

ACTION TAKEN BY STATES/UTS AND CONCERNED DEPARTMENTS/ MINISTRIES
OF UNION GOVERNMENT ON ACTION PLAN PREPARED IN 3RD NATIONAL
CONSULTATION MEETING DATED 21.05.2016

STATES/UTs

ANDHRA PRADESH

- J Govt. of A.P. requested the GOI for allocation of 10,000 MTs of Tur and 2000 MTs of Urad. GOI has so far allotted 4426.519 MTs of Tur in 3 installments (2000+1352.3193+1074.200) and the entire allotted stock has been lifted, milled and is being distributed at Rs.120/- per kg.
- J Production estimates of plusses is 16.40 LMT (2016-17(Target)) E.C. Act is implemented in the State. The A.P. Scheduled Commodities (Licensing, Storage and Regulation) Order, 2008 is issued for strict enforcement. De-hoarding operations of pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds is being done through stock limits. Pending finalization of the confiscation proceedings, as an interim measure, Stocks seized are being released through open auction to augment availability in the open market at affordable prices to the Consumers. Scheduled commodities are distributed at subsidized rates to the BPL card holders, E-modules in PDS introduced as under:
- i) Ration cards are digitized and tagged on to the Fair Price Shops and allotting commodities every month through online.
 - ii) Distribution of Scheduled Commodities by the Fair Price Shop dealers to the beneficiary is through e-PoS cum Electronic Weighing scales.
 - iii) Transportation of ECs to the door step of the Fair Price Shop through Supply Chain Management.
 - iv) All the units in the ration cards seeded with AADHAAR.
 - v) Regular inspections are conducted and cases are booked u/s 6-A of EC Act, if any violation is noticed viz irregular distribution, diversion of ECs, etc.
- J Payment made and quantities lifted in time.
- J Agriculture Dept. promoting to increase area, productivity and production of pulses. Govt. of AP has constituted managing Committee for State Stabilization Fund with the Secretary to Govt. (AM& Co-op) as Chairman of Committee. The Marketing and Cooperation Dept is the nodal dept. for Price stabilization Fund. GOI have sanction Rs.50 Crore as working capital under PSF scheme and released Rs.25 Crore as the first installment as GOI contribution to the State. The balance of Rs.25 Crore would be released on deposition of State share of Rs.50 Crore in State PSF Corpus Fund account. The Govt. of AP introduced Red Gram Dal on subsidy through PDS from June, 2015 onwards as a price stabilization mechanism. An amount of Rs.270.00 crore has been spent for purchase of RG Dal. The Dal Millers/Wholesale dealers were convinced to sell RG Dal @ not more than Rs.120/- per Kg through Special Counters/ Rythu Bazars and at Mill points. GOI was requested for allocation of 10,000 MTs of Tur and 2000 MTs of Urad. GOI has so far allotted 4426.519 MTs of Tur in 3 installments (2000+1352.319 +1074.200) and 2000 MTs of Urad.
- J Earlier, there was a separate Vigilance Cell in Civil Supplies Dept., to prevent unscrupulous trading and black marketing of essential commodities. After abolition of

the Vigilance Cell (CS), now the Vigilance and Enforcement Dept. of the Genl.Admn. Dept. is conducting raids and checking hoarding and black marketing.

-) Yes, the price reporting centres at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and Tirupathi are furnishing information daily, including Saturdays and Sundays also.

ASSAM

-) Assam is a consuming state and most of the essential commodities are imported by the Traders from other States.
-) The Geographical position of the State is that it is surrounded by seven States and the only connected with rest of India through the Chicken neck or the Siliguri corridor. The entire N.E. region depends for their requirement of essential commodities on the stocks available in the State of Assam.
-) Imposing stock limits may give rise to artificial scarcity of essential commodities which will lead to price rise. Moreover North Eastern region is prone to natural calamities like flood, earthquake etc.. We have experienced sudden price of essential commodities if hit by a sudden natural calamities. To meet up such situation it is necessary to keep sufficient stock of essential commodities. In this regard even the district authorities are instructed to keep sufficient stocks.

CHANDIGARH

1. **Need for a separate Consumer Affairs Department/ Directorate:** - As per guidelines of Govt. of India, to cope up the matters of the consumers, the Food & Supplies Department was re-named as Department of Food & Supplies and Consumer Affairs in 1993. Since then the matter relating to consumer affairs are dealt by this department as per the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. To settle the consumer disputes, two consumer dispute redressal agencies i.e., the State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission and Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum have been working since 1987 at Madhya Marg, Sector 19, Chandigarh. To protect the consumers' interest, the Legal Metrology Department has also been merged with this department and re-named as Department of Food & Supplies and Consumer Affairs & Legal Metrology, U.T., Chandigarh in 2015. The department has also activated "Consumer Helpline" at Sector-19, Chandigarh with the financial assistance of Govt. of India.
2. **Drafting of Pricing Policy:** - The policy regarding farm-gate price to wholesale - mandi price is related to the Agriculture Marketing Board/Mandi Board, Chandigarh. However, as far as price monitoring of the essential commodities is concerned, the Department keeps vigil in the local market in order to keep a check on black marketing, hoarding and to prevent other malpractices by carrying out routine checking in relation to over-pricing and stock position.
3. There seems to be no need in establishing an exclusive Police wing within the Department/police department for investigation of offences related to essential commodities.
4. Though Chandigarh is a non-producing area, yet no such circumstances have arisen in long past that demand - supply imbalance in the city because of the plentiful availability of foodgrains from the neighboring states of Punjab & Haryana, which are leading producers of foodgrains in the country.
5. In case of U.T., Chandigarh it is not viable to create buffer stock.
6. In case of U.T., Chandigarh, there is no need to increase the price monitoring centers.

7. The subject matter relates to the Agriculture Marketing Board/Mandi Board and Health Department as the implementation of Food Safety & Standards Act comes under the purview of the said department. However, the Department of Food & Supplies and Consumer Affairs & Legal Metrology, U.T., Chandigarh keep vigil in the local market in order to keep a check on black marketing, hoarding and to prevent other malpractices.
8. In case of U.T., Chandigarh it is not viable to create buffer stock.
9. The fortnightly reports are being sent regularly to the Govt. of India.
10. The Chandigarh Administration keep vigil in the local market in order to keep a check the surge in Demand for essential food items during the festival season.
11. There seems to be no need in establishing an exclusive wing within the Department/Police Department for investigation of offences related to essential commodities.
12. As stated at point no.12, the matter does not relate to U.T., Chandigarh.
13. Chandigarh Administration States keeps vigil in the local market in order to keep a check the surge In demand for essential food items.
14. The monthly reports on enforcement action are being sent regularly to the Govt. of India.
15. The procurement is done by FCI. Hence, the DCP Scheme, Silo Construction and Online Procurement System is to be maintained by FCI.

CHATTISGARH

- J छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य म दाल का आयात अन्य राज्यों से किया जाता है । अतः मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड के तहत बफर स्टॉक हेतु राज्य के लिये 5000 टन अरहर की मांग का प्रस्ताव भारत शासन को प्रेषित किया गया है ।
- J दाल का कारोबार नियंत्रण मुक्त किया गया है। अतः दाल पर स्टॉक सीमा/ कीमत निर्धारण किया जाना संभव होगा ।
- J आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, चोर बाजारी निवारण एवं आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम के संबंध म की गयी कायवाही की जानकारी वर्ष 2016-17 (माच 2017 तक) भारत शासन को प्रेषित की गई है । इन अधिनियमों के अंतगत मासिक जानकारी नियमित रूप से प्रेषित की जा रही है
- J मूल्य रिपोर्टिंग केंद्र म दैनिक बाजार भाव की नियमित जानकारी प्रेषित की जा रही है ।
- J आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के तहत जारी किसी व्यक्ति विशेष द्वारा नियमित रूप से उल्लंघन किये जाने की स्थिति म चोर बाजारी निवारण एवं आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय अधिनियम 1980 के तहत कायवाही की जाएगी ।
- J पृथक उपभोक्ता मामले संचलनालय का गठन किया जा सकता है।
- J मूल्य स्थिरीकरण फंड के तहत बफर स्टॉक हेतु राज्य के लिये 5000 टन अरहर की मांग का प्रस्ताव प्रेषित किया गया है । इससे राज्य म अरहर दाल की कीमत म कमी आई है ।
- J आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने एवं जमाखोरी तथा कालाबाजारी रोकने हेतु समय – समय पर कायवाही की जा आरएचआई है ।

GOA

- J The total foodgrains production during the year 2015-16 as reported by the Deptt. Of Agriculture is as below:-
 - 1) Paddy-172602 M. Tonnes.
 - 2) Pulses-6011 M. Tonnes.
 The details of consumption are not Available.
- J No such buffer stock is kept in the State.
- J May be treated as nil

- J Not applicable in view of 3 above. No such plan has been prepared as the requirements of the State are met by the imports of essential commodities by the traders from the Whole sale market/Mandis of the neighbouring State like Maharashtra and Karnataka. The availability and price of essential commodities in those States influence the availability and price in the State of Goa. However in order to contain prices Department of Agriculture, Government of Goa is operating a scheme titled "Government Intervention for Control of Price Rise Scheme, 2014" through the 'Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd', which supplies subsidized vegetables to the consumers through their kiosks. Besides subsidized vegetables, pulses & subsidized sugar is supplied under the scheme through the mobile vans which go to various designated spots in various towns and villages for delivery.
- J Since Goa is not the major producer of Pulses and pulses cannot be stored for a long period due to weather conditions of the State, the need to set up Dal mills has not been felt.
- J Does not arise in view of 5 above.
- J Nil demand has been made from time to time by the State.
- J Monthly reports on the enforcement of the EC Act, PBMMSEC Act and LM Act are submitted.
- J It is reported that Department of Legal Metrology in Goa adopt and implement the Act and rules made by Central Government as the said comes in the concurrent list.
- J This Department has drafted a food stuff order titled "Goa Foodstuffs Dealers (Licensing & Stock Holding Limits) Order, 2016" and has been submitted to the Law Department for vetting after obtaining due concurrence of the Central Govt.
- J In view of reasons stated above the need to set up a special police wing under the EC is not felt necessary.
- J The Registrar of Co-Operative Societies has informed that they are reporting prices on Daily basis except Sundays, as most of the Wholesale and retail shops remain closed on Sunday at Panaji Centre.
- J No cases of hoarding have been reported in the State till date, therefore the question does not arise.

GUJARAT

- J The State Govt. has not kept buffer stock of pulses during year 2016-17.
- J Gujarat is Deficit State in producing Chana/ GRAM. However farmers of Chana/GRAM, get the price of their produce above MSP, even though State Govt. has made arrangement through Nodal Agency GSCSC to procure Chana/GRAM from farmers whenever the open market prices reaches below MSP.
- J State Govt. has lifted 1306 tones Tur dal from buffer stock from GOI and paid the amount. The State has prepared about 900 MT of Tur Dal from above quantity through pulse mills in Gujarat and distributed it to AAY family on Barcoded ration card, at Rs.60 per Kg. per family during October 2016. Moreover State has purchased about 2627 M.T. Tur dal from open market through e-tendering and distributed it to BLP family at 1 Kg. per families at subsidized rate of Rs.60 per Kg. per Barcoded ration card during October 2016.
- J State Govt. has taken various steps to motivate farmers to produce more pulses rather than regular crops.

- J State Govt. has convened meetings with millers and wholesale dealers of pulses and reviewed the stock and price position. Voluntarily they agreed to make arrangements so that Tur dal is available to customers in open market at Rs.135/- per Kg. in Gujarat. They were cautioned not to do any antisocial trade practices i.e. hoarding, black marketing etc. to earn more profits etc.
- J State government always gives in writing for the procurement of Tur dal and will do the same whenever required.
- J State Govt. is submitting monthly report on enforcement of EC Act to Government of India.
- J The rules under the legal Metrology Act have already been framed and sent to the GOI.
- J State govt. always gives comments about stock limit on pulses and will do the same whenever required.
- J The replication of Tamil Nadu model of dedicated policing for essential commodities under the EC Act is under consideration of the State Govt.
- J Daily report of prices of essential commodities is being sent regularly. The report on Saturday & Sunday is also sent regularly to Government of India.
- J The State Govt. is taking actions according to the gravity of the violation of the Act and it has been instructed to district machineries to take necessary steps.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

- J The Department of Agriculture, Himachal Pradesh is having programs on increase in production of pulses and edible oilseeds and implement vigorously in order to minimize the gap between demand and supply of pulses and edible oilseeds. It is to review the APMC Act to delist pulses the other essential food items. Stock limit on pulses & edible oil seeds has been imposed.
- J HP State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., is one and the only procurement agency in the State for Public Distribution System
- J There are no big mandis in the State, so the imported quantity of pulses shall not reach within 45 days in the market. Hence, this time limit is not practical for the State.
- J A proposal of the Deptt. to enhance stock limits on pulses from 150 Qtl. to 500 Qtl. is being examined and the matter of issuing necessary orders for imposition of stock limit as per Gol's order till 30-09-2017 on pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds is also under process.
- J At present 4% VAT and 1% market fee is being charged on pulses. The matter regarding considering removal of VAT and local taxes on pulses has been taken up with Excise & Taxation Department of H.P.
- J The state is not self-sufficient in the production of onion, potato and pulses and almost all the requirement are met from other States. Three pulses at fair prices are already being distributed through the network of State subsidy scheme being implemented by the State Govt. The HP State Civil Supplies Corporation is the procurement agency in the State for PDS and existing storage capacity of the State is already short than required. Therefore, there is no necessity to create Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) in the State.
- J To curb hoarding and to check price line the department has given monthly target to the enforcement staff and regular inspections are being carried out to achieve the target and to enforce control order issued under EC Act, 1955. When there is price

rise in the State, special inspection drives are also conducted by enforcement staff to control the prices of pulses. Moreover stock limit in case of pulses, edible oilseeds and edible oil has been fixed so that no hoarding could take place. Prices are being regularly monitored by 4 centers of the State. So no necessity is felt to engage a professional independent agency to collect, examine, disseminate data and offer solutions to different problems regarding demand and supply, price, trends, speculation, unscrupulous trading, artificial shortage, hoarding, cartel ling and black marketing in pulses and other essential food items, after completing procedural requirements.

- J As PSF is not functional in the State, the question of lifting the whole pulses procured by Govt. under the PSF immediately does not arise.
- J H.P. is a small State and there is no necessity to create a dedicated Police force in the State. A flying squad has already been constituted to check the diversion of essential commodities under TPDS, Hoarding Profiteering and other mal-practices in essential commodities in the whole State.
- J Being a small State, where the Consumer Awareness Programme is being spearheaded by this Department smoothly; creating a separate department exclusively for Consumer Awareness would not be justified rather it would be an extra burden on the State exchequer.
- J Meetings are being held with the traders to keep the prices at reasonable level. Margin of Profit is already being fixed under clause 4(1)(d) of HP Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Order, 1977, minimum and maximum stock limit of pulses has already been imposed and is being enforced strictly.
- J Information Management System of prices has been strengthened in the State. Govt. of India has selected there reporting enters viz. Shimla, Mandi & Dharamshala. The retail & wholesale prices of 22 essential commodities are being entered on daily basis in the Website of Gol, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & PD Deptt. One new reporting Centre at Solan has also been identified. Gol has provided Rs 5.40 Lacs for strengthening of PMC to these centres. Besides this, all the districts in the State are reporting prices of essential commodities on the Departmental Web Portal of State Govt. on every Friday. Daily rates are being collected from Shimla and rates on Wednesday are being collected from Shimla and Mandi Districts.
- J Monthly report under EC Act and PBMMSEC is being sent regularly to the Govt. The Govt. Approved Test Centre Rules under section 53 of Legal Metrology Act, 2009 have been notified for calling objections.

JHARKHAND

- J Stock limit has been imposed, 500 MT for wholesaler and 50 MT for retailer. However, it was felt that a maximum of 200 MT (Raw or / and Milled Dal) can be allowed subject to the
- J condition that there should not be more than 100 MT of one variety. States can also change these limits considering local factors.
- J There is no Market fee in the State.
- J PSF has been created in the state having corpus of Rs. 20 Cr. In the State budget. Central Assistant is yet to be graded.

- J Proposal regarding lifting the whole pulses procured by Government under the PSF immediately and ensure its availability to the consumers through market intervention to bring down the prices of pulses at reasonable level is under consideration.
- J Regular meeting with chamber of commerce are being held to check the price under control. Regular meetings with traders of pulses are held in the State to fix the prices.
- J Stock limit for pulses has been abolished in the State.
- J Consumer welfare fund has been setup in State.
- J There is no market fee in the state..
- J Regular raids and inspections are being conducted for deterring tendencies of hoarding, cartelizing, black marketing and its information is shared on regular basis.
- J PSF fund has been created in the state having corpus of Rs.20 Cr. In the State budget. Central Assistant is yet to be granted.
- J Regarding creation of a separate Department/Directorate of Consumer Affairs with the mandate similar to the Union Department of Consumer Affairs, role assigned to directorate, food and consumer affairs department, Ranchi.
- J The proposal is under consideration of state govt. There is no demand of Chana/Gram in the State to be bought from central Govt. at present.
- J Rules under the legal metrology have been framed and sent to Gol.
- J Matter of arresting criminals under the EC Act, for any kind of violation of any order issued under the act is under consideration.
- J Already stated above regular meeting with chamber of commerce are being held to check the price under control.
- J The monthly reports on implementation of the EC Act, PBMMSSEC Act and LM act regularly. Report is already being sent.
- J NFSA has been in operation since October, 2015, DBT for K-oil in eleven districts is in Operation and will be operational in whole state from July, 2017. End to End
- J Computerization has been successfully done and E-PoS has been successfully implemented all over the state. To Impalement DCP, Ramgarh district has been chosen to start the DCP.

KARNATAKA

- J **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** It is proposed to take up Pulse Mission during 2016 on account of celebration of 'International Pulse Year 2016'. Pulse Mission aims to encourage better utilization of the nutritional benefits of pulses through better development of varieties and technology that contribute to increased production and productivity in pulses. In the Operational Guidelines of NFSM (12th Plan), addendum has been issued under NFSM-Pulse scheme wherein provision has been made to extend seed production assistance for certified seeds of pulse varieties which are less than 10 years old. In view of this, it has been planned to produce approx. 60000 qtls. of Certified seeds of different pulse varieties. In addition, it has also been proposed to take up large scale demonstrations on pulse production technologies by SAUs (6600 Ha) that facilitate enhancement of area and production of pulses through strengthening of seed chain. NFSM 2016-17-Pulse program is being implemented in the State with Demonstration in clusters, intercropping and cropping system based demo (growing pulses in paddy fallows utilizing residual moisture) with the target of 65000 Ha;
 - Growing pulses on paddy bunds
 - Distribution of seeds and other Agri- inputs
 - Distribution of efficient water management tools, Pump set, water carrying pipes.

- J These programmes are dovetailed with other flagship schemes of the Dept. viz., Krishi Bhagya Yojana, Bhoosamrudhi.
- J Presently, the State has totally 97 cold storage units (including private & KAPPEC owned units) with a storage capacity of 2.96 lakhs Mt for fruits and vegetables. These are being mainly used for pre-cooling of produce storing Resins, chillies, seeds potatoes, high value seed materials and other temperate imported fruits (apples). Encouragement has been provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) schemes by extending subsidy as per Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) norms, & also subsidy of Rs. 1/unit is extended on electricity usage for Horticulture Produce under state scheme.
- J **The State will examine the Tamil Nadu model of policing under the EC Act.**
- J In the operational guidelines issued for the price support scheme (PSS), there is proposal for exemption from mandi tax/levy etc. State/UT Government shall exempt all state duties in respect to PSS operations in the interest of its farmers and reduce the procurement cost. Further, these taxes, if charged by the State/UT Government, the same shall not be permissible / reimbursable by the DAC to the State/UT Government and the State/procuring agency. In this regard, a proposal has been moved by the Department to the Government, Co-operation Department on 15/03/2016 giving details of procurement made during last three years, the quantity procured, value and the market fee payable on such procurement and if the Government concedes that exemption from payment of market fee is to be given, the financial effect on the APMCs and the assistance from the State Government in this regard and sought a decision at the Government level. Further clarifications sought by the Government have been submitted on 28/06/2016.
- J **End-to-end Computerization:** The state has followed various stages of computerization of PDS and a digitized database of about 1.38 crore ration cards. It includes about 1.11 Crore Priority households (BPL and Anthyodaya families) and 0.27 Crore Non Priority households (APL families). All these ration cards have been digitized. The database is stored in the servers maintained by NIC.
- J The ration card data contains details like photo and biometric of the HOH (Head of the Household) and all the family members above 5 years of age and all members' demographic details viz., Name, Age, Gender, Relation to HOH, Address, RR number (electricity meter number of the house in Urban areas) and the HH number (Property number) in rural areas (as per panchatantra database of RDPR department), UID numbers and LPG consumer numbers of the family to enable the correct identification of beneficiary.
- J The Ration Card database established by the department is huge and fairly comprehensive covering almost all the households of the State and in fact, the only household based database available in the state. This is a dynamic database wherein new families can be added and the details of the existing families can be modified at any point of time.
- J Online allocation of food grains has been implemented in the State up to District> Taluk>Godown>FPS>RC level. The details of online allocation have been made available to the public in the State portal under linkage <http://ahara.kar.nic.in>>Statistics> Allotment Statistics.
- J Supply chain is also computerized. All Go-downs in the State are automated i.e. computers are installed; connected to internet for accessing NIC's application Software for the purpose of Online billing, Stock and Go-down management, etc. This will help the timely availability of food grains to intended beneficiaries at the respective Fair Price shop. The above data has been made available for Public in the Departmental Web page: <http://kfcsc.kar.nic.in>. A Real time SMS will be sent to people representatives on lifting of food grains from WSP. From August 2015 a real time SMS is being sent to the beneficiaries to know the Quantity of Ration articles and price. Public can verify the ration cards statistics by clicking the link Statistics, and also if they find any ineligible family possessing priority house hold (BPL) Ration Card and

other irregularities, their opinion can be registered in the same online site. Based on their opinion necessary action will be taken by the department.

) After verifying the pros and cons of this project, this project is extended for kerosene as well as food grains in IRA and other town areas across the state. As of now 6139 shops are selected for kerosene and 2453 shops are selected for food grains and the same will be scaled up to all shops phase by phase, across the state.

Aadhaar Seeding:-

At present there are about 5.2 crore UIDs have been Generated against 6.11 crore population in the State. So far the department has collected 2.84 crore DID numbers from the cardholders. The department has taken initiative to digitize, linked and Seeded these DID numbers against RC beneficiaries. In order to bring more transparency in TPDS and to remove duplicates/in-eligible beneficiary, the department is collecting Aadhaar numbers of each RC holders. So far total Linked/Seeded of RCs is 98%. The process of Seeding remaining Aadhaar numbers against concerned beneficiaries is at the completion stage. The progress report of Aadhaar seeding as on 16.08.2016 is enclosed. The existing database is getting updated with the linking of Aadhar of all members of the ration cards. Till now 1, 00, 09,637 (98%) members of ration cards are already Seeded/linked with UID. Thus 2, 84, 25,644 Aadhaar members are seeded/linked till 16th August 2016.

Bio-Coupon System:

To bring more transparency in TPDS and to reach out to the eligible beneficiaries, the Department has introduced Ull) based Bio verified coupon system in the State. For this initially 50 Shops of Bangalore IRA had been selected for pilot, based on the Pros and cons of the pilot. The Coupon system is further extended to 10 shops of each District in June-2016 and also all shops in Urban area across the State from July-Zn 16 for kerosene distribution. At present, the Department is introduced the Bio Coupon system from Aug-2016 for the Distribution of Food grains also. Now in 6145 FPDs for kerosene coupon distribution and 2452 FPDs for Food Grains Coupon Distribution is started.

DCP:

Karnataka State has adopted DCP-System for procurement of paddy/rice. The State will procure Paddy from the farmers locally under the MSP OJ>_eration. There are three procuring agencies viz., Karnataka Food Civil Supplies Corporation (KFCSC), Karnataka State Ware House Corporation (KSWC) and Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation (KSCMF). The Karnataka State will procure the Paddy as per GOI guidelines and Costing Sheet.

The payment for farmers is being done through RTGS.

The procured paddy will be milled through local rice millers. The CMR will be taken back as per Gol guidelines and the same is surrendered for central pool.

The procurement details of Paddy, Ragi and White Jowar(Maldanti) for the KMS 2015-16 is enclosed.

ONLINE PROCUREMENT:

State has e-procurement software developed by state NIC unit. State NIC unit has been requested to adopt the additional features from Chhattisgarh software. This software would be utilized for KMS 2016-17 procurement from October, November 2016 onwards.

LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lakshadweep is the smallest UT in India with limited population (64,429 as per 2011 census). This UT has a State and District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum and also a consumer protection council which is set up as per consumer protection Act, 1986. Considering the low population and the unique circumstances of the UT with its limited resources and the steps already taken to ensure consumer protection, it is felt that a separate department of Consumer Affairs may not be required.
2. In U.T of Lakshadweep, many Essential commodities including pulses have to be imported from mainland. The Supply of Pulses to the Public in this Union Territory is done by the large number of organized cooperative societies and a small number of private traders. Also, the demand for pulses in this Union Territory is not significant.
3. In U.T. of Lakshadweep, the Administration is transporting and distributing essential Commodities through Public Distribution System which works through a network of Island Cooperative Marketing Societies. It works in a transparent and efficient manner under regular and strict monitoring of the Administration and hence there is no report of black marketing and irregularities in this U.T.
4. The FSSAI officials/Health Inspector functioning under Health Department in various Islands regularly carry out the inspections.

MAHARASHTRA

-) The State Government regularly takes action under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 & Prevention of black marketing and supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. For the effective implementation of these Acts, the State Government has given instructions to all the field offices.
-) From January,2017 to April,2018:- 636 raids were conducted, 962 Persons were arrested, 257 persons were prosecuted and Commodities of Rs,5,23,28,069/- were seized under the Essential Commodities Act.
-) The State has total 965 godowns having capacity of 6,58,624 M.T.
-) The State has not imposed any local tax or VAT on Pulses, Edible Oilseeds. Vegetables etc. The Central Government's notification dated 27th September,2017 the State Government has imposed stock limit on Edible Oils and Edible Oilseeds except Soya bean upto 30.09.2018 vide order dated 8th December,2017.
-) For rationalization of stock limits imposed on Pulses, the State Government has removed stock limit of Pulses vide order dated 28th July,2017. Also State Government has requested Central Government to remove stock limit of Edible oils and Edible oilseeds vide letter dated 11th May,2018 and 2nd June,2018 respectively.

MEGHALAYA

-) The Department of FCS&CA is an administrative department implementing the various schemes under PDS and also monitoring the prices of Essential Commodities in the open market. So far the work-load in connection with the Consumer Affairs is not so heavy. The Consumer Cases in the State have been done by the State and District Consumer Court. Hence, it seems that creation of a separate Department of consumer Affairs/Consumer Protection is not necessary at present.
-) No dedicated Police Department to check and investigate offences under Essential Commodities Act. However if any offence committed the persons involved will be punished by law as provided under the Essential Commodities Act.

- J At present in Meghalaya pulses is non PDS items. The stock of pulses is maintained by private traders. However, regarding keeping of buffer stock in real time market interventions, a proposal for availing the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme alongwith a draft guidelines is under process by the State Govt.
- J To prevent hoarding and Black Marketing etc. the prevention of Black Marketing of supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980 is being implemented by State Govt. to detain persons who are found guilty of same. No case of cartelling and profiteering trading in essential commodities reported.
- J Pulses is non PDS item in Meghalaya.
- J The States already meetings with the dealers of pulses and fix prices the pulses Price Monitoring Committee Meeting are held every fortnight regularly.

MIZORAM

- J The creation of a separate Department/Directorate of Consumer Affairs was discussed in a Meeting with Finance Department and Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms chaired by the Secretary to the Government of Mizoram, FCS&CA Department. It was concluded in the meeting that under current austerity measures practised in the State, even a separate Directorate, not to mention a Department is not feasible at the moment. A separate Wing/Cell was proposed instead and is under consideration.
- J Separate dedicated Police Force under the EC Act, 1955 has been created in the State so far. However, a Notification was issued empowering certain Officers, viz., all District Magistrates, all Sub-Divisional Magistrates, all Officers under FCS&CA Department and Legal Metrology, all District Civil Supplies Officers, all Inspectors (FCS&CA Department and Legal Metrology) and all Inspectors, Police Department, Govt. of Mizoram to authorize the power for search and seizure of commodities within the State of Mizoram.
- J Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department, Govt. Of Mizoram is continuously taking necessary action following the Action Plan as per direction received from Govt. of India from time to time. However, since the Action Plan involves tasks under Agriculture and Agriculture Marketing, etc. appropriate action plan has to be worked out at the Govt. level through discussion with the concerned deptt.
- J The State Govt. enforces The EC Act, 1955 and PBMMSEC Act, 1980 and Rules made under like The Mizoram Trade Articles Order, 1987, The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Order, 1992, The Mizoram Legal Enforcement Rules, 2012 etc. to club malpractices of essential commodities.
- J The Deptt. Distributes rice and wheat products to the public through Fair Price Shops using funds allocated by the State Finance Department for procurement of the commodities. However, pulses not being the chief food item of the Stat, the State could not afford to procure pulses due to financial constraints for distribution to the public through Public Distribution System. Nevertheless, the Deptt. Carefully monitors the availability of the commodity and takes necessary action to prevent hoarding, etc. so as to ensure its availability throughout the State.

- J The State Government is considering adoption of honorarium and conveyance allowance @ Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 300/- in respect of sitting of part-time member of State Commission members and honorarium and conveyed allowance @ Rs. 600/- and Rs. 150/- per day of sitting in respect of part time member of District Forum.
- J Forming flying squad to check hoarding of essential commodities and kept a vigil on black marketing.
- J Enforcing National Food Security Act, 2013 (20 of 2013) in line with Mizoram State, Food Security Rules, 2015 to prevent against blackmarketing of PDS items.
- J To curb the evil of cartelling profiteering etc. Monitoring team has been set up for tackling the evil doers.

ODISHA

- J The State Government is taking a number of initiatives to boost the production and Productivity of pulses, edible oilseeds etc. and to provide the same to the consumers at affordable rate. The State Govt. is implementing various Central sponsored Programmes and State sponsored Programme to increase production of pulses and edible oils under NFSM (National Food Security Mission Pulses), National Mission of Oilseeds & Oil Palm.
- J State Govt. is taking initiative for construction of cold storages through Private Entrepreneurs. The Govt. is giving subsidy & financial assistance for construction of Cold Storages and on supply of electricity to boost the construction of more numbers of Cold Storage in the State .During the Financial Year 2016-17 Govt. has a target of constructing 45 number of Cold Stores with a capacity of 5000 MT each. Target for 2017-18 is 32 number of Cold Storage. Presently we have 104 number of Cold Storage (in 19 district) in the State.
- J State Govt. has already taken steps to regulate the business of pulses by introducing a licensing system for pulses dealers and registration system for edible oils and oilseeds dealers. No persons can take up business of these commodities without license/Registration obtained from competent authority. These regulations will contain price hike.
- J The Govt. of Odisha has already reduced VAT from 5% to 1% in pulses w.e.f. 01.07.2016 for a" period of 3 months on experimental basis with an objective to reduce the market rate of the pluses and encourage traders not to create to artificial scarcity, by resorting to hoarding etc.
- J The State Govt. is implementing PSF Scheme and has created a PSF funds with a sum of Rs.100 crores on 50:50 basis with Centre and State, but Central Share of 50 crores has not been received though proposal has been submitted for the same.
- J The State Govt. has taken steps for procurement of 5000MT of (Tur Whole gram) from Govt. of India under PSF Scheme for market intervention so that cost of dal will be reduced, followed by stabilization of price. It is under process.
- J The State Govt. has decided that after lifting of pulses from Central buffer Stock, mill, store and sell to consumers through PDS network on no profit no loss basis.
- J The State Govt. and District Administration are holding regular periodical meeting with whole sealers / Dealers of pulses, for watching the price level and keeping the same at a reasonable and affordable level in the interest of the primary consumers.

-) The E.C. Act 1955 & PBMMSEC Act 1980 and L.M. Act 2009 also being enforced vigorously to keep the price level under control.

RAJASTHAN

-) ज ज व्य र् श र 1955 अन्तगत ख - त्र
र् , र श
ज क र र र । र , ज
ज क र सम्बद्ध र् 01.10.2016
रु क्रि प्रारम्भ र् , ज र्

SIKKIM

-) Our State is a non-producing State. The consumption gap will be filled up as per the allocation received from GOI.
) Meetings are being held with the traders.
) Reports are being sent on monthly basis.
) The LMU division of the department is in the process for framing the rules under legal Metrology.

TAMILNADU

-) Department is making earnest efforts to create awareness through suitable information, education and communication strategies. The main focus of consumer protection policy of the State Government is to ensure that goods and services are available to consumers at correct prices and of quality.
) Department is creating awareness amongst consumers about their rights and responsibilities and on the methods of redressal available to them.
) Setting up efficient redressal mechanism with sufficient powers to ensure quick redressal of grievances.
) As per final estimates of production of principal crops for the year 2015-16, the production Of Redgram, Black gram, Greengram and Bengalgram was 59,968 tonnes, 2,76,371 tonnes, 1,34,246 tonnes and 3,176 tonnes respectively. Based on National Sample Survey (NSS Report) the consumption of Tur dhal and Urad dhal in Tamil Nadu was 3,68,350 MT and 2,94,365 MT respectively.
) Utilizing the Price Stabilization Fund made to curtail the Tur dhal and Urad dhal prices in open market, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation procured unmilled Tur and unmilled Urad from MMTC and Tur dhal and Urad dhal is being sold at affordable prices to the public through Amudham and Amma Amudham Department Stores.
) Procurement and availing/procurement of stock from the buffer stock are maintained by Government of India for pulses and dhalls.
) The total pulses requirement of the state is around 12.25 L.MT and the current production is hovering around 7L.MT and there is a gap of around 5 l.mt. To attain the self-sufficiency Government of Tamil Nadu is taking following initiatives such as:-
➤ About 90% of the pulses is cultivated as Rainfed crop in Tamil Nadu. Hence to improve the productivity of Rainfed pulses, cropping system based trainings are provided to popularize improved technologies along with technology demonstrations, so as to obtain maximum productivity in Rainfed crops.
➤ To improve the area under pulse crop, certified seeds are distributed to cover atleast 25% of the area at subsidized cost and micro irrigation is being

promoted extensively to bring more area under irrigated condition. To bridge the gap between supply and demand, emphasis is given on promotion of pulses as bund crop and Intercrop extensively in the State.

- J In order to bring more area with higher productivity in dry land, a special three years program called MSDA (Mission on Sustainable Dry Land Agriculture) is being implemented in the State from 2016-17 in which 1000 ha clusters are formed and farmers are encouraged to go for pulses on cluster basis. It has been programmed to formulate 1000 such clusters and bring 5 Lakh ha under pulses in next three years.
- J Besides to promote value addition and to fetch additional income, Farmers Producers Organizations are established throughout the State. During current year, it has been programmed to bring 9.4 Lakh ha under pulses and production of 6 Lakh MT. Price bring the key decision point for farmers to take up pulses cultivation, the arrangement for procurement through Government would boost up the area and production in the State through which we can ensure the availability of pulses.
- J Procurement and availing/procurement of stock from the buffer stock are maintained by Government of India for pulses and dhals.
- J The Government of Tamil Nadu has conducted Traders Meeting every year regularly.
- J Procurement and availing/procurement of stock from the buffer stock are maintained by Government of India for pulses and dhals.
- J The monthly report on enforcement activities under the EC Act, 1955 and PBMMSEC Act, 1980 are being sent to the Government of India every month without fail.
- J The Draft Rules of the Tamil Nadu Legal Metrology have been forwarded to Government of India by the Labour and Employment Department on 12.01.2018.
- J The Government of India had removed the stock holding limit of Pulses vide Central Order S.O.1600(E), dated 17.5.2017. The Government of Tamil Nadu republish the Central Order and removing pulses from the stock holding limit vide G.O(Ms) No.87, Cooperation, Food and Consumer Protection Department dated 30.06.2017.
- J In Tamil Nadu a dedicated force called, Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies CID (CS CID) has been functioning since 1964 to enforce the EC Act, 1955 and the PBMMSEC Act, 1980. The sanctioned manpower of the organization is DGP-1, IGP-1, SPs-2, DSPs - 4, Inspectors -24, Sub-Inspectors-51 and other Ranks -298 (Total-381). Each District has one CS CID Unit for this purpose.
- J The retail and wholesale price of Essential Commodities are monitored by the Price Monitoring Cell and is being sent online daily to Government of India. The price reporting is done on all working days and holidays and sent to Government of India online.
- J From the years 2011-2017 a total no. of 47,842 cases detected under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. From the years 2011-2017 a total no. of 993 persons have been detained under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.
- J The periodical reports on price trends of Essential Commodities are being sent to Government of India regularly.

TELANGANA

- J Need for a separate Consumer Affairs Department/Directorate is under active consideration.
- J The details regarding cost of production, taxes, handling charges etc. have been called for respective department and after receipt of the same, the view of the State Government will be intimated.
- J Earlier, there was a separate Vigilance Cell in Civil Supplies Dept., to prevent unscrupulous trading and black marketing of essential commodities. After abolition of the Vigilance Cell (CS), now the Vigilance and Enforcement Dept. of the General Administration Dept., is conducting raids and checking hoarding and black marketing. The issue to have a compact Vigilance wing is under consideration of the Government with necessary police and C.S Department officials in the State and Districts.
- J State Government usually through PDS is allotting essential commodities over and above regular allotment to the consumers during festival season. Whenever, there is rise of prices of commodities like onions, Redgram dal are distributed under Market Intervention operations through Marketing and Civil Supplies Department.
- J Earlier prices of selected essential commodities as prescribed by the Govt. of India have been reported from Hyderabad Centre. After formation of State, five more centres viz; Warangal, Karimnagar, Jadcherla, Suryapeta and Adilabad are added for price collection and reporting to Govt. of India. As advised by the Govt. of India, the State Government has been submitting the daily prices even on public holidays, Saturdays and Sundays. The Govt. of India may be requested to provide financial assistance for strengthening of Price Monitoring Centres at new centres also. Prices at wholesale and retail are being monitored by the Economics and Statistics Department from 39 Divisional Headquarters in the State. Civil Supplies Dept. collects price information from Economics and Statistics, analyses and takes action to ensure availability at fair prices by resorting to market intervention operations, etc.
- J Regular meeting with wholesalers/retailers dealing in pulses have been held and they have been requested to sell the Redgram dal @ Rs.120/- per kg to the consumers. With regard to effective action to be taken against the retailers, stockists, dealers and manufacturers of spurious and adulterated food items - raw, processed or half processed, under the 'Food Safety and Standards Act', action is being taken by Commissioner of Food Safety, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Public Health Labs & Food (Health) Admn.
- J Periodical reports on implementation of E.C Act, 1955 and PBMMSEC Act, 1980 are being sent regularly to Govt. of India. The Telangana State and A.P. Government are following similar procedure in collection of price data and submitting to Govt. of India and State Government. On introduction of GST, there will not be any VAT on pulses.
- J At present the Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd is making the payment of MSP of paddy to the farmers through online system only. On the same analogy, if need arises for procurement of pulses under Minimum Support Price Operations, the same procedure would be adapted. Hence, the Enforcement Officials are taking stringent action in the unauthorized storage of pulses and booking 6-A cases on the unscrupulous persons.
- J The following quantities of Pulses were seized in the State of Telangana from June, 2014 to September, 2016.

Period	Qty. in Qtls.
June, 2014 to December, 2014	6743
January, 2015 to December, 2015	7870
January, 2016 to September, 2016	4800

J) The Government of Telangana is making vigorous efforts for increasing the area under Pulses and Oilseeds.

- i) A Kharif campaign has been organized to replace Cotton with Pulses and Oilseed crops successfully.
- ii) Cotton crop has been replaced with pulses like Redgram, Greeengram and Oilseeds like Soyabean.
- iii) The Government of Telangana has supplied adequate quantity of pulses seed i.e., Soyabean seed and subsidy.
- iv) As a result of extensive extension and i Publicity, Department of Agriculture the total pulses area has been increased to 6.39 lakh ha., as against the normal of 4.04 Lakh ha. (Increase of 158%)
- v) In the same way the Oilseed area has also been increased to 3.62 ha., as against the normal of 3.03 Lakh ha., (Increase of 120%)
- vi) With the favourable season the pulses production shall be increased during Kharif, 2016-17.
- vii) Efforts are also taken to increase area under Bengalgram and Groundnut and sufficient seed has been made available on subsidy.

UTTAR PRADESH

J) मूल्य नियंत्रण केंद्र (पी0 एम0 सी0) की स्थापना – प्रदेश के 08 जनपदों / मण्डियों में मूल्य अनुश्रवण केंद्र स्थापित हैं, जहाँ पर 22 आवश्यक खाद्य वस्तुओं के थोक व फुटकर भाव एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं एवं कीमतों पर निगरानी राखी जा रही है तथा भारत सरकार को ऑनलाइन दर नियमित रूप प्रेषित किये जा रहे हैं। भाव एकत्रीकरण एवं प्रेषण का कार्य शनिवार व रविवार के अवकाश के दिनों में भी हो रहा है। पी 0 एम 0 सी 0 को सुदृढ करने हेतु भारत सरकार से धनराशि की मांग की गयी थी, जिसकी स्वीकृति मिलना अभी तक अपेक्षित है।

J) सब्जियों की उपलब्धता व मूल्य नियंत्रण के संबंध में – आलू, प्याज व टमाटर की उपलब्धता व मूल्यों की निरंतर समीक्षा की जा रही है। आलू के दामों में वृद्धि के दृष्टिगत जिला प्रशासन से आलू भंडारण हेतु शीतग्रहों में निगरानी रखने तथा भंडारण ग्रहों से आलू उपभोक्ताओं में बिक्री हेतु निकलवाने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं, जिसके अतिरिक्त रियायती मूल्यों पर सब्जियों के रीटेल आउटलेट खुलवाने हेतु जिला प्रशासन को निर्देश दिये गये हैं।

J) आयातित दाल की बिक्री के संबंध में - पूर्व में 250 + 250 = 500 मी 0 टन आयातित तूर दाल कमचारी कल्याण निगम में स्थित विभिन्न डिपो के माध्यम से रु 120 प्र ग्र 0 क्त श्य : 500 0

J) स्व प्रस्त क्ष - क्ष स्त अध्यक्षता , ण्ड स्त मण्डलायुक्त अध्यक्षता प्र स्त क्त अध्यक्षता ल्य त्र प्र ष्ट ल्य त्र प्र ष्ट श्य द्य स्त , ष्ट

) प्र - श्य द्य स्तु ल्यं ब्य श्व
 प्र व्य ि न्धि त्म
 परिवर्तन म्
 > त्रे त्रे द्य द्य
 > स्ट प्र प्रवर्तन
 > श्य स्तु प्र हु कर्त स्तु
 > श्य श्य स्तु प्र , 1980
 > ल्य प्र ते प्र न्य
 > क्त श्व ल्य त्र द्द
 ल्य अधिप्राप्ति पयाप्त ज्य त्र र ि
 ध्य
 > न्य द्वि त्र
 स
 > व्य प्र प्र
 ब्य त्र ल्य क्षे न्धि
 ि प्रशिक्षण क्ष श्य
) क्ष - 50-50 0 02 स्ट
 प्रस्त द्य प्रस्तु
 0 0 0 ध्य प्रे प्रप्त हु ि क्त ब्लं स्त
 प्र खाद्यान्न स्य 2500 0 0 0
 प्रस्त क्षे र्व ब्य
) -प्रक्यं ण्ट - 0 0 0 -प्रक्योरमेण्ट ण्ट
 2016-17 प्रस्त
) ल्य रं (0 0 0) र - ल्य र प्रस्त
 ब्य
) ष्ट्र द्य क्ष क्रे न्व - 72
 प्र ग्रीवेन्स ि - त्र -
 प्र ग्रीवेन्स ि त्र ष्ट्र ल्य
 0-18001800150

Department of Consumer Affairs

Action Point No. 3: Government to go for long term supply contracts in place of time to time tendering for the import of pulses for building the buffer stock.

MMTC, the designated agency for import of pulses, imported pulses under Long Term Agreement (LTA) as well as spot purchase for the buffer. In addition during 2016-17, MoU signed with Mozambique by Government of India for import of pulses through long-term supply contracts. Likewise, Government also explored similar MoUs with Myanmar and Tanzania, but these are not pursued vigorously owing to bumper domestic production of pulses and the need to procure pulses domestically during 2016-17.

Action Point No. 10: States should create their own PSF, if not already done and maintain buffer stock of pulses at their own and ensure real-time market intervention to keep prices under control.

In the States/UTs, the price stabilisation operations are to be managed by the State level PSFMC and operated out of the State level Corpus Fund. Interest free advances from the PSF corpus may be made both to Central Agencies and to State level Corpus. The State level Corpus is created with a sharing pattern between GOI and State in the ratio of 50: 50, which is 75:25 in case the North Eastern States. During 2014-15 and 2015-16, the details of releases to States for State-level PSF dues are as under:-

State	Value of Proposal (₹ crores)	Agri Commodity	Status of Release
Telangana	18.31	Onion	Released ₹ 9.15 crores in two instalments of Gol share
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	Onion, potatoes & pulses	Released ₹ 25.00 crore as first instalment of Gol share
West Bengal	10.00	Onion	Released ₹ 2.50 crore as first instalment of Gol share
GRAND TOTAL	128.31		₹ 36.65 crore released

Action Point No. 11. Department of Consumer Affairs will engage a professional independent agency to collect, examine, disseminate data and offer solutions to different problems regarding demand and supply, price trends, speculation, unscrupulous trading, artificial shortage, hoarding, cartelling and black marketing in pulses and other pulses and other essential food items, after completing procedural requirements.

As far as monitoring of prices of essential commodities is concerned, Price Monitoring Cell (PMC) of the Department of Consumer Affairs is closely monitoring the retail and whole prices of 22 Essential Commodities viz. rice, wheat, atta, gram dal, arhar dal, moong dal, urad dal, masoor dal, tea, sugar, salt, Vanaspati, groundnut oil, mustard oil, milk, soya oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, gur, potato, onion and tomato. The retail and wholesale prices are collected on daily basis from 100 centres spread across the country, based on the information furnished by the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments.

PMC is also examining the feasibility of undertaking a project for forecasting of prices of essential commodities. However, this work involves high level of specialization/expertise in the field of data management and analytics and use of advance analytical software/software. As M/o Electronics & Information Technology (MEITY) has the necessary analytical expertise, DOCA requested MEITY that they may build the price forecasting models and provide analytical support to this Department, for the following:

- i. Forecast of retail and wholesale monthly prices up to next 12 months at three levels of disaggregation viz. District-wise, State—wise and National average for 22 commodities (List enclosed).
- ii. Forecast of mandi prices of 5 pulses (Urad, Tur, Chana, Moong, Masur) and 3 vegetables (Tomato, Potato, Onion).
- iii. Providing scenario based or 'what if' analysis to assess the impact of policy decisions as well as impact of likely changes like lower rainfall etc. on future commodity prices.

The issue of price forecasting was also taken by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in its meeting held on 30th May, 2017 wherein the Committee recommended that DAC&FW may look into the matter of renewing the contract with NCAER for forecasting of prices using advanced models.

Action Point No. 12: States should lift the whole pulses procured by Government under the PSF immediately and ensure its availability to the consumers through market intervention to bring down prices of pulses at reasonable level.

&

Action Point No. 14: The States to make arrangements at their own for milling and stocking of the pulses lifted from the buffer stock. And the pulses received from the PSF be sold not above the rates prescribed.

During 2015-16 and 2016-17, with a view to moderating market prices, States were offered these pulses at a subsidized rate, for direct retailing at prices lower than the prevailing market prices. Unmilled Tur and Urad were offered at ₹ 66/- per kg and ₹ 82/- per kg respectively for retailing milled pulses at ₹ 120/-per kg. Unmilled Chana from buffer was initially offered at ₹ 50/- per kg for retail sale at ₹ 67/- per kg for whole and ₹ 78/- per kg for milled. Subsequently, it was revised to ₹ 60/- per kg for retail sale at ₹ 77/- per kg for whole and ₹ 88/- per kg for milled. Despite the subsidized price, lifting by the States was low viz. 19,950 MT of Tur, 5623 MT of Urad and 11,297 MT of Chana. Thus, the total disposal of pulses from the buffer stock to States/UTs during 2016-17 was around 36,870 MT. However, the experience with release of pulses to States over the last year i.e., 2016-17 indicate that only few States like Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, etc. which are distributing pulses through PDS or State Cooperatives utilized the pulses from buffer for their requirements.

Department of Food & PD

Action Point No. 17: NFSA, DBT, End-to-end computerisation, DCP Scheme, Online Procurement System, Silo construction and all other programmes under the D/o Food & PD, to be implemented effectively with all components in a time bound manner.

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is an important initiative for food security of the people. It provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving highly subsidized Foodgrains at Rs. 1/2/3 per Kg for coarsegrains/wheat/rice respectively @ 35 kg per family per month to household covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and @5kg per person per month to priority households.

The Act is now being implemented in all the States/UTs, covering 80.72 crore persons, against the total targeted coverage of 81.35 crore persons.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

In Chandigarh, Puducherry and urban areas of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the Act is being implemented in the cash transfer mode, under which food subsidy is being transferred into the bank accounts of beneficiaries who then have a choice to buy foodgrains from open market.

DBT under Sugar Subsidy Scheme

3 States viz. Uttarakhand, Puducherry and Goa had requested DBT under Sugar Subsidy Scheme. The matter is under examination in consultation with States/UTs concerned.

End to End computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

I. Department of Food & PD is implementing a **scheme on “End-to-End Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) Operations”** with budget cost of **Rs. 884.07 Crore**, which includes Government of India’s share of Rs. 489.37 Crore and States/UTs share of Rs. 394.70 Crore. The scheme was approved under the 12th Five Year Plan (FY’2012–2017). The validity of the scheme has been extended up to 31st March 2019 by the Government, without any escalation in the project cost of the scheme.

II. Following are the key activities and their expected outcomes under the scheme –

(a) Component-I of the scheme:

- i. **Digitization of Ration Cards/Beneficiaries Database**– Enable correct identification of beneficiaries; removal of duplicate/fake ration cards and better targeting of food subsidies
- ii. **Online allocation of foodgrains**– System generated allocation of foodgrains to bring transparency in allocation of foodgrains, up to Fair Price Shops level.
- iii. **Computerisation of Supply Chain Management**– Timely availability of foodgrains to intended beneficiaries at FPSs; check leakages/diversion
- iv. **Grievance Redressal Mechanism and Transparency Portals**– Introduce transparency & public accountability in the implementation of TPDS through transparency portals, online grievance registration and toll free helplines.

(b) Component-II of the scheme

- i. Automation of Fair Price Shops**– This involves installation of electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices at the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for authentication of eligible beneficiaries, recording of sale transactions, and uploading of transaction data in State/UT server.

III. Current Status: The activity-wise achievements reported by States/UTs as follows:

- (a) Digitization** of ration cards/beneficiaries has been completed in **all** States/UTs.
(Digitized details are available on transparency portals of respective States/UTs.)
- (b) Online Allocation** has been implemented in **30** States/UTs.
- (c) Supply Chain Management** has been computerised in **21** States/UTs.
- (d) Transparency Portals** are implemented in **all** States/UTs.
- (e) Grievance redressal facilities** (Online Grievance Registration System / Toll-free helpline numbers (1967/1800-series) are available in **all** States/UTs
- (f) Seeding of Aadhaar number** with ration cards and beneficiary level is **82.68% and 72.17%** respectively.

Status of Aadhaar Seeding in RC	States/UTs
100%	11 States/UTs
90% to 99%	14 States/UT
50% to 89%	7 States
0% to 49%	4 States

(Excluding states of Assam, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir which have been exempted from use of Aadhaar as per the Notification issued by this Department, the effective Seeding of Aadhaar numbers at ration cards level stands at **85.13%**)

- (g) Under the FPS Automation**, ePoS devices have been installed at **3.11 Lakh FPSs (59%)** out of total **5.27 Lakh FPSs** across 26 States/UTs.

Status of FPS Automation	States/UTs
100%	11 States/UTs
90% to 99%	6 States/UT
70% to 89%	2 States
1% to 20%	4 States
Started (<1%)	4 States
Yet to start	6 States
Completed but Suspended	1 UT (Delhi)

- (h)** A total of **2.75 crore ration cards** have been **deleted/cancelled** in 32 States/UTs during 2013-2017, as an outcome of digitization of RC/beneficiary records, de-duplication due to Aadhaar seeding, transfer/ migration/ deaths, etc. it leads to resulting rightful targeting of amount **Rs. 17,500 crore** per annum approximately.

- (i) State level portability** has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Telangana, Maharashtra and Kerala. Whereas, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh have introduced portability in few districts/FPS areas,

for the convenience of ration card holders to take ration from any portability enabled FPS near to them. This is also creating a healthy competition among the FPS dealers.

(j) The DBT (Cash Transfers) scheme has been implemented in UTs of **Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra & Nagar Haveli** (in few urban areas) covering a **total of 9.24 lakh beneficiaries** in these three UTs.

(k) A pilot DBT scheme (on pattern of PAHAL) has been introduced in Nagri Block of Ranchi District in Jharkhand w.e.f. 1st October 2017, covering a total of about 12,110 beneficiaries in the block.

IV. Challenges/Discussion points for the Meeting:

(a) **Aadhaar Seeding** in Ration Card is very low in following States which also has major impact on national level Aadhaar seeding.

States	Aadhaar Seeding with RCs	Impact at National Level Seeding
West Bengal	63%	9.6%
Uttar Pradesh	91%	1.2%
Bihar	83%	1.2%
Maharashtra	87%	1%
All North Eastern States except Tripura	6.2%	3%

(b) **Validation of seeded Aadhaar numbers** in ration card is largely pending in bigger States like **Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Bihar**.

(c) **FPS Automation** : FPS Automation is pending in about **2.16 lakh FPSs**; majorly pending in following States

Sl.	State/UT	No. of FPSs	ePoS Installed	Pending FPSs	Remark
1.	Uttar Pradesh	81,137	13,202	67,935	Vendor is finalised
2.	Bihar	41,483	62	41,421	RFP yet to be floated
3.	Assam	38,236	109	38,127	RFP yet to be floated
4.	West Bengal	20,278	0	20,278	Vendor is finalised; installation to start after panchayat elections
5.	Punjab	16,657	180	16,477	Rollout in process
6.	Uttarakhand	9,212	8	9,204	RFP yet to be floated
7.	Meghalaya	4,651	10	4,641	RFP yet to be floated
8.	Manipur	2,154	0	2,154	RFP yet to be floated
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,731	0	1,731	RFP yet to be floated
10.	Nagaland	1,691	0	1,691	RFP yet to be floated

Sl.	State/UT	No. of FPSs	ePoS Installed	Pending FPSs	Remark
11.	Mizoram	1,249	0	1,249	RFP yet to be floated
12.	Lakshadweep	39	0	39	Vendor is finalised
13.	Delhi	2,254	0	2,254	ePoS withdrawn from all FPSs

(d) Aadhaar Authentication through ePoS devices: ePoS devices are being installed at FPSs to carry out Aadhaar authentication while distributing foodgrains. Status showing Poor performance are as follows

Sl.	State/UT	ePoS installation (in %)	Aadhaar Seeding (in %)	Aadhaar based Transactions
1.	Gujarat	100%	96%	67%
2.	Tamil Nadu	100%	100%	Nil
3.	Himachal Pradesh	100%	92%	1%
4.	Chhattisgarh	100%	100%	12%
5.	Madhya Pradesh	100%	100%	23%
6.	Odisha	100%	89%	53%
7.	Maharashtra	97%	87%	49%

(e) Computerization of Supply Chain Management: Currently this activity is pending in 12 States/UTs namely Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Assam, Punjab, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim.

(f) Strengthening the monitoring mechanism: Institutional mechanisms of State Food Commission (SFC), District Grievance Redressal Officers (DGROs), Toll-Free numbers and vigilance committee need to be strengthened

(g) DBT (on PAHAL model): Beneficiaries are finding difficult to withdraw subsidy amount due to limited availability of ATMs/ Bank Branches in the block.

Decentralized Procurement Scheme

Under Decentralized Procurement (DCP) Scheme, introduced in 1997-98, food grains is procured and distributed by the State Governments themselves. Under this scheme, the designated DCP States procure, store and issue foodgrains under NFSA and other welfare schemes of the Government of India. The decentralized system of procurement has the objectives to ensure that MSP is passed on to the farmers, to enhance the efficiency of procurement of NFSA and to encourage procurement in non-traditional States, thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers as well as to save on transit losses and costs. This also enables procurement of foodgrains more suited to local taste for distribution under the NFSA.

Under this scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat, and also stores and distributes these foodgrains under NFSA and other

welfare schemes. The Central Government undertakes to meet the entire expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the procurement operations as per the approved costing. The Central Government also monitors the quality of foodgrains procured under the scheme and reviews the arrangements made to ensure that the procurement operations are carried on smoothly. A list of DCP States is as follows:

List of those States which adopted Decentralized Procurement:

S.N.	State/UT	DCP adopted for
1.	A&N Islands	Rice
2.	Bihar	Rice/Wheat
3.	Chhattisgarh	Rice/Wheat
4.	Gujarat	Rice/Wheat
5.	Karnataka	Rice
6.	Kerala	Rice
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rice/Wheat
8.	Odisha	Rice
9.	Tamil Nadu	Rice
10.	Uttarakhand	Rice/Wheat
11.	West Bengal	Rice/Wheat
12.	Punjab	Wheat
13.	Rajasthan (in 9 District) *	Wheat
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Rice
15.	Telangana	Rice
16.	Maharashtra	Rice
17.	Jharkhand (5 District)**	Rice

* State has been included in Centralized Procurement only for RMS 2017-18 and 2018-19.

**Operated DCP System in one district during KMS 2016-17 and in 5 Districts from KMS 2017-18.

Online Procurement Management System

Online Procurement Management System (OPMS) module has been developed to monitor the procurement of wheat and rice. This module enables FCI and DFPD to view and monitor the consolidated report of procurement of wheat and rice done by procuring agencies viz. State agencies and FCI.

Online Procurement Management System has been implemented in 17 out of 19 major procuring States. States are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha,

West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. In Punjab and Haryana, the e-procurement/payment is through Arthias as per APMC Act.

State of Uttarakhand and Assam have been requested to implement FCI's E-Procurement module, pending development of their own module.

Silo Construction

The State Governments which have till now not expressed their willingness to construct steel silos may take up construction as per the road map/action plan shared with the States.

Status of construction by State Governments

SL	State	Target (in LMT)		Status/Issues
		Rice	Wheat	
1	Haryana	-	6.5	The High Level Committee (HLC), of FCI finalized 4.5 LMT capacity at 7 locations for which the State Government has not floated tenders so far. In the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) held on 30.05.2018, the State Government informed that there is large scale development of logistic facilities in the State and sites for silos will be identified afresh to take advantage of the logistic sector. The State Government may expedite identification of sites for construction of silos.
2	Uttar Pradesh	-	5	State Government has agreed to construct silos of 5 LMT capacity. Locations for silos to be finalized by FCI & State Government. In the meeting of CoS held on 30.05.2018, the State Government informed that construction of silos at Saharanpur and Muzzaffarnagar will be examined. The State Government may expedite identification of sites for construction of silos.
3	Delhi	0.5	3	In the meeting of CoS held on 30.05.2018, the State Government informed that clearance for land for compensatory afforestation for construction of silos at Narela will be given within a month and land acquisition for this purpose will also be facilitated. The State Government to take action and inform FCI.

Other Programmes under this Department:

Construction of foodgrains storage godowns by Food Corporation of India (FCI)

Sl. No.	State	Location	Target Capacity (in MT)	Status/Issue
1	Assam	Silchar (Bihara)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land has been selected, with acquisition cost of Rs. 14.13 cr. ➤ As per demand of State Govt., FCI deposited 50% of land cost

				<p>in Nov, 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Case is pending with State Govt. for conducting social impact study with Assam University. ➤ D.O. Letter written by Joint Secretary, M/o CA, F&PD to Addl. Chief Secretary, Assam on 23.05.2018 to expedite handing over of land. ➤ Land yet to be handed over by State Govt. to FCI.
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Recongpeo	640	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permission for cutting of trees is awaited from forest Department of State Govt.
		Palampur	2,240	
		Shimla distt.	1,660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land has been identified but not handed over by State Govt. to FCI.
3.	Jharkhand	Dumka Phase-I	15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A piece of land measuring 5.00 acres has been offered at Dumka Zone, Bagljori by State Govt. to FCI at an amount of Rs.93,60,450/- for a lease period of 30 years. ➤ State Govt. is requested to extend the lease period to 99 years as the godown is a permanent structure.
		Dumka Phase-II	20,000	
		Ithkhori (Chatra)	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Govt. is requested to provide land on priority for all these projects
		Meharama (Godda)	10,000	
		Poreyahat (Godda)	10,000	
4.	Meghalaya	Umroi	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A Piece of land at Umroi offered by State Govt. during April, 2017. ➤ Acquisition of land pending with State Govt. for conducting social impact study since Oct, 2017. ➤ D.O. Letter written by Joint Secretary, M/o CA, F&PD to Addl. Chief Secretary, Assam on 23.05.2018 to expedite handing over of land. ➤ Land yet to be handed over by State Govt. to FCI.
5.	Mizoram	Sairang	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The land offered by State Government was accepted by FCI for taking on lease for 99 years. However, the land is

				yet to be handed over by State Govt.
--	--	--	--	---

Construction of storage godowns by State Governments

Sl. No.	State	Location	Target Capacity (in MT)	Status/Issue
1	Assam	Gauripur	5,000	An amount of Rs. 9.57 crore has been released to State Govt. on 29.12.2017. However, no physical and financial report has been submitted by the State Govt. so far. State Govt. should furnish progress report and photographs of all the projects on monthly basis in the prescribed format.
		Howly	2,000	
		Majuli	1,000	
		Simaluguri	1,000	
		Bogalmora	2,000	
		Dhekiajuli	5,000	
		Total (6)	16,000	
		Hojai	5,000	Clarification/justification of requirement in two districts namely Kamrup (Metro) & Hojai has been sought vide letter no. 02-02/2017-Stg.-III dated 05.12.2017. However, no information has been received so far.
		Pachim Boragaon	5,000	
		Nilbagan	5,000	
		Total (3)	15,000	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total 24 projects (23 projects of 25 MT and 1 project of 50 MT) in border areas.	625	<p>Full amount of Rs. 18.40 cr, has been released in two instalments i.e. Rs. 10.36 crore on 28.03.2017 and Rs. 8.04 cr on 20.11.2017. State Govt. to furnish the UC for amount of 10.36 crore, as it is now more than one year of disbursement of fund.</p> <p>(ii) State Govt. has furnished progress report for 5 projects only. No report has been received for balance projects. State Govt. should furnish progress report and photographs of balance projects on monthly basis in the prescribed format.</p>

		12 projects	4,805	Out of total 12 projects State Government has submitted Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 9 projects, however DPRs of three projects namely Tawang, Jamiri & Bameng have not been furnished so far.
3.	Manipur	5 projects	10,000	State Govt. has only projected requirement of Rs. 32.52 crore for 5 projects. State Govt. has been requested to furnish DPRs of the same, which is still awaited.
4.	Mizoram	65 projects	20,350	State Government has furnished revised DPRs stating that the cost is as per actual requirement, taking into account uneven terrain, accessibility issues, cost differences of raw materials, transportation constraints and seismic zone – V. Cost estimates have not been signed by any authority/PWD.
5.	Nagaland	6 projects of 640 MT each	3,840	Full amount of Rs. 10.25 cr already released; last instalment of Rs. 4.00 cr. released on 25.05.2018. As per last progress report dated 04.05.2018, 2 projects completed and balance 4 projects in progress. State Govt. should furnish progress report and photographs of the 4 projects on monthly basis in the prescribed format and complete them on priority.
		66 projects (in 11 districts)	5,500	DPRs have been received. State Government was informed on 22.09.2017:- (i) To depute an officer to give presentation along with photographs of sites and existing dilapidated godowns. (ii) Projects cost (Rs 90,073/MT) appears to be higher compared to earlier projects of 2011-12 (Rs. 26,693/MT). (iii) State Govt. has also been

				<p>informed on 04.12.2017 to consider semi-permanent design for construction of godown with CGI profile sheet roof and higher height to reduce cost of godown and increase godown capacity. However, reply from State Govt. is still awaited.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

Depot Online System (DOS)

The State Governments have been requested by Department of Food & PD to implement Depot Online System (DOS) in the godowns of the respective State Government Agencies to integrate DOS of Food Corporation of India (FCI) with Public Distribution System (PDS) applications of the State Governments, so as to completely automate and computerize Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) operations.

SL	State	Status/Issue
1	Andhra Pradesh	The State Government vide letter dated 04.10.2017 requested FCI to arrange software and hardware. FCI vide letter dated 31.10.2017 informed APSWC that hardware is to be arranged by APSWC itself and only the DOS application will be provided by FCI. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
2	Odisha	The State Food Department vide letter dated 25.09.2017 had directed OSCSC to do the needful in consultation with FCI. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
3	Tamil Nadu	The State Govt. vide letter dated 26.09.2017 had requested FCI to furnish required hardware specification and configuration & training schedule. FCI vide letter dated 31.10.2017 had informed TNSWC that the specifications of DOS are available on FCI website. FCI had also informed that training of the staff may be scheduled and that it is free to undertake services from alternate sources. The cost of training & roll out of DOS at SWC depots is to be borne by SWC and FCI shall bear the costs pertaining to application development. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
4	Rajasthan	FCI vide letter dated 31.10.2017 had requested RSWC to follow up with Govt. of Rajasthan to transfer the funds required for implementation of DOS application in godowns of RSWC. FCI had also sought details of depots to be provisioned in DOS application.

		It had also advised RSWC to schedule a training session in FCI or RSWC to understand the functionalities of DOS. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
5	Maharashtra	FCI vide letter dated 31.10.2017 had informed MSWC to coordinate with GM (R) to comprehend the functionalities of DOS. The DOS application can be accessed and used by MSWC without any expenses. However, other expenses viz. hardware, training, hand holding resources etc. these services can be arranged by MSWC on its own or enter into contract with System Integrator (SI) for FCI i.e. M/s Ricoh. MSWC had proposed to implement DOS at 2 depots in first phase. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
6	Chhattisgarh	CGSWC vide letter dated 03.11.2017 had expressed its willingness to integrate its Warehousing Management System with DOS. FCI to take necessary action in this regard.
7	Madhya Pradesh	MPWLC vide letter dated 22.11.2017 has informed that NIC has developed "Warehousing Management System" in which WHR is being generated and they have made the provision of various required reports such godown-wise, stackwise and WHR wise deposit and delivery reports etc. MPWLC has expressed its willingness to integrate its Warehousing Management System with DOS. FCI to take necessary action in this regard.
8	Haryana	HSWC vide letter dated 07.11.2017 had informed that the locations for implementation of DOS have been identified. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
9	Uttar Pradesh	UPSWC vide its letter dated 17.11.2017 had informed that it had approved implementation of DOS at 5 pilot depots namely Gorakhpur, Raebareli, Gonda, Unnav and Varanasi). FCI had requested UPSWC vide letter dated 20.02.2018 to contact M/s Ricoh for implementation of DOS. The status of implementation of DOS is awaited from the State Government.
10	Telangana	Telangana State Warehousing Corporation (TSWC) Ltd. vide its letter dated 14.05.2018 had intimated that TSWC in its own warehouses and FCI hired godowns completed computerization and in most of the warehouses implemented DOS in consultation with FCI. The State Government is requested to implement DOS in all godowns.

The response from the remaining State Governments is still awaited.

Regarding use of hermetically sealed Cocoons and liquidation of stocks stored in CAP

This Department had requested State Government of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Karnataka (as CAP storage facility is used in these states only) to use of Cocoon technology if there is need to store foodgrains at a specific place

for more than 3 months in CAP. However, none of the State Governments has shown interest to adopt the technology.

Government of Punjab has requested for exemption from use of Cocoon technology and to allow them to use CAP as done in previous year.

Presumably due to increase in costs and operational difficulties, this year in RMS 2018-19, there is bumper procurement and more than 100 LMT of wheat stocks has been kept in CAP as on 17.05.2018. As sufficient storage space is not available and it has been learnt that evacuation of stocks may extend upto 6 months time.

This is a major policy challenge to provide safe storage to the foodgrains procured for Central Pool.

Food Subsidy to FCI and DCP States

States are allocated food grains at subsidized rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes. Difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) at which food grains are issued to States are reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) as subsidy. In case of States which have adopted Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP), food subsidy is released to States by Government of India for quantity of food grains procured and distributed by them under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes. Food Subsidy is released to FCI & DCP States depending on the subsidy claim, amount of food subsidy found admissible, and the monthly/quarterly availability of budget. The details of food subsidy released by the Department in the last five years and current year are as below:

(Rs. in crore) (As on 09.05.2018)

Year	Food Subsidy Released		
	FCI	States	Total
2013-14	75500.02	14240.00	89740.02
2014-15	91995.35	21175.81	113171.16
2015-16	112000.00	22919.00	134919.00
2016-17	103334.61*	27338.35	130672.96*
2017-18	104901.15**	38000.00	142901.15**
2018-19 (upto 09.05.18)	43724.00	4709.21	48433.21

* includes NSSF loan of Rs. 25,000 crore to FCI

**includes NSSF loan of Rs. 42,919.25 crore to FCI

Department of Agri., Coop. & Farmers Welfare

Action Point No. 8: A State should strive to levy single point market fee in the State on agri-products and that Pulses be exempted from levy of taxes to bring down their prices in the open market.

On continuous efforts by Department, a total of 21 States/UT (Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Sikkim, UT of Chandigarh, Punjab, Mizoram, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) have made this provision in their marketing regulation. 7 States/UTs do not have marketing regulation, while rest of the States are in various stages of process of providing single point levy market fee.

Action Point No. 9: Reforms in Agricultural Market Laws to facilitate e-National Marketing to be completed earliest possible by all States.

Three mandatory legal provisions (e-trading, single point levy of market fee and unified single trading licence) are required to be provided in the State/UT Marketing Laws for States to be eligible to link their markets to the e-NAM portal. A total of 17 States/UTs (Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Mizoram, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu) have made this provision in their marketing regulations so far.
