Current Status and Existing Value Chain Initiatives on NUS-India and Madhya Pradesh

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Presentation sequence

The presentation deals with;

Millets – future of food and farming in India

God's Own Crops

FOOD PRODUCTION

Wheat & Rice: 91%

Coarse Grains: 9%

- Area, production and yield
- Consumption pattern
- Price
- Special initiative
- Suggestive list for improvements

Production (mmt) of millets

Prod	1955-	1965-	1975-	1985-	1995-	2005-	2008-	2011-12	
	56	66	76	86	96	06	09		(% of
T		0	1.0	1.0	0	0			Total)
Jawar	7	8	10	10	9	8	7	6	30
Bajra	3	4	6	4	5	8	9	10	56
Ragi	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	0	10
Small millets	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total millets	14	14	20	18	18	18	19	19	P 5.31

Total production 19 mmt, gain of 32% in 50 years, Pearl millet 56% share

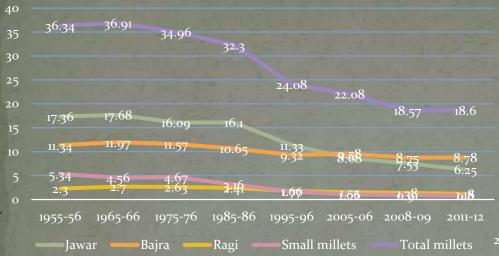
Production trends % change over previous period

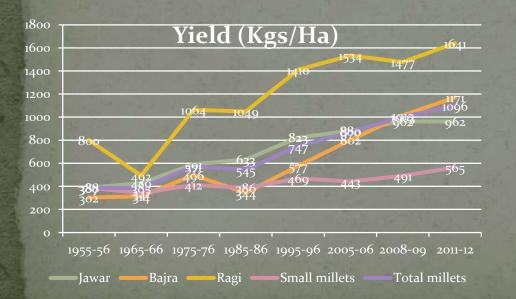
Crop	1955- 56	1965- 66	1975- 76	1985- 86	1995- 96	2005- 06	2008- 09	Overall
Jawar								
	13	25	7	-9	-18	-5	-18	-11
Bajra								
	9	53	-36	47	43	16	16	199
Ragi								
	-28	111	-10	-1	-6	-13	-6	4
Small								
millets	-25	23	-36	-36	-40	-4	2	-78
Total								
millets	1	40	-12	2	1	3	0	32

Productivity (kgs/ha)

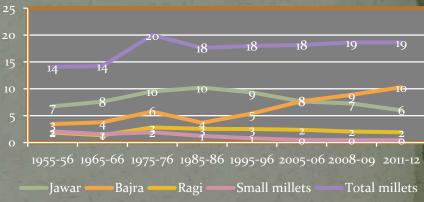
Prod	1955- 56	1965- 66	1975- 76	1985- 86	1995- 96	2005- 06	2008 - 09	2011 12	% increase
Jawar	387	429	591	633	823	880	962	962	149
Bajra	302	314	496	344	577	802	1015	1171	288
Ragi	800	492	1064	1049	1410	1534	1477	1641	105
Small millets	388	341	412	386	469	443	491	565	46

Millet Area- MHa

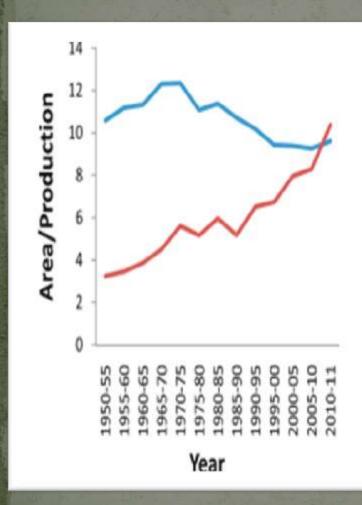




Total Production (MMt)



Pearl millets



Area under pearl millets 8.78 mHa (23%)

Total Production 10 mmt (199%)

Yield 1171 kg/ha (288%)

Conclusion

- The millet area has declined by 50% in 50 years (18.6 mHa, present area)
- Highest decline during 1975-85
- Productivity gain in all,
 - highest 288% (302)in Pearl millets,
 - lowest 46% (388) minor millets

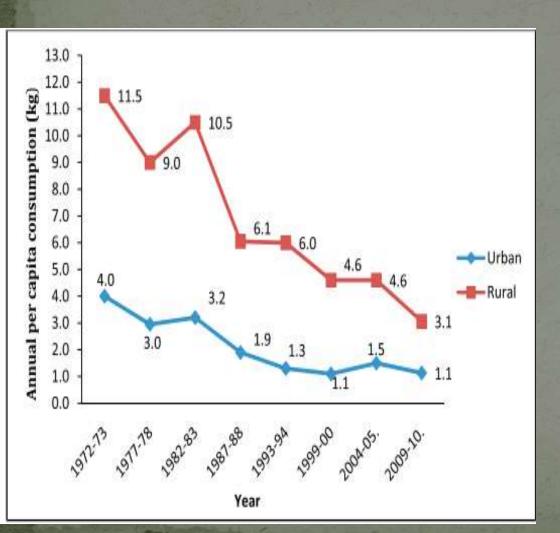
- 1965 1995
- Sorghum lost 35% of cropping area
- Little Millet lost nearly 60% of the crop area
- Finger Millet (Ragi) lost 30%
- Pearl Millet (bajra) 16%

State wise average area, production and yield of pearl millet from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Ctata	Aı	rea	Produ	uction	Yield	% Irrg
State	Mha	% of India	MMt	% of India	(kgs/Ha)	area
Rajasthan	5.14	57	3.5	42	680	5.2
UP	0.85	9	1.3	16	1590	7.8
Haryana	0.61	7	1.1	13	1730	37
Gujarat	0.76	8	1.0	12	1350	22.1
Maharastra	1.06	12	0.9	10	810	5.5
M.P.	0.18	2	0.3	3	1400	0.2
Karnataka	0.34	4	0.2	3	690	15.1
Tamil Nadu	0.06	1	0.1	1	1470	11.1
A.P.	0.06	1	0.1	1	1110	26.3
J & K	0.02	0	0.0	0	500	0.3
Others	0.02	0	0.0	0		
INDIA	9.09		8.5			9.4

Consumption

Per capita annul consumption of pearl millets in rural and Urban India



Millets preferred by Rural population

But steep fall in consumption 11.5 kg in 70s to 3 kg in 2010

Urban area consumption is 1.1 kgs

Availability and utilization Pearl millets 1972-2005

	Availability ^l	Consumption	Seed	Wastage	Industrial uses
Year	(million tons)	(million tons)	(million tons)	(million tons)	(million tons)
1972–73	8.32	9.55	0.15	0.008	0
1977–78	11.47	11.42	0.15	0.01	0
1982-83	11.59	10.80	0.14	0.01	0.63
1987-88	11.75	9.92	0.14	0.01	1.68
1993-94	10.99	7.52	0.11	0.011	3.35
1999–2000	7.92	5.22	0.08	0.008	2.62
2004-05	7.16	4.83	0.07	0.007	2.25

% food to availabi lity	% industri al use to avilabili ty	% seed to availabi lity
100	0	2
100	0	1.3
93	5	1.3
84	14	1.3
68	30	1
66	33	1
67	31	1

Production + Imports - Exports.

^{2.} The availability of sorghum was less than the demand of sorghum due to data discret

Price

Production-Market Price-MSP of Pearl millets

The Sales of the	Year	Prod. (mmt)	MSP (Rs/Q)	% Increase in MSP	Av. Mkt Price (Rs./Q)	Diff MSP & MKT price
	2003-04	12.11	505		342	163
	2004-05	7.93	515	2	426	89
	2005-06	7.68	525	2	565	-40
	2006-07	8.42	540	3	630	-90
	2007-08	9.97	600	11	575	25
	2008-09	8.89	840	40	698	142
	2009-10	6.51	840	0	943	-103
1,28 H2.	2010-11	10.08	880	5	759	121
	2011-12	9.15	980	11	774	206
	2012-13		1175	20		

MSP increased 133% in 10 years (Rs.505 in 2004)

MSP is higher than MKT price

Initiatives

Recent initiatives trends to popularize NUS

Coarse cereal now more expensive than wheat as Indians take to healthy foods

Millets join India's public distribution system

Several multigrain products available- Private company initiative, Rs.5000 crore turn over

ANDHRA PRADESI	न आध्यप्रदेश		
Scheme	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
APL	7.00	-	-
BPL	7.00	2.00	13.50
AAY	-	2.00	13.50
Annapoorna		0.00	-
SIKKIM सिक्किम			
Scheme	Wheat	Rice	Sugar
APL	6.80	6.17	26.00
BPL	6.80	4.00	26.00
AAY	6.80	3.00	26.00

Establishment of Nutri -Farms Scheme

Rs.200 crore scheme in 2013-14 yet to take off

All India Coordinated Millet Improvement Project

- AICMIP estd 1965, New Delhi:
- Project HQ shifted to Pune 1977
- AICPearlMIP estd at Pune, 1985
- AICPearlMIP shifted to Jodhpur, 1995

Setting up of MINI (Millets Network of India)

Consortium of 20 NGOs furthering the cause of NUS

Suggestive list for NUS interventions

- Increased use of small millets in various ready-to-eat food products should be encouraged as it enhances their value and market price.
- Provide millets highest priority in the National Food Security Bill:
- Put millets into public food systems of India: Millets need to be integrated into the existing Public Distribution System (PDS).
- introduce millet meals twice a week in the ICDS, school mid day meals, welfare hostels and such other schemes of the government.
- Recognize millets as Climate Change Compliant Crops and promote their cultivation and consumption:
- Investment on millet lands which apart from creating permanent investment for the poor can also create at half the cost of NREGA, double the employment days.
- The improved seed either should be supplied free or subsidized by the Government.
- Integral part of daily food- Roti/Rice- Millets-Pulses-Vegetables
 - Nutrition

