



सत्यमेव जयते

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

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT



**NATIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING OF MINISTERS IN-CHARGE OF FOOD,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS OF STATES/UTs
VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI, 21st OF MAY, 2016**



राम विलास पासवान
RAM VILAS PASWAN



उपभोक्ता मामले,
खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण
मंत्री
भारत सरकार
नई दिल्ली - 110 001
MINISTER
FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS,
FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI-110 001

Message

The Department of Consumer Affair is publishing a booklet compiling all the relevant information required on Essential Commodities Regulation and Enforcement on the occasion of the third National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Welfare of States and Union Territories on 21st May, 2016.

In this era of market driven economy, we are observing a culture of consumerism but there is lack of awareness in the consumers. Today, everybody is a consumer, whether he is buying any goods or services. In fact, profiteering has created several problems for the consumers. On one hand they face problems of adulteration and substandard goods, on other hand they have to face problems of obstruction in services or no services at all. Apart from this, online shopping market is also gaining momentum these days wherein along with facility, the consumer is also facing some problems. We all must be having 20 to 25 home appliances with warranty/guarantee. Every consumer comes across a situation when his product breaks down or turns out unusable during the guarantee/warranty period. We are habitual of not maintaining the relevant papers of procurement of the products safe and at the right place. In such situations, a consumer has to bear the loss in spite of the product being in warranty/guarantee. To ensure that a consumer should get comprehensive protection, our government is considering a consumer friendly provision on the line of America's E-warranty System.

The compendium contains valuable information for those who are entrusted with responsibility of enforcement of regulations to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at reasonable and affordable prices to the common people of the country. The black marketing, hoarding, carteling and profiteering in the trade, distribution and supplies of essential commodities is a matter of concern to the Union and State governments. I am sure that this compendium will guide the concerned authorities engaged in assimilation and dissemination of information on availability, price trends and other factors in the distribution and trading of essential food commodities.

RAM VILAS PASWAN

Hem Pande
सचिव

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उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली – 110001

Government of India
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
Department of Consumer Affairs
KRISHI BHAWAN , NEW DELHI - 110001

MESSAGE

I am glad to present a compendium prepared by Department of Consumer Affairs on various regulations under the Essential Commodities Act 1955; information on price monitoring and other related and useful material on Essential Commodities Regulations and Enforcement on the occasion of the third National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Welfare of States and Union Territories on 21st May, 2016. This booklet will serve as a reference material to comprehend complex issues involved in the enforcement of the Act and undertake preventive operations to take on the hoarders, speculators, black marketeers and such other unscrupulous traders who exploit the market forcing on the people abnormal price rise of specified essential commodities.

The compendium has a stock of different measures being undertaken by the Central Government as well as by State Governments to provide essential food items to the people at fair prices. The information on 'pan-India price monitoring mechanism' encompassing 93 reporting centres, will ensure better cooperation from state functionaries and strengthening of price control mechanism. It will also help in better coordination between Central and State agencies in tackling the inflation of prices of essential commodities.

I compliment all the personnel engaged in preparing this timely compilation.


(Hem Pande)



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DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Vision

To enable consumers to make informed choices; ensure fair, equitable and consistent outcomes for consumers; and facilitate timely and effective grievance redressal.

Mission

To empower consumers through awareness and education; enhance consumer protection and safety through progressive legislations and prevention of unfair trade practices; enable quality assurance through standards and their conformance; and ensure access to affordable and effective grievance redressal mechanisms.

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BRIEF ON ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

ECR&E Division is mandated with the subject of regulations and enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

In its endeavor to ensure availability of essential commodities to the consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders, the Government of India has armed itself with the following Acts:

- (a) Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act, 1955)
- (b) Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBM Act, 1980)

2. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was enacted to ensure the easy availability of essential commodities to consumers and to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous traders. Exercising powers under the Act, various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and under the delegated powers, the State Governments/UT Administrations have issued Control Orders for regulating production, distribution, pricing and other aspects of trading in respect of the commodities declared as essential. The enforcement/implementation of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations.

3. The list of essential commodities has been reviewed from time to time with reference to the production and supply of these commodities and in the light of economic liberalization in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments administering these commodities. The Central Government is consistently following the policy of removing all unnecessary restrictions on movement of goods across the State boundaries as part of the process of globalization simultaneously with the pruning of the list of essential commodities under the said Act to promote consumer interest and free trade.

4. In conformity with the policy of the Government towards economic liberalization, Department of Consumer Affairs is committed to the development of agriculture and trade by removing unnecessary controls and restrictions to achieve a single Indian Common Market across the country for both manufactured and agricultural produce and to encourage linkage between agriculture and industry. With this object in view and on the basis of the recommendation of the Standing Committee of some Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been amended through the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006 which was enacted on 24th December 2006. With this amendment, the Central Government have pruned the list of the essential

commodities to the minimum by deleting all such commodities which have no relevance in the context of present improved demand and supply position and to facilitate free trade and commerce. Following seven commodities are scheduled as the essential under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) Drugs;
- (2) Fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed;
- (3) Foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;
- (4) Hank yarn made wholly from cotton;
- (5) Petroleum and petroleum products;
- (6) Raw jute and jute textile;
- (7) (i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables;
(ii) seeds of cattle fodder; and
(iii) jute seeds;
(iv) cotton seed

5. The decision for removal of restrictions on storage movement etc. in respect of some specified foodstuffs including pulses were taken in line with the recommendation of the Standing Committee of some Union Ministers and Chief Ministers constituted in pursuance to the conference of Chief Ministers on "WTO and Agriculture" held on 21.05.2001. The said Committee decided that the restrictions on movement of all agricultural commodities should be removed and that the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 may continue as umbrella legislation for the Centre and the State to use when needed but that a progressive dismantling of controls and restrictions was also required. Therefore, Department of Consumer Affairs in consultation with all concerned issued Central Notifications on 15.02.2002 and 16.06.2003 thereby removing the licensing requirements, stock limits and movement restrictions on specified foodstuffs.

6. However, in the context of unprecedented rise in prices of some essential commodities, there had been wide spread concern from various corners for taking immediate steps to mitigate the rising trend of prices of essential commodities. Representations from the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Delhi and also from the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra were received for restoration of powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for undertaking de-hoarding operations in view of the assumption that there is speculative holding back of stocks particularly of wheat and pulses in anticipation of further rise in prices.

7. The situation was reviewed by the Government and it was decided to keep in abeyance some provisions in the central order dated 15.02.2002 for a period of six months with respect to wheat and pulses (whole and split), so as to tackle the crisis on availability

and prices of these commodities. Accordingly, the Central Govt. issued a Central Order No. 1373(E) dated 29.08.2006 by virtue of which the words or expressions made in respect of purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale in the "Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002" notified on 15.02.2002 were kept in abeyance for commodities namely wheat and pulses for a period of six months from the date of issue of the order or further order, whichever is earlier. This order did not affect the transport, distribution or disposal of wheat and pulses (whole or split) to places outside the State, nor was it applicable to import of these commodities. Subsequently Central Orders were issued by keeping in abeyance the operation of Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of commodity edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice, paddy and sugar. The validity of all these orders have been extended from time to time. At present stock limits are permitted for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.09.2012 and in respect of rice and paddy up to 30.11.2012 for the 7 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands who had sent their request specifically opting for continuation of stock limits in respect of Paddy and Rice. Wheat and Sugar have been withdrawn from the ambit of these orders w.e.f. 01.04.2009 and 01.12.2011 respectively.

8. In accordance with the provision under Sub Section 4 of the Section 3 of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, every detention order has to be reported by the State Government concerned to the Central Government, together with ground on which the order has been made and such other particulars as, in the opinion of the State Govt., have a bearing on the necessity for the detention order, within 7 days from the date of approval given by the State Govt. to such detention order. Based on these provisions, the State Governments which are passing detention order are reporting the facts together with the grounds of detention as well as other connected particulars to the Central Govt. (Deptt. of Consumer Affairs) within the stipulated period of 7 days.

9. Because of the regular interaction of the Central Government with the State Governments, the State Governments had taken necessary measures under both "Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and the "Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980" to prevent unethical trade practices like hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities particularly of PDS items.

10. Details of detention orders issued under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2015-2016 are annexed.

11. From the details of implementation of the Acts it is found that except Tamil Nadu and Gujarat no other State is implementing the Acts effectively. It is also noticed that the states are not providing copy of the decisions taken by them whether in the form of orders or statutes on production, supply, movement, distribution and pricing of the essential commodities. The Central Government is regularly requesting the States to implement the Acts effectively as they have been delegated the powers of the Central Government comprehensively— vide order dated 9.6.1978 - to implement the Acts.

12. Recent actions:

- (i) **constitution of group of enforcement agencies**-To monitor the unscrupulous trading, black-marketing, hoarding and cartelling in essential food commodities like Pulses, Edible Oils etc. a group of enforcement agencies has been formed under the chairmanship of Secretary(CA). It meets regularly to review the food inflation, in consultation with the States and advises to States and other agencies the course of action to keep the prices at reasonable level.
- (ii) **Stock limits on Sugar**- To enable the states/UTs to undertake de-hoarding operations against dealers of Sugar, the Government has decided to impose stock limits, etc. on sugar. The decision has been notified as S.O.1584(E) dated 29.4.2016.
- (iii) **Stock limits on Onion**- At present Onion is covered under stock limits.After consulting the States and concerned Central Departments Government will decide its extension or otherwise..
- (iv) **Stock limits on Pulses and Edible oils and Edible Oil seeds**- The Stock limits on these commodities is valid up to 30.9.2016. The processing of the proposal for Cabinet for its extension will be initiated in July, 2016. Regarding pulses all exemptions from stock limits have been withdrawn since 18.10.2015. A special de-hoarding campaign was carried out across the country since 19.10.2015.
- (v) **National Consultation Meeting of Food Ministers of State Governments**- On the issue of price rise, two National Consultation Meetings of Ministers in-charge of Food, Civil Supplies and Consume Welfare have been held on 4.7.2014 and 7.7.2015. The third meeting is held on 21.5.2016 Both the meets concluded action plan for implementation by States, UTs. and Union Government jointly.

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India



असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 149]
No. 149]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, फरवरी 12, 2007/माघ 23, 1928
NEW DELHI, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2007/MAGHA 23, 1928

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2007

का.आ. 184(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2006 (2006 का 54) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए 12 फरवरी, 2007 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है जिसको उक्त अधिनियम प्रवृत्त होगा।

[फा. सं. 26(1)/2004-ईसीआर एंड ई (जिल्द III)]

अलका सिरोही, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2007

S.O. 184(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006 (54 of 2006), the Central Government hereby appoints the 12th February, 2007 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[F. No. 26(1)/2004-ECR & E (Vol. III)]

ALKASIROHI, Addl. Secy.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्रधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं 62]

नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, दिसम्बर 26, 2006 / पौष 5, 1928

No. 62]

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 2006 / PAUSA 5, 1928

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2006/Pausa 5, 1928 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 24th December, 2006, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2006

No. 54 OF 2006

[24th December 2006.]

An Act further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006.

Short title
and
commence-
ment.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

10 of 1955.

2. In the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, clause (a) shall be omitted.

Amendment
of section 2.

Insertion of
new section
2A.

Essential
commodities
declaration,
etc.

3. After section 2 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'2A. (1) For the purposes of this Act, "essential commodity" means a commodity specified in the Schedule.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4), the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that it is necessary so to do in the public interest and for reasons to be specified in the notification published in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule so as to—

(a) add a commodity to the said Schedule;

(b) remove any commodity from the said Schedule,

in consultation with the State Governments.

(3) Any notification issued under sub-section (2) may also direct that an entry shall be made against such commodity in the said Schedule declaring that such commodity shall be deemed to be an essential commodity for such period not exceeding six months to be specified in the notification:

Provided that the Central Government may, in the public interest and for reasons to be specified, by notification in the Official Gazette, extend such period beyond the said six months.

(4) The Central Government may exercise its powers under sub-section (2) in respect of the commodity to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of Entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before both Houses of Parliament.

Amendment
of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (g), the words "or cotton textiles" shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 12A.

5. In section 12A of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (a), sub-clause (i) shall be omitted.

Savings of the
orders issued
under section 3.

6. All notifications, orders, directions issued or any appointment made, licence or permit granted under section 3 of the principal Act before the commencement of this Act and are in force, in respect of the essential commodities specified in the Schedule, shall continue to remain in force until and unless it is superseded by any notification, order, appointment made, licence or permit granted or directions issued and it shall be deemed to have been issued under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2A)

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

(1) drugs.

23 of 1940. *Explanation.*—For the purposes of this Schedule, “drugs” has the meaning assigned to it in clause (b) of section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940;

(2) fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed;

(3) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils;

(4) hank yarn made wholly from cotton;

(5) petroleum and petroleum products;

(6) raw jute and jute textiles;

(7) (i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables;

(ii) seeds of cattle fodder; and

(iii) jute seeds.

K. N. CHATURVEDI,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



भारत का राजपत्र

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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 2180]

नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, दिसम्बर 22, 2009/पौष 1, 1931

No. 2180]

NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 2009/PAUSA 1, 1931

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 3267(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 2क की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, बिनौले के उत्पादन, गुणवत्ता, वितरण और अन्य पहलुओं को विनियमित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :—

1. (1) इस आदेश को आवश्यक वस्तु आदेश, 2009 कहा जाएगा ।
- (2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा ।
2. आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की, अनुसूची के क्रम संख्या (7) की मद (iii) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित मद जोड़ी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—
“(iv) बिनौला” ।
3. यह अधिसूचना राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से छह मास की अवधि के लिए प्रवृत्त रहेगी ।

[फा. सं. 15/1/2007-ई सी आर एंड ई]

राकेश कक्कड़, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2009

S.O. 3267(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 2A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order, to regulate the production, quality, distribution and other aspects of cotton seed, namely :—

1. (1) This order may be called the Essential Commodities Order, 2009.
- (2) It shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.
2. In the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in the Schedule, in serial number (7), after item (iii), the following item shall be added, namely :—
“(iv) cotton seed”.
3. This notification shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 15/1/2007-ECR & E]

RAKESH KACKER, Addl. Secy.


भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 59] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, मार्च 13, 1973/फाल्गुन 22, 1894

No. 59] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1973/PHALGUNA 22, 1894

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह घलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th March 1973

G.S.R. 168(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act to make orders to provide for the matters specified in clause (g) of sub-section (2) thereof shall, in relation to foodstuffs, be exercisable also by a State Government:

Provided that before making an order providing for the matters specified in the aforesaid clause, a State Government shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Central Government.

[No. 3(Genl)(2)/92/73-PY. II.]

A. K. MAJUMDAR, Jt. Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय
(खाद्य विभाग)

घावेष

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 1973

सं० का० नि० 168 (घ).—आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा, उसकी उपधारा (2) के खंड (छ) में विनिर्दिष्ट विययों के लिए उपबन्ध करने हेतु घावेष करने की, उसे प्रदत्त शक्तियों, खाद्य पदार्थ के संबंध में, राज्य सरकार द्वारा भी प्रयोक्तव्य होगी :

परन्तु यह कि उपर्युक्त खंड में विनिर्दिष्ट विययों के लिए उपबन्ध करने हेतु घावेष करने के पूर्व राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति अधिप्राप्त कर लेगी ।

[स० 3 (जनरल) (2)/92/73-पी० वाई-11]

ए० के० मजुमदार, संपूक्त सचिव ।


भारत का पत्रिका
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प्रसाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 30th November 1974

S.O. 681(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs—

- (a) that the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act to make Orders to provide for the matters specified in clauses (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (ii) and (j) of sub-section (2) thereof shall, in relation to all essential commodities other than foodstuffs and fertilisers (whether inorganic, organic or mixed), be exercisable also by a State Government or, in relation to a Union territory, by the Administrator thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (i) that the delegation of powers under clause (d) shall not extend to inter-State transport or distribution and the powers under that clause shall not be exercised so as to prejudicially affect such transport or distribution in pursuance of any Order issued by the Central Government;
 - (ii) that all Orders under clause (f) shall require the prior concurrence of the Central Government;
 - (iii) that no Order shall be issued in pursuance of the powers hereby delegated if it is inconsistent with any Order issued by the Central Government under the said Act;
 - (iv) that in making an Order relating to any of the matters specified in clause (j), the State Government or, as the case may be, the administrator of a Union territory shall authorise only an officer of Government;

(b) that the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1844 dated the 18th June, 1966 issued under section 5 of the said Act shall stand rescinded;

Provided that, notwithstanding such rescission, any Order (hereinafter referred to as the said Order) made by a State Government or an administrator or any officer subordinate to that State Government or an administrator in pursuance of the Order so rescinded and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made in pursuance of this Order and under the relevant provisions of section 3 of the said Act, and shall continue in force according to its tenor, and accordingly any action taken or thing done (including any appointment made, licence or permit granted or direction issued) under the said Order and in force immediately before such commencement shall continue in force according to its tenor until and unless it is superseded by any action taken or anything done under any other Order made in pursuance of this Order and under the relevant provisions of section 3 of the said Act.

[No. 26(1)/74-CS.II]

उद्योग और नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय
(नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 1974

क्र० आ० 681 (अ)।—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि—

(क) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के द्वारा, उसकी उपधारा (2) के खण्ड, (घ) (ङ), (च), (छ), (ज), (झ), (झं) और (झँ) में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों की बाबत उपबन्ध करने का आदेश देने के लिए उसे जो शक्तियां प्रदत्त की गई हैं उनका प्रयोग खाद्य पदार्थ और उर्वरकों (चाहे वे अजैव, जैव हों या मिश्रित हों) से भिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में, किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा भी, या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में, उसके प्रशासक द्वारा निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

- (i) कि खण्ड (घ) के अधीन जिन शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन किया गया है उनका विस्तार अन्तर्राज्यीय परिवहन या वितरण पर नहीं होगा और उस खण्ड के अधीन शक्तियों का प्रयोग इस प्रकार नहीं किया जाएगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए किसी आदेश के अनुसरण में ऐसे परिवहन या वितरण पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़े ;
- (ii) कि खण्ड (च) के अधीन सभी आदेशों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति अपेक्षित होगी ;
- (iii) कि प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अनुसरण में, उस दशा में ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया जाएगा जब कि वह उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए किसी आदेश से असंगत हो ;
- (iv) कि खण्ड (ङ) में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों में से किसी के सम्बन्ध में आदेश करने के लिए, यथास्थिति, राज्य सरकार या संघ राज्यक्षेत्र का प्रशासक, सरकार के किसी अधिकारी को ही प्राधिवृत करेगा ;

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन जारी किए गए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का आदेश सं० का० धा० 1844, तारीख 18 जून, 1966 विखंडित हो जाएगा :

परन्तु ऐसे विखण्डित होने हुए भी, इस प्रकार विखण्डित आदेश के अनुसरण में, किसी राज्य सरकार या प्रशासक या उस राज्य सरकार या प्रशासक के अधीनस्थ किसी अधिकारी द्वारा दिए गए किसी आदेश (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त आदेश कहा गया है) और जो इस आदेश के प्रारम्भ से अव्यवहित पूर्व प्रवृत्त था, के बारे में यह समझा जाएगा कि उसे इस आदेश के अनुसरण में और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 से सुसंगत उपबन्धों के अधीन किया गया है, और वह उसकी परिपक्वता कालावधि के अनुसार प्रवृत्त रहेगा और तदनुसार उक्त आदेश के अधीन की गई कार्रवाई या की गई बात (जिसमें की गई नियुक्ति, अनुदत्त अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञापत्र या जारी किया गया निदेश सम्मिलित है) जो ऐसे प्रारम्भ से अव्यवहित पूर्व प्रवृत्त थी, अपनी परिपक्वता कालावधि के अनुसार तब तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी जब तक कि इस आदेश के अनुसरण में और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 से सुसंगत उपबन्धों के अधीन किए गए किसी आदेश के अधीन की गई कार्रवाई या की गई किसी बात द्वारा उसे अधिक्रान्त नहीं किया जाता है।

[सं० 26 (1)/74-सी एस० II]

S.O. 682(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs—

- (a) that the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act to make Orders to provide for the matters specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) thereof shall in relation to all essential commodities, other than foodstuffs and fertilisers (whether inorganic, organic or mixed), be exercisable also by a State Government or, in relation to a Union territory, by the administrator thereof subject to the following conditions, namely:—
- (i) that where the price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold is controlled by or under any other law for the time being in force, no Order shall be made in pursuance of the powers hereby delegated;
- (ii) that where the price is not so controlled, no Order shall be made in pursuance of the powers hereby delegated in respect of any essential commodity,—
- (A) if the whole-sale prices or retail prices, or both, of such commodity have been fixed by the manufacturers or producers thereof with the approval of Central Government, except on the basis of such prices;
- (B) in any other case, except with the prior concurrence of the Central Government;
- (iii) that no order shall be issued in pursuance of the powers hereby delegated if it is inconsistent with any Order issued by the Central Government under the said Act;
- (b) that the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2314 dated the 30th July, 1966 issued under section 5 of the said Act shall stand rescinded;

Provided that, notwithstanding such rescission, any Order (hereinafter

administrator in pursuance of the Order so rescinded and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made in pursuance of this Order and under the relevant provisions of section 3 of the said Act, and shall continue in force according to its tenor, and accordingly any action taken or thing done (including any appointment made, licence or permit granted or direction issued) under the said Order and in force immediately before such commencement shall continue in force according to its tenor until and unless it is superseded by any action taken or anything done under any other Order made in pursuance of this Order and under the relevant provisions of section 3 of the said Act.

[File No. 26(1)/74-CS.II]

K. RAMANUJAM, Jt. Secy.

का० आ० 682 (अ).--केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निदेश देती है कि --

(क) उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा, उसकी उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (ग) में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों की बाबत उपबन्धित करने के आदेश करने के लिए उसे जो शक्तियाँ प्रदत्त की गई हैं, उनका प्रयोग, खाद्य पदार्थ और उर्वरक (चाहे वे अजैव, जैव हों या मिश्रित हों) से भिन्न आवश्यक वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा भी, या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में, उसके प्रशासक द्वारा निम्न लिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :--

(i) कि जहाँ, वह कीमत जिस पर किसी आवश्यक वस्तु को खरीदा या बेचा जाएगा, तत्समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य विधि द्वारा या के अधीन नियंत्रित है, वहाँ प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अनुसरण में कोई आदेश नहीं किया जाएगा ;

(ii) कि जहाँ कीमत इस प्रकार नियंत्रित नहीं की जाती है, वहाँ किसी आवश्यक वस्तु की बाबत प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अनुसरण में,--

(क) ऐसी कीमत के आधार पर के सिवाय कोई आदेश नहीं किया जाएगा और ऐसी वस्तु की थोक या खुदरा कीमतें या दोनों उसके विनिर्माताओं, उत्पादकों द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन से नियत की गई हों ;

(ख) किसी भी अन्य दशा में, केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति के बिना कोई आदेश नहीं किया जाएगा ;

(iii) कि प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अनुसरण में कोई आदेश जारी नहीं किया जाएगा यदि वह उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए किसी आदेश से असंगत हो ;

(ख) कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन जारी किए गए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का आदेश, सं० का० आ० 2314, ता० ख० 30 जुलाई, 1966 विधिनिर्देशक हो जाएगा ;

परन्तु ऐसे विच्छेदन के होने हुए भी इस प्रकार विच्छिन्न आदेश के अनुसरण में किसी राज्य सरकार या प्रशासक या उस राज्य सरकार या प्रशासक के अधीनस्थ किसी अधिकारी द्वारा किए गए किसी आदेश (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त आदेश कहा गया है)

जाएगा कि उसे इस आदेश के अनुसरण में और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के सुसंगत उपबन्धों के अधीन किया गया है, और वह उसकी परिवर्धता कालावधि के अनुसार प्रवृत्त रहेगा और तदनुसार उक्त आदेश के अधीन की गई कार्रवाई या की गई बात (जिसमें की गई नियुक्ति, अनुदत्त अनुज्ञप्ति या अनुज्ञापत्र या जारी किया गया निदेश सम्मिलित है) जो ऐसे प्रारम्भ से अव्यवहित पूर्व प्रवृत्त थी, अपनी परिवर्धता कालावधि के अनुसार तब तक प्रवृत्त रहेगी जब तक कि इस आदेश के अनुसरण में और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 से सुसंगत उपबन्धों के अधीन किए गए किसी आदेश के अधीन की गई कार्रवाई या की गई किसी बात द्वारा उसे अधिकान्त नहीं किया जाता है।

[सं० 26 (1)/74-सी एस० II]

के० रामानुजम, संगुवत सचिव ।

(खाद्य विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 1978

(3) that in making an order relating to any of the matters specified in the said clause (j) the State Government shall authorise only an officer of Government.

[No. 3(GENL)(1)/78-D&R(1)-59]
K. BALAKRISHNAN, Dy. Secy.

सा. का. नि. 800.—आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व कृषि मंत्रालय (खाद्य विभाग) के आदेश सं. सा.का.नि. 316(अ) तारीख 20 जून, 1972 का अधिकांश करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार, निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा, उसकी उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (क), (ख), (ग), (घ), (ङ), (च), (ज), (झ), (झझ) और (ञ) में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए आदेश करने की उक्त प्रदत्त शक्तियों, खाद्य वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में, किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा भी, निम्नीलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, प्रयोगतन्त्र होगी —

- (1) ऐसी शक्तियों का प्रयोग राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसे निदेशों के, यदि कोई हों, अधीन रहते हुए किया जाएगा जो केंद्रीय सरकार इस निमित्त जारी करे;
- (2) उक्त खण्ड (क), (ग) या (च) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी विषय के सम्बन्ध में या खाद्य वस्तुओं के, राज्य से बाहर के स्थानों को वितरण या व्ययन के संबंध में, या उक्त खण्ड (घ) के अधीन किसी खाद्य वस्तु के परिवहन के विनियमन के संबंध में, आदेश करने से पूर्व राज्य सरकार केंद्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति भी प्राप्त करेगी।
- (3) उक्त खण्ड (ज) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी विषय के बारे में आदेश करने में राज्य सरकार, सरकार के किसी अधिकारी को ही प्राधिकृत करेगी।

[सं. 3 (साधारण)(1)/78-डी एण्ड आर (1)-59]

कै. बालाकृष्णन, उप सचिव,

(Department of Food)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th June, 1978

G.S.R. 800.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), and in supersession of the Order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) No. GSR 316(E), dated the 20th June, 1972, the Central Government hereby directs that the powers conferred on it by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act to make orders to provide for the matters specified in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (h) (i), (ii) and (j) of sub-section (2) thereof shall, in relation to foodstuffs, be exercisable also by a State Government subject to the conditions—

- (1) that such powers shall be exercised by a State Government subject to such directions, if any, as may be issued by the Central Government in this behalf;
- (2) that before making an order relating to any matter specified in the said clauses (a), (c) or (f) or in regard to distribution or disposal of foodstuffs to places outside the State or in regard to regulation of transport of any foodstuff, under the said clause (d), the State Government shall also obtain the prior concurrence of the Central Government; and

Price Monitoring Cell (PMC)

1. Introduction

1.1 A close watch on trends of prices of essential food items has become vital for Government policy making as it affects all and in particular the poor and the vulnerable sections of the society. Therefore, the PMC was set up in 1998 for keeping a close watch on the prices of selected food items as well as the structural and other constraints affecting their availability, and ensuring timely intervention for improving the market availability and thereby moderating prices.

1.2 The Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) is collecting wholesale and retail prices of 22 essential commodities on a daily basis from selected 91 centres across the country (State-wise details of centres is at **Annexures-I**). These 22 commodities include five item's groups i.e., Foodgrains (Rice, Wheat and Atta), Pulses (Gram, Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur), Edible Oils (Groundnut Oil, Mustard Oil, Vanaspati, Soya Oil, Sunflower Oil, Palm Oil), Vegetables (Potato, Onion, Tomato), and other items (Sugar, Gur, Milk, Tea, and Salt).

1.3 Based on the above prices compiled, the Committee of Secretaries (COS) on Prices is also reviewing on regular basis the overall as well as the commodity-specific trends for taking appropriate decision including possible market-intervention, if any.

1.4 Initially, PMC was tasked for monitoring prices of 14 essential commodities across 18 centres in the country. Over the span of about 17 years of its creation, the scope of PMC has expanded and as of today the number of commodities monitored is 22 and the number of reporting centres 91.

2. Monitoring Mechanism

2.1 Information is obtained on a daily basis on the retail and wholesale prices of 22 commodities from 91 reporting centres spread across various States/UTs which are under the supervision of the respective State Civil Supply Departments.

2.2 Of these 91 market centers 27 are in the Northern region, 21 in West, 10 in East, 27 in South and 6 in North-eastern regions (Zone-wise list is at **Annexure-II**). As regards methodology followed, the field officials of the States/UTs collect wholesale prices of the specified variety from one designated wholesale market and retail prices of specified varieties from three designated markets that cater to different income groups such as higher income, middle income and lower income groups on daily basis. The detailed guidelines for price collection is given at **Annexure-III**. The average of retail prices from

three centers collected along with the wholesale prices are reported to PMC by 2.30 pm everyday through on-line/ mail/fax respectively.

2.3 The four options for data submission is on-line, e-mail and fax. As shown at **Annexure-IV**, at present prices are reported on-line (83 centres), through fax (3 centres), e-mail (4 centres) and by post (1 centre). Abnormal variations or any particularly increase/decrease in prices at the wholesale/retail level, is immediately taken note of and the concerned State Food and Civil Supplies Department is contacted for details and reasons thereof. At present, these data are obtained on daily basis from reporting centres unlike many other Departments, and therefore reflective of the immediate market trends.

3. Price Reports

- i. Based on data compiled, the daily retail & wholesale prices are uploaded on the website of the Department daily by 5:00 P.M. positively and the same can be accessed at (<http://consumeraffairs.nic.in/>). The information essentially covers:-
 - Comparative Wholesale and Retail prices of 22 essential Commodities.
 - All India daily average prices of essential commodities.
 - Wholesale and Retail prices of essential commodities at 91 select centres.
 - Daily wholesale and Retail prices along with variation of select 17 essential commodities at 91 centres during the fortnight.
 - Spot and futures prices of seven commodities i.e. Gram, Wheat, Maize, Mustard Seed, Sugar, Soya oil and Palm Oil collected daily from National Commodity Exchange (NCDEX) by e-mail.
- ii. A weekly note on prices of essential commodities based on these daily price reports are sent to Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, PIB and Min. of I&B.
- iii. Agenda Note on price trends after consultation with other Departments is also prepared for Cabinet Committee/ Committee of Secretaries based on the prevailing price situation as well as other factors which have impact on prices, both in domestic and international markets.
- iv. Prepare item specific analysis/appraisal notes e.g. onion, pulses, edible oils, sugar etc.

4. Plan Scheme for strengthening of Price Monitoring Mechanism

4.1 PMC is also implementing a plan scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2014 called 'Strengthening of Price Monitoring Mechanism' which was introduced in the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)

with an outlay of Rs.10.81 crore.

4.2 As per the approval the scheme has three important components i.e. (a) Strengthening PMC at centre; (b) Strengthening PMC at the States; and (c) Strengthening services of National Informatics Centre at the Centre, specific to PMC (details includes Guidelines at **Annexure –V**).

4.3 The basic objective of the scheme is to ensure streamlining the process of price data reporting, monitoring and analysis especially of essential commodities on daily basis.

4.4 During the year i.e., 2015-16 against B.E. allocation of Rs 2 crores (revised to Rs 1.5 crore in R.E.) an expenditure of Rs.126.12 lakhs has been incurred under the scheme. For the current year i.e., 2016-17 an outlay of Rs. 2 crore have been proposed, but only Rs 1 crore has been allocated in BE 2016-17.

The important achievements under the scheme over the last two years include:

- Number of price reporting centres increased from 57 to 91.
- Upgraded the IT infrastructure at the PMC at centre including that of National Informatics Centre.
- Released funds to 15 States (47 centres) for upgrading the IT infrastructure for efficient price reporting during 2014-15 and 2015-16.
- Organized training for capacity building of functionaries of PMC at State
- Conducted on the spot inspections of prices of specific essential food items like prevailing prices of onion in various places of Delhi during August 2015.
- Initiated commodity specific studies/surveys such as for pulses and inflationary trends for the next ten years.

5. Important Challenges/Constraints.

5.1 Despite strengthening and deepening of the exiting monitoring mechanism including the new plan scheme, there are still challenges/constraints that need to be addressed. Some of the important among them include:

- Daily price reporting by the centres is voluntary and susceptible to non-reporting / delayed reporting of prices by some reporting centres.
- Daily price reports are to be issued by 5.00 PM which gives little time to check the correctness of prices reported by price centres.
- Increasing the number of price reporting centres.
- Increase the number of commodities from the present 22.
- To undertake more commodity specific studies/surveys.
- Will ensure action/recommendation for improving availability of essential

commodities is done on timely basis.

6. Road map of up-coming one year in respect of the Department.

- Increasing the number of reporting centres from the present 91 to reach the target of 100 by the end of 2017,
- Greater coordination with States/UTs to make price monitoring more effective and provide them funds to upgrade IT infrastructure,
- Enhance/revise the list of essential commodities currently monitored keeping in view the changing consumption pattern through periodical market surveys.
- Commodity specific research studies/surveys on 'demand and consumption pattern of different varieties of pulses in India', to arrive at a demand projection for pulses for the current financial year and the next 10 years
- A study on 'structural factors behind food inflation' is commissioned. Both these studies are to be completed during the financial year 2015-16.

7. Price Stabilization Fund (PSF)

7.1 The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) scheme was set up with a corpus of Rs 500 crore to tackle inflationary trends of important agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potatoes and pulses to protect the interests of consumers. The Fund is used to assist Central/State agencies to procure agri-commodities from the farmers at the time of fresh arrivals in market. To begin with, the Fund was to be used only for market interventions in case of perishable agri-horticultural commodities such as onion and potato which showed extreme volatility of prices. Subsequently, pulses were also covered. Apart from domestic procurement from farmers/wholesale mandis, now import may also be undertaken with support from the Fund. The scheme details are at **Annexure-VI**.

7.2 As per the Government's decision taken, the PSF plan scheme was transferred to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) w.e.f 1st April, 2016 from Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers (DAC&FW).

7.3 DOCA has not introduced changes in the guidelines as they were approved to be effective till 2016-17. However, the Price Stabilisation Fund Management Committee (PSFMC) has been re-constituted with Secretary (Consumer Affairs) as the Chairperson.

7.4 Till now, two meetings of the re-constituted PSMFC has been held (copies of Minutes at **Annexure-VII**).

7.5 Important decisions taken & under implementation under PSF

- (a) Import of 5000 MT of Tur(Malawi) and 2000 MT of Onions from China and Egypt by Metals & Minerals Trading Corporation
- (b) Domestic procurement of Onions by NAFED and SFAC. SFAC procured 5868 MT of onion whereas 2654.29 MT was procured by NAFED.
- (c) The CCEA in its meeting of December 9, 2015 had approved creation of buffer stock with procurement of 50,000 tonnes of pulses by FCI, NAFED, SFAC and any other agency to be decided by the Price Stabilisation Fund Management Committee from the Kharif crop 2015-16 and one lakh tonnes from the Rabi crop of 2015-16. The procurement target of 50,000The buffer stock is also being augmented by import of Tur and Urad by MMTC. So far, MMTC contracted for import of 13,500 MT of Tur and 12,500 MT of Urad.
- (d) CoS in its meeting held on 28th January, 2016 had recommended building a stock of 15,000 MT of onions. PSFMC in its meeting held on 15.2.2016 decided that procurement of 15,000 MT onion may be undertaken by NAFED and SFAC during April, 2016 when arrivals of the Rabi crop will be significant.
- (e) Assistancess were also provided to Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and West Bengal for setting up State Level PSF.

7.6 Allocation of Funds under PSF (in Rs crores)

2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals (till 29.04.2016)
50	--	--	450	660	710 [^]	900	--	171.50

[^]: Including Rs 50 crores from 2014-15, as this is a revolving fund

1. Other Issues linked to PMC-Clearance of the reimbursement of subsidy under Pulses Subsidy Scheme for Imported Pulses

8.1 Scheme for import of pulses against reimbursement of losses upto 15% of landed cost and service charge of 1.2% of CIF value : Under this Scheme, there were no specific guidelines, terms and conditions laid down prior to launch of the scheme, as the scheme was evolved over a period of time through various Government's decisions. Agencies supplied approximately 21.12 lakh tonnes of imported pulses during 2006-07 to 2010-11 incurring an actual loss of approximately Rs. 1164.12 Crore, out of which Rs 670.39 cr were reimbursed by this Department from admissible amount of Rs 691.94 cr as per CAB's Reports, and after making adjustment of interest recoveries of Rs 21.55 cr for excess payments. As the designated agencies had been demanding full-reimbursement, approval of CCEA for enhancement subsidy from 15% to 20% and extending the validity of the scheme by another 6 months upto 30-09-2011 was obtained on the 2nd September 2015. Subsequently, vetted claims amounting to a total of Rs 178 crores was received from Office of Chief Adviser Cost (CAC), D/o Expenditure for the period within the validity of the scheme up to 31.03.2011. The pending total unvetted claims submitted by the designated agencies for the extended period of 6 months till 30.09.2011 is around Rs 119 cr, and is under vetting by CAC in case of PEC and MMTC as vetting has been completed for STC. The latest status of reimbursement and pending arrears is at **Annexure-VIII**.

List of 91 Centres for Price Monitoring

State/UT	Name of the Centre	State/UT	Name of the Centre	
Delhi	1. Delhi	Tamil Nadu	49. Chennai	
Chandigarh	2. Chandigarh		50. Dindigul	
Haryana	3. Hisar		51. Thiruchirapalli	
	4. Karnal		52. Coimbatore	
	5. Panchkula		53. Tirunelveli	
Punjab	6. Gurgaon	Odisha	54. Bhubaneswar	
	7. Amritsar		55. Cuttack	
	8. Ludhiana		56. Sambalpur	
9. Bathinda	57. Rourkela			
Uttar Pradesh	10. Lucknow	Karnataka	58. Bengaluru	
	11. Kanpur		59. Dharwad	
	12. Varanasi		60. Mangalore	
	13. Agra	Assam	61. Mysore	
	14. Jhansi		62. Guwahati	
	15. Meerut		Rajasthan	63. Jaipur
	16. Allahabad			64. Jodhpur
17. Gorakhpur	65. Kota			
Uttarakhand	18. Dehradun	Bihar	66. Purnia	
	19. Haldwani		67. Patna	
	20. Rudrapur		68. Bhagalpur	
	21. Haridwar		Goa	69. Panaji
Himachal Pradesh	22. Solan	Jharkhand		70. Ranchi
	23. Shimla	Meghalaya	71. Shillong	
	24. Mandi		Telangana	72. Hyderabad
	25. Dharamshala			73. Karimnagar
	Chattisgarh	26. Raipur		74. Warangal
27. Durg		75. Adilabad		
28. Ambikapur		76. Suryapet		
Gujarat	29. Ahmedabad	West Bengal	77. Jadcherla	
	30. Rajkot		78. Kolkata	
	31. Surat		79. Siliguri	
	Madhya Pradesh	32. Bhuj	Kerala	80. Thiruvananthapuram
33. Indore		81. Ernakulum		
34. Gwalior		82. Kozhikode		
35. Jabalpur		83. Thrissur		
36. Rewa		84. Palakkad		
37. Bhopal		85. Wayanad		
38. Sagar		Tripura	86. Agartala	
Maharashtra	39. Mumbai	Jammu & Kashmir	87. Srinagar	
	40. Nagpur	Mizoram	88. Aizwal	
	41. Pune	A & N Islands	89. Port Blair	
	42. Nashik	Arunachal Pradesh	90. Itanagar	
Puducherry	43. Puducherry	Jammu & Kashmir	91. Jammu	
Andhra Pradesh	44. Vijaywada			
	45. Visakhapatnam			
	46. Kurnool			
	47. Tirupathi			
Nagaland	48. Dimapur			

Annexure-II

ZONE WISE LIST OF PRICE MONITORING CENTRES									
TOTAL NO. OF CENTRES: 91									
North Zone		West Zone		East Zone		North-East Zone		South Zone	
Sr No.	Centres	Sr No.	Centres	Sr No.	Centres	Sr No.	Centres	Sr No.	Centres
1	CHANDIGARH	1	RAIPUR	1	PATNA	1	ITANAGAR	1	PORT BLAIR
2	DELHI	2	DURG	2	BHAGALPUR	2	GUWAHATI	2	VIJAYWADA
3	HISAR	3	AMBIKAPUR	3	PURNIA	3	SHILLONG	3	VISAKHAPATNAM
4	KARNAL	4	PANAJI	4	RANCHI	4	AIZWAL	4	KURNOOL
5	PANCHKULA	5	AHMEDABAD	5	BHUBANESHWAR	5	DIMAPUR	5	TIRUPATHI
6	GURGAON	6	RAJKOT	6	CUTTACK	6	AGARTALA	6	BENGALURU
7	SHIMLA	7	SURAT	7	SAMBALPUR			7	DHARWAD
8	MANDI	8	BHUJ	8	ROURKELA			8	MANGALORE
9	DHARAMSHALA	9	BHOPAL	9	KOLKATA			9	MYSORE
10	SOLAN	10	INDORE	10	SILIGURI			10	T.PURAM
11	SRINAGAR	11	GWALIOR					11	ERNAKULAM
12	JAMMU	12	JABALPUR					12	KOZHIKODE
13	AMRITSAR	13	REWA					13	THRISSUR
14	LUDHIANA	14	SAGAR					14	PALAKKAD
15	BATHINDA	15	MUMBAI					15	WAYANAD
16	LUCKNOW	16	NAGPUR					16	PUDUCHERRY
17	KANPUR	17	PUNE					17	CHENNAI
18	VARANASI	18	NASHIK					18	DINDIGUL
19	AGRA	19	JAIPUR					19	THIRUCHIRAPALLI
20	JHANSI	20	JODHPUR					20	COIMBATORE
21	MEERUT	21	KOTA					21	TIRUNELVELI
22	ALLAHABAD							22	HYDERABAD
23	GORAKHPUR							23	KARIMNAGAR
24	DEHRADUN							24	WARANGAL
25	HALDWANI							25	ADILABAD
26	RUDRAPUR							26	SURYAPET
27	HARIDWAR							27	JADCHERLA

**AGREED COMMON METHODOLOGY TO BE ADOPTED IN COLLECTION OF
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES**

The following Methodology was agreed by the delegates of State/UT Governments present at the workshop:

1. Variety Specification:

- (i) Variety of the most popular/maximum consumed variety of a commodity to be taken for the purpose of price collection.
- (ii) This variety is to be frozen for all price reports from a centre. However, varieties may be changed if (a) there are changes in the consumption pattern (b) there are supply constraints for that particular variety or (c) any other signification reason that may cause disruption in price reporting. *Any change in variety must be communicated to PMC along with the price report.*

2. Collection of Retail/Wholesale Prices of the Specified Variety on a Daily Basis from the Designated Markets from each centre of the State:

- (i) Collect Wholesale prices from one wholesale market in each centre.
- (ii) Collect retail prices from three markets that cater to different income groups (such as lower income, middle income and upper income groups); the average of these prices to be fed online.
- (iii) Centre-wise data on both wholesale price and average retail price to be directly fed into the price system by 2.30 pm every day.
- (iv) Any significant changes observed in prices of markets/centres and the reasons for the same to be communicated immediately to PMC.

3. Online System:

- (i) In the current version, prices of the previous day/last entered, is automatically brought forward in the concerned columns/fields. This eases the work of the data entry operator as he/she has to modify the changes only to reflect the current day's prices of commodities. It was broadly agreed to continue with present features.
- (ii) There were requests for a desktop application which could meet the local

needs of the centres at the States such as to enter and calculate the average prices of commodities gathered from different markets and to store them locally. The average prices thus calculated will be entered in the online application. For the purpose a format was discussed and finalized. NIC has agreed to develop such software and send them to the State centres for their use.

- (iii) Participants also desired that an additional field to indicate the unit for edible oil viz. litre/kg should be provided. NIC has agreed to include this feature (toggle key/radio button) in the next version of the software. It was agreed by all that units by default will be kg and the prices if entered in the 'per Litre' column will be converted to Per Kg and stored in the database. This exercise is expected to be completed in a fortnight.
- (iv) The participants also desired that a column for Remarks could be included so that they could enter Special Remarks, if any. NIC has agreed to provide this feature also in the next version. This exercise is expected to be completed in a fortnight.

4. Information to be given by the State/UT Governments to PMC as per format at Annexure III(a):

- (i) Variety of each commodity.
- (ii) The name/location of the wholesale and retail markets from where these prices are collected.

5. Additional Information to be given to PMC:

- (i) In the case of pulses, wholesale prices of whole pulses are also to be collected and sent by email every week to PMC.
- (ii) Information on market-wise range of prices of both retail and wholesale, along with the average of retail prices whenever required by PMC.
- (iii) Any other information required by PMC.

ANNEXURE III (a)

Variety of commodity

<u>CENTRE</u>		
SL.No.	Commodity	Variety Reported
1	Rice	
2	Wheat	
3	Atta	
4	Gram	
5	Tur	
6	Urad	
7	Moong	
8	Masur	
9	Sugar	
10	Gur	
11	Tea	
12	Milk	
13	Groundnut Oil	
14	Mustard Oil	
15	Vanaspati	
16	Soya Oil	
17	Sunflower Oil	
18	Palm Oil	
19	Potato	
20	Onion	
21	Salt	
22	Tomato	

II Name/Location of Wholesale Market in each Centre

III Names/Location of 3 Retail Markets in each Centre

Annexure-IV

List of centers and the mode by which prices are sent by the 91 centres to the Price Monitoring Cell:

State	I. Centers making on-line entry: 83	State	I. Centers making on-line entry: 83
Delhi	1. Delhi	Tamil Nadu	47. Chennai
Chandigarh	2. Chandigarh		48. Dindigul
Haryana	3. Hisar		49. Thiruchirappalli
	4. Karnal		50. Coimbatore
	5. Panchkula		51. Tirunelveli
Punjab	6. Gurgaon	Odisha	52. Bhubaneshwar
	7. Amritsar	53. Cuttack	
	8. Ludhiana	54. Sambalpur	
Uttar Pradesh	9. Bathinda	Karnataka	55. Rourkela
	10. Lucknow		56. Bengaluru
	11. Kanpur		57. Dharwad
	12. Varanasi		58. Mangalore
	13. Agra	Assam	59. Mysore
	14. Jhansi	Rajasthan	60. Guwahati
	15. Meerut	61. Jaipur	
Uttarakhand	16. Allahabad	62. Jodhpur	
	17. Gorakhpur	63. Kota	
	18. Dehradun	Jammu & Kashmir	64. Jammu
	19. Haldwani	Bihar	65. Patna
Himachal Pradesh	20. Rudrapur	66. Bhagalpur	
	21. Haridwar	Goa	67. Panaji
	22. Solan	Jharkhand	68. Ranchi
	23. Shimla	Meghalaya	69. Shillong
	24. Mandi	Telangana	70. Hyderabad
25. Dharamshala	71. Karimnagar		
Chattisgarh	26. Raipur		72. Warangal
Gujarat	27. Ahmedabad		73. Adilabad
	28. Rajkot		74. Suryapet
	29. Surat	75. Jadcherla	
Madhya Pradesh	30. Bhuj	West Bengal	76. Kolkata
	31. Indore	77. Siliguri	
	32. Gwalior	Kerala	78. Thiruvananthapuram
	33. Jabalpur		79. Ernakulum
	34. Rewa		80. Kozhikode
	35. Bhopal		81. Thrissur
36. Sagar	82. Palakkad		
Maharashtra	37. Mumbai	83. Wayanad	
	38. Nagpur	State	II. Centers sending prices via e-mail: 4
	39. Pune	Tripura	84. Agartala
	40. Nashik	Bihar	85. Purnia
Puducherry	41. Puducherry	Chattisgarh	86. Durg
Andhra Pradesh	42. Vijaywada	87. Ambikapur	
	43. Visakhapatnam	State	III. Centers sending prices by fax: 3
	44. Kurnool	Jammu & Kashmir	88. Srinagar
Nagaland	45. Tirupathi	Mizoram	89. Aizwal
	46. Dimapur	A & N Islands	90. Port Blair
		State	IV. Centers sending prices by post: 1
		Arunachal Pradesh	91. Itanagar

F.No 8(n)/2012-PMCI(Commodity)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
 Department of Consumer Affairs

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
 Dated: March 31, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Approval of the XII Plan Scheme for 'Strengthening of the Price Monitoring Cell' to be implemented by Department of Consumer Affairs

The undersigned is directed to convey approval of the competent authority for the Central Sector Plan Scheme for 'Strengthening of the Price Monitoring Cell' during the XII Five Year Plan (2012-2017) with a provision of Rs. 10.81 crore, as a sub-component of the Scheme for Consumer Protection.

The scheme would be implemented with the broad objective of strengthening the existing mechanism of price monitoring, both at centre and state levels. This is proposed to be achieved through (a) Strengthening Price Monitoring Cell at the Centre, (b) Strengthening Price Monitoring Cells in the States, and (c) Strengthening services of National Informatics Centre at the Centre, specific to PMC.

The total and component-wise break-up of the approved outlay of Rs. 10.81 crore for the Scheme is as given below:

Sl. No	Component	Year-wise Financial Outlays (Rs. in lakh)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total 2014-17
1	Strengthening of PMC and Price Monitoring Mechanism at Centre	265.7	312.8	317	895.5
2	Provision for improvement in state level data reporting system	57.5	62.5	60	180
3	Provision for National Informatics Centre (NIC) services to PMC	5.5	0	0	5.5
	Total	328.7	375.3	377	1081

Among the important targets to be covered under the scheme are:

1. Increase in the number of price reporting centres from the present 57 to 100 by the end of XII Plan;
2. Enhance/revise the list of essential commodities currently monitored, keeping in view the changing consumption pattern, through periodical market surveys;

3. Improve the efficiency of data collection mechanism including by obtaining price data directly from a few select mandis through independent reporters other than the present reporting centres;

4. Further strengthening of PMC at Centre as well as the reporting centres in states through infrastructural support;

5. Linkage with other related Departments involved in price data gathering would be further strengthened;

6. Impart required training/orientation for price reporting and analysis through periodic training/workshops, to the concerned officials in the Centre and States,

7. Subscribe to the services of professional organisations for getting updates on prices, crop situation; and

8. Undertake commodity-specific research studies/surveys such as demand-supply analysis, and consumption pattern of essential food items, etc.

This issues with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Wing vide their Dy. No. 561/F dated 28-3-2014.

(Dr. K. G. Radhakrishnan)
Economic Adviser
Tel 23386857

Copy to:

1. Adviser, DP Division, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan New Delhi.
2. Deputy Secretary (IF), D/o Consumer Affairs, Krishi Bhawan
3. Cash/B&F Section, D/o Consumer Affairs, Krishi Bhawan

Copy for information to:

1. PPS to Secretary, D/o Consumer Affairs, Krishi Bhawan
2. PS to AS&FA, AS(CA), Sr EA, JS(CA), CCA, D/o Consumer Affairs, Krishi Bhawan

Annexure-V B

The detail break-up of the outlay/expenditure under the plan scheme 'Strengthening of the Price Monitoring Cell' is given below:-

Sl. No	Component	Outlays /Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)						
		2014-15			2015-16		2016-17	
		BE	RE	Actuals	BE/RE	Actuals	BE	Actuals
1	Strengthening of PMC and Price Monitoring Mechanism at Centre	90	56.80	43.54	120	73.99	50	0.45
2	Provision for improvement in state level data reporting system	0	27.20	19.28	80	52.13	50	--
3	Provision for National Informatics Centre (NIC) services to PMC	20	20	19.75	0	0	0	0
	Total	200	104	82.57	200	126.12	100	0.45

Claims and Reimbursement Details under 15% Scheme**A) Reimbursement details under the 15% Ceiling**

(in Rs cr)

(i) Actual Loss incurred by designated agencies (vetted by CAC)	1164.12
(ii) Total Admissible Claims (vetted by CAC)	691.94
(iii) Amount reimbursed	691.94\$

\$: including deduction of Interest Recovery of Rs 21.55 crores for excess payments made to STC (Rs 65.30 crores) and MMTC (Rs 8.33 crores)

B) After enhancement of Ceiling Limit to 20%

(in Rs cr)

(iv) Additional Admissible Losses (already vetted by CAC for period of validity till 31-03-2011)	178
(v) Total claims submitted by designated agencies (for 6 months extended period after 31-03-2011 and to be vetted by CAC)	119
(vi) Total (including not vetted claims)	297
(vii) Amount Received at RE Stage 2015-16	53
(viii) Amount Reimbursed (including Rs 10 cr from BE 2015-16)	63
(ix) Balance to be reimbursed (including non-vetted)	234
(x) Amount Allocated in BE 2016-17	115
(xi) Amount reimbursed till date during 2016-17	19.16



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India.

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 87]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2002/MAGHA 26, 1923

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2002

सं. 104(अ).— केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि आदेश में विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुओं की किंमतें उपलब्धता उचित कीमत पर सम्पूर्ण देश में सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :-

1. संक्षिप्त नाम, विस्तार और प्रारंभ

- (क) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 है ।
(ख) इसका विस्तार भारत के सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों पर है ।
(ग) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिन के पश्चात् प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. परिभाषाएं

(i) "व्योहारी" से ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति, जो इस आदेश के खण्ड 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी वस्तु का विक्रय करने के लिए उसके क्रय, संचलन, विक्रय, प्रदाय या भंडारण के कारबार में सीधे या अन्यथा लगा हो, चाहे वह थोक विक्रेता हो या फुटकर विक्रेता हो और चाहे वह किसी अन्य कारबार में सहयोजित हो या नहीं और उसके प्रतिनिधि या अभिकर्ता अभिप्रेत है ।

(ii) "राज्य सरकार" के अंतर्गत संघ राज्यक्षेत्र प्रशासन भी है ।

3. इस आदेश के प्रवृत्त होने के साथ ही कोई व्यावहारिक स्वतंत्र रूप से किसी भी मात्रा में गेहूं, धान/चावल, मोटा अनाज, चीनी, खाद्य तिलहन और खाद्य तेल का क्रय, भंडार, विक्रय, परिवहन, वितरण, निपटान, अर्जन, उपयोग या उपभोग कर सकेंगे और उसके लिए आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन जारी किए गए किसी आदेश के अंतर्गत किसी अनुज्ञापत्र या अनुज्ञप्ति की अपेक्षा नहीं होगी।

4. इस आदेश के उपबंध इस आदेश के प्रारंभ होने से पूर्व किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा किए गए किसी आदेश में किसी बात के विरुद्ध होते हुए भी प्रभावी होंगे, उस बात के सिवाय जिसे उसके अधीन ऐसे प्रारंभ के पहले किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है।

5. खंड 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी वस्तु के भंडारण, परिवहन, वितरण, निपटान, अर्जन, उपयोग या उपभोग की अनुज्ञप्ति, अनुज्ञापत्र या अन्यथा द्वारा विनियमित करने के लिए भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन कृषि मंत्रालय (खाद्य विभाग) द्वारा जारी की गई सा0का0नि0 452(अ), तारीख 25 अक्टूबर, 1972, और भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (खाद्य विभाग) द्वारा जारी सा0का0नि0 800, तारीख 9 जून, 1978 में प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अधीन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए किसी आदेश के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व सहमति अपेक्षित होगी।

6. इस आदेश की कोई बात केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2001 और उसके अनुसरण में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के प्रवर्तन पर प्रभाव नहीं डालेगी।

[फा. सं. 10/1/2002-ईसीआरएण्डई]

एस. नौटियाल, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2002

G.S.R. 104(E)— Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient to do so for securing the availability of commodities specified in the Order at fair prices throughout the country.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order : -

1. Short Title, Extent and Commencement

(a) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing requirements.

Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002.

- (b) It extends to all the States and Union Territories of India.
- (c) It shall come into force after thirty days from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions

- (i) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale of any of the commodities specified in clause 3 of this Order, directly or otherwise, ~~whether as a wholesaler or retailer and whether or not in conjunction with~~ any other business and his representative or agent.
- (ii) "State Government" includes Administration of a Union territory.

3. With the coming into effect of this Order any dealer may freely buy, stock, sell, transport, distribute, dispose, acquire, use or consume any quantity of wheat, paddy/rice, coarsegrains, sugar, edible oilseeds and edible oils and shall not require a permit or license therefor under any order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

4. The provisions of this Order shall take effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Order made by a State Government before the commencement of this Order except as respects anything done, or omitted to be done, thereunder before such commencement.

5. Issue of any order by the State Governments under powers delegated in GSR 452(E) dated the 25th October, 1972 issued by the Government of India in the then Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) and GSR 800 dated the 9th June, 1978 issued by the Government of India in the then Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Food) for regulating by licenses, permit or otherwise, the storage, transport, distribution, disposal, acquisition, use or consumption of any of the commodities specified in clause 3 shall require the prior concurrence of the Central Government.

6. Nothing contained in this Order shall affect the operation of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 issued by the Central Government and orders of the State Governments issued in pursuance thereof.

[F.No. 10/1/2002-ECR&E]
S. NAUTIYAL, Addl. Secy.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (I)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (I)

प्रामाणिक से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 285]
No. 285]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, जून 16, 2003/ज्येष्ठ 26, 1925
NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 2003/JYASTHA 26, 1925

उपरोक्ता नामसे, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक विवरण मंत्रालय

(उपरोक्ता नामसे विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 16 जून, 2003

सं.क.वि. 490(अ).— केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 का संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात् :-

1. (1) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2003 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीस दिन की समाप्ति पर प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 (जिसे इसमें उक्त आदेश कहा गया है), में, खंड 2 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

‘2. परिभाषाएं— “व्योहारी” से ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो खंड 3 में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी वस्तु का विक्रय करने के लिए उसके क्रय, संचलन, विक्रय, प्रदाय या भंडारण के कारबार में लगा हुआ है चाहे वह थोक विक्रेता या फुटकर विक्रेता या

उत्पादक या विनिर्माता या निर्यातकर्ता या आयातकर्ता हो और चाहे वह किसी अन्य कारबार में सहयोजित हो या नहीं और जिसके अंतर्गत उसके प्रतिनिधि या अभिकर्ता भी है, किन्तु जिसके अंतर्गत चीनी का उत्पादक या विनिर्माता या आयातकर्ता या निर्यातकर्ता नहीं है।'

3. उक्त आदेश के खंड 3 में, "और खाद्य तेल" के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

"खाद्य तेल, दालें, गुड़, गेहूं उत्पाद (अर्थात् मैदा, रवा, सूजी, आटा, पारिणामी आटा और चोकर) तथा हाइड्रोजनकृत वनस्पति तेल या वनस्पति।"

4. उक्त आदेश में, खंड 6 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खंड जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

"7. इस आदेश में की कोई बात, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को प्रत्यायोजित शक्तियों के अनुसरण में धान या चावल के मिल मालिकों या व्यौहारियों से लेवी के रूप में चावल उपापन के प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए लेवी आदेशों के प्रवर्तन पर प्रभाव नहीं डालेगी।"

टिप्पण— मूल आदेश, भारत के राजपत्र में सा0का0नि0 104(अ), तारीख 15.2.2002 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था।

[फा. सं. (10/1/2002-ईसीआर एंड ई)]

संतवत रेड्डी, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th June, 2003

G.S.R. 490(E).— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order to amend the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely :-

1. (1) This order may be called the Removal of (Licensing

requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2003.

(2) It shall come into force on the expiry of thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002 (herein referred to as the said Order), for clause 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

'2. Definitions- "dealer" means any person engaged in the business of purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale of any of the commodities specified in clause 3 whether as a wholesaler or retailer or producer or manufacturer or exporter or importer and whether or not in conjunction with any other business and includes his representative or agent but does not include a producer or manufacturer or importer or exporter of sugar.'

3. In clause 3 of the said Order, for the words " and edible oils" the following shall be substituted, namely :-

“, edible oils, pulses, gur, wheat products (namely maida, rava, suji, atta, resultant atta and bran) and hydrogenated vegetable oil or vanaspati.”

4. In the said Order, after clause 6 the following clause shall be added, namely :-

"7. Nothing contained in this Order shall affect the operation of the levy orders issued by the State Governments for the purpose of procurement of rice as levy from the millers or dealers of paddy or rice in pursuance of the powers

delegated to the State Governments by the Central Government under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.”

Note: The Principal Order was published in the Gazette of India vide GSR No. 104(E) dated 15.2.2002.

[F. No. (10/1/2002-ECR & E)]
SATWANT REDDY, Addl. Secy.


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EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 1416]

नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, जुलाई 2, 2015/आषाढ़ 11, 1937

No. 1416]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 2015/ASHADHA 11, 1937

उपभोक्ता मामल[खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामल[विभाग)

□ दृष्टी

नई दिल्ली, 2 जुलाई, 2015

का.□. 1797(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्:-

1. (1) इस आदेश का नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2015 है।

(2) यह, 3 जुलाई, 2015 को प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 में क्रय, संचलन, विक्रय प्रदाय, वितरण या भंडारण के संबंध में प्रयुक्त शब्दों और पदों को, इस आदेश के प्रारंभ की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए वस्तु अर्थात् प्याज के लिए प्रास्थगन में रखा जाएगा।

3. इस आदेश की कोई बात राज्य से बाहर के स्थानों को प्याज के परिवहन, वितरण या व्ययन को प्रभावित नहीं करेगी न ही यह इस वस्तु के आयात को लागू होगी।

परंतु केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें आयातकर्ताओं को यह निदेश दे सकेंगी कि वे प्याज के स्टॉकों की प्राप्ति और उनके द्वारा धारित स्टॉकों की घोषणा करें।

[फा. सं. एस-10/1/2015-ईसीआरएंडई]

जी. गुरुचरण, अपर सचिव

टिप्पण : मुख्य आदेश भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग- 2, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में सा0का0नि0 104(अ) तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2002, द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था और का0आ0 1685(अ) तारीख 03.07.2014 द्वारा उसका अंतिम संशोधन किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 2015

S.O. 1797(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force on the 3rd day of July, 2015.

2. The words and expressions made in respect of purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale in the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, shall be kept in abeyance for commodity onion for a period of one year from the date of commencement of this order.

3. Nothing contained in this order shall affect the transport, distribution or disposal of onion to places outside the State nor shall it be applicable to import of this commodity:

Provided that the Central Government or State Governments may direct the importers to declare the receipt of stock of onion and its stock retained by them.

[F. No. S.-10/1/2015-ECR & E]

G. GURUCHARAN, Addl. Secy.

Note: -The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) *vide* number G.S.R. 104 (E), dated the 15th February, 2002 and was lastly amended *vide* S.O. 1685 (E) dated the 3rd July, 2014.



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 2092]

नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, सितम्बर 28, 2015/आश्विन 6, 1937

No. 2092]

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2015/ASVINA 6, 1937

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2015

का.आ. 2642(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्:-

1. (1) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना (दूसरा संशोधन) आदेश, 2015 है।

(2) यह, 1 अक्टूबर, 2015 से प्रवृत्त होगा।

2. विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 के खण्ड 7 के उप-खंड (1), मद संख्या (i) में निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

“(i) दालों, खाद्य तेलों और खाद्य तिलहनों के संबंध में 30 सितम्बर, 2016 तक की अवधि के लिए :

परन्तु इस खंड की कोई भी बात निम्नलिखित पर लागू नहीं होगी :-

- (क) विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय द्वारा जारी आयातक-निर्यातक कोड धारक निर्यातकों के दालों, खाद्य तिलहनों, खाद्य तेलों के निर्यात के लिए तात्पर्यित स्टॉक को, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन स्टॉक धारण सीमाओं के कार्यक्षेत्र पर;
- (ख) अनुज्ञप्तिधारक खाद्य प्रसंस्करणकर्ताओं द्वारा खाद्य उत्पादों के विनिर्माण के लिए कच्चे माल के रूप में रखे गए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के स्टॉक को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन स्टॉक धारण सीमाओं के कार्यक्षेत्र पर ;
- (ग) खुदरा व्यापारियों (मल्टीपल आउटलेट) और बड़े डिपार्टमेंटल खुदरा व्यापारियों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन स्टॉक धारण सीमाओं पर।”

[फा.सं. 10/3/2015-ईसीआरएंडई]

जी.गुरुचरण, विशेष सचिव

टिप्पणी : मूल आदेश भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में सा.का.नि. संख्यांक 104(अ), तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2002 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था और तत्पश्चात् सा.का.नि. सं. 490(अ), तारीख 16 जून, 2003; का.आ. 1373(अ), तारीख 29 अगस्त, 2006; का.आ. 297(अ), तारीख 27 फरवरी, 2007; का.आ. 1488(अ), तारीख 31 अगस्त, 2007; का.आ. 400(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2008; का.आ. 823(अ), तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 2008; का.आ. 2117(अ), तारीख 27 अगस्त, 2008; का.आ. 2118(अ), तारीख 27 अगस्त, 2008; का.आ. 2247(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 2248(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 2249(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 649(अ), तारीख 9 मार्च, 2009; का.आ. 880(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2009; का.आ. 905(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 2009; का.आ. 906(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 2009; का.आ. 1621(अ), तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2009; का.आ. 2461(अ), तारीख 25 सितम्बर, 2009; का.आ. 3249(अ), तारीख 18 दिसम्बर, 2009; का.आ. 2361(अ), तारीख 29 सितम्बर, 2010; का.आ. 3060(अ), तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 2010; का.आ. 654(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2011; का.आ. 2227(अ), तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2011; का.आ. 2447(अ), तारीख 28 अक्तूबर, 2011; का.आ. 2716(अ), तारीख 29 नवम्बर, 2011; का.आ. 2320(अ), तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2012; का.आ. 2968(अ), तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 2012; और का.आ. 2927(अ), तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2013; का.आ. 3543(अ), तारीख 29 नवम्बर, 2013; का.आ. 77(अ), तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2014; का.आ. 1685(अ), तारीख 3 जुलाई, 2014; का.आ. 2559(अ), तारीख 30 सितम्बर, 2014; और का.आ. 1797(अ), तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2015; द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2015

S.O. 2642(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Second Amendment) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of October, 2015.

2. In the Removal of (Licensing Requirements, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, in clause 7, in sub-clause (1), for item (i), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (i) pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period up to the 30th September, 2016:

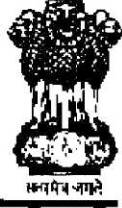
Provided that nothing contained in this item shall apply to-

- exporters having Import Export Code issued by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade from the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with respect to Pulses, edible oilseeds, edible oils for the stock meant for export;
- stock essential commodities meant to be used as raw materials by licensed food processed food processors for manufacture of food products, from the purview of stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
- Retailers (Multiple Outlets) and Large Departmental Retailers from stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.”

[F. No. 10/3/2015-ECR&E]

G. GURUCHARAN, Spl. Secy.

Note: The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002 and subsequently amended by numbers G.S.R. 490(E), dated the 16th June, 2003, S.O. 1373(E), dated the 29th August, 2006, S.O. 297(E) dated the 27th February, 2007 and S.O. 1488 (E), dated the 31st August, 2007, S.O. 400(E), dated the 28th February, 2008, S.O. 823(E), dated the 7th April, 2008, S.O.2117(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2118 (E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2247 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2248 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2249 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 649 (E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S.O. 880 (E), dated the 30th March, 2009, S.O. 905 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S.O. 906 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S.O. 1621 (E), dated the 2nd July,2009, S.O. 2461(E), dated the 25th September, 2009, S.O. 3249 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, S.O. 2361 (E), dated the 29th September, 2010, S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 30th December, 2010, S.O.654 (E), dated the 30th March, 2011, S.O. 2227(E), dated the 27th September, 2011, S.O. No. 2447(E), dated the 28th October, 2011, S.O. No. 2716(E), dated the 29th November, 2011, S.O. No. 2320(E), dated the 27th September, 2012, S.O. No. 2968(E), dated the 20th December, 2012 and S.O. No. 2927(E) dated the 27th September, 2013, S.O. No. 3543(E), dated the 29th November, 2013, S.O. No. 77(E), dated the 9th January, 2014, S.O. No. 1685(E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, S.O. No. 2559(E), dated the 30th September, 2014 and S.O. No. 1797(E), dated the 2nd July, 2015.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 2275]

नई दिल्ली, रविवार, अक्टूबर 18, 2015/आश्विन 26, 1937

No. 2275]

NEW DELHI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2015/ASVINA 26, 1937

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 2015

का.आ.2857(अ).- केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्:-

1. (1) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना (संशोधन) आदेश, 2015 है।
- (2) यह उसके राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।
2. विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 में, खण्ड 7 में "दाल" शब्द, जहां कहीं वह आता है, का लोप किया जाएगा;
3. विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 में, "दाल" नामक वस्तु के संबंध में क्रय, आयात, संचलन, विक्रय, आपूर्ति, वितरण या क्रय के लिए भंडारण, शब्दों और पदों को 30 सितम्बर, 2016 तक की अवधि के लिए प्रास्थगन में रखा जाएगा।

[फा.सं. एस-10/3/2015-ईसीआरएंडई]

जी.गुरुचरण, विशेष सचिव

टिप्पणी : मूल आदेश भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग- II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (i) में सा.का.नि. संख्यांक 104(अ), तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2002 द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था और तत्पश्चात् सा.का.नि. सं. 490(अ), तारीख 16 जून, 2003; का.आ. 1373(अ), तारीख 29 अगस्त, 2006; का.आ. 297(अ), तारीख 27 फरवरी, 2007; का.आ. 1488(अ), तारीख 31

अगस्त, 2007; का.आ. 400(अ), तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2008; का.आ. 823(अ), तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 2008; का.आ. 2117(अ), तारीख 27 अगस्त, 2008; का.आ. 2118(अ), तारीख 27 अगस्त, 2008; का.आ. 2247(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 2248(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 2249(अ), तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008; का.आ. 649(अ), तारीख 9 मार्च, 2009; का.आ. 880(अ), तारीख 30 मार्च, 2009; का.आ. 905(अ), तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 2009; का. आ. 906(अ), 2 अप्रैल 2009, का.आ. 1621(अ), तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2009; का.आ. 2461(अ), तारीख 25 सितम्बर, 2009; का.आ. 3249(अ), तारीख 18 दिसम्बर, 2009; का.आ. 2361(अ), तारीख 29 सितम्बर, 2010; का.आ. 3060(अ), तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 2010; का.आ. 2447(अ), तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 2011; का.आ. 2716(अ), तारीख 29 नवम्बर, 2011; का.आ. 2320(अ), तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2012; का.आ. 2927(अ), तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2013; का.आ. 3543(अ), तारीख 29 नवम्बर, 2013; का.आ. 77(अ), तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2014; का.आ.1685(अ), तारीख 3 जुलाई, 2014; का.आ. 2559(अ), तारीख 30 सितम्बर, 2014; का.आ.1797(अ), तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2015; और का.आ. 2642 (अ), तारीख 28 सितम्बर, 2015 द्वारा संशोधित किए गए थे।

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th October, 2015

S.O. 2857(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2015.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, in clause 7, the word “pulses”, wherever it occurs, shall be omitted.

3. The words and expressions used in respect of purchase, import, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale in the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002 shall be kept in abeyance for commodity, namely, pulses for a period upto 30th September, 2016.

[F. No.S-10/3/2015-ECR&E]

G. GURUCHARAN, Special Secy.

Note: The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (j), vide G.S.R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002, subsequently amended by numbers G.S.R 490(E), dated the 16th June 2003, S.O.1373(E) dated the 29th August, 2006, S.O. 297(E) dated 27th February, 2007, and S.O.1448(E) dated the 31st August, 2007, S.O.400(E) dated the 28th February, 2008, S.O.823(E), dated 7th April, 2008, S.O. 2117(E) dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O.2118(E), Dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O.2247(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O.2248(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2249(E) dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O.649(E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S.O. 880 (E)dated the 30th March, 2009, S.O. 905(E) dated the 2nd April 2009, S.O. 906(E)the 2nd April 2009, S.O. 1621(E) the 2nd July 2009, S.O.2461(E) dated the 25th September, 2009, S.O.3249(E) dated the 18th December, 2009, S.O. 2361(E) Dated the 29th September, 2010, S.O.3060(E), dated the 30th December, 2010, S.O. 2447(E), dated the 28th October, 2011, S.O.2716(E), dated the 29th November, 2011, S.O.2320(E), dated the 27th September, 2012, and S.O. 2927 (E) dated the 27th September, 2013, S.O. 3543(E), dated the 29th November, 2013, S.O.77(E), Dated the 9th January, 2014, S.O. 1685(E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, S.O.2559(E), Dated the 30th September, 2014, S.O. 1797(E), dated the 2nd July, 2015 and S.O. 2642(E), dated the 28th September, 2015.



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असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 1027]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, अप्रैल 29, 2016/वैशाख 9, 1938

No. 1027]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 2016/VAISAKHA 9, 1938

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2016

का.आ. 1584(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्:-

- (1) इस आदेश का संक्षिप्त नाम विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना संशोधन आदेश, 2016 है।
- (2) यह, इसके राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होगा।

परन्तु असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, तमिलनाडु, केरल राज्य तथा पुद्दुचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, के संबंध में यह आदेश 22 मई, 2016 को प्रवृत्त होगा।

- विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 में प्रयुक्त क्रय, संचलन, बिक्री, प्रदाय, वितरण अथवा बिक्री के लिए भंडारण शब्दों और पदों को 'चीनी' वस्तु के लिए, इस आदेश के लागू होने से छः मास की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पूर्वतर हो, आस्थगित रखा जाएगा।
- इस आदेश की कोई भी बात, राज्य से बाहर के स्थानों पर चीनी के परिवहन, वितरण अथवा निपटान पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं डालेगी।
- विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य पदार्थों से (अनुज्ञापन संबंधी अपेक्षाएं, स्टॉक सीमा और संचलन निर्बंधन) हटाना आदेश, 2002 के अन्य सभी उपबंध उपर्युक्त खंड 2 में उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान भी लागू रहेंगे।

[फा. सं. एस-10/3/2016-ईसीआरएंडई]

पी. वी. रामाशास्त्री, संयुक्त सचिव

टिप्पणी : मुख्य आदेश भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग- II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में सा.का.नि. 104(अ) तारीख 15 फरवरी, 2002 के तहत प्रकाशित किए गए थे और तदोपरान्त उनमें – सा.का.नि. 490(अ) तारीख 16 जून, 2003, का.आ. 1373(अ) तारीख 29 अगस्त, 2006, का.आ. 297(अ) तारीख 27 फरवरी, 2007 और का.आ. 1488(अ) तारीख 31 अगस्त, 2007, का.आ. 400(अ) तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2008, का.आ. 823(अ) तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 2008, का.आ. 2247(अ) तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008, का.आ. 2248(अ) तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008, का.आ. 2249(अ) तारीख 22 सितम्बर, 2008, का.आ. 649(अ) तारीख 9 मार्च, 2009, का.आ. 880(अ) तारीख 30 मार्च, 2009, का.आ. 905(अ) तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 2009, का.आ. 906(अ) तारीख 2 अप्रैल, 2009, का.आ. 1621(अ) तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2009, का.आ. 2461(अ) तारीख 25 सितम्बर, 2009, का.आ. 3249(अ) तारीख 18 दिसम्बर, 2009, का.आ. 2361(अ) तारीख 29 सितम्बर, 2010, का.आ. 3060(अ) तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 2010, का.आ. 654(अ) तारीख 30 मार्च, 2011, का.आ. 2227(अ) तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2011, का.आ. सं. 2447(अ) तारीख 28 अक्टूबर, 2011, का.आ. सं. 2716(अ) तारीख 29 नवंबर, 2011, का.आ. सं. 2320(अ) तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2012, का.आ. सं. 2968(अ) तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 2012 और का.आ. सं. 2927(अ) तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2013, का.आ. सं. 3543(अ) तारीख 29 नवंबर, 2013, का.आ. सं. 77(अ) तारीख 9 जनवरी, 2014, का.आ. सं. 1685(अ) तारीख 3 जुलाई, 2014, का.आ. सं. 2559(अ) तारीख 30 सितम्बर, 2014, का.आ. सं. 1797(अ) तारीख 2 जुलाई, 2015, का.आ. 2642(अ) तारीख 28 सितम्बर, 2015 और का.आ. 2857(अ) तारीख 18 अक्टूबर, 2015 द्वारा संशोधन किया गया था।

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2016

S.O. 1584(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, namely:—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Amendment Order, 2016.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette:

Provided that this order shall come into force with effect from the 22nd day of May, 2016 in respect of the States of Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

2. The words and expressions made in respect of purchase, movement, sale, supply, distribution or storage for sale in the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002, shall be kept in abeyance for the commodity 'sugar' for a period of six months from the date of commencement of this order or further Orders, whichever is earlier.

3. Nothing contained in this order shall affect the transport, distribution or disposal of sugar to places outside the State.

4. All other provisions of the Removal of (Licensing Requirement, Stock Limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2002 shall continue to remain in force even during the period mentioned in clause 2 above.

[F. No. S.-10/3/2016-ECR&E]

P. V. RAMASASTRY, Jt. Secy.

Note: The principal order was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R. 104(E), dated the 15th February, 2002 and subsequently amended by numbers G.S.R.

490(E), dated the 16th June, 2003, S.O. 1373(E), dated the 29th August, 2006, S.O. 297 (E) dated the 27th February, 2007 and S.O. 1488 (E), dated the 31st August, 2007, S.O. 400(E), dated the 28th February, 2008, S.O. 823(E), dated the 7th April, 2008, S.O. 2117(E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2118 (E), dated the 27th August, 2008, S.O. 2247 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2248 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 2249 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2008, S.O. 649 (E), dated the 9th March, 2009, S.O. 880 (E), dated the 30th March, 2009, S.O. 905 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S.O. 906 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2009, S.O. 1621 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2009, S.O. 2461(E), dated the 25th September, 2009, S.O. 3249 (E), dated the 18th December, 2009, S.O. 2361 (E), dated the 29th September, 2010, S.O. 3060 (E), dated the 30th December, 2010, S.O. 654 (E), dated the 30th March, 2011, S.O. 2227(E), dated the 27th September, 2011, S.O. No.2447(E), dated the 28th October, 2011, S.O. No.2716(E), dated the 29th November, 2011, S.O. No.2320(E) dated the 27th September, 2012, S.O. No. 2968(E) dated the 20th December, 2012 and S.O. No. 2927(E) dated the 27th September, 2013, S.O. No.3543(E), dated the 29th November, 2013, S.O. No. 77(E), dated the 9th January, 2014, S.O. No. 1685(E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, S.O. No. 2559(E), dated the 30th September, 2014, S.O. No. 1797(E), dated the 2nd July, 2015, S.O. No. 2642(E), dated the 28th September, 2015 and S.O. No. 2857(E), dated the 18th October, 2015.

STOCK LIMIT

Name of State/UT	Pulses	Edible Oils	Edible Oilseeds	Onion	Remarks
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(for all pulses taken together) Wholesale seller 500 Qntls. Retail seller 25 Qntls	Wholesale seller 150 Qntls (for Vanspati only) 200 Qntls. (for all Edible Oils including vansapati taken together) Retail seller 5 Qntls.(for Vanaspati only) 5 Qntls,(for all Edible Oils excluding Vanaspati taken together)	-NIL-	Wholesalers- 40 MT Retailers- 1 MT	Informed vide fax dated 03.02.2016.
Andhra Pradesh	(b) Other Places: (i) Grams/Dals other than Bengalgram/ Dal Wholesaler-1000 Qntls, retailer-40 Qntls. (ii) Bengalgram/Dal Wholesaler- 250 Qntls., Retailer- 10 Qntls	All edible oils including hydrogenated vegetable oils. <u>1.Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada</u> Whole-saler Retailer 900 100 Qtl. <u>2. For Guntur & Kakinada, Rajamundry, Nellore, Tirupati, Kurnool & Warangal</u> 600 50 Qntls. <u>3. Other areas</u> 375 30 Qntls.	<u>1.Hyderabad & Secunderabad (with population of 10 lakhs & more- All oilseeds taken together)</u> Whole- Retailer Saler 150 Qtl. 2250 150 Qtl. <u>2. For Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur & Kakinada, Rajamundry,Nellore, Tirupati, Kurnool & Warangal (with population of 3 lakhs and more but less than 10 lakhs – For groundnut kernel or seed 75% of the limits specified shall apply)</u> 1500 113 Qntls. <u>3. Other areas not covered in (1) & (2) above (with a population of below 3 lakhs)</u> 1200 75 Qntls.	Not Reported	Stock limit declared vide order dated 08.08.2008 and same continuing. Extended upto 30.09.2016. Informed vide letter dated 29.01.2016
Assam	10 quintal for all pulses	-No Stock Limit-	-No Stock Limit-		State Govt. has conveyed vide Letter dated 11.01.2016.
Bihar	(a)Municipal Corp.Areas: 750 Qntls. (b) All Other Areas: 500 Qntls (c) Pulse Mills (All Areas): 1500 Qntls.	(a) Municipal Corp.Areas: 500 Qntls. (b) All Other Areas: 250 Qntls.	(a) Municipal Corp.Areas: 1000 Qntls. (b) All Other Areas: 500 Qntls.	Not Reported	Latest concurrence has been conveyed on 23.10.2015. Extended Stock Limit on Pulses, Edible Oil & Edible Oilseeds up to 30.09.2016.

Chhattisgarh	<u>Dealer:</u> 1000 qtls.* <u>Commission Agent:</u> 300 qtls.* <u>Processor:</u> No Limits.* * For all categories of Cities.	<u>Dealer:</u> 250 qtls.* <u>Commission Agent:</u> 250 qtls.* <u>Processor:</u> No Limits.* * For all categories of Cities.	<u>Dealer:</u> 500 qtls.* <u>Commission Agent:</u> 500 qtls.* <u>Processor:</u> No Limits.* * For all categories of Cities.	Not Reported	Latest concurrence has been conveyed on 30.10.2015.
Chandigarh	10 Qtls. or above for all pulses taken together.	Exceeding 5 qtls. for edible oils taken together.	Exceeding 30 Qtls.	100 Qtls(Minimum) & 300 Qtls. (Maximum)	Latest Stock Position Conveyed on 23.2.2015.
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Retailer- 25 Qtls. Wholesaler- 250 Qtls.	For Wholesaler – 150 Qtls. For Retailers- 15 Qtls.	No Stock limit	No Stock limit	Conveyed the existing limit vide letter dated 18.02.2016.
Delhi	<u>For wholesalers-</u> 2000 qtls. <u>For retailers-</u> 50 qtls.	<u>For wholesaler:</u> 600 qtls. <u>For retailer:</u> 20 qtls	Edible Oil seeds (including ground Nut in shell) <u>For wholesaler:</u> 1500 qtls. <u>For retailer:</u> 100 qtls.	Not Reported	Notified on 2.2.2016 with exemptions.
Goa	<u>All Pulses taken together:</u> Wholesaler: 500 qtls. Retailers: 30 qtls.	<u>All edible oils including Hydrogenated vegetable oils:</u> Wholesaler: 350 qtls. Retailers: 10 qtls.	<u>Edible oilseeds including groundnut in shell:</u> Wholesaler: 500 qtls. Retailers: 50 qtls.	Not Reported	Latest Stock Limit Position conveyed by State Government vide letter dated 03.02.2016.
Gujarat	<u>All pulses in the State: (All pulses taken together)</u> Wholesaler: 1000 qtls. Retailer: 50 qtls.	No Stock Limit	No Stock Limit	No Stock Limit	Pulse: Stock limit notified on 20.10.2015.
Haryana	<u>Pulses(All types of pulses taken together) (whether whole or split with or without husk)</u> (1) Manufacture (Dal Mills): (i)1/24 th of annual grinding capacity for raw materials (ii) 1/48 th of annual grinding capacity for furnished materials (2)Dealers including wholesalers, distributing agents, selling agents or such persons.: 250 Qtls. (3) Retailers: 25 Qtls.	<u>Edible Oils (All types):</u> (i) Manufacture : Omitted (ii)Dealers including wholesalers, distributing agents, selling agents or such persons.: 1500 Qtls. (ii) Retailers: 25 Qtls	<u>Edible Oil Seeds(All types):</u> (i) Manufacture : Omitted (ii)Dealers including wholesalers, distributing agents, selling agents or such persons.: 1500 Qtls. (ii) Retailers: 25 Qtls	Not Reported	Pulse: Re-Notified on 15.10.2015. Edible Oil/ Oilseeds: Notified on 25.03.2010 thereafter amended on 07.04.2010, Same continuing.
Himachal Pradesh	20 qtls. Minimum and 150 qtls. Maximum for all pulses taken together.	Edible oil including Hydrogenated vegetables oils- 10 qtls for all edible oils taken together.	Oilseeds including groundnut in shell- 50 qtls for all oilseeds taken together	10 quintals.	Latest Stock Limit Position conveyed by State Government vide letter dated 26.02.2016

Jammu & Kashmir	Wholesaler: 1200 qtls. Retailer: 600 qtls.	Wholesaler: 2200 Litre. Retailer: 1100 Litre.		Wholesaler: 600 qtls. Retailer: 300 qtls.	Latest Stock Limit Position conveyed by State Government vide notification dated 21.10.2015. Concurrence of GOI has been conveyed on 29.10.2015.
Jharkhand	<u>Wholesale:</u> 500 qtls.	<u>Wholesale:</u> 'B' Class City: 500 qtls. 'C' Class City: 300 qtls.	<u>Wholesale:</u> 'B' Class City: 75 to 2000 qtls. 'C' Class City: 50 to 1000 qtls.	<u>Wholesale:</u> B-Class City- 500 qtls C-Class City - 300 qtls	Ex-post facto concurrence. Concurrence has been conveyed to the State Govt. on 16.02.2010.
Karnataka	<u>Wholesale:</u> 2000 Qtls. <u>Retail (Single):</u> 50 Qtls.	<u>Wholesale:</u> 1200 Qtls. <u>Retail (Single):</u> 50 Qtls.	<u>Wholesale:</u> 2000 Qtls. <u>Retail (Single):</u> 50 Qtls.	No stock Limit	Latest Stock Limit Position conveyed by State Government vide letter dated 31.10.2015. Concurrence of GOI conveyed on 02.11.2015.
Kerala	For retailers upto 20 qtls. at any time. For wholesalers upto 1000 qtls.	-NIL-	-NIL-	Not Reported	
Madhya Pradesh	Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Masur (Whole grain or dali) City-'A'- Wholesaler- 2000 qtls., Retailer- 50 qtls. City-'B'- Wholesaler- 1000 qtls., Retailer- 50 qtls. Other Area - Wholesaler- 500 qtls., Retailer- 40 qtls.	-NIL-	-NIL-	Not Reported	Concurrence have been conveyed in respect of pulses vide letter dated 17.09.2009. Revised vide order dated 21.10.2015. Concurrence of GOI has been conveyed on 21.10.2015.
Maharashtra	Category of Cities: (All pulses taken together) (1) Corporation Area: (i) Wholesalers: 3500 qtls (ii) Retailers: 200 qtls. ... (i) Wholesalers: 2500 qtls (ii) Retailers: 150 qtls. (3) Other Areas: (i) Wholesalers: 1500 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 150 qtls.	Category of Cities: (Edible Oils including Hydrogenated vegetable Oils) (1) Corporation Area: (i) Wholesalers: 1000 qtls (ii) Retailers: 40 qtls. (2) Other Areas: (i) Wholesalers: 300 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 20 qtls.	Category of Cities: (Edible Oil Seeds including Groundnut in shell) (1) Corporation Area: (i) Wholesalers: 20000 qtls (ii) Retailers: 2000 qtls. (2) Other Areas: (i) Wholesalers: 8000 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 2000 qtls.	Not Reported	Stocks limit position received in respect of Rice, pulses, edible oil seeds, and edible oil vide Itr no. ECA - 1009/CR551/CS-23 dated 16.02.2013. Withdrawn the stock limits on Pulses vide circular dated 23.04.2015. Revised vide order dated 19.10.2015. Concurrence of GOI has been conveyed on 29.10.2015.
Orissa	Wholesaler: 750 qtls.	Wholesaler: 750 qtls.	Wholesaler: 500 qtls.	Wholesaler - 1000 qtls.	Continuing Since 2010. Under revision.

Punjab	All types of Pulses (Whether whole or split with or without husk) (i) Dealers including wholesalers, distributing agents, selling agents of such persons: 10000 qtls. (ii) Retailers : 500 qtls.	All type of Edible Oils including Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils. (i) Dealers including wholesalers, distributing agents, selling agents of such persons: 1000 qtls. (ii) Retailers : 40 qtls	-NIL-	Not Reported	The State Govt. have fixed the stock limits in respect of rice, pulses and edible oils vide Notification dated 21.10.2009. Concurrence of GoI conveyed on 04.10.2011.
Rajasthan	Pulses all types Wholesaler- 2000 qtls. Retailer- 25 qtls.	No Limit since 26.2.2016	No Limit since 26.2.2016	Not Reported	Latest Stock Limit Position has been received vide letter dated 20.01.2016.
Tamil Nadu	(i)Wholesaler: (a)Municipal Corp.: 2500 qtls. (b) District HQ : 1250 qtls. (c)Other Areas: 1250 qtls. (ii) Retailer : (a)Municipal Corp.: 62.50qls. (All pulses taken together) (b) District HQ =50 qtls. (c) Other Areas: 50 qtls	All Edible Oils including hydrogenated vegetable oils. Category "A" City: (i) Wholesaler: 600 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 20 qtls. Category "B" City: (i)Wholesaler: 400 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 12 qtls. Category "C" City and Other Areas: (i) Wholesaler: 250 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 08 qtls.	All edible oilseeds taken together. For groundnut kernel or seeds 75% of the limits specified shall apply. Category "A" City: (i) Wholesaler:1500 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 100 qtls. Category "B" City: (i) Wholesaler: 1000 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 75 qtls. Category "C" City and Other Areas: (i) Wholesaler:500 qtls. (ii) Retailers: 50 qtls.	Not imposed.	Notified for Pulses on 14.06.2007 extended the validity upto 30.09.2016. Notified for Edible Oils & Edible Oilseeds on 09.06.2008 and extended the validity upto 30.09.2016. Latest Position received vide letter dated 30.03.2016.
Telangana	(a) Category "A" City Hyderabad (i) Grams/Dals other than Bengalgram/ Dal Wholesaler-4000 Qtls, retailer- 125 Qtls. (ii) Bengalgram/Dal Wholesaler-1500 Qtls., Retailer- 30 Qtls (b) Other Places: (i) Grams/Dals other than Bengalgram/ Dal Wholesaler-2500 Qtls, retailer- 100 Qtls. (ii) Bengalgram/Dal Wholesaler- 1500 Qtls., Retailer- 20 Qtls	All edible oils including hydrogenated vegetable oils. <u>1. Hyderabad & Secunderbad</u> Whole-saler Retailer 900 100 Qtl. <u>2. Karimnagar & Warangal</u> 600 50 Qtls. <u>3. Other areas</u> 375 30 Qtls.	<u>Edible oil seeds including Groundnut in shell:</u> <u>1.Hyderabad & Secunderabad (with population of 10 lakh & more)</u> Whole- saler Retailer 2250 150 Qtl. <u>2. Karimnagar & Warangal (with population of 3 lakhs and more but less than 10 lakhs</u> 1500 113 Qtls. <u>3. Other areas not covered in (1) & (2) above (with a population of below 3 lakhs)</u> 1200 75	Category 'A' cities (above 10 Lakh Population)- Wholalaser- 75 Qtls.. Retailers- 20 Qtls Category 'B' areas (other urban areas)- Wholalaser- 40 Qtls.. Retailers- 10 Qtls c) Category 'C' areas (rural area)- Wholalaser- 30 Qtls.. Retailers- 5 Qtls	Latest position on Pulses, Edible Oils & Edible Oilseeds is conveyed on 23.01.2016. Stock Position on Onion was conveyed on 21.08.2014. Position of Stock Limit of Onion is received vide letter dated 29.03.2016.

Uttar Pradesh	(Included all types of pulses) (a) Retailer- 50 qtls. (b) Wholesaler: 1500 qtls. (c) Commission agent- 1500 qtls. (d)Manufacturer: equal to the production capacity of 30 days			No Stock Limit	State Govt. has decided not to impose Stock Limit on Onion & Potato and intimated vide letter no. 737/29 -7-14/2014 dated 2.2.2015. Notification dated 9.11.2015.
Uttarakhand	No Stock Limit	No Stock Limit	No Stock Limit	No Stock Limit	State Govt. has conveyed vide letter dated 29.01.2016.
West Bengal	-NIL-	-NIL-	-NIL-	Wholesaler-500 qtls. Retailer- 20 Qtls.	Fixed stock limit on Onion and Potato vide Notification dated 25.07.2014. Stock limit on potato has been withdrawn vide notification no. 359 - FS/O/Sectt/Food/14R-03/2014 dated 12.02.2015. Proposed to re-fix the stock limit on Onion vide letter dated 01.07.2015. Concurrence of Central govt. has been issued on 22.07.2015.

**MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
OF STATES/ UTs HELD ON 4TH JULY 2014 AT VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW
DELHI**

A Conference of State/UT Ministers for Food and Consumer Affairs, was convened on 04.07.2014 to evolve a consensus on preventive measures to arrest price rise, particularly of vegetables, pulses and other food items of common consumption. The Conference was attended by all States and Union Territories. Twenty five Ministers from the States and the LG of Delhi participated in the Conference.

3. Shri Raosaheb Dadarao Danve, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, informed the Conference that though the Central Government has taken certain steps to contain the food inflation, State Governments have to play a major role in ensuring availability of Essential Commodities to the people of the country at a fair and reasonable price.

4. Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Agriculture Minister said that there is enough stock of Agricultural products in the country. Food inflation is attributable to the weak Agricultural product marketing system and profiteering by the intermediaries. He suggested that a robust Agricultural product marketing system having better market integration, market infrastructure and market information be put in place for containing food inflation.

5. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution while noting that prices of perishable commodities do increase between July and November, stated that it is important to take action to prevent hoarding and black marketing as well as to strengthen the supply and distribution of essential commodities during this period. He also emphasised the importance of establishing a common market in India.

6. Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Corporate Affairs and Defence addressing the conference emphasized the importance of coordinated action between the Central Government and the States in tackling the phenomenon of increase in food prices.

7. While addressing the conference, the State Governments/ UT Administrations outlined the action being taken at their level and made important suggestions for strengthening the efforts to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

8. After detailed deliberations, the conference noted that:

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i). Due to structural constraints on the supply side, seasonal variations and the pattern of demand, the period between July-December each year typically constitutes the critical period for the availability of essential commodities of common consumption including vegetables (Onion, tomatoes & Potatoes), Cereals (rice, jowar and bajra), Pulses (masur, tuar and moong dal) and edible oils.

ii). The pattern of price movement indicates that prices of these commodities start increasing from July reaching a peak in December before they start moderating with the arrival of Kharif/late Kharif produce in the markets. This period also coincides with rise in demand owing to important festivals such as Id-UI-Fitr, Durga Pooja, Dusshera, Onam, Deepavali, Muhrram and Christmas. Perishable commodities in particular are price sensitive owing to their limited shelf life.

iii). The intermediaries in the market – the mandi merchants, wholesale traders and APMC yards – play a disproportionately important role in controlling the availability of the commodities and during the ensuing six months the risks, as in the past, of hoarding, cartelization and artificial storages are likely.

iv). It is, therefore, critical that an Action Plan for maintaining adequate supplies of select essential commodities at reasonable prices is drawn up by each State and monitored closely with the help of Government of India to ensure that market interventions are made on a real-time basis.

v). It was recognized that there is a need to establish a Common National Market. An efficient supply chain management with scientific storage godowns especially for onion and potatoes at strategic locations may be able to address this inflationary trend.

9. The Conference of Food Ministers noting the importance of the government of India and the State Governments working together agreed to the following action plan and its effective implementation over the next six months. The six month Action Plan will include the following elements:

- i). The action plan will cover rice, jowar, bajra, onions, tomatoes, potatoes, moong dal, masoor dal, tuar dal and edible oils, bread, milk and eggs.
- ii). The States will map vulnerable areas prone to supply shortages for special monitoring and ensure that "stock-out" situations do not occur especially for these items of common consumption.
- iii). In areas where Coarse Cereals like Jowar, Bajra and Maize constitute the staple diet, close monitoring of the availability of these commodities and ensuring that the quality of the produce does not deteriorate in storage will be done.

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- iv). States will mobilize existing storage capacity utilizing the Government/private/cooperative storage infrastructure to ensure that adequate decentralized stocks are maintained across different cities/rural areas of the State to ensure adequate supplies of these commodities.
- v). During the six months period ahead, States will establish a Price Monitoring Cell that will monitor the prices of these specific commodities on the basis of wholesale prices at the mandies as well as the retail prices obtaining in various parts of the State. This should enable the States to make market interventions on a real time basis.
- vi). States are encouraged to establish a revolving fund for buying products/produce in bulk and regulate their storage as well as distribution to meet peak demand during festival season at reasonable prices. This should be done through the Public Distribution System for the benefit of the BPL Card holders.
- vii). The Food and Civil Supplies Corporation of the State should partner with the network of Cooperative Societies to sell important essential commodities including through PDS shops to economically weaker Sections (Ration Card Holders and Green Card Holders) at reasonable prices.
- viii). Senior Officers such as the District Commissioners/Collectors in the District and the Municipal Commissioners in the cities/towns may be designated as focal points for monitoring the availability and price levels of these commodities.
- ix). Effective operations against hoarders and Black-marketeers will need to be taken. These steps should be swift and visible and the food grains stocks seized distributed through retail outlets of the Food and Civil Supplies Corporation.
- x). Essential Commodities Act to be made more stringent by making offences under the Act non-bailable. Necessary Amendments to the Essential Commodities Act need to be made.
- xi). Onion will constitute a major challenge since five States : Maharashtra (28%),Madhya Pradesh (16%), Karnataka (14%), Andhra Pradesh (9%),Bihar (7%) account for 75% of the total production of onions. The onion whole-sale market is also controlled by a cartel of about 12-15 wholesalers across the country. The free inter-state

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movement, de-hoarding operations and decentralized stocking of onion to meet the dispersed demand across the country will be ensured. There is also need to maintain central stocks.

- xii). Vegetables, fruits and other perishable commodities which are price sensitive will be removed from the ambit of the APMC Act. State Governments will take immediate action to issue appropriate notifications in this matter.
- xiii). In the interim, States will exempt these perishable commodities from the APMC yard taxes/local fees, if any, to provide some relief on pricing.
- xiv) The Government of India should consider setting up a 'Price Stabilisation Fund' to enable states to undertake market intervention to tackle rise in prices of commodities of the common man's consumption.

10. The Central Government will coordinate implementation of the Action Plan closely with States. The Joint Secretary, Consumer Affairs, Government of India will be the National Focal Point and each State Government has been advised to designate the Commissioner of Food and Civil Supplies of the State as the State focal point for the effective price monitoring of essential commodities over the next six months.

Conclusions of the National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of Consumer Affairs of States/UTs held on 7th July, 2015 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

The idea of this meeting was to evolve a joint strategy and wherever possible extend its implementation up to the district level. The following action plan was agreed to and adopted with the objective of maintaining the availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices during the six-month period between July to December 2015:

- a) The action plan will cover Pulses, edible oils, rice, onions, tomatoes and potatoes.
- b) Sustained action will be initiated against hoarding and black-marketing and States will undertake effective enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act and Prevention of Black Marketing Act.
- c) States will identify vulnerable areas where supply shortages occur and ensure that “stock-out” situations do not occur especially of items of common consumption.
- d) States will mobilize existing storage capacity utilizing the Government/private/cooperative storage infrastructure to ensure that adequate decentralized stocks are maintained across different cities/rural areas of the State to ensure adequate supplies of these commodities. States will also mobilise Food & Civil Supplies Corporations, cooperative Societies and Fair Price Shops for augmenting distribution avenues for essential food items.
- e) The existing Price Monitoring Cells in the States will be strengthened to monitor the prices of these specific commodities on the basis of wholesale prices at the mandis as well as the retail prices obtaining in various parts of the State. This should enable the States to make market interventions on a real time basis.
- f) Review of APMC Act with reference to Onions, Potatoes and Tomatoes to remove inter- state barriers to internal trade.
- g) Progress in preparedness of the States/UTs where National Food Security Act is yet to be implemented was reviewed by Hon'ble Minister and he stressed on the need to ensure that the Act is implemented within the extended period i.e. by 30.09.2015. Most of the States/UTs assured for its implementation within this time limit.
- h) In addition, progress in the computerization of TPDS operations was also

reviewed. Hon'ble Minister emphasized that its time bound completion is essential for checking leakages and diversion of foodgrains and to bring in transparency and accountability in the system. There was a broad agreement on the need for its time bound completion. Issues relating to Aadhaar seeding in beneficiary database and installation of Point of Sale devices at Fair Price Shops for authentication of beneficiaries and electronic recording of transactions were also discussed.

- i) Some States raised the demand for more allocation for SC/ST hostels and welfare institution. They were informed about a recent decision of the Government that such allocations will now be made by the Central ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs. State Government should accordingly send their proposals to concerned Ministries.

Minutes of the National Consultation Meeting of Ministers of States and UTs in- charge of Food & Consumer Affairs held on 7th July, 2015 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

1. A National Consultation Meeting was held on 7th July, 2015 with the Food & Consumer Affairs Ministers of the States/UTs under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (CA, F & PD), to deliberate on the problem of food inflation and to evolve a common strategy on preventive measures to arrest price rise, particularly of vegetables, pulses and other food items of common consumption. The meeting was attended by concerned Ministers from 16 States and Principal Secretaries/representatives of other States/UTs. Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister also attended the conference as Chief Guest.

2. Secretary (Consumer Affairs) welcomed all the participants. He outlined the agenda of the Meeting and need to draw an action plan to tackle the problem of food inflation which is witnessed every year during July to November and invited Hon'ble Agriculture Minister to give his address.

3. Hon'ble Agriculture Minister in his address informed about various steps taken by the government for the benefit of farmers which included soil health management, improvement in irrigation, increased production of pulses and foodgrains etc. He stressed need for a Single Mandi Law in all the States. Karnataka has implemented, others have been advised to follow the same and also that the Government is committed to establish a National Agriculture Market. He assured that there will be no shortage of irrigation water and with the help of the States, the shortage in irrigation water will be resolved.

He also stressed the need for strengthening of Public Distribution System by the States and cited the example of Chhattisgarh, which could be followed by other States. About Bihar, he stated that currently out of a total coverage of 8.71 crore persons under NFSA, only 7.60 crore are being covered. He stressed on the need for early resolution of issues relating to digitisation of the list of additional about one crore persons to be covered and putting it up on the PDS portal, so that they also start getting the benefits under the Act. On the issue of implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA) he stated that only 12 States have implemented NFSA and urged the remaining States/UTs, which are yet to implement the Act, to start it early.

4. Hon'ble Minister (CA, F&PD) in his address stated that prices of perishable commodities do increase between July and November, every year and stated that though the Central Government has taken various measures to contain the food inflation, State Governments have to play a decisive role in ensuring availability of Essential Commodities to the

people of the country at fair and reasonable prices. He praised all the States for steps taken by them to keep food inflation under control. He appealed to all States & Union Territories to ensure the smooth and adequate availability of all essential food items like Onion, Tomato, Vegetables, fruits, edible oils and pulses by making their trade, commerce and distribution free of hoarding, blackmarketing, profiteering & cartel formation. He said that tackling food inflation is also important for the government because, if left unchecked it can easily distort the various concrete initiatives already taken for revival of the economy and improvement in distributive justice. Government is, therefore, determined to meet this challenge in collaboration with the State Governments. The idea is to evolve a joint strategy and wherever possible extend its implementation up to the district level.

He stated that PDS is a lifeline for the poor and that there is sufficiency of foodgrains in the country. Even in the event of less rainfall last year, there was only a marginal decline in production. Expressing satisfaction over the foodgrains availability situation, he stressed on the need to be watchful about the price situation, especially during the period July to November, which is festive season and most sensitive to price rise. He, however, expressed confidence that the Central Government with the help of the States will be able to handle the situation. Hon'ble Minister also mentioned that his Ministry and the Government is sensitive to the plight of the farmers and in view of the damage to crops due to unseasonal rains/hailstorms, Government decided to relax the quality norms for wheat without any value cut.

With regard to cash transfer of food subsidy, Hon'ble Minister (CA,F&PD) said that this is one of the reform measures for checking leakages and diversions and has its own advantages. He however desired that all the related aspects such as closure of fair price shops and under/non- utilisation of foodgrains storage godowns in cash transfer areas, impact of cash transfer on foodgrain purchase pattern of beneficiaries, likelihood of misutilisation of cash etc, need to be carefully examined.

On the issue of TPDS and NFSA, Hon'ble Minister (CA,F&PD) stated that TPDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Centre and State Governments and the responsibility of the Central Government is to deliver the foodgrains up to FCI depots. But, beyond that the lifting and its actual distribution to the beneficiaries is the responsibility of the State Governments. To ensure a leak proof TPDS, he urged all the States/UTs to implement end-to-end computerization in a time-bound manner. About NFSA, he stated that if implemented properly, it will address many of the existing shortcomings of TPDS. Only 12 States/UTs have, so far, implemented NFSA, although the period for implementation of the Act has been extended thrice up to 30th September, 2015. The remaining States/UTs need to ensure that implementation starts by 30th September, 2015.

5. This was followed by presentations on Price Trend in essential 22 food items, implementation of NFSA, end-to-end computerisation of TPDS and land related issues for construction of godowns as under;

(i) Principal Advisor, D/o Consumer Affairs gave a presentation on causes of price rise, trend in prices of essential commodities and recent initiatives by the Government to control food inflation.

(ii) Economic Adviser, D/o Food & P.D., in his presentation on implementation of NFSA, apprised about the current status of its implementation, responsibilities of Central and State Govts. in implementation of the Act and need for its early implementation. He also informed that the additional APL and BPL allocations to States/UTs, which are yet to implement the Act, is upto 30.09.2015. Its continuation may be reconsidered if they fail to implement the Act by 30th September, 2015.

(iii) JS (BP, PD), D/o Food & P.D. presented State-wise physical and financial progress under the scheme of end-to-end computerisation of TPDS. He stressed on the need to expedite the pace of utilisation of funds already released so that next installment could be released. State Governments were also requested to prepare quarter-wise action plan for automation of FPS in one-thirds of the Districts by March, 2016 through installation of Point of Sale devices, for which necessary technical specifications and pattern of financial assistance have already been shared with all States/UTs. Priority should be given to 108 Districts with more than 90% Aadhaar saturation. Besides, he also informed about DBT/Cash Transfer for foodgrains as another reform measure being pursued, especially in few UTs on pilot basis.

(iv) JS (Storage) presented land related issues for construction of godowns by FCI in different States, and for construction of godowns in Bihar under PEG scheme and by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

6. Officers from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Delhi thereafter informed about their successful initiatives in the areas of FPS automation and 'Aadhaar'

7. After the above presentations, discussions were held with the States on the agenda of the meeting. The salient points of the discussions are as under:-

**ACTION TAKEN ON THE ACTION PLAN AS CONCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION
MEETING – 2014 & 2015**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Action taken on Action Plan
1.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND	<p>The action plan will cover rice, jawar, bajra, onions tomatoes, potatoes, moong dal, masoor dal, tur dal and edible oils bread, milk and eggs:</p> <p>This UT is a food deficit area in terms of production. All essential commodities are imported from mainland through sea route. The department monitors availability in adequate quantity so that crisis situation leading to price high do not occur.</p> <p>The States will map vulnerable areas prone to supply shortages for special monitoring and ensure that "stock-out" situations do not occur especially for these Items of common consumption:</p> <p>Andaman & Nicobar Islands is situated at more than 1200 Kms from mainland. All the trade is done from Chennai and Kolkata. Apart from that 38 inhabited Islands of this UT are scattered and are among vulnerable areas and hence ensuring availability in the remotest part of the UT throughout the year is a challenge for the UT Administration especially during the monsoon season when the sea is rough and accessibility to some tribal occupied Islands is difficult. It is ensured that Essential Commodities are supplied to every part of the Island uninterruptedly. The entire UT is covered under Targeted Public Distribution System to ensure food security to the Islanders. The distribution is done through the respective Civil Supplies Godowns/ Principle Distribution Centre. The Administration makes all efforts to maintain at least three months of buffer stock of foodgrains in all part of the Islands.</p> <p>In areas where Coarse Cereals like Jawar, Bajra and Maize constitute the staple diet, close monitoring of the availability of these commodities and ensuring that the quantity of the produce does not deteriorate in storage will be done.</p> <p>Coarse cereals are not much consumed in the Islands.</p> <p>States will mobilize existing storage capacity utilizing the Government/ private / cooperative storage infrastructure to ensure that adequate decentralized stocks are maintained across different/rural areas of the State to ensure adequate supplies of these commodities.</p> <p>Since the entire UT is covered under Targeted Public Distribution System. The department has been maintaining storage godown</p>

for storage of foodgrains in a bulk quantity atleast for three months. As regard other essential commodities including perishables, private dealers import from mainland in sufficient quantity. The department has urged the Corporations like ANIIDCO & ANCOFED and Consumer Co- operative Societies to tie up with Central Warehousing Corporation and other Agencies for increasing the storage capacity for growing population.

During the six months period ahead, States will establish a Price Monitoring Cell that will monitor the prices of these specific commodities on the basis of wholesale prices at the mandies as well as the retail prices obtaining in various parts of the State. This should enable the States to make market interventions on a real time basis.

A Price Monitoring Cell is functional in the Directorate of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs which monitors the wholesale and retail of essential commodities and collects the wholesale and retail prices of atleast 22 essential commodities from the market and publishes the prevailing price of atleast 22 essential commodities in the News paper for the information of general public at large. Also the same is communicated to the Price Monitoring Cell, New Delhi on daily basis.

States are encouraged to establish a revolving fund for buying products/produce in bulk and regulate their storage as well as distribution to meet peak demand during festival season at reasonable prices. This should be done through the Public Distribution System for the benefit of the BPL Card holders.

The Food and Civil Supplies Corporation of the State should partner with the network of Cooperative Societies to self important essential commodities through PDS Shops to economically weaker Sections (Ration Card holders and Green Card holders at reasonable prices).

As mentioned above the entire UT is covered under TPDS. As such Rice, Wheat/forfeited Atta, Sugar and Kerosene Oil is issued under PDS. As regard storage of bulk products during festival season adequate quantity of commodities are imported by traders. At present the Department of Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs of this UT is issuing rice, wheat, fortified wheat atta, sugar and kerosene oil through PDS in the entire UT. At present Fair Price Shop license has been given to Consumer Cooperative Societies located at different places of A&N Islands for issuing PDS items. Further, as regard selling important essential commodities other than mentioned above a proposal for creating Price Stabilization fund is under process for

		<p>procurement and distribution of essential items like pulses, onion and potato etc through PDS for BPL/ AAY beneficiaries.</p> <p>Senior Officers such as the District Commissioners / Collectors in the District and the Municipal Commissioners in the cities/towns may be designated as focal points for monitoring the availability and price levels of these commodities.</p> <p>The Price Monitoring Committees at all levels have been constituted and the Directorate of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs is monitoring the availability the price level of 22 identified essential commodities. Focal points for State level, District level & Municipal level area has already been designated vide order No. 1231 dated 24/09/14 to monitor availability and price level of commodities.</p> <p>Effective operations against hoarders and Black-marketers will need to be taken. These steps should be swift and visible and the foodgrains stocks seized distributed through retail outlets of the Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. Necessary Amendments to the Essential Commodities Act need to be made.</p> <p>The Enforcement team is keeping an eye on the importers and conducts inspections to take stock of availability of the Essential Commodities in the market. No case of hoarding or black marketing has been notices or reported in the UT, reason being the volatile and humid climatic which discourages stocking of Essential Commodities for longer period. However, amendment in Essential Commodities Act will be as suggested by the Central Government. Notification on Control Order has been issued regarding imposing stock limit on Onion & Potato after concurrence of Central Government.</p> <p>Vegetables fruits and other perishable commodities which are price sensitive need to be removed from the ambit of the APMC Act, State Government must</p> <p>These are already exempted.</p>
2.	ASSAM	<p>Assam is one of the eight states of northeast India. It is situated in the central part of northeast India. It extends between the latitudes of 24 N and 28 16 N and longitudes of 89 42 E-96 E. The state has its topography, rainfall, climatic and physiographic features which is favourable for rice cultivation only and the consumer of the state are majorly dependent upon the essential commodities like pulses, potato, Onion, Edible Oil & edible oilseeds etc. imported by the traders from other states of the country.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against Hoarding and Black Marketing: All Deputy Commissioners/Sub Divisional Officers/ Principal Secretaries of BTAD/KAAC and Dima Hasao Autonomous Councils will be requested to constitute an Enforcement Squad headed by a senior officer not below the rank of Executive Magistrate and accompanied by FCS&CA Inspector to conduct surprise raid and monitor the rates of Essential Commodities including Pulses, Potato and Onion etc. in the different markets of District and Sub Divisional head quarter so that unscrupulous traders could not realise high price from the consumers and to take legal action against the defaulters as per provision of existing Act, Rules and Executive Orders. • Preventive measures for Stock - out Situations: The Traders of Essential Commodities have to submit Daily Return showing the stock position, wholesale and retail prices of Essential Commodities to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Councils/Sub Divisional Officer, so that, they can supervise the same at their level. All Deputy Commissioners/Principal Secretaries of BTAD/KAAC and Dima Hasao Autonomous Councils / Sub Divisional Officers are requested to arrange & build Buffer Stock of Essential Commodities to meet the emergent Gratuity Relief caused by Natural Calamities/ artificial scarcity. • Maintaining Availability of essential commodities: All the Deputy Commissioners/ Principal Secretaries of BTAD/KAAC and Dima Hasao Autonomous Councils /Sub Divisional Officers shall ensure availability of 22 nos. of non PDS Commodities through the Aamar Dukan and to sell the same to the consumers by realizing reasonable prices or at landing price. • Mobilising existing Storage capacity: The Director, FCS&CA, Assam is entrusted to ensure proper utilisation of the existing storage capacity of the State. • State. Civil Supply Corporation: The Assam Food and Civil Supply Corporation has already been constituted and has begun to function. • Price Monitoring Cell: A price monitoring Cell is there in the Directorate FCS & CA Assam with the help line No. 0361-2529329 making it available during office Hours for the Consumers. The officers/ Staff engaged in the call centre has immediately inform the person concerned to approach the authority concerned for Grievance redressal. The matter IS sent to the Respective D.C/ S.D.O to take initiatives to redress the same and submit action taken report (ATR) to the Govt.: • Monthly Review: The matters related to control of price of Essential Commodities are reviewed every month. In the
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		<p>meeting of State Level Coordination & Monitoring Committee on Supply & movement of essential commodities comprising of Railway Authorities, IOCL, FCI, Chambers of Commerce and others on supply of Movement of Essential Commodities etc under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-6.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter State Barrier: No inter State barrier is there with regard to essential commodities potato, tomato and onion to be specific. • Strengthening the PDS network: The P.D,S/ T.P.D.S network are to be strengthen and diversion of P.D,S/T.P.D.S Commodities to the open market must be stopped and proper direction is to be issued from the end of the undersigned. • Awareness Drive: The State is implementing the Scheme 'AAMAR DUKAN' (Our Shop) to provide 23 numbers of essential non-PDS MRP based food items to the Consumers. All Consumers are eligible to avail the benefit under the Scheme. There is necessity to create awareness amongst the consumers to buy Essential Commodities from the Amar Dukan holder and all D.C/ S.D.O / Principal Secretaries of BTAD/KAAC and Dima Hasao Autonomous Councils will be suitably instructed to take necessary action in this regard
3.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	<p>In order to keep strict vigil over the prices in the State of Himachal Pradesh, the retail prices of 18 commodities in respect of Shimla market on daily basis in the State Govt. Web Portal and retail & whole sale prices of 22 commodities in respect of Shimla, Mandi, Dharamshala & Solan markets on daily basis in the Website of Govt. of India. The retail & whole sale prices of 18 essential commodities of Shimla & Mandi Towns are being collected on every Wednesday. And the retail & whole sale prices of all the Distts. of the Pradesh in respect of 24 commodities along with the retail prices of 14 vegetables are also being collected on every Friday of the week. In addition to this, Department is running a Call Centre based on Price Monitoring Cell that collects daily retail and wholesale prices of 36 essential commodities from the different markets of the State and these reports are reviewed regularly. The review of prices has been made at directorate level and if margin of profit found excess in any distt., then necessary directions are issued to the concerned district for initiating necessary action against the defaulters.</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The department has been exercising control over the availability & prices of essential commodities in the open market by enforcing various statutory provisions under various control orders, some of which are given as under: 2. H.P. Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Order, 1977. H.P. Trade Article (Licensing & Control) Order, 1981. H.P. Commodities Price Marking & Display Order, 1977. 2. The department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs is exercising strict vigil on the trade to ensure that no undue prices take place in the State for which targets for inspections under various control orders have been fixed and regular inspections are being carried out by the field staff of the department. The detail of inspections conducted during the year 2015-16 (upto 0112016) is as under is 33,717. <p><u>Implementation of NFSA</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Food Security Act, 2013 was inaugurated on 1st October, 2013 in HP. Thus, our state became the second state in India to fully implement the Act. 2. NFSA, 2013 has been implemented throughout Himachal Pradesh, unlike some other States that followed a territorially staggered approach (like West Bengal). 3. Identification of eligible Household - detailed selection guidelines were formulated on 1st August, 2013. The said guidelines include automatic selection as well as fresh selection, and within the latter, inclusion and exclusion criteria (<i>Section 10 of the Act</i>). 4. Population and household targets have been indicated district-wise and further down to the Panchayat level, and selections have been made in the field in accordance with such guidelines and targets. 5. The said guidelines are being regularly updated as per the process given in the guidelines. (<i>Section 10 (2) of the Act</i>) 6. All selection lists are being freely displayed in the panchayats and in the urban areas. Upon completion of digitization, this data would be also available on Transparency Portal. Majority of this data is already available online (epds.co.in). (<i>Section 11 of the Act.</i>)
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		<p>beneficiary is more in the present pattern compared to the DBT model. <i>(Section 12 (2) (h) of the Act.)</i></p> <p>14. All new computerized ration cards will be issued in the name of the eldest woman of the household. <i>(Section 13 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>15. The State has set up a state of the art call center (1967) for internal grievance redressal, among things. <i>(Section 14 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>16. The State Govt. has notified Distt. Grievance Redressal Officers not only in the Food Department but also in Health, and Women and Child Development Departments to cover all elements of NFSA. <i>(Section 15 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>17. The Act provides for State Food Commission, consisting of a chairman, 5 members and a member secretary of high seniority. We believe that such a large constitution is more than what is required for such a small State as Himachal Pradesh, whose total population is lower than the population of many districts in India. We are exploring the possibility of allocating the responsibility of the State Food Commission to an existing commission. Presently, the responsibility of the State Food Commission has been given to the Divisional Commissioners in their respective Divisions. <i>(Section 16 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>18. The State Govt. is implementing a comprehensive computerization programme (ePDS) under which a lot of records are being created, which is displayed in our website. The State Govt. is also implementing a Document Management System (DMS) from its own funds for scanning and storing for all ration cards related documents. <i>(Section 27 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>19. The State Govt. will notify social audit guidelines for the audit of PDS transactions at the local level shortly. <i>(Section 28 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>20. The State Govt. has notified Vigilance Committees at FPS level (20 November, 2013), Distt. level (21-8-2014) as well as State level (1-10-14). <i>(Section 29 of the Act.)</i></p> <p>21. The State Govt. is in process for formalize its rules. Presently most of the relevant provisions are covered by various guidelines and instructions issued by the State Govt. from time to time. <i>(Section 40 of the Act.)</i></p> <p><u>Computerisation</u></p>
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		Department has gone ahead for in-house development of Allocation and Supply Chain Module. Currently department is doing User Acceptance Testing (UAT) of the same and the tentative date for pilot testing is March, 2016. IS.The State has set up a state of the art call center (1967) for internal grievance redressal, among other things. (Section 14 of the Act.)
4.	LAKSHADWEEP	Lakshadweep is the smallest Union Territory with a very limited population of 65000 (approx). In U.T. of Lakshadweep, the Administration is transporting and distributing essential Commodities through Public Distribution System which works through a network of Island Co-operative Marketing Societies. It works in a transparent and efficient manner under regular and strict monitoring of the Administration. Since the Administration ensures the supply of the essential commodities through its wholesale and Retail agents, the price stays stable in the Islands and as such there are no cases of price variation.
5.	MIZORAM	<p>Action Plan for Control of Prices of Essential Items within the State of Mizoram is hereby submitted as under –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State Government by Notification dt. 6/5/2014 empowers the Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, FCS&CA to enforce the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 within the State of Mizoram.The said Notification also empowers District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner to' enforce the said-Acts within their - respective districts to control rise in prices' and supply of essential items. 2. The Department formed Flying Squad to monitor and check any malpractice on supply and rise in price of essential items. 3. Prices of 22 nos. of selected essential items are closely watched and monitored daily, and dally report submitted to Cabinet Secretariat and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Govt. of India. 4. Any malpractices on essential items found in contravention of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, The Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 or The Mizoram Trade Articles (Licensing and control) Order 1987 will be booked according to relevant section of the said acts and rule.
6	PUNJAB	State of Punjab has undertaken the following measures to tackle the problem of increase in food prices:-

		<p>i. State Government had set up a Special Inflation Cell under Economic & Statistical Organisation (ESO) wing of Finance Department, Punjab to monitor and analyze the inflation trends of essential commodities on weekly basis.</p> <p>ii. Price Monitoring Cell in this Department regularly monitors the price of 22 commodities and Govt. of India is also intimated about the prices in three major centres in the State i.e. Amritsar, Ludhiana & Bathinda on daily basis.</p> <p>iii. State Govt. is prepared to intervene as and when the situation arises to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Last year, State Govt. had procured and sold onions at no profit no loss basis through Punjab State Agri Export Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>iv. Punjab is among the first States to implement National Food Security Act 2013. The identified beneficiaries are being distributed subsidized wheat as per their entitlement and in addition, State Govt. is also distributing pulses at subsidized rate.</p>
7	RAJASTHAN	<p>आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भावों पर नियंत्रण हेतु प्रयास :</p> <p>1. आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भावों की नियमित समीक्षा एवं मॉनिटरिंग – आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भावों पर नियंत्रण हेतु राज्य के तीन जिलों जयपुर, जोधपुर एवं कोटा में प्राइस मॉनिटरिंग सेल स्थापित है तथा प्रति दिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भाव मंडियों से प्राप्त कर भारत सरकार, मुख्य सचिव कार्यालय, मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय एवं कृषि विभाग को प्रेषित किये जाते हैं। वर्ष 2014 में आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने पर माननीया मुख्यमंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों की अनुपालना में सचिव स्तरीय समूह का गठन विभागीय आदेश दिनांक 08.07.2014 द्वारा किया गया। अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, कृषि इसके अध्यक्ष हैं। समूह की बैठक का समय - समय पर आयोजन किया जाता है।</p> <p>2. स्टॉक सीमा एवं टर्न ओवर अवधि का निर्धारण – सचिवों के उक्त समूह की अनुशासनात्मक आधार पर राजस्थान व्यापारिक वस्तु (अनुज्ञापन तथा नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1980 के संलग्न अनुसूची -1 के भाग ड. में आलू और प्याज को जोड़े जाने की अधिसूचना दिनांक 12 अगस्त 2014 को जारी की गयी। इसके तहत उक्त दोनों वस्तुओं की स्टॉक सीमा/टर्न ओवर अवधि का, जब भी आवश्यक हो, निर्धारण किया जाकर गैर कानूनी भंडारण को रोककर भावों पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखा जाना आसान होगा। दालों के बढ़ते हुये भावों को देखते हुये राज्य सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान व्यापारिक वस्तु (अनुज्ञापन तथा नियंत्रण) आदेश 1980 के तहत थोक एवं खुदरा डीलर्स के लिये दालों (साबुत एवं दली हुई) की अधिकतम भंडारण की मात्राये (स्टॉक लिमिट) तथा आवर्तक (टर्नओवर) की निर्धारण की</p>

अधिसूचना 15.07.2015 को जारी की गई। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भाव में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने पर मुख्य सचिव स्तर पर भी बैठक का आयोजन कर भावों की समीक्षा की जाती है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जा रही अन्य सर्वोत्तम युक्तियों का विवरण निम्न प्रसार है -

पी. डी. एस. सामाग्री वितरण कराये जाने के संबंध में प्रयास

1. **डिजिटल राशन कार्ड्स (DRCs) का ई-मित्र के माध्यम से वितरण :-** सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के सुदृढीकरण हेतु कंप्यूटरीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत राज्य में डिजिटल राशन कार्ड्स बनाने के कार्य किया जा रहा है। 01 अप्रैल, 2015 से नवीन / डूप्लीकेट राशनकार्ड बनाने एवं राशनकार्ड्स में सदस्यों के नाम जोड़ने, घटाने एवं त्रुटि सुधार का कार्य ई-मित्र कियोस्क के माध्यम से सशुल्क किया जा रहा है।
2. **उचित मूल्य दुकानों पर Poएस मशीन की स्थापना :-** डिजिटल राशन कार्ड्स के आधार पर PoS (Point of Sale) मशीन के माध्यम से बायोमैट्रिक सत्यापन के बाद खाद्यान वितरण किया जायेगा। PoS मशीन क्रय करने का कार्य चरणबद्ध रूप से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं संचार विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। PoS मशीन से होने वाले वितरण के सम्पूर्ण रिकॉर्ड ऑनलाइन रहने से किसी भी समय किसी भी स्तर पर राशन सामग्री के स्टॉक के भौतिक सत्यापन संभव एचओ सकेगा। प्रथम चरण में 5500 PoS मशीन स्थापित करने हेतु 8 जिलों (अजमेर, सीकर झुझनु, धौलपुर, बाराँ, झालावाड़, टोंक एवं बूंदी) का चयन किया गया है। द्वितीय चरण में जयपुर, जोधपुर, उदयपुर, कोटा, बीकानेर, भरतपुर एवं अलवर जिलों में PoS मशीन से राशन सामग्री वितरण कराने की योजना है। शेष जिले तृतीय चरण में शामिल किये जायेंगे।
3. **राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति:** राज्य में 2 अक्टूबर, 2013 से **राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति** की जा रही है। जिसके अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की दो श्रेणियाँ हैं। प्रथम श्रेणी में अंत्योदय परिवार, बीपीएल परिवार, स्टेट बीपीएल परिवार हैं। अंत्योदय परिवारों को 35 किलोग्राम गेहूँ प्रति परिवार एवं अन्य पात्र परिवारों को 5 किलो प्रति यूनिट 2 रुपये प्रति किलो ग्राम की दर से उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा।
4. **केरोसीन का वितरण :-** भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य के लक्षित लाभार्थियों खाना पकाने तथा प्रकाश की व्यवस्था हेतु प्रतिमाह लगभग 41 हजार किलो लीटर का आबंटन किया जाता है। जिन उपभोक्ताओं के पास एलपीजी सिलेन्डर नहीं है, उन्हें 3 लीटर केरोसीन उपलब्ध करवाया जा रहा था, जनवरी 2015 से बढ़ाकर 4 लीटर कर दिया गया है।

	<p>5. चीनी का वितरण :- राज्य के बीपीएल परिवारों (अंत्योदय सहित) प्रतिमाह चीनी उपलब्ध करवायी जाती है । विभाग द्वारा प्रतिमाह 42 हजार मैट्रिक टन चीनी का आबंटन किया जाता है। विभाग द्वारा बीपीएल परिवारों (अंत्योदय सहित) को चीनी का वितरण जो पूर्व में 500 ग्राम यूनिट था, 2015 से 650 ग्राम यूनिट कर दिया गया है।</p> <p>6. सहरिया एवं कथोड़ी जनजाति को खाद्य सुरक्षा :- राज्य के अंत्योदय अन्न योजना में चयनित बाराँ जिले के सहरिया एवं उदयपुर जिले के कथोड़ी जनजाति के परिवारों को सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये 35 किलोग्राम गेहूँ प्रतिमाह परिवार निःशुल्क वितरण किया जा रहा है ।</p> <p>नॉन पी.डी.एस. सामग्री उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराये जाने के संबंध में प्रयास:</p> <p>1. राजस्थान राज्य खाद्य आपूर्ति निगम द्वारा राज्यब्रांड वस्तुओं का वितरण :- राजस्थान राज्य खाद्य आपूर्ति निगम द्वारा राज्यब्रांड नाम से विभिन्न नॉन पीडीएस वस्तुएँ यथा नमक, चाय मसले इत्यादि सभी उचित मूल्य दुकानों के माध्यम से सुलभ कराया जा रहा है। अन्य नॉन पीडीएस वस्तुएँ तथा कपड़े धोने का साबुन, अगरबत्ती इत्यादि उपलब्ध करवाया जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।</p> <p>2. अन्नपूर्णा भंडारण योजना – माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदया द्वारा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक – निजी सहभागिता के माध्यम से जनसाधारण को, उचित मूल्य दुकानों के माध्यम से उच्च गुणवत्ता की मल्टीब्रांड वस्तुएँ उचित दर पर उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु अन्नपूर्णा भंडारण योजना आरम्भ की गई है । इस हेतु 5000 उचित मूल्य दुकानों का चयन किया जा चुका है। अन्नपूर्णा योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 45-50 तरह की कैटगरी के 150 प्रकार के उत्पादों की आपूर्ति की जाएगी। इन उत्पादों पर 5 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक एमआरपी पर उचित मूल्य दुकानदारों को छूट प्राप्त होगी । राजस्थान राज्य खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा ई – टेण्डर के माध्यम से निविदाएँ आमंत्रित कर वेंडर का चयन कर करार पत्र पर 20 अगस्त, 2015 को हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं तथा माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदया द्वारा दिनांक 08.09.2015 को वेंडर को आपूर्ति के कार्यादेश दिये जा चुके हैं ।</p> <p>3. उपभोक्ता पखवाड़ा: राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 के तहत प्राप्त खाद्यान्न की पहुँच लाभार्थियों तक सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उचित मूल्य दुकान पर प्रत्येक माह की 10 तारीख से 24 तारीख तक “ उपभोक्ता पखवाड़े” का आयोजन कर खाद्य सामग्री वितरण किया जाता है ।</p>
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8.	TELANGANA	<p>The Telangana State Civil Supplies corporation under the Civil Supplies Department, Marketing Department, Dairy Development Federation under Animal Husbandry Department, State Corporation Oil Federation (Oilfed) are the main Departments Organisations engaged in price control mechanism. Civil Supplies Department is the Nodal Department.</p> <p>The action plan of various Departments / Corporations are as follow:</p> <p>1. <u>Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited</u></p> <p><u>Rice & Wheat:</u> Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation lifts Rice, Wheat and Makez available at the fair price shop for distribution to the Cardholders at the rates fixed as per their entitlement.</p> <p><u>Redgram Dal & Sugar:</u> Civil Supplies Corporation will also continue procurement of Red Gram dal and Sugar through e-tenders for distribution to the cardholders through fair price shops. For procurement of pulses, the Price Stabilization fund to be provided by Government of India along with equal matching grant would be utilized.</p> <p>Agriculture Department has been advised to bring in more area under cultivation of Red gram through inter cropping and exclusive area in the State by providing more input subsidies. This is expected to increase the production to a great extent.</p> <p><u>Food Corporation of India:</u> The FCI has also taken up procurement of Red gram in Telangana State under price support operations at MSP. Depending upon the quality and price, the Redgram procured by the FCI would be lifted and supplied to the cardholders though PDS.</p> <p>2. <u>Marketing Department</u></p> <p><u>Vegetables:</u> The Marketing Department will monitor the availability and prices of Vegetables in the open market and whenever there is aberration in the prices and market intervention is needed to control the prices, they procure under market intervention operations and make available through Rythu Bazars and special counters either at economic cost or subsidized rate either as a combination of different Vegetables or individual Vegetables to control the prices in the open market.</p> <p>Horticulture Department is encouraging more production of Vegetables in large extent through Polyhouse farming and Permanent Pandal System by providing input subsidies.</p> <p><u>Onions:</u> Marketing Department will assess the demand and supply of Onions and take steps to procure onions within and outside the state and supply through Rythu Bazars etc. to keep the prices in open market under control.</p>
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Marketing Department is also planning to take up construction of adequate number of ventilated godowns to store the onions procured and to release to contain the prices so that this can provide remunerative price to the farmer for Onions and the consumer gets the commodity at a reasonable price.

Horticulture Department is taking adequate steps to motivate the farmers to grow more Onions by supplying quality seeds and providing subsidy for seeds. So as to have more quantity produced in the State and to reduce the dependence on imports from other States.

Telangana State Coop. Oils Federation (Oilfed):

Edible Oils: Oil fed is making edible oils available in the market at less than market price by ensuring proper quality and quantity. The Oilfed will step up its production and make available in the market at affordable price to the consumers. Oilfed will make available Palmolein Oil at less than market rate through fair price shops.

Telangana State Dairy Development Co-Operation Federation Milk:

The Telangana State Dairy Development Co-operation Federation will continue to procure milk from the farmers and make available at prices less than the market prices of other brands.

Administrative & Enforcement Measures:

Daily Monitoring of Prices of essential commodities and analysis will continue to be done.

Take steps to control the prices in respect of commodities which show an abnormal hike, by procuring through market intervention and supplying at economic price or if necessary at subsidized rate.

Hold Price Monitoring committee Meetings periodically to review the price situation and to advise the Government on measure to be taken for market intervention purchases to make them available at affordable prices.

Enforce the provisions of various control orders issued under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and also under the Criminal Laws to bring to book the offenders who are indulging in activities like hoarding and diversion to black marketing of commodities. Action would be initiated to detain the persons under the PBM Act, 1980 against those who act in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of Supplies of Essential commodities to the community, wherever necessary.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 DURING THE YEARS 2014-2016

(Relating to offences of violation of stock control orders)

Updated as on 31.3.2016

Sl. No.	STATE/Uts	No. of Raids Conducted			No. of Persons								
					Arrested			Prosecuted			Convicted		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6884	1300	NR	64	0	NR	0	23	NR	0	23	NR
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NR	3	NIL	NR	1	NIL	NR	0	NIL	NR	-	NIL
3	ASSAM	148	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR
4	BIHAR	25	299	NR	9	NIL	NR	6	NIL	NR	-	NIL	NR
5	CHATTISGARH	101	673	NR	0	0	NR	0	0	NR	0	0	NR
6	DELHI	NR	24	1	NR	2	-	NR	NIL	-	NR	NIL	-
7	GOA	93	96	8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
8	GUJARAT	11089	9098	1641	41	25	0	25	16	1	-	-	-
9	HARAYANA	99	3229	17	46	123	-	13	138	-	1	-	-
10	HIMACHAL PRADESH	27220	39314	3912	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	JAMMU & KASHMIR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	JHARKHAND	NR	140	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	KARNATAKA	525	4529	NR	225	199	NR	0	0	NR	1	6	NR
14	KERALA	24855	8465	10	17	26	4	3	12	1	0	1	0
15	MADHYA PRADESH	3255	38648	NR	35	-	-	89	111	NR	3	6	NR
16	MAHARASHTRA	973	6302	75	7173	777	93	250	277	45	0	2	0
17	MANIPUR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
18	MEGHALAYA	373	41	NR	NIL	NIL	NR	NIL	NIL	NR	NIL	NIL	NR
19	MIZORAM	145	141	3	0	-	-	0	-	-	NIL	-	-
20	NAGALAND	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
21	ORISSA	10102	2291	NR	-	NIL	NR	18	NIL	NR	-	NIL	NR
22	PUNJAB	1763	10443	NR	3	-	NR	NIL	-	NR	NIL	-	NR
23	RAJASTHAN	NR	840	35	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL
24	SIKKIM	NIL	71	30	NIL	-	-	NIL	-	-	NIL	-	-
25	TAMIL NADU	9176	29	NR	3949	41	NR	1980	41	NR	2068	0	NR
26	TRIPURA	447	4601	NR	10	349	NR	10	2	NR	NR	0	NR
27	UTTARAKHAND	NR	199	591	1	NR	2	1	1	-	1	NR	-
28	UTTAR PRADESH	25879	5	10886	202	9	27	738	9	21	0	1	3
29	WEST BENGAL	729	2045	113	173	107	23	28	121	11	-	17	NIL
30	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	NIL	780	29	NIL	174	-	NIL	52	-	NIL	-	-
31	CHANDIGARH	NR	86	NIL	NR	NIL	NIL	NR	NIL	NIL	NR	NIL	NIL
32	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	3	2	NIL	0	1	NIL	0	17	NIL	NIL	3	NIL
33	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR	NR	NIL	NR
34	LAKSHADWEEP	NB	NR	NR	NB	NR	NR	NB	NR	NR	NB	NR	NR
35	PUDUCHERRY	848	3	231	14	NIL	-	24	NIL	-	0	NIL	-
36	TELANGANA	7136	741	479	55	1	67	0	2	5	0	-	5
	TOTAL	131868	134438	18061	12017	1835	216	3185	822	84	2074	59	8

Source : Reports received from State Governments/UTs

NR : *Not Reported

NB : No Blackmarketing

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
ENFORCEMENT DATA UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT,
1955

(PULSES)

16.5.2016

Sl. No.	State	Raids conducted, quantity seized & quantity disposed (MT)			
		Raids	Qty seized	Qty disposed	Balance
1.	Chhattisgarh	112	5447.93	5320.56	127.37
2.	Haryana	1669	14.60	14.60	NIL
3.	Karnataka	1351	25545.83	23710.94	1834.94
4.	Madhya Pradesh	969	3273.60	2201.90	1071.60
5.	Maharashtra	5250	87167.37	87167.37	Nil
6.	Telangana	1924	6712.51	2923.25	3789.26
7.	Rajasthan	875	2610.21	2298.81	311.00
8.	Jharkhand	140	282.02	0	282.02
9.	Odisha	180	1410.26	1410.26	-
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1300	1361.52	352.50	1009.02
11.	Gujarat	214	54.39	0	54.39
12.	Himachal Pradesh	500	3.42	0	3.42
	Total	14484	133883.66	125400.19	8483.02

Good Practices reported by States/UTs in respect of Essential Commodities

Sl. No.	Comments of States/UTs
1.	<p data-bbox="298 396 607 426"><u>ANDAMAN & NICOBAR</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="342 464 1349 678">1) A&N Administration has set up adequate storage capacity at the district level to prevent 'stock out' situations for vegetable and pulses. The import and storage of essential commodities including pulses is done by private traders as per the requirement of the UT. Keeping in view very humid climatic conditions the requisite quantity is imported to meet the requirement of the islands to avoid damage due to humidity. Generally stocks of one month are kept by the traders.<li data-bbox="342 716 1349 930">2) At present the Enforcement Wing of the Directorate of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs conducts surprise inspection for the trading premises of the traders to ensure availability of essential commodities and to ensure that no hoarding is done in contravention of the stock limit fixed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The Enforcement team is also keeping an eye on the importers and conducts inspection to take stock of availability of the essential commodities in the market.<li data-bbox="342 968 1349 1476">3) The Directorate of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs monitors availability of essential commodities. The entire UT is covered under Targeted Public Distribution System to ensure food security to the Islanders. The distribution is done through the respective Civil Supplies Godowns Principle Distribution Centres. The Administration & maintains at least three month buffer stock of foodgrains in all parts of the Islands. Moreover, production in the UT is negligible. Only paddy is cultivated in a small patch of land in North & Middle Andaman which is even not sufficient for the farmers themselves. As regards other essential commodities including perishables, private dealers are importing these from mainland in sufficient quantity. The department has urged the Corporations like ANIIDCO & ANCOFED and Consumer Co-operative Societies to tie up with Central Warehousing Corporation and other agencies for increasing the storage capacity for growing population.<li data-bbox="342 1514 1349 1728">4) The Price Monitoring Committee at State & Tehsil level has been constituted by the Directorate of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs to monitor the availability of price trend and availability of 22 identified essential commodities in their respective areas. Wholesale and retail price of these 22 essential commodities are sent to the Price Monitoring Cell of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India on daily basis.<li data-bbox="342 1766 1349 1820">5) As per the direction of the Govt. of India Focal Points at State & District level have been declared and Secretary (CS&CA) has been

	<p>designated Focal Point for the UT of A & N Islands and Deputy Commissioners of the three districts have been designated as focal points at district level.</p> <p>6) Cooperative Societies and Federation of this UT has been requested to mobilize their resources for import and sales of Essential Commodities particularly during lean period i.e., July to December, 2014.</p> <p>7) The Department is in the process of end to end computerization of the entire PDS system in the UT for which System Integrator has been appointed. This will not only streamline and functioning of PDS system in the UT but also curb suspected diversion and leakages in foodgrains and also maintains transparency.</p> <p>8) The entire UT is covered under TPDS. Rice/ Wheat/Sugar/Kerosene Oil are issued under PDS. As regard other commodities private traders import from mainland adequate quantity. They store in self owned godowns. Perishables like onion/potato are imported from mainland by private traders and are distributed through their godown. Department of Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs coordinating with Corporations/Cooperative and Shipping Department to ensure that there is adequate supply of Essential Commodities in the UT.</p> <p>9) Since the entire UT is covered under Targeted Public Distribution System. The department is maintaining storage godown for storage of foodgrains in a bulk quantity for atleast three months. As regard other essential commodities including perishables, private dealers are importing from mainland in sufficient quantity.</p> <p>10)The department has urged the Corporations like ANIIDCO & ANCOFED and Consumer Cooperative Societies to tie up with Central Warehousing Corporation and other Agencies for increasing the storage capacity for growing population.</p> <p>11)As mentioned above the entire UT is covered under TPDS as such Rice, Wheat/forfeited Atta, Sugar and Kerosene Oil is issued under PDS. As regard storage of bulk products during festival season adequate quantity of commodities are imported by traders. At present the Department of Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs of this UT is issuing rice, wheat, fortified wheat atta, sugar and kerosene oil through PDS in the entire UT. The Department is also taking effort to mobilize the Corporations and Co-operatives societies of this UT to sell important essential commodities through their outlets. As regard selling important essential commodities other than mentioned above a proposal will be sent to the Administration including some more essential items like pulses, edible oils etc through PDS for BPL/AAY beneficiaries.</p>
2.	<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u> - Not Reported
3.	<u>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</u> – Not Reported

4.	<u>ASSAM</u> – Not Reported
5.	<u>BIHAR</u> – Not Reported
6.	<p><u>CHANDIGARH</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A toll free number (0172) 1800-180-2068 has been installed for the convenience of general public for complaints. 2) Raids are conducted by the Inspectors/Senior Officers and cases are registered with police against the defaulters regarding black marketing, against any FPS/SKO/LPG dealer. The scheme of Smart Card Based Public Distribution System (SCBPDS) has already been started in (UT) Chandigarh to detect the bogus ration cards and installed POS machines to check the mal practices at the Fair Price Shops. 3) The department has also deputed the area-wise Inspectors to check the black marketing/mal practices at Fair Price Shops/SKO dealers/LPG dealers and for the redressal of grievances of registered beneficiaries on the spot. 4) The department also checks at times and again the storage godowns of the licensees. 5) The rates of various commodities are procured from Mandi on daily basis and uploaded on the departmental website http://chdfood.gov.in. for the convenience of the general public. 6) The Administration has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of all SDMs to inspect/check on prices, hoarding and black-marketing of essential commodities like onion, potato, etc. 7) The Department of Food & Supplies has deputed all the Inspectors to keep watch on prices of vegetables and food stuffs sold through Rehri Hawkers alongwith the Supervisors of Municipal Corporation.
7.	<u>CHHATTISGARH</u> – Not Reported
8.	<u>DADRA AND NAGAR HAVEL</u> – Not Reported
9.	<u>DAMAN AND DIU</u> – Not Reported
10.	<p><u>GNCT DELHI</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Prices of 22 essential commodities including onions and potatoes are being monitored daily. 2) Delhi govt. has initiated procurement of Onions and Potatoes through SFAC to their availability. An amount of 6.14 crores has been given as revolving fund to SF AC to procure Onions and Potatoes. SFAC has been asked to explore the possibility of procuring Onions from Nasik(Maharashtra) and Indore(Madhya

Pradesh).

- 3) All the associations have been requested to direct their members to supply fortnightly report of stock position, sale/purchase of pulses along with the addresses of their respective godowns. Moreover, a press release has also been issued in the print media regarding supply of pulses at reasonable rates.
- 4) All field officers including Zonal Assistant Commissioners, Food & Supply Officer and Area Food and Supply inspectors monitor hoarding activities in local markets. A day to day basis report on action taken in this regard to be submitted by the Field Officers. Further to this the Field Officers shall ensure essential food commodities sold through Fair Price Shops are being sold at prescribed rates.
- 5) Regular advertisements are being issued in the leading news 'papers regarding wholesale and retail prices of the onions and potatoes and their arrivals in Delhi so that people are fully aware of the prevailing prices and are not cheated by the retailers.

11. **GOA**

- 1) Inspectoral staff of Head Quarters and at Taluka Level, conduct frequent surprise checks of Fair Price Shops to curb any malpractices in Public Distribution System.
- 2) The Government of Goa, Department of Agriculture has formulated a scheme titled "Government Intervention for Control of Price Rise Scheme, 2014" in order to stabilize and tackle the prices rise for the benefit of the local consumers.
- 3) Incase malpractices are detected it is reported frequently thereby enabling the authorities to take quick action. The Enforcement wing of the Department of Civil Supplies conducts surprise inspection in the trading premises of the traders to ensure availability of essential commodities and to ensure that no hoarding is done in contravention of the stock limits.
- 4) If any irregularities are found by the inspecting team/raided party, a case is registered with police against the defaulters.
- 5) There are 159 Cooperative Societies having its retail outlets spread all over the state. Who ensure proper price stabilization and acts as a deterrent to hoardings/ shortage, Price rigging etc. The Government has set up is 840 Nos. outlets to run the Government Intervention for Control of Price Rise Scheme 2014 in the State.
- 6) Besides this there are 18 mobile vans which move in more than 200 remote villages at various spots for conducting sales and the estimated number of beneficiaries covered are approximately 90000 per day.

12. **GUJARAT**

- 1) The State Government has instructed all District Collectors and District Supply Officers to inspect the stock of Onion and Potato held by whole sale Dealers and Retailers.
- 2) The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies has held video conference on 8/07/2014 with all District Collectors and reviewed the availability of essential commodities. The Minister of Food and Civil Supplies has held meeting with all chairman of APMC of the State.
- 3) Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies has reviewed the availability of the essential commodities in monthly meetings of collectors.
- 4) The Director for Food and Civil Supplies and Additional Secretary has been designated as the State Focal point.

13. **HARYANA**

- 1) Food grains are supplied to fair price shop owners at their doorstep.
- 2) Seven services concerning Ration Cards like issuance of new ration card, duplicate ration card, surrender certificate, inclusion/exclusion of family member, change of address and change of fair price shop etc. have been given fixed timeframe (as shown below) for facilitating quick services to the public. The process for all these services has been simplified by recasting of application forms;

Sr. No.	Item work	Time Limit	Authority to whom complaint is to be made
1.	Issue of new ration card on receipt of D -1 form i.e. Application Form	15 Days	District Food & Supplies Controller
2.	Issuance of new ration card on receipt of surrender certificate	7 days	-do-
3.	Issuance of duplicate ration card	7 days	-do-
4.	Inclusion/Deletion on of family member	7 days	-do-
5.	Change of address within same jurisdiction	7 days	-do-
6.	Change of address including change of FPS	7 days	-do-
7.	Issuance of surrender certificate	3 days	-do-

- 3) New simplified forms for all the above services have been made available in all the field offices. Details and timelines of services are displayed in all the field offices of the Department.
- 4) The State Government has already de-listed the fruits, vegetables and other perishable items from the APMC Act for free trade of these essential commodities.

14. **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

- 1) The Government is monitoring the prices of pulses and vegetable through its price monitoring Cell & uploads on the Government of India website, and on the State Government website.

	<p>2) Special raids are conducted if hikes are noted in the prices of essential commodities.</p> <p>3) APMC Act amended. As such, farmers are free to sell their produce outside of the APMC yards.</p> <p>4) The rates of vegetables are displayed by Marketing Board in Subji Mandis and at conspicuous places near D.C. Offices so that undue profit could not be charged by traders.</p> <p>5) Government has been exercising control over the availability and prices of essential commodities in the open market by enforcing various statutory provisions under various Control Orders, some of which are given as under:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">H.P. Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Order, 1977. H.P. Trade Article (Licensing & Control) Order, 1981. H.P. Commodities Price Marking & Display Order, 1977.</p> <p>6) The Government fixes inspection targets for the field staff and the regular inspections are being carried out.</p> <p>7) Notification regarding margin of profit have been issued by Distt. Magistrates in respect of the district under the clause 3(1)(0) of H.P hoarding & Profiteering Prevention Order, 1977 and these provisions are being endorsed to check profiteering by traders/others.</p> <p>8) Monitoring the retail prices of 18 commodities in respect of Shimla market is being seeded on daily basis in the State Govt. Web Portal and retail and whole sale prices of 22 commodities in respect of Shimla, Mandi and Dharamshala centres on daily basis in the Website of Govt. of India. The retail and whole sale prices of 18 essential commodities of Shimla and Mandi towns are being collected on every Wednesday, and the retail and whole sale prices of all the Districts of the Himachal Pradesh in respect of 24 commodities along with the retail prices of 14 vegetables are collected on every Friday.</p> <p>9) A Call Centre is established through which Price Monitoring Cell collects daily retail and wholesale prices of 36 essential commodities from the different markets of the State.</p> <p>10) At the district level, all the Deputy Commissioners of the districts are designated as focal point for monitoring the availability and price levels of essential commodities.</p>
15.	<u>JAMMU & KASHMIR</u> – Not Reported
16.	<u>JHARKHAND</u> – Not Reported
17.	<u>KARNATAKA</u> – Not Reported

18.	<u>KERALA</u> – Not Reported
19	<p><u>LAKSHADWEEP</u></p> <p>The consumers are protected by price regulations by the Cooperative Societies which are under the general control of this Administration. Besides, the business of existing small number of private trades, business is also regularly monitored by this Administration to ensure the price of essential commodities is controlled.</p>
20.	<p><u>MADHYA PRADESH</u></p> <p>1. राज्यो में निजी उधमियों द्वारा आलू भंडारण हेतू शीतग्रह एवं प्याज भंडारण हेतू फार्म फील्ड जिला सभी मुख्यालयों में बनाया जाने को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है ताकि इन उत्पादों की स्थानीय स्तर पर उपलब्धता बनी रहे ।</p> <p>2. मध्यप्रदेश में राज्य सरकार द्वारा शहरी आबादी के निकट उत्पादी होने वाली सब्जियों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नीति अपनायी जा रही है । संरक्षित खेती को बढ़ाया जा रहा है । प्रदेश में APMC एक्ट में संशोधन किया जा रहा है ताकि उद्यानिकी उत्पादों के विक्रय एवं परिवहन को सीमाओं में बाधित न किया जा सके।</p> <p>3. राज्य मे FPO के गठन को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। लगभग 100 से अधिक कंपनियाँ गठित की जा चुकी हैं जो किसानों के साथ साथ उपभोक्ताओं को भी मदद कर रही है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं की किसानो तक सीधे पहुंच हो सके ।</p> <p>4. खाद्य वस्तुओं की कीमतों में असामान्य वृद्धि न हो इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रदेश के 7 महानगरों से 21 आवश्यक वस्तुओं के भाव प्रतिदिन बाजार से प्राप्त कर ऑनलाइन भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया जा रहे हे। राज्य में PMC के माध्यम से इनकी कीमतों की निगरानी की जाती है तथा असमान्य वृद्धि की दशा मे उपलब्धता सामान्य बनाने हेतू आवश्यक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।</p> <p>5. राज्य में आलू एवं प्याज के उत्पादन के आधार पर यदि ऐसी स्थिति ध्यान में आती है कि बिचौलियों द्वारा जमाखोरी की जा रही है, तो उसे रोकने के लिए प्रचलित प्रावधान अनुसार निरीक्षण एवं निगरानी सुनिश्चित किया जाता है।</p> <p>6. APMC एक्ट, 2003 को स्वीकार किया है। इसके अनुरूप ही मध्यप्रदेश कृषि उपज मंडी अधिनियम, 1972 की विभिन्न धारा के अंतर्गत निम्नांकित प्रावधान किये गये है जैसे कि सिंगल पाइंट मार्केट सेस का प्रावधान होना, मंडी उपकर 0.50 पैसे से रूपये 2.00 की सीमा के अंदर होना, विशेष बाजार तथा स्पेशल कमोडिटीज़ मार्केट का प्रावधान, निजी-शासकीय सांझेदारी के द्वारा बाजार को बढ़ावा दिया जाना इत्यादि। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने हेतु एक नियंत्रण संस्था भी बनाई जा रही है, कांटेक्ट फार्मिंग का भी नियमों में प्रावधान है। एक ही पंजीयन /अनुज्ञप्ति को एक से ज्यादा</p>

	<p>बाजारों में व्यापार करने की अनुमति है। मार्केट कमेटी के अलावा भी किसान/उपभोक्ता बाजार स्थापित किया जा रहा है। किसानों से सीधे उपज खरीदने के लिए भी निजी यार्ड बनाने की व्यवस्था एक्ट में है। मार्केट शुल्क मुक्त करने का अधिकार भी इस अधिनियम में राज्य सरकार के पास रखा गया है। सब्जी तथा फल को मार्केट शुल्क से मुक्त करना मॉडल APMC एक्ट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।</p> <p>7. प्रदेश में आधुनिक पद्धतियों जैसे सायलॉ बॅग, स्टील सायलॉ में भंडारण को राज्य शासन द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।</p>
21.	<p><u>MAHARASHTRA</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection Department primarily handles the issues and functioning of the Public Distribution System, wherein subsidized food items supplied by the Centre are distributed amongst the beneficiaries. In other words, this department is not directly related to the issue of rise in prices of various essential commodities in the open market, which find mention in your letter. 2) However, the said issue of rise in prices of essential commodities is related to the agriculture and Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development Department and Co-operation, Marketing and Textiles Departments of the State Government. 3) Moreover, point Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6 and 10 mentioned in para No. 3 are related to these departments. 4) Shri Satish Supe, Deputy Secretary (Mob. No. 9322236191) is hereby nominated as the Focal Point of this department.
22.	<u>MANIPUR</u> – Not Reported
23.	<u>MEGHALAYA</u> – Not Reported
24.	<p><u>MIZORAM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) At present, the Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Government of Mizoram has 47160 MT storage capacities of foodstuffs, and the Department is intending to increase its storage capacity to the tune of 68010 MT by construction of new Godowns with total storage capacity of 20850 MT under Central Plan Fund, NLCPR and NABARD. 2) The Department is making best efforts to curb hoarding and blackmarketing of essential items like LPG, Petroleum products etc. by forming Flying Squad and daily Highway Duty. Arrival of LPG, POL and any other information of public importance are uploaded in the Department website /rfcsca.mizoram.gov.in.
25.	<u>NAGALAND</u> – Not Reported
26.	<u>ODISHA (ORISSA)</u> – Not Reported

27.	PUDUCHERRY – Not Reported
28.	<p>PUNJAB</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Government has constituted a Price Monitoring Committee to monitor price situation in the State. 2) The prices of 22 essential items at three important centres in the State i.e, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Bathinda, are being monitored on daily basis and the same are also conveyed to the Government of India. 3) The National Food Security Act, 2013 w.e.f. December, 2013 is implemented in the State and approx. 31 lac families are being covered. All the identified beneficiary families have also been covered under the State sponsored Atta Dal Scheme and are being provided subsidized pulses along with wheat. 4) State Government procured and sold onions at no profit no loss basis through Punjab State Agri Export Corporation Ltd. of onions and potatoes are being monitored regularly since July, 2014 and there has not been any abnormal rise in the prices of these commodities since then.
29.	<p>RAJASTHAN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Commissioner Food and Civil Supplies Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur has been nominated as focal point of state to control and plan the prices rise of food items. 2) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत सार्वजनिक – निजी सहभागिता के माध्यम से जनसाधारण को, उचित मूल्य दुकानों के माध्यम से उच्च गुणवत्ता की मल्टीब्रांड वस्तुएं उचित दर पर उपलब्ध करवाने हेतु अन्नपूर्ण। भंडारण योजना आरम्भ की गई हैं। इस हेतु 5000 उचित मूल्य दुकानों का चयन किया जा चुका है। अन्नपूर्ण। योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 45-50 तरह की कैटगरी के 150 प्रकार के उत्पादों की आपूर्ति की जाएगी। इन उत्पादों पर 5 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक एमआरपी पर उचित मूल्य दुकानदारों को छूट प्राप्त होगी। राजस्थान राज्य खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा ई – टेंडर के माध्यम से निविदायें आमंत्रित कर वेंडर का चयन कर करार पत्र पर 20 अगस्त, 2015 को हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं तथा माननीय मुख्य मंत्री महोदयों द्वारा दिनांक 08.09.2015 को वेंडर को आपूर्ति के कार्यदेश दिये जा चुके हैं। राजस्थान राज्य खाद्य आपूर्ति निगम द्वारा राज्यब्रांड नाम से विभिन्न नॉन पीडीएस वस्तुएँ यथा नमक, चाय मसले इत्यादि सभी उचित मूल्य दुकानों के माध्यम से सुलभ कराया जा रहा है। अन्य नॉन पीडीएस वस्तुएँ तथा कपड़े धोने का साबुन, अगरबत्ती इत्यादि उपलब्ध करवाया जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। 3) आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भावों पर नियंत्रण हेतु राज्य के तीन जिलों जयपुर, जोधपुर एवं

	<p>कोटा में प्राईस मोनिटरिंग सेल स्थापित है। प्रति दिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बाजार भाव मंडियों से प्राप्त कर भारत सरकार, मुख्य सचिव कार्यालय, मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय एवं कृषि विभाग को प्रेषित किये जाते हैं।</p> <p>4) सचिव स्तरीय समूह का गठन विभागीय आदेश दिनांक 08.07.2014 द्वारा किया गया। अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव, कृषि इसके अध्यक्ष हैं।</p>
30.	<p><u>SIKKIM</u></p> <p>1) Sikkim is an organic farming state. Presently, we do not have-a marketable surplus in the agricultural produce mainly due to the reason that organic farming production is low.</p>
31.	<p><u>TAMIL NADU</u> – Not Reported</p>
32.	<p><u>TELANGANA</u></p> <p>1) All the district enforcement machinery has been geared up to ensure that regular and surprise inspections are conducted to unearth the hoarded stocks.</p> <p>2) The District Collectors have been requested to invoke the provisions of the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, wherever necessary. Presently, stock limits are applicable for Pulses, Edible oil seeds and Edible oils only and these are being vigorously enforced.</p> <p>3) Wholesale and retail prices of 22 commodities are collected daily from Hyderabad and Karimnagar and Warangal.</p> <p>4) Telangana has been contemplated to constitute a Price Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to review the price situation and to take action to control the prices, if necessary by taking up market intervention operations wherever necessary.</p> <p>5) Frequently meetings with the Heads of the Departments, who are concerned with supply of essential commodities by the trade in the open market, and taken action to keep the prices of essential commodities under control.</p> <p>6) Whenever the prices of Onions gone up abnormally, the Marketing Department organized sale of Onions in the Rythu Bazars duly procuring them from the wholesalers.</p> <p>7) In the past, the Marketing Department procured from States like Maharashtra (Lasalgoan, Nasik etc.) and also from Kurnool, AP and made available to the people at reduced prices than in the market.</p>

	<p>8) Tomato was procured and transported from Madanapalli in AP and sold through Rythu Bazars at reduced prices.</p> <p>9) All the Collectors were requested to hold meetings with the millers and traders to ensure that they sell the essential commodities at less than the market rates.</p> <p>10) Their business premises are also being checked to see that there is no hoarding, black marketing and no "stock out" boards. Cases are being booked against them in case of any infractions for action to cancel the seized stocks and confiscate the licence, duly following the principles of natural justice.</p> <p>11) Proper storage of all foodgrains including coarse cereals is made so that there is no deterioration in either quantity or quality. The existing storage capacity in the State is being fully utilised for storage of the grains procured for PDS by the Government Agencies and also by the private parties for storing their foodgrains etc. It is also proposed to have godowns constructed by the Self-Help Groups for storing the foodgrains (like Paddy under MSP) procured.</p> <p>12) For Price Monitoring Cell a detailed proposal has been sent for sanction of a Cell at Hyderabad and one each in the District Headquarters of Warangal and Karimnagar.</p> <p>13) The commodities like Dal, Oils etc. are being procured by the Marked, the Hyderabad Agricultural Cooperative Association (HACA) and the Oilfed and making available at reduced rates through Rythu Bazars, their retail counters etc.</p> <p>14) The Collectors are functioning as Nodal Officers for monitoring the availability and the price levels and this is working well. Wherever necessary, the Municipal Commissioners will also be designated as Nodal Officers with the consent of the Municipal Administration Department.</p> <p>15) Collectors have also been informed to invoke action under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act against those who indulge in speculative trade and in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of essential commodities to the community.</p> <p>16) Rice and other commodities are being supplied through PDS at highly subsidized rates. The Marketing Department is separately examining the possibility of removing the local taxes / fees etc. of Agricultural Market Yards for taking an appropriate decision.</p>
33.	<u>TRIPURA</u> – Not Reported
34.	<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u> – Not Reported
35.	<p><u>UTTARAKHAND</u></p> <p>1. All District Magistrates have been appointed as Nodal Officer, monitoring supply and prices of onions & potatoes.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. At district level, SDM's and Mandi authorities are keeping a vigil on supply chain and monitoring wholesale & retail prices of fruits & vegetables. 3. Also created a Task Force in every district under the DM, including officers from Food & Civil Supplies, Agriculture Deptt, Mandi Samiti, Deptt. of Weight of essential commodities under the "Uttaranchal Scheduled Commodities Distribution Order 2003". 4. To check high retail rates of onion & potatoes, Mandis in Uttarakhand have also set up stalls where onion & potato are available to consumers at wholesale prices. If retail prices go up further, we will also sell onion & potatoes at controlled rates through fair price shops under the Food & Civil Supplies Department. 5. Commissioner Food has constituted a task force headed by District Magistrate, under whom a team consisting of District Supply Officer, Asst Controller, Legal Metrology Department, Secretary Mandi Samiti, District Agriculture officer and a Magistrate nominated by District Magistrate. The above team has to carry out routine inspection as well as surprise checking pertaining to the prices of cereals, pulses, salt vegetable and fruits. 6. Regular inspections are being carried out by DMs, SDMs, District Supply Officers, Supply Inspectors, Marketing Inspectors etc. to check hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities, specially vegetables, salt, edible oil etc. 7. A long term measure to check inflation, especially in fruits and vegetables would be to encourage FDI in retail, in all cities without following would be to encourage FDI in retail, in all cities. This would give a higher price to the farmers for his produce and a lower price to the consumer in cities. At present traders and middlemen have been unreasonably increasing prices of essential vegetables and fruits, resulting in inflation and dissatisfaction among citizens. 8. A.P.M.C. Act was passed by the state in 2011, right now the rules are being framed by the State Govt. Major provisions of the Act are following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Committee headed by group of farmers. • Provision of Consumer Farmers Market (Aapnu Bajar – Sec. 84 of Act) – 04 consumer farmer markets have been established : 03 in Dehradun and 01 in Bageshwar and the Uttarakhand Govt. is going to establish 50 such consumer farmer markets in different location of the State. • Provision of private Mandi. • Provision of contract farming- This provision would help those farmers in the hills who have migrated from the villages. • Provision of e-trading- Establishment of collection centres where the farmers can bring their produce for storage purpose and can collectively take their produce to nearest market yard.
36.	<u>WEST BENGAL</u> – Not Reported

Detailed notes on the formation and functioning of the CSCID in Tamil Nadu.

A separate wing of Police Department namely CSCID, has been setup for investigating the malpractices in the trade of essential commodities and also in curbing violations of any order notified under Essential Commodities Act 1955 to ensure zero tolerance to Black Marketing, Hoarding and profiteering in the trade and supply of essential commodities, so that the benefits of the Government schemes reach the targeted beneficiaries.

Earlier, Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell headed by an Additional Superintendent of Police under the overall supervision of the DIG of Police, CID, Madras, was established in the year 1964 vide G.O.Ms.No.2754 of Food and Agriculture Department, dated 01.10.1964 to strictly enforce the various control orders and other regulatory measures taken by the Government on the trade of essential commodities. (Copy of G.O. enclosed)

The organisation was renamed as Civil Supplies Criminal Investigation Department in 1977 vide G.O.Ms.No. 377 of the Co-operation, Food and Consumer Protection Department, dated 02.05.1990. The head quarters of the DIG of Police, Civil Supplies CID and all the district units of the CSCID were declared as police stations having jurisdiction over the whole state of Tamil Nadu and the districts concerned under clause (s) of Section 2 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and also declares that all police officers of CSCID are above the rank of Sub Inspectors of Police shall have all the powers of an Officer in-charge of a police station under clause (o) of section 2 of the code of criminal procedure 1973. (Copy of G.O. enclosed)

The Civil Supplies CID was setup as per the powers conferred on the State Government by sections 3,4,5 of the EC Act 1955.

Now this organisation is being headed by the Additional Director General of Police.

CSCID Manpower:

- The CSCID has a strength of 381 men and officers as on date. 60 Tamil Nadu Special Police personnel are working on loan basis from the Police Department.
- The unit comes under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection further under the Secretary to Government, Co-operation Food and Consumer Protection Department.

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- All the men and officers are drawn from the Police Department on deputation.
 - The Ministerial Staff are headed by an officer of the rank of Personal Assistant to the ADGP.

Organizational Setup

- The Additional DGP, Civil Supplies CID is assisted by an IG of Police in the Headquarters and a legal advisor to give legal opinions on very many litigations that crop up every day.
- He has an Administrative Branch headed by an Inspector of Police to look after the material resources/requirements of the department and liaison work with other departments.
- He has an Intelligence Branch headed by an Inspector of Police at the Headquarters to collect intelligence on the activities of smugglers, hoarding, black-marketing, adulteration etc.,
- Two superintendents of Police are located, one at Chennai and the other at Madurai, to supervise the field operations.
- Each of 32 districts in Tamil Nadu has got one CSCID unit. Coimbatore District, bordering Kerala with a highly porous border, has got another unit with an enhanced manpower of 25 personnel, to police the porous border.
- 22 important units are headed by Inspectors of Police and the remaining 11 units are headed by Sub-Inspectors of Police.
- There are 5 "Special Flying Squads" each headed by a Sub-Inspector of Police equipped with a Bolero Jeep, in the most vulnerable border districts to prevent smuggling.
- All the units are provided with vehicles, VHF sets, Walkie-talkies, telephone, computers, broadband connectivity, Fax machines, photocopiers, video cameras, digital cameras and all other equipment necessary for the functioning of a regular police station.
- All the police stations and the headquarters are linked to the CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System) of Tamil Nadu Police Department.
- List of Chart showing the hierarchy and location of units across the State is enclosed. (Copy enclosed)

Law Enforcement:

- The Primary function of the CSCID is to enforce the following two Central Acts:
 - (iii) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (mainly Section-3 and 6) EC Act

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- (iv) Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (PBM Act)
- The second act is a Preventive Detention Act to detain notorious offenders, who had already been arrested under the EC Act and who comes to adverse notice again and again.
 - An offender arrested under the EC Act can be detained for a maximum period of six months under the PBM Act.
 - List of the Acts and important sections of law for offences (copy enclosed)

Encl: As stated above.

Shiv Das Meena
Principal Secretary to Government

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ANNEXURE-1

Government of Madras

Abstract.

Civil Supplies - Enforcement of licensing control on trade and other regulatory measures - Setting up of a civil supplies Vigilance Cell - Orders passed.

G.O. Ms.No.2754 Food & Agriculture Department. Dated: 1.10.64.

From the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, letter
No.A1.10343/64 dated 6.9.64.

ORDER:

With a view to stabilise the prices of essential commodities like paddy, rice, sugar, wheat etc., and to ensure an equitable distribution the Government have issued from time to time various licensing and control orders. Besides, this the Government are running fair price shops for the equitable distribution of foodgrains. The Government have fixed the maximum prices of rice and paddy at wholesale and retail levels. For the strict enforcement of the control orders and other regulatory measures, the Government have sanctioned the setting up of an Inspectorate in the Civil Supplies Department which will undertake the inspection of the accounts and stocks of the foodgrains dealers and millers on a regular basis and keep a watch over the profits earned by the millers and middlemen at various stages. In addition to this, the Government feel that there should be a Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell to keep a close watch over the activities of the trade so that punitive action may be taken against the offenders. The Inspector-General of Police has accordingly submitted proposals for the formation of a Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell.

2. The main functions of the Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell will be to strictly enforce the various control orders and other regulatory measures taken by the Government to stabilise the prices of essential commodities like paddy, rice, sugar, wheat etc., and to assist the Civil Supplies Inspector for ensuring the equitable distribution of the essential commodities. The Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell will collect intelligence about violations of control orders and also keep a close watch over the activities of the trade so that punitive action may be taken against the offenders. The staff of the Cell will set up suitable traps to detect black-marketeers and those contravening the provisions of the various control orders. They will also conduct surprise checks on hoarding and transport of essential commodities and also assist the Civil Supplies Department in enforcing the prices at which the commodities are to be sold. The Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell will be under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, G.I.D. Madras. The Additional Superintendent of Police for the Cell will be stationed at Madras. The Government generally approve the scheme as formulated by the Inspector General of Police and sanction the setting up of a Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell in this State under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector-General

SS -13-

3. Sanction is also accorded to the temporary employment of the following staff from the date of employment upto 28-2-65:--
No/Posts of

- i) Additional Superintendent of Police on Rs.600-40-1000 per mensem plus special pay of Rs.200/- p.m. 1
- ii) Inspectors on Rs.225-15-375 per mensem each plus special pay of Rs.100/- p.m. each 8
- iii) Head Constables on Rs.85-2-105 per mensem each plus special pay of Rs.20/- p.m. each 8
- iv) Police Constables on Rs.65-1-70-2-90 p.m. each plus special pay of Rs.15/- p.m. each. 12
- v) Stenographer on Rs.90-4-110-3-140 p.m. each plus special pay of Rs.35/-p.m. 1
- vi) Upper Division Clerks on Rs.125-5-175 p.m. 1
- vii) Typist on Rs.90-4-110-3-140 p.m. plus special pay of Rs.10/- p.m. 1

The above staff will be eligible for the usual Dearness Allowance, House rent allowance, etc., admissible in accordance with the rules in force. The above staff will work in close liaison with the Civil Supplies Department. The Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Civil Supplies should jointly decide in what form the liaison should be maintained.

4. The Government of India have been addressed to sanction a grant of Rs.1,30,600/- (Rupees one lakh thirty thousand six hundred only.) towards 66-2/3 of the total cost of the scheme. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to intimate to the Accountant General, Madras at the end of each financial year the actual expenditure incurred on the Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell for claiming Central assistance according to the pattern of financial assistance settled by the Government of India. This will be a Plan Scheme, but the Central assistance towards the cost of the Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell will be outside the ceiling of Central assistance for the State Plan.

5. The expenditure constitutes an item of 'New Instrument of Service', and the approval of the Legislature will be obtained in due course. Pending approval, the initial expenditure will be met by an advance from the contingency fund, orders regarding which, will be issued ~~in~~ separately. The Inspector-General of Police is requested to furnish immediately to the Finance (B.G) Department particulars of actual expenditure likely to be incurred on the additional staff sanctioned for the scheme upto 31-10-1964.

Contd.....3....

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6. The expenditure should be debited to "23.Police. f.CID."

7. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department - vide its T.O.No.103531-A/B.III/64.1, dated 16.9.64.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS)

S.R. KAIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To
The Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

ANNEXURE.

Civil Supplies Vigilance Cell - Cost of the Scheme for one year.

1. Pay of officers.	12,600	12,600 00
2. Pay of establishment:-		
1. Office establishment.	5,300	
2. Executive force.	67,700	
	<u>73,000</u>	73,000 00
3. <u>Allowances and Honoraria.</u>		
i) Travelling Allowance of officers.	4,000	
ii) Travelling Allowance of establishment.	34,000	
iii) Other Compensatory Allowance -gazetted.	2,100	
iv) Non-gazetted officers.	13,900	
v) Dearness Allowance to Non-Gazetted staff	5,900	
	<u>59,900</u>	59,900 00
4. <u>Office Contingencies:</u>		
i) Electric current and telephone charges.	2,600	
ii) Rent.	1,200	
iii) Service Postage, and and telegram.	2,400	
iv) <u>Other Petty contingencies.</u>		
Tour charges.	200	
Office expenses.	1,200	
Cleaning charges.	300	
Furniture.	500	
	<u>2,200</u>	2,200 00

5. Other Charges:

i) Special rewards	15,000	
ii) Miscellaneous charges (Motor Transport charges.)	3,000	
(Maintenance of Bicycle repairs.)	200	
Miscellaneous	200	
	<u>18,400</u>	18,400 00

Non-recurring expenditure:-

Cost of Vehicles:

Jeeps - 1	12,600	
Bicycles - 3.	800	
Furniture.	4,800	
	<u>23,600</u>	23,600 00

ABSTRACT:

Recurring:

1. Pay of Officers.	12,600	
2. Pay of Establishment.	70,000	
3. Allowances and Honoraria.	53,900	
4. Office contingencies.	8,300	
5. Other charges.	13,400	
	<u>1,72,200</u>	1,72,200 00

Non-recurring.		23,600 00
		<u>1,95,800 00</u>

No.23682/RM/64.

Copy communicated to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, CID., Madras.

2. As the expenditure constitutes an item of "New Instrument of Service", no expenditure should be incurred from the contingent Fund until further orders. Particulars regarding the actual expenditure to be incurred on the additional staff for the Scheme upto 31-10-1964 may please be furnished.

3. The date of employment of the additional staff may be reported.

Office of the / True Copy / For Insp.-Genl. of Police.

Sd/- S.T. Thiruchitrambalam,

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU
Abstract

Jurisdiction - Civil Supplies C.I.D. - Revised set up of the Civil Supplies C.I.D. - Declaration of Offices of Civil Supplies C.I.D. in Districts as Station House Offices - Notification - Orders - Issued.

CO-OPERATION, FOOD AND CONSUMER PROTECTION DEPARTMENT.

G.O. Ms.No.377

Dated: 2-5-90
Chithrai 20, Promothudha
Thiruvalluvarandu 2021.

Read:

- 1) G.O.Ms.No.447, C.F. & C.P., dt. 4-7-1985.
- 2) G.O.Ms.No.324, C.F. & C.P., dt. 2-12-1988.
- 3) G.O.Ms.No.812, C.F. & C.P., Dt. 8-10-1989.
- 4) G.O.Ms.No.169, C.F. & C.P., dt. 27-2-1990.
- 5) From the Inspector General of Police, Forest Cell C.I.D., C.No.15/CA/IG/CS/90, dt.7-3-1990.
- 6) From the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Civil Supplies C.I.D., Lr.No.CI/4319/90, dt.4-4-1990.

ORDER

In the G.O. first read above three notifications were published, the first notification declaring the Head Quarters, Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Civil Supplies C.I.D., Madras in Tamil Nadu as a Police Station which included within its limits the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu including the Metropolitan area and belt area of the city of Madras, the second notification directing that all Police Officers, Civil Supplies C.I.D., of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector would have all the powers of an officers in charge of the Police Station and the third notification declaring the district unit offices of the Civil Supplies CID., Tamil Nadu mentioned in Column (1) of the table to the notification to be Police stations and specifying the Districts mentioned in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the table as local areas included in those police stations.

2. Consequent on the bifurcation of Tirunelveli district and formation of Tirunelveli Kattabomman district a revised notification was last issued in the G.O. second read above specifying the Jurisdiction of the Civil Supplies C.I.D., District Units.

3. In the G.O. third read above orders were issued restricting the functions of Civil Supplies C.I.D. only to the State borders. Following the above orders, the entire set up of the Civil Supplies C.I.D. was revised in the G.O. fourth read above. In his letter last read above, the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Civil Supplies C.I.D. has sent proposal for fixing, the revised jurisdiction of Civil Supplies, C.I.D.

4. The Government have examined the proposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Civil Supplies, C.I.D., carefully and approve the proposal.

5. In supersession of all the notifications issued in this behalf, the Government issue the following notifications:-

. . . 2. . .

: 2 :

NOTIFICATION-I

Under clause (s) of section 2 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) and in supersession of all previous notifications made in this behalf, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares specially that the Headquarters, Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Civil Supplies, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras in Tamil Nadu shall be a Police station and that it shall include within its limits the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu including the metropolitan area and belt area of the City of Madras.

NOTIFICATION-II

Under clause (o) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby directs that all Police Officers of the Civil Supplies, Criminal Investigation Department, of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police shall have all the powers of an officer incharge of a Police Station.

NOTIFICATION-III

Under clause(s) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) and in supersession of all previous notifications made in this behalf, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby declares that the District unit offices of the Civil-Supplies, Criminal Investigation Department, Tamil Nadu mentioned in column (1) of the Table below to be Police stations and specifies the districts mentioned in the corresponding entries in column (2) of the Table as local areas included in those police stations.

THE TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the District Unit Offices	Jurisdictional Districts.
1.	Kancheepuram	Chengai Anna (Except belt area)
2.	Vellore	North Arcot-Ambedkhar and Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar.
3.	Salem	Salem and Dharmapuri
4.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore and Periyar
5.	Udhagamandalam	Nilgiris
6.	Cuddalore	South Arcot.
7.	Trichy	Truchirapalli and Pudukottai
8.	Tiruvarur	Thanjavur.
9.	Madurai	Madurai, Dindugal Quide Milleth, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Ramanathapuram
10.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli Kattabomman, V. O. Chidambaram and Karaikal

: 3 :

Sl. No.	Name of the District Unit Offices	Jurisdictional Districts.
11.	Nagercoil	Kanyakumari
12.	Madras (North)	Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies North Jurisdiction.
13.	Madras (South)	Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies South Jurisdiction and Belt area. (Belt Area-Saidapet Taluk and xxx Avadi Township in Chengai Anna East District.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

R.Pooranalingam,
Secretary to Government

To
The Director General of Police, Madras-4.
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//True Copy //

Endt.R.Dis.11C434/RA-I(2)/90

Ref: G.O.Ms.No.377, Corporation Food and Consumer.
Protection department,,dated 2-5-90.

Copy communicated to all the Unit officers for information.

Office of the
Director General of Police,
P.B.No.601, Madras-600 004.
Dated:21-5-90.

Sd/-C.Jayaram,
for Director General of Police,

To
All the Unit officers.
Copy to Stock File.
Copy to all Dy.Insprs.Genl.of Police in Ranges and Civil Supplies,
C.I.D., Madras.
Copy to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore.

// True Copy Forwarded By Order//

K. Venkataraj
Superintendent.

Kumar/21/5.

24/5/90

ANNEXURE-2

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
ABSTRACT

Police-Food Cell C.I.D. Change of Nomenclature "Food Cell CID"
into "Civil Supplies C.I.D." -orders issued.

Food Department

G.O. Ms. No. 101

dt. 16-5-1977

From the Inspector-General of Police, Letter
No. 152991/RA3/76 dt. 25-2-77.

-x-

ORDER

The Inspector-General of Police in his letter read above has suggested that the nomenclature of "Food Cell, CID" may be changed as "Civil Supplies, CID" as the cell is not only dealing with matters relating to Food but also iron and steel, cement Kerosene oil etc. The Government accept the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police.

2. The Government direct that the nomenclature of "Food Cell, CID" be changed as "Civil Supplies, CID" with immediate effect.

(By order of the Governor) X

Sd/- K. Diraviam,
Commissioner & Secretary to Government

To
The Insp.-Genl. of Police, Madras-4
~~Sd/-~~ The Dy. Insp.-Genl. of Police, F.C. CID., Madras.
/true copy/

Encl. L.No. 20773/A1/77
O.O. / 38 / 77

Copy communicated to all Superintendents of Police, Dy. Superintendents of Police, Inspectors, Food Cell, CID. in the state. The nomenclature of "Food Cell CID" is changed as "Civil Supplies CID" with effect from 16-5-1977.

M. S. S. S. S.
for Dy. Insp.-Genl. of Police,
Food Cell, CID., Madras.

Copy to the Legal Adviser, Food Cell, CID., Madras, Additional
Public Prosecutor Gr. I F.C., CID., Madurai

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

FAQs

1. Which commodity is to be termed as an essential commodity?

A commodity included in the schedule to the Essential Commodities Act 1955 is an essential commodity under the Act and for the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980.

2. Whether all essential commodities are covered under the stock limits and hoarding?

No. For the purpose of terming a stock as hoarding the State Government has to issue stock limits orders under the EC Act. Any quantity of a commodity covered in the order kept in violation of that order is termed as hoarding. If no stock limits are imposed, there is no question of hoarding in that commodity.

3. Whether there is any inter-state restriction on the movement , distribution and trade of essential commodities?

No. As per the order of Union Government dated 15.02.2002, all kinds of restrictions on the trade of essential commodities have been removed under the powers provided in the EC Act. If any other Act provides any restriction, the issue is to be dealt with according to the provisions of the respective Act.

4. Whether Central Government decides stock limits for essential commodities?

No. Whenever there are pressing reasons to arrest unfair price rise of any essential commodity, the Union Government empowers State Governments and Union Territories , by way of notifying orders under the EC Act, to decide stock limits and notify after approval of the Union Government.

5. Whether States can constitute Special Courts for the cases to be tried under the EC Act and PBMMSEC Act?

Yes. The States have inherent powers to constitute Special Courts for any kind of offences in consultation with the concerned High Court. In addition to it, any of the existing courts may be designated as special court for essential commodities. However, if any States needs any such court and wants consultation of the Central Government, a proposal may be sent to the Central Government for approval.

6. Whether artificial shortage of an essential commodity is to be prevented by the Central Government?

Yes. Law and Order is the State subject. In addition to it, if a State Government wants to issue any statutory order the EC Act, it may submit a proposal for approval of the Union Government under the powers delegated to them on 09th June 1978.

7. Which authorities should be approached to complain against hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities?

Under the EC Act and PBMMSEC Act, the District Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police, Secretary of the concerned department in the State/UT or any other authority notified by the State, District Police Superintendent may be sent/submitted such complaints. Director General of Police, Chief Secretary of the State, may also be sent/submitted such complaints.

8. Whether Maximum Retail Price is applicable to the essential commodities?

Yes. For non-perishable commodities MRP is decided. For perishable commodities, it is for the State/UT to regulate prices to ensure minimum gap between selling price of producer/manufacturer and retail price.

9. Whether Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act 1981 is still effective?

No. The Special Provisions Act was effective initially for 5 years only. It was extended twice extending its effect up to 15 years. Thus since 26.09.2996, the Act is not in effect, though it has not been repealed by a Repealment Act, it is to be treated as repealed by a Central Act, under Section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1887.

10. From where to get report of implementation of these Acts?

The State wise report is available on the website of department of consumer affairs of Government of India under ECR&E and Act and Rules. The information pertaining to a particular State may be secured from the Secretary/Principal Secretary of the concerned department. The information pertaining to a District may be secured from the District Civil Supplies Officer /District Magistrate/District Commissioner, as the case may be.



**UNION MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
SH. RAM VILAS PASWAN WITH THE PARTICIPANT MINISTERS OF STATES
IN-CHARGE OF FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
IN NATIONAL CONSULTATION MEETING, 2015.**