorghum varieties for productivity under sub-tropical conditions and to assess possible ethanol yield.
- ix. Studies on utilization of sweet sorghum for production of low calorie liquid sugar.
- x. Studies on production of fortified jaggery and sugar.
- xi. Studies on utilizing by-product of the sugar industry for production of biodegradable plastic.
- xii. Studies on utilization of bagasse for production of bio-char for decolorization of sugar liquors in refinery.

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

11.100 In order to develop and validate innovative technologies for their possible implementation in sugar and ethanol units for improvement in efficiency, value addition and reduction in cost of production, institute entered into agreement with few manufacturers and technology providers.

- i. National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and M/s. Hydraulics - A Nitto Group Co. (Japan) to jointly work on development and trial of "Reverse Osmosis" technology for concentration of sugarcane juice. First phase of trials to commence at BalrampurChini Mills Ltd., Kumbhi.



Research Agreement between NSI & M/s Hydranautics

- ii. National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and M/s Guljag Industries Ltd., Jodhpur signed a Memorandum of Agreement according to which the two organizations shall undertake development of sodium meta-bi-sulphite based innovative product for clarification of sugarcane juice in place of Sulphur Di-oxide.



Research Agreement between NSI & M/s Guljag Industries Ltd. & Ms/ Catalyst Biotechnologies

- iii. National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and M/s Catalyst Biotechnologies to work on developing and testing enzymes to minimize deterioration of B Heavy molasses and syrup upon storage. This is expected to give a boom to ethanol production from these feed stocks.

of cogeneration & ethanol facilities, capacity expansion and modernisation, energy & water conservation, lower sugar recovery, validation of effluent treatment plants, diversion of intermediate process liquors for ethanol production and on various other issues.

CONSULTANCY

11.101 The institute rendered its services to various sugar factories and distilleries situated in all major sugar producing states viz. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttrakhand, Bihar, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Odisha etc. on the issues related to setting up of new units, addition



Visit of NSI experts to sugar and ethanol units for extending technical consultancy

11.102 During the period, more than 160 sugar factories, distilleries and other related organizations requested for consultancy purpose. Beside this, 60 sugar and distilleries utilized services of the institute for analysis of sugar, molasses, ethanol and hand sanitizer samples for various parameters. During the year institute started services for determination of gross calorific value of various fuels in use by the sugar and ethanol units. In addition to this, institute provided its services to various states in recruitment of technical staff for their sugar and allied units. Institute also conducted inspection of effluent treatment facilities of sugar factories & distilleries on behalf of Central Pollution Control Board.

SUGAR STANDARD GRADES

11.103 The Institute on behalf of Bureau of Indian Standards prepares and issues Sugar Standard Grades to the entire Sugar Industry of the country during every sugar season.

These Sugar Standard Grades are issued to facilitate quality control and to protect the interest of the common consumers. On the basis of these grades, sugar factories mark their produce accordingly.

11.104 After the approval of the Expert Committee on the Sugar Standards under the Chairmanship of Director, National Sugar Institute, seven sugar standards grades, L-31, L-30, M-31, M-30, S-31, S-30 and SS-31 were released so as to facilitate marking and marketing of plantation of white sugar during the sugar season 2021-22.

REVIEW OF INSTITUTE WORKING

11.105 Secretary (Food & Public Distribution), Government of India visited National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, on 11th October 2021, to review the working of the institute and to guide for future course of action. The Secretary Inspected various academic, research and other activities and discussed road map for taking institute forward.



Visit of Secretary (Food & Public Distribution) to NSI, Kanpur

11.106 While addressing the staff and students, he called upon the students to prepare themselves for the fast changing technical scenario in the sugar industry. He also chaired a meeting with sugar industry representatives on issues of pending cane payments, ethanol blending and multiple other issues of value addition.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

INTERACTIVE SEMINAR ROOM & SUGAR ENGINEERING MODEL ROOM

11.107 During the year, an interactive seminar room was constructed so as to facilitate lectures of eminent experts from India & abroad for the benefit of students and faculty. It comprises of digital podium, sound tracking cameras and an interactive screen. A model

room showcasing development of plant and machinery of sugar industry has also been developed. It has models of process equipments used earlier and now by the sugar industry. Inauguration of “Model Room” was made by Shri Suresh Rana Hon’ble Minister of Sugarcane Development and Sugar Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh, whereas, the “Interactive Seminar Room” was inaugurated by Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary (Sugar & Administration), Government of India.



Inauguration of Interactive Seminar Room & Sugar Engineering Model Room

PUBLICATIONS

11.108 The institute published “E-NEWS LETTER”, on quarterly basis, so as to propagate the teaching, research and other activities of the institute.

11.109 The institute published “SHARKARA”, a technical journal on quarterly basis, so as to create awareness about new technologies in sugar processing, ethanol production,

utilization of by products for producing value added products and on other innovations.

11.110 The institute also undertook preparation of a Data Book “Sugarcane & Sugar Related Statistics with Technical Efficiency Parameters” obtained by Indian Sugar Factories during the crushing season 2020-21.



75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav



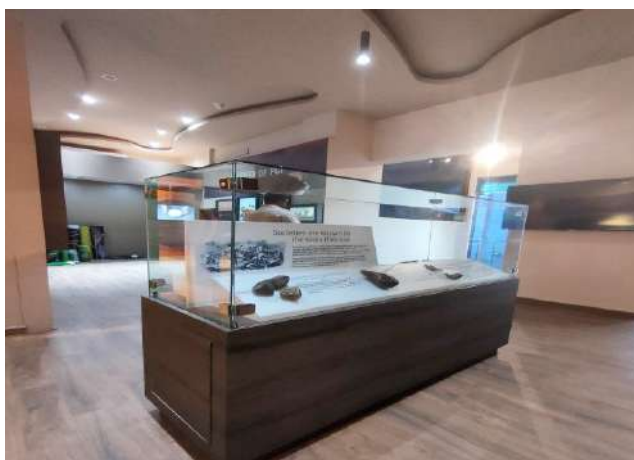
ICONIC WEEK OF AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

15th to 21st November, 2021

DAY-I (15.11.2021)

INAUGURATION OF FOOD MUSEUM:

12.1 For depicting the journey of India in ensuring food security in a grandeur manner, Department of Food and Public Distribution dedicated a Food Museum to the Nation at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, the Cultural Capital of India.



INAUGURATION OF FCI'S DIVISIONAL OFFICE, HUBBALI

12.2 For creating resilient infrastructure for ensuring food security, FCI has constructed the its Divisional Office at Hubballi, Karnatka and Hon'ble Minister for CA, F&PD in the august presence of Hon'ble MoSs for CA, F&PD has inaugurated the said Office.



DAY-II (16.11.2021)

LAUNCH OF SHORT FILM ON PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS INCLUDING DBT & INTERACTION WITH FARMERS

12.3 For generating awareness among the farmers about the procurement operation including Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), an informative short film was launched by Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD. Besides, to know the ground reality of system, interaction with the beneficiary of MSP was also held.



50TH CONVOCATION CEREMONY AT NATIONAL SUGAR INSTITUTE, KANPUR

12.4 During the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, 50th Convocation Ceremony of NSI, Kanpur was organized on 16th November, 2021.



DAY-III (17.11.2021)

AWARENESS GENERATION PROGRAMME FOR FARMERS ON EFFICIENT STORAGE AND QUALITY CONTROL

12.5 Farmer awareness program on various refractions of food grain was organized at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Babugarh in Meerut.



DAY-IV (18.11.2021)

INTERACTION WITH FARMERS, SELF HELP GROUPS ON 'BEST PRACTICES IN SUGARCANE FARMING'

- 12.6 As a part of the celebrations, DFPD, Government of India organized an event 'Interaction with Farmers, Self Help Groups on 'Best Practices in Sugarcane Farming' on 18th November 2021 from 11.00 A.M to 01:00 P.M. The programme was attended virtually by thousands of farmers at about 100 sugar mills from all major sugarcane producing states of the country as well as self help groups of farmers and their families.
- 12.7 During the event, Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary (Sugar) told the farmers that improvement in yield would reduce the cost of sugarcane farming and improve the revenue of farmers. He suggested sugar mills to produce more ethanol so as to have better cash flows and sustainable industry. He emphasised the need for adoption of techniques of **waste to wealth**. He briefly mentioned the initiatives taken by GOI for making Sugar sector ATMANIRBHAR, environment friendly and reducing farmers' dues.



WEBINAR ON 'CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SUGAR/ETHANOL SECTOR'

12.8 In the afternoon of 18.11.2021, Sugar Division, DFPD, Government of India organised a Webinar on 'Challenges and Opportunities in Sugar/Ethanol Sector' on 18th November 2021 from 2.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. The event started with the keynote address by Shri Subodh Kumar Singh, Joint Secretary (Sugar). It was followed by a talk on "Global Sugar & Ethanol Scenario" by Shri Arvind Chudasama, talk on "Environmental Issues in Ethanol Industry" by Dr. B. B. Gunjal, talk on "Recent Technological Developments in Ethanol Industry" by Shri Mahesh Kulkarni, talk on 'Challenges in the cooperative sugar sector' by Shri Jaiprakash R. Salunke Dandegaonkar, and talk on 'Balancing the interests of sugarcane farmers and sugar industry' by Shri N. Ramanathan.



12.9 While delivering the keynote address, the Joint Secretary (Sugar) told that Indian Sugar Sector has come a long way from a cyclical sugar industry to structurally surplus industry and a regular exporter. He informed about multiple government initiatives on MSP, Buffer Stock and MRM, allowing multiple feed stocks for ethanol production etc. and called for improvements across the value chain from farm to factory for making the sector sustainable.

DAY-V (19.11.2021)

INAUGURATION OF MODERN STORAGE SILO AT CHANGSARI, ASSAM & LAUNCHING OF SHORT FILM ON STORAGE OPERATIONS

12.10 Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey inaugurated a Steel Silo at Changsari, Assam and for generating awareness among general public about the Storage Operations, he also launched a short film on it.



AWARENESS GENERATION ON NFSA, 2013 FOR ICDS BENEFICIARIES

12.11 During the observance of Iconic Week of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav being organised by the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD), a central team headed by Mrs. Mamta Shankar, Senior Economic Adviser visited Varanasi (i.e. the birthplace of Rani Laxmibai, the iconic freedom fighter) on 19.11.2021. A one-day awareness programme was organized on 19.11.2021 for imparting awareness by Department of Food and Public Distribution under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.



12.12 A public event on the awareness generation on the provisions of the National Food Security Act, 2013 for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) beneficiaries i.e. Children in the age group 6 month to 14 years, pregnant women and Lactating Mothers, for imparting information on nutrition, information on importance of fortified rice in the public Distribution System (PDS) was organised in Banaras Hindu University Campus, Varanasi. The importance of proper nutrition to consumers especially infants, pregnant and lactating mothers was also highlighted through the programme.

12.13 The Deputy Director, ICDS, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Zonal Officer (UNICEF) also shared information about awareness among children and women. He elaborated various Centre Government initiatives to ensure nutrition for women and child. He also shared the significance of fortified rice while addressing the gathering.

12.14 An interactive session was also held with the ICDS beneficiaries to share their experiences, difficulties and challenges. After the programme, the team from the Centre visited fair price shops to check their functioning and quality of foodgrains being provided to the beneficiaries.



DAY-VI (20.11.2021)

INAUGURATION OF ANALYTICAL QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY AND LAUNCHING OF SHORT FILM ON FORTIFICATION OF RICE & RADIO JINGLES

12.15 Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD inaugurated 1st state-of-art Quality Control Laboratory at Institute of Food Security, Gurugram. On the 75th Independence day, Hon'ble Prime Minister announced phase wise implementation of distribution of fortified rice under PDS. For generating awareness among the public about the fortified Rice, Hon'ble Minister of State for CA, F&PD launched a short film on Fortification of Rice thereby bursting myth regarding Fortified Rice and Radio Jingles.



STREET SHOW/PLAY ON FORTIFIED RICE

12.16 For generating awareness among General Public about the benefit of fortified rice and for commemorating the contribution of Bhagwan Birsa Munda, a Drama/Stage Show (Nukkad Natak) by local artist was organized at Birsa Munda Chauk, Ranchi, Jharkhand.



DAY-VII (21.11.2021)

EVENTS ON THE BENEFIT OF E-NWR AND ON ADVANTAGE OF WAREHOUSE REGISTRATION

12.17 Department of Food and Public Distribution is reforming the warehousing sector through various reforms. For protecting the rights of farmers and evading them from distress sale of their produced, Warehousing Development & Regulatory Authority (WDRA) has introduced e-NWR system. To generate awareness among the farmers about the benefits of e-NWR System and benefits of Registration of Warehouse, last day of the iconic week was dedicated to the Sector. In addition to this, a short film on operation of WDRA was also shown.



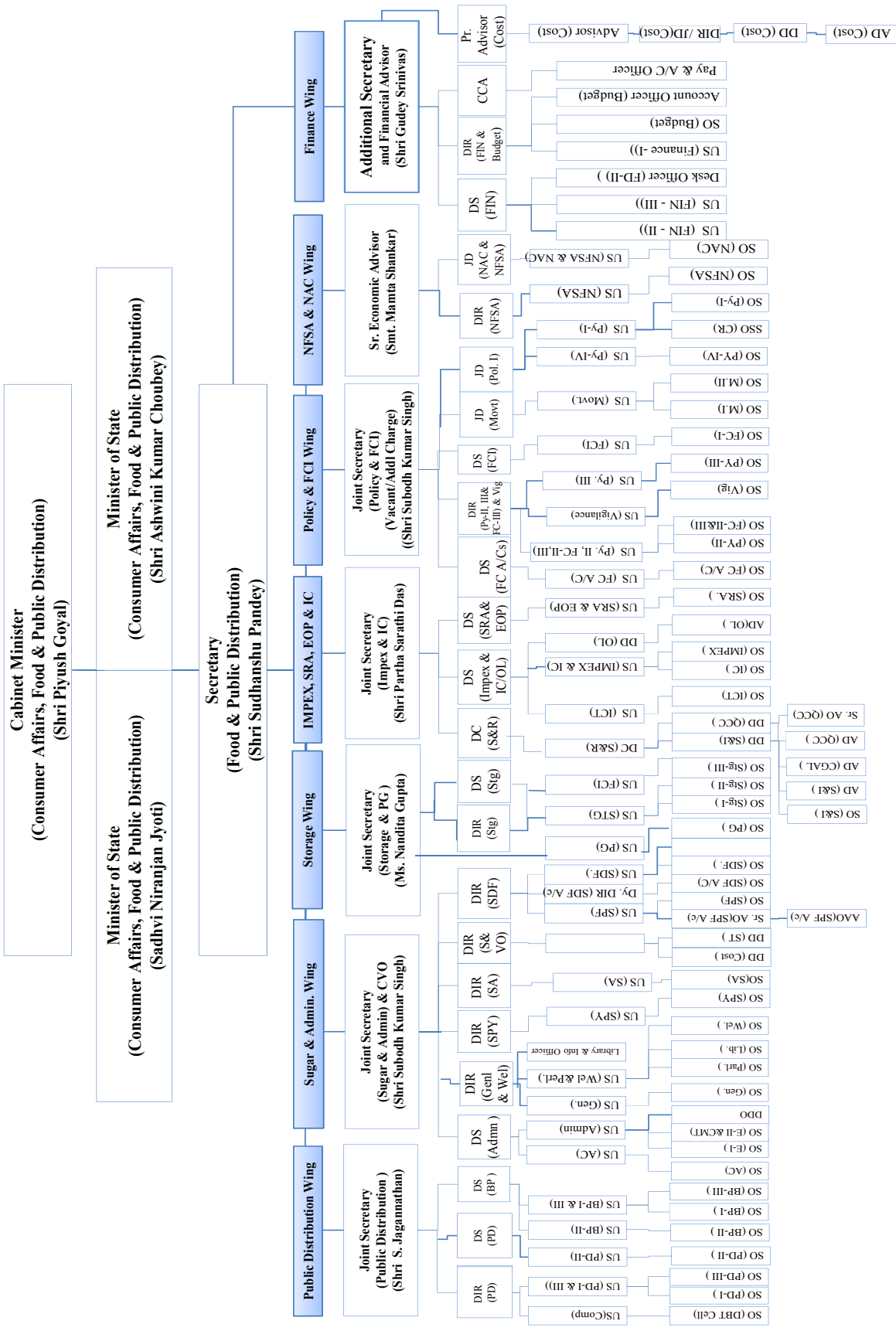
12.18 WDRA has given a detailed presentation on process of registration with WDRA, concessions and e-NWR benefits extended to the PACS/FPOs. It is informed that registration fees is substantially reduced to ₹ 500 for FPOs/PACS/SHGs as compared to ₹ 5000 to ₹ 30,000 for other conventional warehouses along with reduction in other charges.

12.19 A short film on development of warehousing sector and benefits of e-NWR was launched. A presentation regarding repository ecosystem was made by M/s NERL.





ANNEXURES



Annexure-II

Statement Showing Sanctioned Posts in Department (Including Attached & Subordinate Offices)

Group	Department	SRA Hqrs.	IGMRI, Hapur & Field Stations	QCC	Dte. of Sugar & Vegetable Oils	NSI, Kanpur	Total
'A'	89	07	11	22	12	41	182
'B'	247	13	24	35	15	35	369
'C'	198	09	54	62	24	140	487
Total	534	29	89	119	51	216	1038

Annexure-III

Budget Estimate, Revised Estimate and Expenditure Statement

FY	Demand No.	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Actual		
		Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2015-16	18	136325.55	212.00	136537.55	162084.41	165.00	162249.41	161922.11	160.53	162082.65
2016-17	17	152554.11	150.00	152704.11	192045.51	147.00	192192.51	139946.54	123.91	140070.45
FY		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
2017-18	16	150952.64	50523.05	201475.69	146309.57	50499.65	196809.22	106287.04	50499.56	156786.60
2018-19	16	173735.00	50424.10	224159.10	176983.11	51354.00	228337.11	106693.67	12853.23	119546.90
2019-20	15	190914.27	51326.12	242240.39	113989.47	37250.92	151240.39	113931.15	1243.11	115174.25
2020-21	15	121038.41	51197.02	172235.43	437458.00	11190.72	448648.72	554244.84	11188.35	565433.19
2021-22	15	251248.34	52725.96	303974.30	299363.35	12636.65	312000.00	193500.49	2599.68	196100.17*
2022-23	15	213929.91	12029.67	225959.58						

*Expenditure 2021-22 is as on 31.12.2021.

Stock Position of Wheat and Rice in the Central Pool Vis-a-Vis Foodgrains Stocking Norms

(in lakh MT)

AS ON	W H E A T		R I C E		T O T A L		Surplus Stock
	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms	Actual stock	Foodgrains Stocking norms	
1.01.2015	251.13	138.00	117.43	76.10	368.56	214.10	154.46
1.04.2015	172.21	74.60	170.94	135.80	343.15	210.40	132.75
1.07.2015	386.80	275.80	158.95	135.40	545.75	411.20	134.55
1.10.2015	324.50	205.20	125.78	102.50	450.28	307.70	142.58
1.01.2016	237.88	138.00	126.89	76.10	364.77	214.10	150.67
1.04.2016	145.38	74.60	221.61	135.80	366.99	210.40	156.59
1.07.2016	301.81	275.80	194.14	135.40	495.95	411.20	84.75
1.10.2016	213.28	205.20	144.74	102.50	358.02	307.70	50.32
1.01.2017	137.47	128.00	134.75	86.10	272.22	214.10	58.12
1.04.2017	80.59	74.60	230.81	135.80	311.40	210.40	101.00
1.07.2017	322.75	275.80	210.44	135.40	533.19	411.20	121.99
1.10.2017	258.66	205.20	163.07	102.50	421.73	307.70	114.03
1.01.2018	195.62	138.00	162.06	76.10	357.68	214.10	143.58
1.04.2018	132.31	74.60	248.73	135.80	381.04	210.40	170.64
1.07.2018	418.01	275.80	232.52	135.40	650.53	411.20	239.33
1.10.2018	356.25	205.20	186.34	102.50	542.59	307.70	234.89
1.01.2019	271.21	138.00	182.91	76.10	454.12	214.10	240.02
1.04.2019	169.92	74.60	293.94	135.80	463.86	210.40	253.46
1.07.2019	458.31	275.80	284.21	135.40	742.52	411.20	331.32
1.10.2019	393.16	205.20	249.16	102.50	642.32	307.70	334.62
1.01.2020	327.96	138.00	237.15	76.10	565.11	214.10	351.01
1.04.2020	247.00	74.60	322.39	135.80	569.39	210.40	358.99
1.07.2020	549.91	275.80	271.71	135.40	821.62	411.20	410.42
1.10.2020	437.38	205.20	192.61	102.50	629.99	307.70	322.29
1.01.2021	342.90	138.00	186.69	76.10	529.59	214.10	315.49
1.04.2021	273.04	74.60	291.18	135.80	564.22	210.40	353.82
1.07.2021	603.56	275.80	296.89	135.40	900.45	411.20	489.25
1.10.2021	468.52	205.20	253.26	102.50	721.78	307.70	414.08
1.01.2022	330.12	138.00	223.75	76.10	553.87	214.10	339.77

Note 1: Revsied norms is w.e.f. 22.1.2015

Total Stocks of Foodgrains in Central Pool as on 01.01.2022 (OPENING BALANCE)

(in lakh MT)

Region	Stock With FCI			Stock With State Agencies			Total Central Pool Stock		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
Bihar	2.19	3.47	5.66	1.53	0.00	1.53	3.72	3.47	7.19
Jharkhand	1.75	0.59	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.59	2.34
Odisha	1.73	1.60	3.33	3.71	0.00	3.71	5.44	1.60	7.04
West Bengal	0.80	2.95	3.75	1.74	0.00	1.74	2.54	2.95	5.49
East Zone Total	6.47	8.61	15.08	6.98	0.00	6.98	13.45	8.61	22.06
Assam	3.00	0.27	3.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.27	3.27
Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
Tripura	0.24	0.03	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.27
Mizoram	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14
Meghalaya	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.09
Manipur	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35
Nagaland	0.41	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.41
N.E Zone Total	4.53	0.31	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53	0.31	4.84
Delhi	0.22	1.82	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.82	2.04
Haryana	21.22	24.35	45.57	0.00	23.29	23.29	21.22	47.64	68.86
Himachal Pradesh.	0.18	0.40	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.40	0.58
Jammu & Kumar	1.24	0.37	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.37	1.61
Punjab	71.06	19.90	90.96	0.00	65.95	65.95	71.06	85.85	156.91
Rajasthan	0.28	13.85	14.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	13.85	14.13
Uttar Pradesh.	18.00	12.99	30.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	12.99	30.99
Uttrakhand	0.41	0.31	0.72	0.46	0.03	0.49	0.87	0.34	1.21
East Zone Total	112.61	73.99	186.60	0.46	89.27	89.73	113.07	163.26	276.33
Andhra Pradesh	3.94	0.06	4.00	9.89	0.00	9.89	13.83	0.06	13.89
Karnataka	4.63	0.92	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	0.92	5.55
Kerala	3.43	0.51	3.94	0.35	0.00	0.35	3.78	0.51	4.29
Tamil Nadu	12.63	1.17	13.80	3.34	0.00	3.34	15.97	1.17	17.14
Telangana	19.95	0.01	19.96	7.94	0.00	7.94	27.89	0.01	27.90
South Zone Total	44.58	2.67	47.25	21.52	0.00	21.52	66.10	2.67	68.77
Gujarat	1.34	3.74	5.08	0.13	0.00	0.13	1.47	3.74	5.21
Maharashtra	3.99	8.72	12.71	2.95	0.00	2.95	6.94	8.72	15.66
Madhya Pradesh	1.22	2.32	3.54	3.04	137.71	140.75	4.26	140.03	144.29
Chhattisgarh	7.95	0.21	8.16	1.35	0.00	1.35	9.30	0.21	9.51
West Zone Total	14.50	14.99	29.49	7.47	137.71	145.18	21.97	152.70	174.67
Total	182.69	100.57	283.26	36.43	226.98	263.41	219.12	327.55	546.67
Wheat lying in Mandies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stock in Transit	4.63	2.57	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	2.57	7.20
Total (All India)	187.32	103.14	290.46	36.43	226.98	263.41	223.75	330.12	553.87

- Transit figures are estimated.
- Rice does not include unmilled paddy with FCI/State Agencies in terms of rice.
- Total quantity of unmilled paddy with FCI and State Agencies = 473.69 LMT (FCI 0.55 LMT; State Agencies 473.14 LMT). CMR that could be derived taking out-turn ratio as 67% = 317.37 LMT.

Storage Capacity with FCI and State Govt. Agencies as on 30.11.2021

(in lakh MT)

Zone	Sl. No.	State	Total Storage Capacity with FCI(Owned/Hired)			Total Storage capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains.	Grand Total
			Covered		Total	State Agencies	Covered
			Owned	Hired	Covered	Covered	
EAST	1	Bihar	4.07	7.16	11.23	4.66	15.89
	2	Jharkhand	0.88	3.66	4.54	0.00	4.54
	3	Odisha	3.65	3.33	6.98	6.10	13.08
	4	West Bengal	9.53	1.11	10.64	9.10	19.74
	5	Sikkim	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.24
North East	6	Assam	3.74	1.73	5.47	0.00	5.47
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.02	0.40	0.00	0.40
	8	Meghalaya	0.16	0.09	0.25	0.00	0.25
	9	Mizoram	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.31
	10	Tripura	0.43	0.08	0.51	0.00	0.51
	11	Manipur	0.59	0.04	0.63	0.17	0.80
	12	Nagaland	0.42	0.16	0.58	0.00	0.58
North	13	Delhi	3.27	0.00	3.27	0.00	3.27
	14	Haryana	8.75	54.17	62.92	41.87	104.79
	15	Himachal Pradesh	0.27	0.67	0.94	0.00	0.94
	16	Jammu & Kashmir	1.25	1.31	2.56	0.00	2.56
	17	Punjab	27.37	96.72	124.09	54.41	178.50
	18	Chandigarh	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.06
	19	Rajasthan	8.53	14.50	23.03	0.00	23.03
	20	Uttar Pradesh	17.49	38.42	55.91	0.00	55.91
	21	Uttarakhand	0.73	1.19	1.92	0.83	2.75
	South	22	Andhra Pradesh	9.00	2.12	11.12	19.84
23		Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.10
24		Telangana	6.68	13.59	20.27	1.42	21.69
25		Kerala	6.02	0.15	6.17	2.74	8.91
26		Karnataka	4.7	5.41	10.18	0.00	10.18
27		Tamil Nadu	7.08	9.70	16.78	14.34	31.12
28		Pondicherry	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.52
West		29	Gujarat	4.93	3.46	8.39	0.58
	30	Maharashtra	9.85	10.96	20.81	0.00	20.81
	31	Goa	0.19	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.25
	32	Madhya Pradesh	4.20	0.45	4.65	198.85	203.50
	33	Chhattisgarh	6.32	5.87	12.19	16.77	28.96
		Total	151.56	276.19	427.75	371.83	799.58

Storage Capacity Available with FCI and The Percentage Utilisation

(Figures in lakh MT)

Position as on	Covered			Percentage utilization
	Owned	Hired	Total	
30.06.2017	128.23	209.29	337.52	82%
30.06.2018	128.42	226.62	355.04	88%
30.06.2019	127.33	252.17	379.50	92%
30.06.2020	127.77	255.76	383.53	89%
30.06.2021	151.58	290.46	442.04	88%

Status of construction of godowns under PEG Scheme as on 30.11.2021

(in MT)

Sl. No.	State	Total capacity allotted/ sanctioned	Work completed	Work under construction	Yet to start
1	Andhra Pradesh	112,800	87,800	25,000	0
2	Bihar	532,500	355,000	12,500	165,000
3	Chhattisgarh	537,230	537,230	0	0
4	Gujarat	49,800	49,800	0	0
5	Haryana	3,501,589	3,469,289	32,300	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	115,870	54,180	61,690	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	190,520	179,690	4,160	6,670
8	Jharkhand	371,000	293,000	63,000	15,000
9	Karnataka	241,440	241,440	0	0
10	Kerala	5,000	5,000	0	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,379,660	1,303,160	76,500	0
12	Maharashtra	562,811	562,811	0	0
13	Odisha	357,500	357,500	0	0
14	Punjab	4,468,836	4,468,836	0	0
15	Rajasthan	235,000	235,000	0	0
16	Tamil Nadu	255,000	255,000	0	0
17	Telengana	319,000	299,000	20,000	0
18	Uttarakhand	10,000	10,000	0	0
19	Uttar Pradesh	1,861,127	1,491,127	275,000	95,000
20	West Bengal	164,090	154,090	10,000	0
	Total	15,270,773	14,408,953	580,150	281,670

Status of PEG Scheme in NE States

21	Assam	25000	25000	0	0
22	Meghalaya	15000	0	15,000	0
	Total	40,000	25,000	0	0
	Grand Total	15,310,773	14,433,953	595,150	281,670

Implementation of Recommendations of Dr. Rangarajan Committee

Issues	Gist of Recommendations	Status
Cane Area Reservation	Over a period of time, states should encourage development of such market-based long-term contractual arrangements, and phase out cane reservation area and bonding. In the interim, the current system may continue.	States have been requested to consider the recommendations for implementation as deemed fit. So far, none of the States have taken action, current system continues. There is no reservation of area in Maharashtra
Minimum Distance Criteria	It is not in the interest of development of sugarcane farmers or the sugar sector, and may be dispensed with as and when a state does away with cane reservation area and bonding.	States have been requested to consider the recommendations for implementation as deemed fit. So far, none of the States have taken action, current system continues.
Sugarcane Price : Revenue Sharing	Based on an analysis of the data available for the by-products (molasses and bagasse/cogeneration), the revenue-sharing ratio has been estimated to amount to roughly 75 per cent of the ex-mill sugar price alone.	States have been requested to consider the recommendations for implementation as deemed fit. So far only Karnataka & Maharashtra have passed state acts to implement this recommendation.
Levy Sugar	Levy sugar may be dispensed with. The states which want to provide sugar under PDS may henceforth procure it from the market directly according to their requirement and may also fix the issue price. However, since currently there is an implicit cross-subsidy on account of the levy, some level of Central support to help states meet the cost to be incurred on this account may be provided for a transitory period.	Central Government has abolished levy on sugar produce after 1st October, 2012. Procurement for PDS operation is being made from the open market by the states/UTs and Government is providing a fixed subsidy @ ₹ 18.50 per kg for restricted coverage to AAY families only who will be provided 1 kg of sugar per family per month.
Regulated Release Mechanism	This mechanism is not serving any useful purpose, and may be dispensed with.	Release mechanism has been dispensed with.

Issues	Gist of Recommendations	Status
Trade Policy	As per the committee, trade policies on sugar should be stable. Appropriate tariff instruments like a moderate export duty not exceeding 5 per cent ordinarily, as opposed to quantitative restrictions, should be used to meet domestic requirements of sugar in an economically efficient manner.	<p>Import and export of sugar is free without quantitative restrictions, but subject to prevailing rate of custom duty. In order to prevent any unnecessary import of sugar and to stabilize the domestic price at a reasonable level, the Central Government has increased custom duty on import of sugar from 50% to 100% in the interest of farmers w.e.f. 6.2.2018.</p> <p>Custom duty @ 20% was imposed on export of sugar vide Department of Revenue's notification no. 37/2016 dated 16.06.2016. Keeping in view of production of sugar, stock position and market price sentiments, the Government of India has withdrawn the custom duty on export of sugar vide notification no. 30/2018 dated 20.03.2018</p>
By-products	There should be no quantitative or movement restrictions on by products like molasses and ethanol. The prices of the by-products should be market-determined with no earmarked end-use allocations. There should be no regulatory hurdles preventing sugar mills from selling their surplus power to any consumer.	Excise duty on potable alcohol/ liquor is a major source of revenue for the State Govts. Restriction on movement of ethanol and levying of taxes and duties on it by State Governments continue to be an impediment in successful implementation of EBP. The Department of Industrial Policy and promotion has now amended the I (D&R) Act, 1951 vide notification No. 27 of 2016 dated 14.5.2016. With this amendment, the States can legislate, control and/or levy taxes and duties on liquor meant for human consumption only. Other than that i.e. de-natured ethanol, which is not meant for human consumption, will be controlled by the Central Government only. With the amendment of I (D&R) Act, 1951 not only the movement of fuel grade ethanol will become smoother but the industry will be encouraged to produce more ethanol thereby increasing the blending percentage with petrol further.
Compulsory Jute Packing:	May be dispensed with.	The compulsory packaging of sugar in jute bags has been relaxed further. Only 20% of the production is now to be packed in jute bags.

Production, Consumption, Imports, Availability and Stocks of Sugar

(in lakh MT)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (estimated)
Carry- over stocks with sugar mills from Previous season	105	145	110	85
Production of Sugar	332 (after discounting diversion of 3 LMT)	274 (after discounting diversion of 9 LMT)	310 (after discounting diversion of 24 LMT)	308 (after discounting diversion of 35 LMT)
Total availability	437	419	420	393
Domestic consumption	255	249.40	265	270
Exports	37	59.60	70 (Against target of 60LMT)	50 (projected) Subsidy not proposed
Estimated Closing stocks at the end of season	145	110	85	73

Recovery of amount in respect of Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (LSPEF) from 1976-1977 to 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)

(in Rupee)

Year	Credits	Transfer to FCI/ Sugar Mills	Prog. Total
1976-1977	19421813.15	-	19421813.15
1977-1978	19471945.87	-	38893759.02
1978-1979	11872622.14	-	50766381.16
1979-1980	8423366.51	-	59189747.67
1980-1981	3484097.40	-	62673845.07
1981-1982	3950185.11	-	66624030.18
1982-1983	853756.30	-	67477786.48
1983-1984	1354444.52	-	68832231.00
1983-1984	0.00	(-) 22400000	46432231.00
1984-1985	12785849.19	-	59218080.19
1985-1986	25029726.56	-	84247806.75
1986-1987	19440067.71	-	103687874.46
1987-1988	4279968.68	-	107967843.14
1988-1989	8835326.85	-	116803169.99
1989-1990	1393717.62	-	118196887.61
1990-1991	16103954.69	-	134300842.30
1991-1992	17954291.68	-	152255133.98
1992-1993	21837080.81	-	174092214.79
1993-1994	5363892.95	-	179456107.74
1994-1995	1560154.79	-	181016262.53
1995-1996	248127.05	-	181264389.58
1996-1997	7333019.62	-	188597409.20
1997-1998	4080806.42	-	192678215.62
1998-1999	45340758.88	-	238018974.50
1999-2000	26459302.53	-	264478277.03
2000-2001	58490922.69	-	322969199.72
2001-2002	54378084.65	-	377347284.37
2002-2003	95601869.49	-	472949153.86
2003-2004	62602032.00	-	535551185.86
2004-2005	13154985.57	-	548706171.43
2005-2006	58306196.70	-	607012368.13
2006-2007	63827854.76	-	670840222.89
2007-2008	90394805.86	-	761235028.75
2008-2009	37859404.00	-	799094432.75
2009-2010	126462637.00	-	925557069.75
2010-2011	50752539.74	-	976309609.49
2011-2012	156279443.60	-	1132589053.09
2012-2013	92600848.30	-	1225189901.39
2013-2014	63558586.94	-	1288748488.33
2014-2015	35238444.28	-	1323986932.61
2015-2016	47857403.10	-	1371844335.71
2016-2017	139000705.24	0	1510845040.95
2017-2018	85323208.49	(-) 7949482.12 (-) 1776364.00	1586442403.32
2018-2019	6355694.00	7012508.00	1585785589.32
2019-2020	11251541.00	772,290.00	1596264840.32
2020-2021	12255878.00	-	1608520718.32
2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021)	0.00	-	1608520718.32
	1648431362.44		

Brief Regarding Loans Granted from Sugar Development Fund

Scheme	Modernisation/ Rehabilitation	Cane Development	Cogeneration	Ethanol
Purpose	For carrying out modernization and expansion of sugar factory	For undertaking any scheme for development of sugarcane in the area in which sugar factory is situated.	To implement a project of bagasse-based co-generation of power.	To a sugar factory for production of anhydrous alcohol or ethanol from molasses.
SDF Loan	40% of the project cost	Maximum Rs.5.40 crores (as per the scheme)	40% of the project cost (20% in case of green field projects) or as per normative cost whichever is lower	40% of the project cost (20% in case of green field projects)
Rate of interest	2% percent per annum below the Bank Rate (as notified by RBI) prevailing on the date of release			
Moratorium	1 to 3 years	3 years (for principal) 1 year (for interest)	3 years (for principal only)	1 years
Repayment	Loan along with interest due thereon shall be recoverable in half-yearly installments not exceeding ten. Commencement of repayment- after one year from the date of repayment/ payment of the institutional loan and interest in full or on the expiry of 3 years from the date of disbursement, whichever earlier.	Loan shall be repaid in equal half yearly installments not exceeding eight in number and the interest on the loan shall be paid half yearly after the expiry of one year from the date of drawn of loan.	Loan shall be repaid in half yearly installments not exceeding ten in number. The interest on the said loan shall be paid half yearly for the first three years from the date of each disbursement of the loan after which it shall be paid half yearly along with the installment of the repayment of the principal.	Loan from the Fund along with the interest due thereon shall be recovered in half-yearly installments not exceeding eight in number. The repayment of the loan with interest thereon shall commence after the expiry of one year reckoned from the date of each disbursement of the loan from the Fund.

DISBURSEMENT FOR THE FY 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)

Sl.No.	Name of Sugar Factory	Scheme	Amount Released	Installment
1	M/s Nandi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhana Niyamit, Krishnanagar, Post Hosur, Teh. & Distt. Nijapur, Karnataka	Co-generation	₹ 13,98,20,400.00	1 st part payment of 2 nd installment
2	M/s Nandi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhana Niyamit, Krishnanagar, Post Hosur, Teh. & Distt. Nijapur, Karnataka	Co-generation	₹ 13,86,12,100.00	2 nd & final part payment of 2 nd installment
3	M/s Sadashirao Mandlik Kagal Taluka SSK Ltd., Sadashivnagar, Hamidwada-Kaulage, Tal.-Kagal, Dist.-Kolhapur, Maharashtra - 416235	Ethanol/ ZLD	₹ 9,00,29,600.00	2 nd & Final Payment
4	Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd, Alaganchi village, Nanjangud taluk, District Mysore, Karnataka	Ethanol/ ZLD	₹ 14,99,70,400.00	1 st part payment
5	Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd, Alaganchi village, Nanjangud taluk, District Mysore, Karnataka	Ethanol/ ZLD	₹ 31,01,79,600.00	2 nd & final part payment
6	M/s Shree Narmada Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli ltd., Dharikheda, P.O. Timbi, Ta. Rajpipla (Nandod), Dist. - Narmada, Gujarat	Ethanol/ ZLD	₹ 15,90,08,000.00	Lumpsum payment
	Total		₹ 98,76,20,100.00	

Estimated Domestic Production, Import and Total Availability of Edible Oils (Oils-Wise) During the Years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 & 2020-21 (November to October)

(in lakh MT)

Name of Oilseed	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20				2020-21*			
	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed	Oil	Oilseed		Total	Oil	Oilseed			Oil
					Kharif	Rabi			Kharif	Rabi	Total	
A. PRIMARY SOURCE												
Rapeseed/Mustard	84.30	25.81	92.56	28.97	0	91.24	91.24	28.28	0	101.12	101.12	31.37
Soyabean	109.33	17.59	132.68	22.09	112.26	0	112.26	17.97	128.97	0	128.97	20.66
Groundnut	92.53	20.82	67.27	15.18	83.89	15.63	99.52	22.90	85.56	16.53	102.10	23.16
Sunflower	2.22	0.70	2.16	0.73	0.92	1.21	2.13	0.72	0.77	1.53	2.30	0.76
Sesame	7.55	2.34	6.89	2.36	6.58	0	6.58	2.34	7.92	0	8.11	2.53
Niger Seed	0.70	0.21	0.45	0.19	0.41	0	0.41	0.12	0.39	0	0.39	0.11
Safflower Seed	0.55	0.14	0.25	0.07	0	0.44	0.44	0.09	0	0.39	0.39	0.11
Castor	15.68	5.51	11.97	4.27	18.42	0	18.42	6.50	16.51	0	16.51	5.80
Linseed	1.74	0.44	0.99	0.40	0	1.21	1.21	0.28	0	1.12	1.12	0.28
Sub Total	314.59	73.56	315.22	74.26	222.47	109.72	332.19	79.20	240.12	120.69	361.01	84.78
B. SECONDARY SOURCE												
Coconut	-	6.01	-	5.90	-	-	5.95	-	-	-	5.95	-
Palm oil	-	2.20	-	2.70	-	-	2.77	-	-	-	2.77	-
Cottonseed	-	12.64	-	11.23	-	-	12.71	-	-	-	12.26	-
Rice Bran	-	10.69	-	10.68	-	-	10.68	-	-	-	10.68	-
Solvent Extracted Oils	-	3.5	-	3.25	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	3.50	-
Tree & Forest Origin	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	1.50	-
Sub Total	-	36.54	-	35.26	-	-	37.11	-	-	-	36.66	-
Total (A+B)	-	110.10	-	109.52	-	-	116.31	-	-	-	121.44	-
C. Less: Export & Industrial Use	-	6.30	-	6.0	-	-	9.76	-	-	-	9.8	-
D. Net Domestic Availability	-	103.80	-	103.52	-	-	106.55	-	-	-	111.64	-
E. Import Of Edible Oils \$	-	145.92	-	155.70	-	-	134.16	-	-	-	134.52	-
F. Total Availability/ Consumption of Edible Oils from Domestic and Import Sources	-	249.72	-	259.22	-	-	240.71	-	-	-	246.16	-

*Based on 4th Advance Estimates (declared by Ministry of Agriculture on 11.08.2021).

§Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (Department of Commerce)

Position of pending C&AG Audit Paras [As on 31.12.2021]

Year (C&AG Report)	No. of C&AG Audit Paras on which ATNs have been submitted to PAC/COPU after vetting by C&AG	Details of C&AG Audit Paras on which ATNs are pending			
		No. of ATNs not sent by the Ministry even for first time	No. of ATNs send but returned with observations and awaiting their resubmission by the Ministry	No. of ATNs sent to C&AG for vetting	No. of ATNs which have been finally vetted by C&AG, but have not been submitted by the Ministry to PAC/COPU
2013	--	--	1	--	
2015	8	--	32	11	
2016	--	--	4	--	
2017	7	--	26	1	
2018	1	--	3	1	
2021		2	1	--	
Total	16	2	67	13	Nil

Summary of the Pending C&AG Audit Paras

Report No. 31 of 2015: Performance Audit on Procurement and Milling of Paddy for the Central Pool (Entire Report).

The Audit assessed the performance of procurement and milling of paddy procured for the Central Pool and delivery of rice to FCI/SGAs. The performance audit covered a period of five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14 and involved examination of records relating to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh, which accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total procurement during 2012-13. The report contains 75 paras/sub-paras.

Action Taken by the Department: The report contains 75 audit paras. Based on the comments received from concerned Divisions of this Department as well as State Governments on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report, para-wise reply/ATN was sent to C&AG on 9.2.2017 and first vetting remarks received from C&AG on 22.11.2017. Later, individual paras were pursued by the Divisions concerned. Based on the ATN furnished by the Department 32 paras were settled/dropped by C&AG so far and final ATNs sent to COPU.

Report No. 18 of 2017: Report on compliance audit in respect of Food Corporation of India (Entire Report).

This Report contains results of three areas covered in audit viz. Debt Management, Labour Management & Incentive Payments and Implementation of Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme in Punjab. These areas were selected due to high cost of working capital in FCI; high handling cost of departmental

labour and delay in augmentation of storage capacity through private participation respectively. The report contains 54 paras and three observations.

Action Taken by the Department: The report contains 54 audit paras. First ATN sent to C&AG vide letter dated 27.3.2018 (except para No.5.4). ATN in respect of the remaining para No.5.4 sent vide letter dated 16.4.2018. Vetting remarks received from C&AG vide letter dated 22.05.2018. Later, individual paras were pursued by the Divisions concerned. As on date, 27 paras have been settled by C&AG so far and final ATNs sent to COPU.

Para No. 6.3 of Report No. 13 of 2013: Misappropriation of the amount of Service Tax by the Contractor:

Non-remittance of Service Tax amounting of Rs.5.37 crore paid to the private SCH&T Contractors by FCI for handling and transportation of wheat during 2006-07 and 2007-08.

Action Taken by the Department: The matter is sub-judice. Money Suit was filed against M/s Kailash Enterprises at Gandhi Nagar Court. Criminal Case against M/s Kailash Enterprises was already filed on 28.4.2015 at Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gandhidham. Govt. ordered to set up one Commercial Tribunal at Rajkot for cases having value more than Rs.1 crore. Since the money suit filed by FCI at Gandhidham Court is having recovery value of more than Rs.12 crore, the same was transferred from Gandhidham Court to Commercial Tribunal Court, Rajkot. FCI Hqrs. informed that CCS-14/2019 (old CS-40/2016) has been adjourned to 11.10.2021. Outcome is awaited. Further, CRA-366/2015 (Criminal Complaint) filed by FCI Vs. Kailash Enterprises in CC-4698/2015 was kept for hearing on 06.12.2021 at Gandhidham court. Outcome of both the cases is awaited.

Para No. 5.1 of Report No. 15 of 2016: Export of wheat:

While finalizing tenders for export of wheat, Food Corporation of India did not compare the rates offered at different ports, which resulted in short realization to the tune of Rs.13.75 crore. The Corporation also incurred avoidable expenditure of Rs.20.67 crore due to bulking of stock at ports and the balance stock not exported was transported back to various depots. Excess payment of Rs.6.22 crore was also made to Handling and Transport (H&T) contactors due to application of wrong clause. Unjustified payment of Rs.8.01 crore was also made to Clearing and Handling Agents (CHAs) for work under their scope but not carried out by the CHAs. Failure to pursue claims timely and vigorously resulted in non-receipt of Service Tax Refund from Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) amounting to Rs.20.09 crore.

Action taken by the Department: The para contains 14 sub-paras. Comments in respect of sub-para 5.1.2.2(a), 5.1.2.2(b), 5.1.2.2(c), 5.1.2.3(c), 5.1.2.3(e), 5.1.2.3(g) and 5.1.2.3(h) sent to C&AG vide letter dated 25th October, 2017. ATN on the remaining sub-paras sent to C&AG on 2.1.2017. C&AG so far agreed to settle 10 sub-paras. Subsequently, final ATN sent to COPU vide letter dated 22.11.2019 (2 paras), 31.5.2019 (1 para) and 28.08.2020 (7 paras). Of the remaining 4 sub-para, i.e. 5.1.2.3 (b), 5.1.2.3 (c), 5.1.2.3 (d) and 5.1.2.3 (f) vetting remarks of C&AG received. Since the matter involves dispute among FCI and MMTC, they have been requested to sit together to furnish a timeline to complete the reconciliation process so that the proceedings in terms of AMRCD could be completed in a time bound manner. A reminder has been sent to FCI. With regard to Service tax refund issue, 2 meetings were

convened with FCI. FCI has been requested to furnish the copies of the appeal filed by CPSUs with Service Tax authorities. FCI take up matter with ED (South) and requested for furnishing their inputs by 30th September, 2021. The matter was examined by JS(Impex) with officers of FCI and FCI was directed to make more strenuous efforts in the matter. FCI was also directed to take up the matter at higher level. FCI informed that they have requested for meeting to MMTC but MMTC is not responding. DO letter from Secretary (FPD) to Commerce Secretary sent for expediting the matter.

Para No.5.2 of Report No. 15 of 2016: IT Audit on implementation of Financial Accounting Package:

Food Corporation of India (FCI) rolled out FAP without the pilot locations expressing their satisfaction and full payment of Rs.12.53 crore was released to TCS. The Corporation incurred unfruitful expenditure of Rs.4.92 crore on networking and hardware. Moreover, FCI sanctioned Rs.200.78 crore to implement altogether a different software instead of using the FAP's inventory module in Oracle. Financial Statements could not be generated through FAP due to deficient customization and these were being prepared manually. Modules of FAP lacked proper validation, security provisions and processing controls leading to incorrect output, unreliable data and excess payments.

Action taken by the Department: Based on the comments received from FCI, ATN was sent to C&AG for vetting. After multiple journeys of the ATN, C&AG vide letter dated 17.12.2018 sent the vetting remarks of 35 the sub-Paras, out of which 9 sub-paras were settled. ATN on the remaining paras sent to C&AG vide letter dated 10.04.2019. CAG vide letter dated 26.6.2019 sent further vetting remarks. Based on the inputs/reply received from FCI on the vetting remarks, revised ATN sent to C&AG vide letter dated 15.1.2020. Vide letter dated 06.09.2021 FCI has been requested to furnish their comments on the vetting remarks of CAG. FCI replied received on 25-10-2021.

Para No.5.4 of Report No. 15 of 2016: Undue benefit to the transport contractors:

GOI exempted incidence of service tax on transportation of food grains in February 2010. However, Regional offices of Food Corporation of India at Guwahati and Shillong floated tenders for transportation of food grains inclusive of element of service tax in violation of their Headquarters' instructions of October 2012. This resulted in avoidable payment of element of service tax of Rs.13.18 crore to the transporters.

Action taken by the Department: Even after multiple journeys, the matter is yet to be resolved. Last ATN in the matter was sent to C&AG vide letter dated 08.03.2019 for vetting. On reconciliation, C&AG vide letter dated 18.10.2019 reported that the vetting remarks were sent on 29.3.2019. Subsequently, CAG's vetting remarks dated 29.3.2019 obtained and forwarded to FCI on 7.7.2020 for examination and reply. Reply/comments of FCI is awaited. ATN has already completed four journeys and the Ministry and Management and Audit are still on different stands, the ATN may be referred to COPU with the final reply to be received from FCI.

Para No. 5.5 of Report No. 15 of 2016: Extra expenditure on transportation of food grains: Food Corporation of India incurred extra expenditure of Rs.11.22 crore on transporting food grains to its food storage godowns in and around Bhiwandi from Railways' Turbhe goods shed instead of a nearer point of Kalyan goods shed.

Action taken by the Department: The audit para received on 2.11.2016. Based on the reply received from FCI, ATN sent to C&AG vide letter dated 20.1.2017. The matter is yet to be resolved even after multiple journeys. Earlier, vetting remarks received from Audit stating that the Para has been settled. However, Audit vide letter dated 29.07.2019 has informed that revised vetting remarks will be submitted after compliance Audit of FCI, Mumbai as it has been observed by Audit that charge-sheet against 4 FCI officers have been filed on the directions of CVC. FCI has been asked to furnish comments. ATR/comments of FCI in r/o vetting remarks of Audit have been received. The matter is being examined in the Department.

Para No. 5.1 of Report No. 4 of 2018: Management of Gunny Bags in Punjab Region:

Food Corporation of India (FCI) failed to recover Rs.223.58 crore that was due to the Corporation on account of interest on advances given to State Government Agencies (SGAs) for procurement of gunny bags as well as on account of reimbursement of cost of gunny bags at higher rates than that prescribed. Further, there was non-recovery Rs. 2.86 crore from Container Corporation of India due to failure to effectively pursue pending claims for damages, short and rain effected gunny bags.

Action taken by the Department: The Para contains 6 sub-paras out of which four sub-paras have been settled so far (No.5.1.2.1, 5.1.2.2, 5.1.2.3 and 5.1.2.5). In respect of the remaining sub-paras, C&AG vide letter dated 31.7.2018 furnished further vetting remarks. Based on comments received from FCI, ATN sent to C&AG vide letter dated 08.02.2019. Further vetting remarks received on the remaining paras (5.1.2.4 and 5.1.2.6) are at various stages of finalization in consultation with FCI. Reply is under submission.

Para No. 5.2 of Report No. 4 of 2018: Management of Road Transport Contracts in Assam and NEF (Shillong) Regions:

FCI incurred avoidable expenditure of Rs. 117.10 crore due to improper planning for movement of stock. Supply of food grains in excess of requirement at a station and non-adherence to distance measurement before awarding contract resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs. 12.96 crore. In addition, liquidated damages of Rs.89 lakh was not levied on contractors for short supply against indented trucks.

Action taken by the Department: This para contains 5 sub-paras, out of which 03 sub paras has been sent to COPU and on remaining 02 sub-paras ATN was submitted multiple times, but the matter is yet to be resolved. Reply/comments on further vetting remarks of Audit has been sought from FCI. Reply is awaited from FCI.

Para No. 5.4 of Report No. 4 of 2018: Irregular payment of Guarantee Fee Charges:

Non-verification of bank guarantee given by Government of Punjab led to irregular payment of guarantee fee to State Government Agencies amounting to Rs.145.74 crore.

Action taken by the Department: A copy of the para was sent to FCI vide letter dated 23.4.2018 for furnishing ATN/reply. FCI's reply received vide letter dated 25.5.2018. Action Taken Note on the basis of the updated position submitted by FCI sent to C&AG vide letter dated 13.8.2019. Vetting remarks received vide letter dated 4.9.2019. **Response from FCI received as on 01.09.2021.** File under submission.

Para No. 5.6 of Report No. 4 of 2018: Irregular payment of custody and Maintenance Charges:

Non-adherence to Ministry guidelines relating to Custody and Maintenance Charges resulted in irregular payment of Rs. 10.32 crore to State Government Agencies (SGAs) under Odisha Region.

Action taken by the Department: Copy of the Para sent to FCI vide letter dated 23.4.2018 for furnishing ATN/reply. FCI furnished reply vide e-mail dated 8.5.2018. ATN sent to C&AG vide letter dated 20.07.2018. C&AG vide letter dated 28.9.2018 furnished vetting remarks in respect of para No.5.6. Vetting remarks of C&AG forwarded to FCI vide letter dated 10.10.2018 to furnish updated position of recovery. Based on the reply receive from FCI, ATN/Reply sent to C&AG vide letter dated 24.12.2018. C&AG reported that, ATN dated 24.12.2018 not received. Copy of ATN sent vide letter dated 2.1.2020. Reminder has been sent to CAG vide letter dated 26.03.2021.

Para No. 4.1 of Report No. 2 of 2021: Non availment of concessional railways freight:

Food Corporation of India did not execute movement plan of foodgrains transportation as intended which resulted in no availment of the concessional railway freight amounting to Rs. 35.96 crore.

Action taken by the Department: Selected by the Public Accounts Committee (2021-22) for examination during the year 2021-22. Background Note sent to Lok Sabha secretariat vide O.M. dated 9.7.2021. ATN is yet to be sent to the audit.

Para No. 4.2 of Report No. 2 of 2021: Avoidable expenditure due to inordinate delay in finalization of Handling and Transport Contract:

Despite operational exigencies, delay in finalization of ad-hoc handling and transport contract resulted in avoidable expenditure of Rs.20.69 crore towards carry-over charges to State Government Agencies.

Action taken by the Department: Selected by the Public Accounts Committee (2021-22) for examination during the year 2021-22. **Background Note sent** to Lok Sabha secretariat vide O.M. dated 12.7.2021. ATN sent to CAG vide letter No.15 (Audit)/1/2020/Py.II dated 2.8.2021. Vetting remarks received vide letter dated 15.09.2021. Vetting remarks sent to FCI for furnishing comments/inputs vide letter dated 21.09.2021. Comments/reply of FCI on the vetting remarks of audit para received.

Para No. 4.3 of Report No. 2 of 2021: Payment of inadmissible carry-over charges:

Payment of inadmissible carry-over charges of Rs.7.05 crore in contravention of orders of Ministry. When this was pointed out by Audit, FCI recovered Rs.5.83 crore.

Action taken by the Department: ATN is yet to be sent to the Audit. As per FCI letter No. ProclI/26(34)2020/66 dated 05.02.2021, the entire recovery has been made and file for approval of ATN is under submission.

Status Of Scheme Wise Expenditure Upto 31st December, 2021

(Rs. in Thousands)

Scheme	BE 2021-22	Expenditure Up to (Qtr-1)	Expenditure up to (Qtr-2)	Expenditure up to (Qtr-3)	% of Expenditure w.r.t BE
Assistance to State Agencies for intra- state movement of foodgrains and FPSdealers margin under NFSA [3424]	40000000.00	11170382.16	22900767.87	28954967.52	72.39
Establishment Expenditure Food and Public Distribution [3442]	1233000.00	277906.69	528463.19	786366.25	63.78
Food subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act. [3050]	2026160000.00	745000000.00	1115000000.00	1466000000	72.35
Food subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Food grains underNFSA [9533]	400000000.00	76412632.12	196412632.12	390000032.12	97.50
Fortification of Rice and its Distribution under Public Distribution System[3730]	700000.00	4739.55	22131.51	30467.80	4.35
Integrated Management of Public Distribution System [3543]	250000.00	52341.60	80709.32	147096	58.84
Investment in Equity Capital of Food Corporation of India [3729]	25000000.00	25000000.00	25000000.00	25000000.00	100.00
Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills for 2018-19 season [3684]	2000000.00	796411.99	1102123.07	1102123.07	55.11
Scheme for Assistance to Sugar Mills for 2019-20 season [3816]	10000000.00	9999999.64	16942045.32	20999999.99	210
Scheme for Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stock of 40LMT of Sugar[3815]	6000000.00	1498923.90	3065711.31	4548835.99	75.81

Scheme	BE 2021-22	Expenditure Up to (Qtr-1)	Expenditure up to (Qtr-2)	Expenditure up to (Qtr-3)	% of Expenditure w.r.t BE
Scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity [3651]	3000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scheme for providing assistance to Sugar Mills for expenses on marketing costs including handing upgrading and other processing costs and costs of international and internal transport and freight charged on export of sugar [3918]	20000000.00	5974724.80	20000000.00	20000000.00	100.00
Schemes for Development of Sugar Industries [3044]	1870000.00	290000.00	800000.00	1157620.10	61.90
Storage and Godowns [0378]	600000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strengthening of PDS Operations [0381]	81700.00	0.00	0.00	759.19	0.93
Subsidy-Creation and Maintenance of Buffer Stocks of Sugar [3623]	500000.00	249516.79	497433.95	500000.00	100.00
Sugar Subsidy payable under PDS [3043]	2200000.00	499850.41	1099850.41	1687180.83	76.69
Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority [0385]	148300.00	20000.00	41824.00	76124.00	51.33
Ways and Means Advance to FCI [3429]	500000000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3039743000.00	877247429.65	1403493692.07	1960991572.87	64.51

Region wise wheat Procurement

(in Lakh MT)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Rabi Marketing Season	
		2020-21	2021-22
1.	Punjab	127.14	132.22
2.	Haryana	74.00	84.93
3.	Madhya Pradesh	129.42	128.16
4.	Uttar Pradesh	35.77	56.41
5.	Rajasthan	22.25	23.40
6.	Chandigarh	0.11	0.17
7.	Uttarakhand	0.38	1.44
8.	Gujarat	0.77	1.71
9.	Bihar	0.05	4.56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.13
11.	Delhi	0	0.06
12.	Maharashtra	0	0.01
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.24
	Total	389.92	433.44

Agency wise wheat Procurement

(in Lakh MT)

S. No	States/ UTs	RMS 2019-20			RMS 2020-21			RMS 2021-22		
		F.C.I.	State Agency	Total	F.C.I.	State Agency	Total	F.C.I.	State Agency	Total
1	Punjab	15.72	113.40	129.12	14.20	112.94	127.12	12.21	120.01	132.22
2	Haryana	11.33	81.87	93.20	6.70	67.30	74.00	6.94	77.99	84.93
3	Uttar Pradesh	1.09	35.91	37.00	1.34	34.43	35.77	1.39	55.02	56.41
4	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	67.25	67.25	0.00	129.42	129.42	0.00	128.16	128.16
5	Bihar	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	4.56	4.56
6	Rajasthan	12.09	2.02	14.11	16.29	5.96	22.25	16.57	6.83	23.40
7	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	1.44	1.44
8	Chandigarh	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.17
9	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
11	Gujarat	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.71	1.71
12	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.00	0.13
13	J&K	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.24
	Total	40.37	300.95	341.32	38.66	351.26	389.92	37.71	395.73	433.44

State Wise Rice Procurement

(in Lakh MT)

STATE/ UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
Andhra Pradesh	55.33	56.66	6.93
Telangana	74.54	94.53	41.71
Assam	2.11	1.42	0.00
Bihar	13.41	23.84	6.87
Chandigarh	0.15	0.19	0.18
Chhattisgarh	52.24	46.73	35.63
Gujarat	0.14	0.74	0.62
Haryana	43.07	37.89	37.06
Jammu & Kashmir	0.10	0.26	0.27
Jharkhand	2.55	4.28	0.21
Karnataka	0.41	1.38	0.00
Kerala	4.83	5.20	1.24
Madhya Pradesh	17.40	24.97	15.02
Maharashtra	11.67	12.72	3.24
Odisha	47.98	52.58	8.55
Punjab	108.76	135.89	125.19
Tripura	0.14	0.17	0.01
Tamil Nadu	22.04	30.53	4.64
Uttar Pradesh	37.90	44.79	27.98
Uttarakhand	6.82	7.18	7.75
West Bengal	18.38	18.90	2.69
Others	0.29	0.00	0.24
All India Total	519.97	600.84	326.03

*KMS 2021-22 is under progress. Data as on 31.12.2021

Agency wise Paddy Procurement

(in Lakh MT)

STATES	KMS 2019-20			KMS 2020-21			KMS 2021-22 (as on 31.12.2021)		
	FCI	STATE AG.	Total	FCI	STATE AG.	Total	FCI	State Agencies	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	82.58	82.58	0	84.57	84.57	0	10.34	10.34
Telangana	0	111.26	111.26	0	141.09	141.09	0	62.25	62.25
Assam	1.96	1.19	3.15	1.27	0.85	2.12	0	0	0
Bihar	0	20.02	20.02	0	35.59	35.59	0	10.25	10.25
Chandigarh	0.22	0	0.22	0.28	0	0.28	0.27	0	0.27
Chhatisgarh	0	74.86	74.86	0	69.74	69.74	0	53.18	53.18
Gujarat	0	0.21	0.21	0	1.10	1.10	0	0.92	0.92
Haryana	0.05	64.23	64.28	0.59	55.96	56.55	0.60	54.71	55.31
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.28	0	0.28
Jharkhand	1.06	2.74	3.80	1.69	4.60	6.29	0	0.31	0.31
Jammu & Kashmir	0.15	0	0.15	0.38	0	0.38	0.40	0	0
Karnataka	0	0.61	0.61	0	2.06	2.06	0	0	0
Kerala	0	7.10	7.10	0	7.65	7.65	0	1.83	1.83
Madhya Pradesh	0	25.97	25.97	0	37.27	37.27	0	22.42	22.42
Maharashtra	0	17.42	17.42	0	18.99	18.99	0	4.84	4.84
Odisha	0	70.57	70.57	0	77.33	77.33	0	12.57	12.57
Punjab	2.24	160.09	162.33	2.69	200.13	202.82	1.61	185.25	186.86
NEF (Tripura)	0.13	0.08	0.21	0	0.24	0.24	0	0.02	0.02
Tamil Nadu	0	32.41	32.41	0	44.90	44.90	0	6.83	6.83
Uttar Pradesh	0.95	55.62	56.57	1.10	65.74	66.84	0.64	41.12	41.76
Uttarakhand	0	10.18	10.18	0	10.72	10.72	0	11.56	11.56
West Bengal	0.76	26.27	27.03	0.65	27.14	27.79	0	3.95	3.95
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0.07
Total	7.52	763.41	770.93	8.65	885.67	894.32	3.87	482.35	486.22



Hon'ble Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti is at 50th Convocation ceremony of NSI, Kanpur on 16th November, 2021. Joint Secretary (Sugar & Admn.) Shri Subodh Kumar Singh is also seen here.

Ethanol Distillery Plant With Incineration Boiler



सत्यमेव जयते

Department of Food & Public Distribution
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
EPABX : 23383911, Fax : 23782213, Website : <https://dfpd.gov.in>