

## Wheat Consumption Trends in India

### Why in news?

Following a revision in May, wheat allocation under NFSA has been slashed for 10 states, of which UP and Gujarat have demanded a rollback.

### What are the cereal consumption trends?

- Generally, there has been a gradual decline in per capita cereal consumption in India.
- As per the National Sample Survey Office's (NSSO) Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12 report,
  - Rice consumption per person per month has fallen in rural India to 5.98 kg in 2011-12, and in urban India to 4.49 kg.
  - Wheat consumption during 2011-12 had risen by about 0.1 kg per person per month since 2004-05 in rural areas and fallen 0.35 kg in urban areas.
- Among the 10 states where the allocation has been revised,— Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu had a higher rice consumption than the all-India average in 2011-12.
- As for wheat, consumption was higher in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Maharashtra.

### What was the revision of quantities of cereal about?

- **Revision of quantities-** After consulting with the states, the Centre has reallocated some quantities by changing ratios of wheat and rice under the NFSA.
  - For example, states getting wheat and rice at a 60:40 ratio will now get it at 40:60.
- States where rice allocation has been zero will continue to get wheat.
- For small states, NE states and special category states, allocation has not been changed.
- According to the Food Ministry, the move would save about 61 lakh tonnes of wheat over June to March of the current financial year.
- **Cut in allocation-** The Centre had also announced a cut in wheat allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) until September.
- That cut is estimated to save 55 lakh tonnes of wheat.

### Why has the wheat allocation been cut?

- **Lower procurement** - During the current rabi marketing season (RMS 2022-23), wheat procurement is 56.65% lower than the wheat procured in the entire RMS 2021-22.
- **Reasons for lower procurement**
  - **Lower production-** The 3rd Advance Estimates of Production of Foodgrains for 2021-22, released by Agriculture Ministry put wheat production at 106.41 million tonnes, which is lower than the target (110 MT) and last year's production (109.59 MT).
  - **Rise in global wheat prices-** Globally, wheat prices have gone up following the supply disruption caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
  - **Adverse weather-** Adverse weather has affected the wheat crop across several

- countries including in the European Union region, the United States and Canada.
- **Selling to private-** In view of lower production and higher demand outside, domestic traders offered prices higher than the government's minimum support price and farmers sold their produce to them, effectively reducing government procurement.
  - **Reducing wheat stock in the central pool-** The wheat stock in the central pool has dwindled to its lowest level in 14 years.
  - Recently, the [government banned wheat export](#) to increase the availability of wheat in the domestic market and to bring down prices.

## What is the impact of the revision on States?

- **Downward revision-** Wheat allocation under NFSA was revised downward for 10 states which account for about 67% of the beneficiaries under the NFSA.
- These states will be provided additional rice equal to the cut in wheat allocation.
- Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, which have demanded restoration of their original allocations, are primarily wheat-consuming states.
- **Tide over allocation-** A cut has been announced in the 'tide over' allocation of wheat for Uttarakhand, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

*The NFSA states that "in case any state/UT's allocation under NFSA is lower than their current allocation, it will be protected up to the level of average off-take under erstwhile TPDS during 2010-11 to 2012-13". This additional quantity of foodgrains is called the 'tide over' allocation.*

## How wide is NFSA coverage?

- The NFSA covers 67.21% of India's population (75% in rural India, 50% in urban).
- There are two type of beneficiaries
  1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana households (entitled to 35 kg foodgrains per household per month)
  2. Priority Households (5 kg per person per month)
- Rice is provided at Rs 3 per kg, wheat at Rs 2 per kg and coarse grains at Rs 1 per kg.

### Reference

1. <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/less-wheat-on-states-plate-national-food-security-act-rice-allocation-8013617/>