

(d) if so, the manner in which the revised TPDS is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is implemented jointly by Government of India and State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations with sharing of responsibilities in this regard. Reviewing the functioning of TPDS is a continuous process. For the smooth functioning of TPDS, Government has been periodically holding consultations/conferences with State Governments/UT Administrations. A Conference to share the Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS was also held recently on 12th and 13th July 2010 wherein various issues were discussed. These issues relate among others to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, enhancing viability of fair price shops, enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS and increasing public awareness.

Implementation of de-centralized procurement scheme

2146. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Decentralized Procurement Scheme (DCP) was introduced in 1997-98 for effecting savings, enhancing efficiency of procurement and encouraging local procurement for the benefit of farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after a gap of more than 13 years, the DCP scheme has been undertaken only by 6 States for wheat and 10 States for rice, respectively;

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to insist the remaining States to adopt DCP scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Scheme of Decentralised Procurement (DCP) of food grains was introduced in 1997-98 with a view to enhance the efficiency of procurement & PDS and to encourage local procurement and reduce out go of food subsidy. The DCP states undertake the responsibility of procurement of food grains, its scientific storage and

distribution through Targeted Public Distribution (TPDS). The surplus food grains procured by DCP states, in excess of their TPDS requirement is handed over to FCI for the Central Pool stocks and deficit, if any, is met by FCI.

(b) to (d) For wheat, 6 states (Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and West Bengal) and for rice, 10 states (Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, MP and A&N Nicobar Islands) have adopted the DCP system of procurement. However, Uttar Pradesh has moved out of DCP for Rabi Marketing (RMS) 2010-11 and Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2010-11 onwards.

The decision to follow DCP lies with the State Governments. The determining factors are infrastructure and resources available with the respective State Government including manpower, storage and necessary logistics required for procurement and accordingly, State Government's readiness to undertake DCP procurement.

Demand and supply of foodgrains

2147. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether population is growing faster than the production of foodgrains in India;
 - (b) if so, the steps taken to meet foodgrains demand besides keeping its prices in control;
- and
- (c) the present status of production and consumption of foodgrains and measures taken to abridge the gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of annual rate of growth in the projected population and production foodgrains in the country during the last three years and the current year, as informed by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are given below: