GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MINISTRY OF FOOD

YEAR BOOK 1991-92

FOOD PLANNING AND MONITORING UNIT (FPMU)
MINISTRY OF FOOD
AND
THE ACADEMY FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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Foreword

The last Year Book 1987-88 of the Ministry of Food was published in February, 1989. After four years the Year Book, 1991-92 is now being published. This Year Book contains not only the achievments of the Ministry during the last four years but also indicates the major shift in the traditional food policy pursued during the last few decades.

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) and the Academy for Planning and Development (APD) have done a good job in bringing out the present Year Book containing a wealth of information about the government's food management which will be of great help to the Decision-Makers, Researchers, Planners, Scholars and the interested readers.

I thank the persons who associated themselves in the preparation and publication of this report.

3.3.93

(A. T. M. Shamsul Haque)
Secretary
Ministry of Food

Dhaka, the 3rd March, 1993

Glossary

ADP	= Annual Development Programme
APD	= Academy for Planning and Development
AC	= Atta Chakki
BCS (Food)	= Bangladesh Civil Service (Food)
BSC	= Bangladesh Shipping Corporation
BBS	= Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BPATC	= Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre
BIWTC	= Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BDR	= Bangladesh Rifles
BSFIC	= Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation
C & F	= Cost and Freight
CCDR	= Chief Controller of Dhaka Rationing
CIDA	= Canadian International Development Agency
CO	= Chief of Operations
CSD	= Central Storage Depot.
D.G. Food	= Director General of Food
DCF	= District Controller of Food
DANIDA	= Danish International Development Agency
DMSS	= Director, Movement, Storage and Silos
DPEC	= Development Projects Evaluation Committee
DSDM	= Director, Supply, Distribution and Marketing
EP	= Essential Priority
EEC	= European Economic Community
FAO	= Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAQ	= Fair Average Quality
FM	= Flour Mills
FRG	= Federal Republic of Germany (Erstwhile)
FFWP	= Food For Works Programme
FGIS	= Federal Grains Inspection Services (of the US Govt.)
FOB	= Free on Board
FPMC	= Food Planning and Monitoring Committee
FPMU	= Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
GR	= Gratuitous Relief
HYV	= High Yielding Variety
IDA	= International Development Association
LEI	= Large Employee Industries
LSD	= Local Supply Depot.
MIS	= Management Information System
MR	= Modified Rationing
MO	= Marketing Operation
MP	= Movement Programme
MOF	= Ministry of Food
NA	= Not Available
OC	= Officer-in-Charge
OP	= Other Priority

OMS	= Open Market Sale
PFDS	= Public Foodgrain Distribution System
PR	= Palli Rationing
PWD	= Public Works Department
PRIC	= Project Review & Implementation Committee
RCF	= Regional Controller of Food
SMO	= Storage & Movement Officer
SR	= Statutory Rationing
TPC	= Temporary Procurement Centre
TAPP	= Technical Assistance Project Proforma
TR	= Test Relief
TFO	= Thana Food Officer
UK	= United Kingdom
US-AID	= United States Agency for International Development
USDA	= United States Department of Agriculture
VDP	= Village Defence Party
VGF	= Vulnerble Group Feeding
VGD	= Vulnerable Group Development
WFP	= World Food Programme

Contents

Chapter-I

The National Food Policy and the Role of the Ministry of Food in its Implementation

As laid down in the Allocation of Business (Schedule 1 of the Rules of Business, 1975 revised upto December, 1979), the Ministry of Food is responsible for the overall food management in the country. The terminology "food management" includes the activities such as formulation and implementation of national food policy & strategies, building up of adequate food stock including security reserve through import and internal procurement, setting up of a chain of storage facilities for foodgrains at important and sensitive locations all over the country, maintenance of quality of stored foodgrains over a period of time and their protection against attack by pests and insects, arrangement of planned and economic transportation of foodgrains through road/rail/river routes and distribution of foodgrains to consumers through a number of distribution channels popularly known as Public Food Distribution System (PFDS).

2. A Comprehensive National Food Policy was adopted by the Government on April, 16, 1988

The National Food Policy envisaged :

a) Assessment of the requirement of foodgrains in the country and taking steps for its production to achieve self sufficiency in food.

b) Encouragement to farmers to grow more foodgrains by ensuring procurement of their surplus produce at incentive/attractive price.

c) Procurement of foodgrains from internal as well as external sources and arrangement of its proper supply and distribution.

d) Availability of foodgrains to low income families, unemployed and destitutes through various production oriented works programmes.

e) Keeping market price of foodgrains stabilized with reference to production cost and purchasing power of the consumers.

f) Proper storage of the foodgrains procured from internal as well as external sources.

g) Building up a security reserve of foodgrains to meet emergency situation and to keep the price of foodgrains under control.

h) Consolidation of the Food Management System in order to cut the subsidy gradually.

3. A high level committee under the name Food Planning and Monitoring Committee (FPMC) constantly reviews the food policy and strategies and suggests changes whenever necessary for the approval of the Government. The composition of the committee is as follows:

i)	Minister of Food	Chairman
ii)	Minister of Agriculture	Member
iii)	Minister of Finance	Member
iv)	Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation	Member
v)	Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission	Member
vi)	Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
vii)	Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
viii)	Secretary, Economic Relations Division	Member
ix)	Secretary, Statistics Division	Member
x)	Secretary, Ministry of Food	Member
xi)	Secretary, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation	Member

The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) provides the secretarial support to this committee. The following table shows the number of meetings held by FPMC during the last five years.

Table-1.1 : Yearwise number of meetings held by FPMC

Year	No. of meetings held
1987-88	8
1988-89	4
1989-90	3
1990-91	4
1991-92	5

4. Upto 1989-90 the activities of the Ministry more or less centred around the followings :

a) Preparation of annual food budget at the beginning of the year on the basis of domestic production of foodgrains and making arrangement for import to meet the shortfall.

b) Procurement of foodgrains from the farmers through fixation of procurement price (floor price).

c) Import under cash when food aid did not meet the food gap.

d) Maintenance of a food security reserve.

e) Increased distribution under Palli Rationing (PR)/Modified Rationing (MR). [Palli Rationing and Modified Rationing are not in operation now]

f) Maintenance of distribution under Food For Works Programme (FFWP) / Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)/Gratuitous Relief (GR)/Test Relief(TR) at normal level.

g) Distribution of foodgrains through different monetized channels of PFDS to keep the market price under control.

h) Publication of monthly food situation bulletins by the FPMU.

5. Since introduction of rationing system in the country from the time of World War II in the 40's, the PFDS has been operating more or less through traditional channels without any major change. Although there has been appreciable increase in cereal production, the pressure of population goes on unabated. Calculated at the internationally accepted rate of 16 ounce of food needed per head per day, the annual food gap during the last five years is stated in table-1.2 below :

Table -1.2 : Yearwise Food Gap

(000 m. tons)

year	Production (gross)			Net production **	Mid year population (Million)	Requirement	Food gap
	Rice	Wheat	Total				
1987-88	15420	1050	16470	14823	104.1	17228	2405
1988-89	15530	1020	16566	14909	109.5	18120	3211
1989-90	17840	890	18746	16871	111.9	18520	1649
1990-91	17856	1000	18856	16970	114.2 *	18910	1940
1991-92	18252	1065	19317	17385	110.0	18212	827

* Adjusted population with census figures, 1991.
* * After 10 % deduction for seed, feed and wastage.

6. Although the food gap has been declining, the quantum of food aid has also been decreasing in volume. The donors have other priorities in Europe and Africa. So there is no other alternative but to increase domestic production to meet the food gap. Presently mainly wheat is imported to meet the requirement.

7. Due to persistent and continued efforts, specially during the last decade, Bangladesh is well on its way to achieving autarky in rice in the near future. The use of improved seeds/High Yielding Variety (HYV), irrigation facilities and fertilizer has been gradually increasing. In the past there used to be two main cereal crops-Aus and Aman. There are now four principal cereal crops-Aus, Aman, Wheat and Irri/Boro. Paddy crops of one variety or other in smaller area or larger may be seen in the fields all the year round. The following table speaks of annual gross production of four main cereal crops during the last five year period.

Table-1.3 : Main Cereal Crop Production

(000 m. tons.)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Aus	3000	2850	2480	2330	2180
Aman	7690	6850	9200	9160	9270
Boro	4730	5830	6160	6350	6500
Wheat	1050	1020	890	1000	1065
Total	16470	16550	18730	18840	19015

The table below will compare the extent of increase in rice production from one year after the independence in December 1971.

Table -1.4 : Production Trend of Foodgrains

(000 m. tons)

Year	Total Gross Production of Foodgrains	Aus	Aman	Boro	Wheat
1. 1972-73	10200	2300	5700	2100	100
2. By the end of First Five Year Plan (1977-78)	13200	3100	7500	2300	300
3. By the end of Two Year Plan (1979-80)	13500	2800	7400	2500	800
4. By the end of Second Five Year Plan (1984-85)	16085	2780	7930	3910	1465
5. By the end of Third Five Year Plan (1989-90)	18730	2480	9200	6160	890
6. 1990-91	18856	2328	9167	6357	1004
7. 1991-92	19317	2179	9269	6804	1065

From the above tables it may be seen that there has been appreciable increase in rice production. The production of Aus crop is however steadily decreasing.

8 Except in 1984-85 (1.464 million tons), the annual production of wheat has been stagnating at about one million tons. The production of Aman increased remarkably in 1989-90 and has somewhat maintained the level. Production of Boro crop has doubled the figure of the first year of the last decade. Boro, which was once behind Aus in production, has become a major crop and has the potential of matching the Aman production by the year 2000 AD.

9. As a result of increased production of Irri-Boro (harvesting season April-June) and Aman (harvesting season November-December) the marketable surplus has risen from 15% in the 1960 to about 50% in the 1990s. A large number of new traders entered the rice and paddy business. According to a series of economic surveys their number has almost tripled since the early 1970s. After the Boro harvest, they now hold about 75% of the national

stock with government's share remaining at about 25%. The need for storage of foodgrains for longer period both at farmers and traders level has diminished resulting in decrease in price. The magnitude of price increase in 1990-92 was only half of what it was in the 1960s.

10. Under favourable conditions, continued increase in production of Irri/Boro crop has been opening up problems for domestic procurement of rice. During the last five years there was, on the average, annual distribution of about 7 hundred thousand tons of rice and 17 hundred thousand tons of wheat under PFDS. Although there has been remarkable increase in distribution of rice under Open Market Sale (OMS), discontinuation of PR/MR has appreciably decreased the rice distribution. Again due to raising of price of rice under Statutory Rationing (SR) and OMS there is practically little or no difference with the open market price of similar quality of rice resulting in drastic cut in off-take from government godowns. The shelf life of rice is low and it requires to be disposed off within a maximum period of six months.

11. Food policy, therefore, continues to be the crucial element in the development strategies of the country. The Ministry handled annually about 15-20% of total cereal production in the country and a very negligible quantity of other Food items like sugar, salt, edible oils etc. The following table gives a picture of the Ministry's handling of cereals and other Food items during the last five years.

Table-1.5 : Handling of Cereal (C) and Other Food Items (OFI) by the Ministry of Food.

(000 m. tons.)

Items	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	C	OFI	C	OFI	C	OFI	C	OFI	C	OFI
a. Internal Procurement	375	52	416	91	960	57	789	10	1020	1
b. Import under grant/aid and commercial purchase	2899	26	2084	5	1546	14	1604	5	1552	10
c. PFDS	2503	97	2941	79	2269	71	2363	64	2346	39
	5777	175	5441	175	4775	142	4750	79	4918	50
Total :	5952		5616		4917		4829		4968	

With the above volumes handled, the Ministry was able to play an integrating role in assisting the consumers to buy foodgrains at reasonable price. Though the private sector controls the major share of foodgrain market they are forced to keep the price at reasonable level due to Government's policy.

12. As the new pattern of rice market evolved, the role for public intervention also underwent changes. Recognizing this, the Ministry of Food has introduced a number of reforms. During the last two years the traditional food policy underwent some remarkable changes. In the first instance the ration as well as the OMS price of rice and wheat was raised to the level of the open market price. This resulted in lesser off take from ration shops and government godowns. But this did not make any adverse effect in the market and the price of foodgrains remained stable. Secondly, the PR/MR was discontinued resulting in stoppage of huge supply of rice. Thirdly, internal procurement of rice through tender was introduced to prevent rice mills from earning undue profit and also from indulging in malpractices. Fourthly, private sector import of wheat was also allowed. All these are very important steps and speak of a dynamic and forward looking Food Policy towards making the country not only self sufficient in food but also an exporting country of foodgrains by the turn of the century.

Chapter-II

Organizational Set-up of the Ministry of Food

Previously there were two wings in the Ministry. In March, 1992 a third wing under the name Enquiry, Budget and Audit was created. The present strength of officers and staff in the Ministry is mentioned below :

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

I	Secretary	1
II	Joint Secretary	3
III	Deputy Secretary	4
IV	Chief, Food Cell	1
V	Deputy Chief	2
VI	Deputy Chief, Food Cell	1
VII	Executive Engineer	1
VIII	Sr. Asstt.Secretary/ Asstt. Secretary	16
IX	Asstt. Chief	4
X	Asstt. Chief, Food Cell	1
XI	Budget Officer	1
XII	Research Officer	5 *
XIII	Asstt. Engineer	3 *

Gradewise Sanctioned strength

Class I	43
Class II	8
Class III	87
Class IV	49
Total	187

* Presently 6 Research Officers and 1 Assistant Engineer have been working.

3. Administration and Supply Wing :

a. The Administration branch looks after administrative matters of the Ministry as well as that of the office of Director General of Food. The senior posts in the DGF are normally manned by the members of BCS (Food) Cadre. Their posting, transfer, promotion, disciplinary cases and other administrative matters are dealt with in this branch. All training cases both local and foreign, preparation of food budget, revenue budget, financial matters, release of revenue funds, protocol matters, common services, enquiries, disciplinary cases, relevant parliamentary matters, legal matters, transport, recruitment rules and co-ordination matters ect. are processed in this branch.

b. The Supply branch deals with matters concerning rationing, supply, distribution, storage, pricing, milling, movement of foodgrains and other commodities under the control of the Ministry. Pest control, foodgrains license, supply of foodgrains under FFWP,VGD, private import of foodgrains etc. are principal functions of this branch. Maintenance of food storage facilities under revenue budget is also looked after by this branch.

4. Development and Procurement Wing : *

a. The Development Branch deals with all administrative matters connected with development projects included in the Annual Development Programme including release of ADP fund, keeping of accounts of counterpart funds of foodgrains received under aid.

b. The Planning Cell is responsible for preparation and processing of development projects, their evaluation, execution and monitoring. This cell is also responsible for preparation of position papers of projects for the Project Review and Implementation Committee (PRIC) of the Ministry. This cell extends secretarial support to Development Projects Evaluation Committee (DPEC). The technical staff attached to the planning cell consisting of one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer and six Sub-Assistant Engineers are now working in the DG Food office under the direct control of the Director, Inspection, Development and Technical Services and looking after all types of maintenance works financed through the revenue budget. This unit in the DGF is known as Maintenance Unit.

c. The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit also functions under this wing. FPMU provides the secretarial support to the high level Food Planning and Monitoring Committee which is chaired by the Minister in charge of the Food Ministry. This committee is responsible for reviewing and formulating the Food Policy of the Government besides advising the Government in key policy areas. FPMU carries out research studies on the overall food situation in the country and feeds the FPMC for taking decisions. It collects data from all available sources and brings out a number of daily, monthly and annual food situation papers. It has built up a respectable data bank in its computer section.

d. The procurement section prepares the procedures of both internal and external procurement and chalks out the import plan both under food aid and commercial purchase in conjunction with the FPMU. It maintains liaison with foreign agencies/local representatives of foreign donors. This section also prepares and vets, in consultation with the Ministry of law, all purchase agreements, tender document etc. It also arranges transportation of imported foodgrains and keeps record of arrival of foodgrains.

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* Currently, Development and Procurement are separate Branches.

5. Enquiry, Budget & Audit Wing :

a. This wing has been created in 1992. The food cell deals with various types of complaints against food officials. It enquires into the complaints and submits findings for decision.

b. The Budget section prepares financial proposals for the Ministry for inclusion in the annual budget. It also releases fund out of revenue budget.

c. The Audit section deals with internal audit matters of both the Ministry and the DGF and takes steps to rectify the irregularities.

6. The Directorate of Food is the only attached Department of the Ministry. It implements the Food Policy through its field staff spread upto thana levels.

7. The functions allocated to the Directorate of Food :

a. Management and operation of country's overall food system;

b. Implementation of national food policy strategies;

c. Establishment of dependable national food security system;

d. Development of a system of uninterrupted supply of foodgrain anywhere in the country at any time;

e. Preparation and execution of various development schemes in the food sector;

f. Watching over food supply position in the country;

g. Procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other food items including sugar, edible oil, salt etc.

h. Ensuring supply of food-stuffs through rationing and other distribution channels;

i. Ensuring stability in market prices of food-stuffs;

j. Ensuring preservation of adequate food reserve and quality of the stock;

k. Superintendence of food budget, maintenance and control of accounts and finance, food planning, research and monitoring through providing MIS services.

l. Providing support price to the producers of foodgrains by timely procurement of foodgrains.

m. Dissemination of information and statistics on any of the subjects allocated to the Directorate.

8. The Directorate of Food has large number of field offices spread all over the country upto thana level. In order to induct new blood in the department and inculcate a sense of discipline and dedication, a Cadre Service under the name of Bangladesh Civil Service (Food) has been created with a sanctioned strength of 216 as follows :

CADRE STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

I	D. G food	1
II	Addl. D. G food	1
III	Director	7
Iv	Addl. Director/Regional Controller/Chief Controller, Dha a Rationing	10 (5+4+1)
v	Addl. Director (Technical)/Silo Superintendent	7 (2+5)
vI	Chief Miller	1
vII	Maintenance Engineer/Deputy Director (Technical)	8 (5+3)
vIII	Deputy Director/Asstt. Regional Controller/Chemist	26 (17+8+1)
Ix	District Controller,/Controller Movement and Storage	66 (64+2)
x	Assistant Chief Miller/Asstt. Maintenance Engineer/Asstt. Director/Manager (Technical)	23 (1+15+4+3)
xI	Assistant Controller/Managers, CSD/Executive Officer/Administrative Officer, Silo .	66 (49+12+1+4)
		Total 216

9. All the supervisory posts are now being manned by Cadre officers. The post of DG and some posts of Directorate are occasionally filled up by deputation.

10. For better administration and efficient handling of foodgrains, the districts in the country have been divided into three categories A, B and C depending on the volume of transactions, as shown in the table below :

CATEGORY OF DISTRICTS

(Category-A)	(Category-B)	(Category-C)
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	Bandarban
Comilla	Chittagong HT	Khagrachari
Noakhali	Chandpur	Narsingdi
Sylhet	Feni	Munshiganj
Habiganj	Laxmipur	Manikganj
Sunamganj	Faridpur	Gazipur
Dhaka	Jamalpur	Madaripur
Narayanganj	Sherpur	Shariatpur
Mymensingh	Natore	Gopalganj
Netrokona	Nawabganj	Rajbari
Kishoreganj	Serajganj	Jhenaidah
Tangail	Joypurhat	Magura
Rajshahi	Gaibandha	Narail
Naogaon	Nilphamari	Meherpur
Pabna	Lalmonirhat	Chuadanga
Bogra	Panchagarh	
Rangpur	Bagerhat	
Kurigram	Jessore	
Dinajpur	Bhola	
Thakurgaon	Perojpur	
Khulna	Kushtia	
Satkhira	Moulovibazar	
Barisal	Jhalakati	
Patuakhali		
Barguna		
Brahmanbaria		

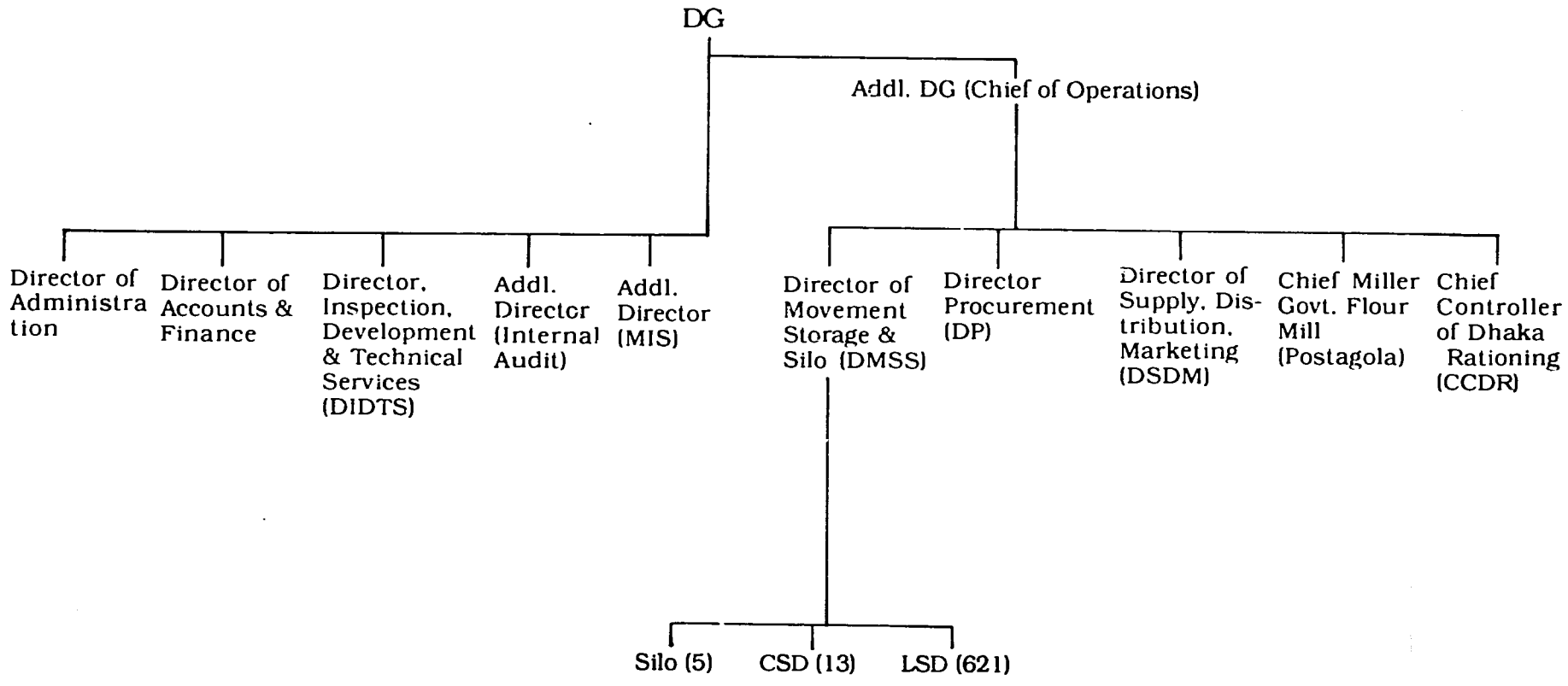
11. District Controller assisted by one Assistant Controller generally looks after the works in A or B category districts. The C category districts are looked after by the District Controller.

12. After creation of new districts the Department has the following sanctioned manpower :

STRENGTH OF OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

i	Director General	1
ii	Addl. Director General (Chief of =Operations)	1
iii	Director	7
iv	Addl. Director	7
v	Chief Miller	1
vi	Chief Controller of Dhaka Rationing	1
vii	Regional Controller of Food	4
viii	District Controller of Food	64
ix	Silo Superintendent	5
x	Controller of Movement & Storage (CMS)	2
xi	Maintenance Engineer	5
xii	Deputy Director	20
xiii	Asstt. Regional Controller of Food (ARCF)	8
xiv	Assistant Controller of Food	49
xv	Asstt. Miller	1
xvi	Chemist	1
xvii	Manager, CSD	12
xviii	Manager, Technical	3
xix	Asstt. Director	4
xx	Administrative Officer (Silo)	1
xxi	Executive Officer	1
xxii	Asstt. Maintenance Engineer	15
	Gradewise Sanctioned strength	
	Class I	216
	Class II	620
	Class III	6436
	Class IV	6335
	Total	13607

13. The present Organogram of the Directorate of Food is shown below :



N.B.

(i) If the capacity of an LSD is more than 5000 tons, it remains under the charge of Storage and Movement Officer (SMO) of the rank of Thana Food Officer. If the capacity of the LSD is less than 5000 tons, but more than 500 tons, it remains under the charge of Inspector of Food. An LSD of upto 500 tons capacity remains under the charge of Inspector of Food/Sub-Inspector of Food.

ii. Thana Food Officer and SMOs are Class-II Officers. There are presently 460 Thana Food Officers.

iii. Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Food are Class-III officers. There are 1651 Inspectors of Food, 1296 Sub-Inspectors of Food and 1034 Assistant Inspectors of Food working in the department.

iv. There existed a good number of vacancies in the sanctioned strength of the department as stated below :

	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
Class-II	620	603	17
Class-III	6436	5498	938
Class-IV	6335	5704	631

14. According to the organogram, the activities of the Directorate have been divided into two categories viz non-field and field activities. Non-field activities like administration, accounts, internal audit, MIS, inspection, development and technical matters have been kept separate and directly attached to the Director General (DG). The field activities such as procurement, storage, silo, movement, supply, distribution, marketing, rationing and the flour mill have been attached to the Additional Director General (ADG), known as Chief of Operations (CO). He directs and implements all field activities to maintain regular supply of foodgrains.

15. The DG, as the head of the department, exercises all power,administrative and financial, as delegated by the Government.

16. The Inspection, Development and Technical Services (IDTS) branch is responsible for pest and quality control of grains procured from internal and external sources; examination, identification of development projects; repair and maintenance of godowns, machineries and equipments.

17. The Movement, Storage and Silo (MSS) branch coordinates the activities of the Shipping Corporation (BSC)/BIWTC/USAID/WFP etc. for clearance

of foodgrains from ships. It operates stores and arranges movement and transportation of foodgrains through railways, river ways, roads etc. throughout the country.

18. The Supply, Distribution and Marketing (SDM) branch is responsible for supply and distribution of foodgrains for Food for Works Programme, Flour Mills, Roller Miils, Biscuit Factories, Bakeries etc. rationing channels, Army, BDR, Police and other priority groups.

19. The Chief Miller is in charge of the only Government Flour and Feed Mill at Postagola.

20. The Chief Controller of Dhaka Rationing (CCDR) is responsible for statutory rationing in Dhaka city.

21. Food officials have been posted at Local Supply Depot (LSD), Central Storage Depot (CSD), Silo and also at Thana, District and Divisional levels. Four Regional Controllers have offices located at Divisional Headquarters. 64 District Controllers have offices at district level and 460 Thana Food Officers hold offices at thana levels. A new regional Office has recently started working in Barisal.

22. The DG (Food) keeps the Ministry constantly informed of the food situation obtaining in the country, crop condition and prospect, price of foodgrains, market trends, stock in hand and build up prospects, distribution through Public Food Distribution System (PFDS), storage capacity, movement etc. The DG maintains close liaison with the Ministry. The Procurement branch is responsible for internal procurement of foodgrains. Sometimes this branch is authorized to import salt from abroad to combat high price in the domestic market. Limited quantity of sugar from Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC) is also sometimes procured internally for distribution through the rationing channels. Imported foodgrains and edible oil are also monitored for shipment, arrival, discharge, inspection of quality, storage, transportation and distribution by the respective branches of the department.

23. The IDTS branch prepares and forward the development schemes to the Ministry's Planning Cell for scrutiny and processing.

24. Maintenance, protection of stocks against pest and rodent attacks and carrying out laboratory tests of Foodgrain are important functions of the IDTS branch. Matters relating to food budget, accounts and finance, specially the separate accounts related to sale proceeds of foodgrains received under grant/aid from various donor countries are carried out by the Accounts and Finance Branch and tabulation of data, preparation of weekly reports and communication with different destinations is accomplished through the MIS branch.

25. Inspite of strict supervision over field offices, cases of irregularities, malpractices, mis-appropriation etc. at various levels of officers and staff

were detected during the period under report. The Food Cell conducted a large number of enquiries. Departmental proceedings were drawn up against the delinquents. The Director General, Food , as Head of the Department, is empowered to start and dispose of departmental proceedings against officers and staff from Class-IV to Class-II. Table 2.1 shows institution and disposal position of departmental cases during the past five-year period.

Table 2.1 : Departmental Cases (Directorate General of Food)

Year	Cases brought forward from previous year			Cases instituted during the year			Total No. of cases for disposal during the year			Total No. of cases disposed of during the year			Total No. of cases pending at the end of the year		
	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1987 88	131	366	497	173	600	773	304	966	1270	285	497	782	19	469	488
1988 89	19	469	488	264	220	484	283	689	972	74	312	386	209	377	586
1989 90	209	377	586	342	183	525	551	560	1111	198	193	391	353	367	720
1990-91	353	367	720	57	290	347	410	657	1067	371	323	694	39	334	373
1991 92	39	334	373	-	320	320	39	654	693	8	241	249	31	413	444

26. The Ministry also instituted departmental cases against Class I Food Officials for various offence such as acts of indiscipline, corrupt practices, mis-appropriation etc. Table 2.2 indicates the position during the last five years.

Table 2.2 : Department Cases (Ministry)

Year	Cases brought forward from previous year			Cases instituted during the year			Total No. of cases for disposal during the year			Total No. of cases disposed of during the year			Total No. of cases pending at the end of the year		
	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total	Corruption	Discipline	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1987-88	19		19		6	6	19	6	25	15	1	16	4	5	9
1988 89	4	5	9	8	10	18	12	15	27	9	14	23	3	1	4
1989 90	3	1	4	10	12	22	13	13	26	11	12	23	2	1	3
1990 91	2	1	3	12	15	27	14	16	30	10	14	24	4	2	6
1991-92	4	2	6	13	12	25	17	14	31	15	12	27	2	2	4

Chapter-III

Procurement of Foodgrains

Internal Procurement :

Procurement of rice and wheat, both from internal as well as external sources, is an important function of the Ministry for the purpose of building up adequate reserve to face any undesirable situation in the domestic grain market price.

2. Internal procurement is encouraged to (a) save hard earned foreign exchange required to import foodgrain (b) ensure floor price to the growers and (e) give incentive and confidence to growers for increasing production.

3. The procurement price is generally announced through mass media and local publicity just before beginning of planting of a particular crop. This price is fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and other concerned agencies taking into consideration the production cost and international and domestic market prices.Usually 10 to 15% profit is added to the production cost and transport bonus of Tk. 5.00 per maund is also added to the price so fixed. The procurement price thus fixed is taken as floor price below which the growers may incur loss.

4. In keeping with prevalent prices of agricultural inputs, the procurement prices of paddy and rice of different varieties and that of wheat were fixed as indicated in the following table. Price of rice/paddy once fixed for one variety remained valid for other varieties as well unless changed. The procurement prices of Irri/Boro paddy and wheat was more or less same.

Special Note : The procurement price of Aman rice and paddy during 1992-93 has been fixed at a price lower than last procurement price on account of factors such as low production cost, higher yield etc. .

Table 3.1 : Yearwise Procurement Price of Paddy, Rice & Wheat

(Tk/per maund)

Year	Aman			Irri/Boro			Wheat	
	Date	Price		Date	Price		Date	Price
		Paddy	Rice		Paddy	Rice		
1987-88	15.11.87	200	308.00	20.04.88	200	308.00	15.03.88	200
1988-89	15.11.88	210	323.40	20.04.89	210	323.40	15.03.89	210
1989-90	15.11.89	220	338.40	15.03.90	220	338.40	15.0390.	220
1990-91	15.11.90	220	338.40	15.04.91	240	369.50	15.03.91	220
1991-92	15.11.91	245	377.00	19.04.92	245	377.00	15.03.92	240

Note : 1 maund=37. 324 Kg.=0.37324 Quintal.

5. It is observed from the tables below and above that the procurement prices of rice and wheat always remained lower than ration price, OMS price in Non-SR area and average market price of coarse variety. But during later part of 1991-92 the ration price as well as OMS price of rice in Non-SR area was higher than market price. As a result, off-take through traditional channels greatly diminished which has been described in Chapter-V. The issue price under different channels were revised upwards several times to reduce the subsidy and increased generation of local resource.

Table 3.2 : Procurement, Ration, OMS and Market Prices of Rice and Wheat.

(Tk./per quintal)

Year	Procurement Price		Ration Price		OMS price in Non-SR Area		Market price	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1987-88	825.13	535.84	862.50	555.50	895.00	587.00	943.30	578.93
1988-89	866.40	562.64	939.00	610.00	895.00	619.00	970.92	598.19
1989-90	907.50	589.43	953.00	650.00	953.00	650.00	965.17	624.77
1990-91	990.00	589.43	1000.00	700.00	1000.00	690.00	1040.61	717.15
1991-92	1010.00	643.00	1150.00	720.00	1150.00	721.00	1093.00	738.07

Note : All prices are on annual average basis.

6. Inspite of substantial difference between the procurement price and open market price, procurement of rice and wheat, undertaken on voluntary basis used to be quite satisfactory. The following table gives the quantity of rice and wheat procured during the last five years.

Table 3.3 : Internal Procurement

(000 m. tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
1987-88	288	87	375
1988-89	364	52	416
1989-90	918	42	960
1990-91	727	56	783
1991-92	965	76	1016

Source : DG Food.

The procurement of Irri/Boro has been increasing. Procurement of Wheat has not been improving much. Procurement of Aman rice & Paddy during

1992-93 was rather slow mainly because of finer quality measures fixed for procurement.

7. At the advent of each procurement season elaborate instructions were issued to field officers with targets fixed for all districts. All CSDs, LSDs, and TPCs numbering about 850 were used as procurement centers. Elaborate arrangment was made to receive the grain and pay its price as quickly as possible. Krishi Unnayan Bank, Rajshahi, Rupali Bank and other nationalized banks worked as paying agents. Efforts were taken to buy FAQ (Fair Average Quality) paddy/rice of following specification.

Table-3.4 : FAQ Specifications of Paddy, Rice & Wheat

Refractions	Paddy	Rice	Wheat
a. Moisture	14% max.	14% max	14% max.
b. Foreign matters	0.5% max.	0.5% max	0.5% max
c. Immature, shrivelled grain	1% max.	1% max.	1% max.
d. Discoloured grain	1% max.	1% max.	1% max.
e. Dead and damaged grain	1% max.	1% max.	1% max.
f. Contrasting varieties	10% max.	10% max.	
g. Big brokens (Parboiled rice) (Below 1/4 size)		12% max	
h. Small brokens (Parboiled rice) (Below 1/4 size)	-	3% max.	
i. Big brokens (Atap rice) (Below 3/4 size to 1/4 size)	-	20% max.	
j. Small brokens (Atap rice) (Below 1/4 size)	-	5% max.	-
k. Chalky/White boiled grain	-	6% max.	-
l. Red and undermilled grain	-	6% max.	-

The above specifications are for average quality of grains which have since been revised for procurement of finer as well as for coarse variety.

8. Traditionally more than nearly 75% of the procured grains was collected from the Rajshahi Division and the balance was procured from the other three Divisions.
About 10-15% was collected direct from the farmers and 85-90% through millgate purchase. But where the number of mills was small, direct purchase was about 70%. Farmers sold their grains either in the market or at the mills according to their convenience. The mill owners entered into contractual agreement with the Ministry in which elaborate procedure was spelled out about the supply of FAQ rice in fixed proportion (65% of quantity of paddy) within a period of time. Since under millgate purchase the millers used to be benefitted more than the growers, the Ministry decided for the first time in procurement history to buy foodgrains from domestic market through tender in addition to other practices from the last Aman season (which began from 15th November 1991). This tender procedure also continued in the Irri/Boro procurement season (which began from 19th April, 1992). About 600 MT Aman rice and about 2500 MT Irri/Boro rice could be procured under this procedure. Under millgate purchase the quantity was 3.25 lakh MT and 4.10 lakh MT respectively.

9. The success or otherwise of procurement through tendering process is yet to be seen. This process is expected to be more economical than millgate purchase. It will do away with the milling charge, delay in the receipt of milled rice, avoidable movements and a lot of other administrative problems including litigation.

10. Millgate purchase was not free from malpractices. Following steps were taken to prevent such malpractices :-

a. Any purchase below FAQ was rejected and both the purchase and paying officers were held responsible.

b. Procurement committees were formed at all centers to oversee progress of procurement.

c. Only those mills which had fair and adequate arrangement for milling were approved for execution of agreement.

d. Hiring of godowns and opening of TPC was not normally allowed and space within mill premises was not allowed to be hired as TPC. Stock of milled rice was not also allowed to remain inside mill area.

e. The concerned food officials were instructed to visit the procurement centers on every alternate days.

External Procurement :

11. To meet the annual foodgap, specially wheat, the Ministry had to make arrangement for import of foodgrains from external sources. Such import was normally ensured under cash, barter, credit and grant (aid). Sometimes import was also resorted to under stiff credit terms to meet

emergency situations. At the annual Aid Consortium meeting, the donor countries pledged their share of contribution to annual food budget. This has been continuing since liberation. The donors however dictated their terms and conditions in food aid utilization.

12. After the pledge of food aid was received, the arrival schedule was chalked out in such a manner that the maximum quantity arrived at ports during the lean season i.e. between June and October. Almost the entire quantity of food aid was received in the form of wheat.

13. The quantity of food aid received from different sources during the last six years is at appendix -32.

14. Major portion of food aid was received from Canada, EEC, USA and WFP as will be evident from the following Table.

Table 3.5 : Contribution of Major Food Donors.

(In percentage)

Total	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
(000 Mt.)	1787	1357	949	1540	1414
USA	32.45	28.23	31.12	30.68	32.74
WFP	19.47	19.69	17.92	25.72	29.11
EEC	17.22	20.76	17.83	9.57	8.84
Canada	6.50	16.65	19.00	23.59	8.91

15. The food aid donors insisted that the foodgrains donated by them should be utilized for Food For Works Programme (FFWP), Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) or sold to generate counterpart fund for development projects etc. The counterpart fund was deposited in designated Banks in special account.

16. Compared to wheat, import of rice was very negligible. This was mainly due to increase in domestic rice production. But the wheat production did not make much headway. There was an annual need of 10/15 lakh ton of imported wheat to meet the requirement. The import cost of such large quantity was enormous. If it is not possible to meet the requirement through domestic production and import with own resources of the country, dependance on wheat grant might have to continue for many years to come. Transportation of imported wheat (both grant and commercial purchase) was done according to mutual agreement with Donours or Suppliers. Half of PL480 wheat was carried by US ships and the other half by ships chartered by Bangladesh Shipping Corporation. The USDA refunded the price differential between ocean freight of US and Non-US ships obtained through open tender.

17. The Ministry also imported edible oil and salt as and when required. Sugar, salt and edible oil were also procured from internal market. Import was made either on FOB or on C&F basis. A contract manual had been prepared which was found more or less acceptable to the sellers and shippers alike. Previously the ship's size was a major cause for dispute. Ships incapable of entering Chittagong Jetty or berth at Silo Jetty was not accepted for shipment. Lighterage at outer anchorage was done at seller's expense and account. The ship carrying cargo had to be registered with LLoyds or any other international classification Society of repute.

18. Pre-Shipment inspection of imported cargo was carefully undertaken by our appointed agencies. The US wheat had to bear inspection certificate issued under US Grain Standards Act. FGIS certificate was also necessary certifying that the wheat was free from weevils and other insects injurious to stored grain. Phytosanitary certificate from the plant protection and quarantine, Animal and Plant Inspection, Services of USDA was also required for grains to be supplied by the seller.

19. Procurement of foodgrains through domestic and external (grant/aid) sources has been described in earlier paragraphs. The following table states the quantity of foodgrains procured through own resources (commercial purchase).

Table 3.6 : Commercial Purchase of Foodgrains.

(000 m. tons)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
1987-88	398.40	732.20	1130.60
1988-89	17.40	758.90	776.30
1989-90	257.70	362.45	620.15
1990-91		63.71	63.71
1991-92		150.60	150.60

20. The following table depicts the total picture of foodgrains procured during the last five years.

Table 3.7 : Total Procurement Picture (Internal, External Grant/Aid & Commercial)

(000 m. tons)

Year	Internal		External Grant (Aid)		Commercial		Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1987-88	288	87.00	177.95	1590.35	398.40	732.20	3273.90
1988-89	364	52.00	45.10	1262.55	17.40	758.90	2499.95
1989-90	918	42.00	51.95	873.98	257.70	362.45	2506.08
1990-91	727	56.00	0.75	1539.54	-	63.71	2387.00
1991-92	965	55.00	38.00	1363.56	-	150.60	2572.16

The average total annual procurement from all sources during the period under report was about 2.5 million tons which was just sufficient to cater to the current average annual PFDS need.

21. Besides the foodgrains, the Ministry also procured edible oil, sugar, salt etc. to meet the requirement of PFDS except Sugar and Salt in 1991-92. The following table gives the picture of last five years in this respect.

Table 3.8 : Procurement of Other Items.

(000 m. tons)

Year	Edible Oil		Sugar	Salt
	Aid	Commercial Purchase		
1987-88	10.67	5.25	51.65	21.79
1988-89	5.80	4.90	60.32	31.20
1989-90	-	15.19	52.65	3.53
1990-91	2.20	9.99	5.00	-
1991-92	4.31	10.87	-	-

Chapter-IV

Transportation, Movement and Storage of Foodgrain

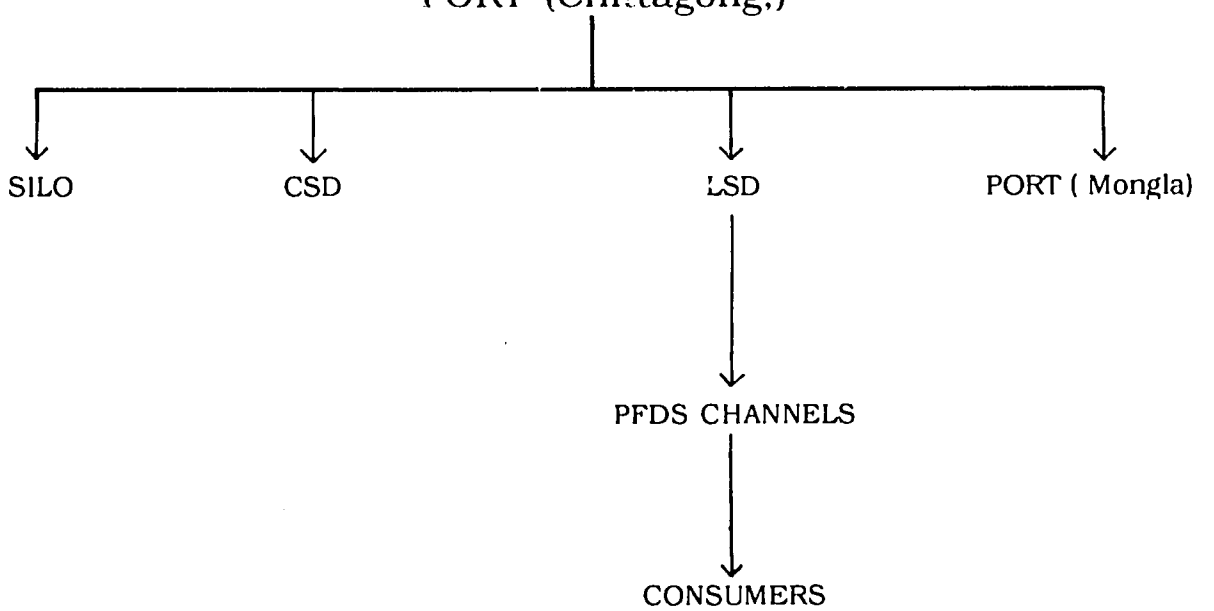
Transportation

The Ministry handles large quantity of foodgrains (mainly rice and wheat) annually for the purpose of building up stock and operation of PFDS upto the thana level all over the country all the year round. Imported foodgrains are mainly handled at Chittagong and Mongla ports for storage at Chittagong Silo, Chittagong CSDs, Khulna CSDs and up country movements to other Silos, CSDs, and LSDs. Transportation of imported grains begins soon after discharge from mother vessels to lighterage vessels which carry to Silo (in respect of bulk wheat) or to port jetties for bagging and movement through rails, barges or trucks. Imported rice cargo, after bagging and discharge from mother vessels is carried to jetties for movement by rails, barges or trucks.

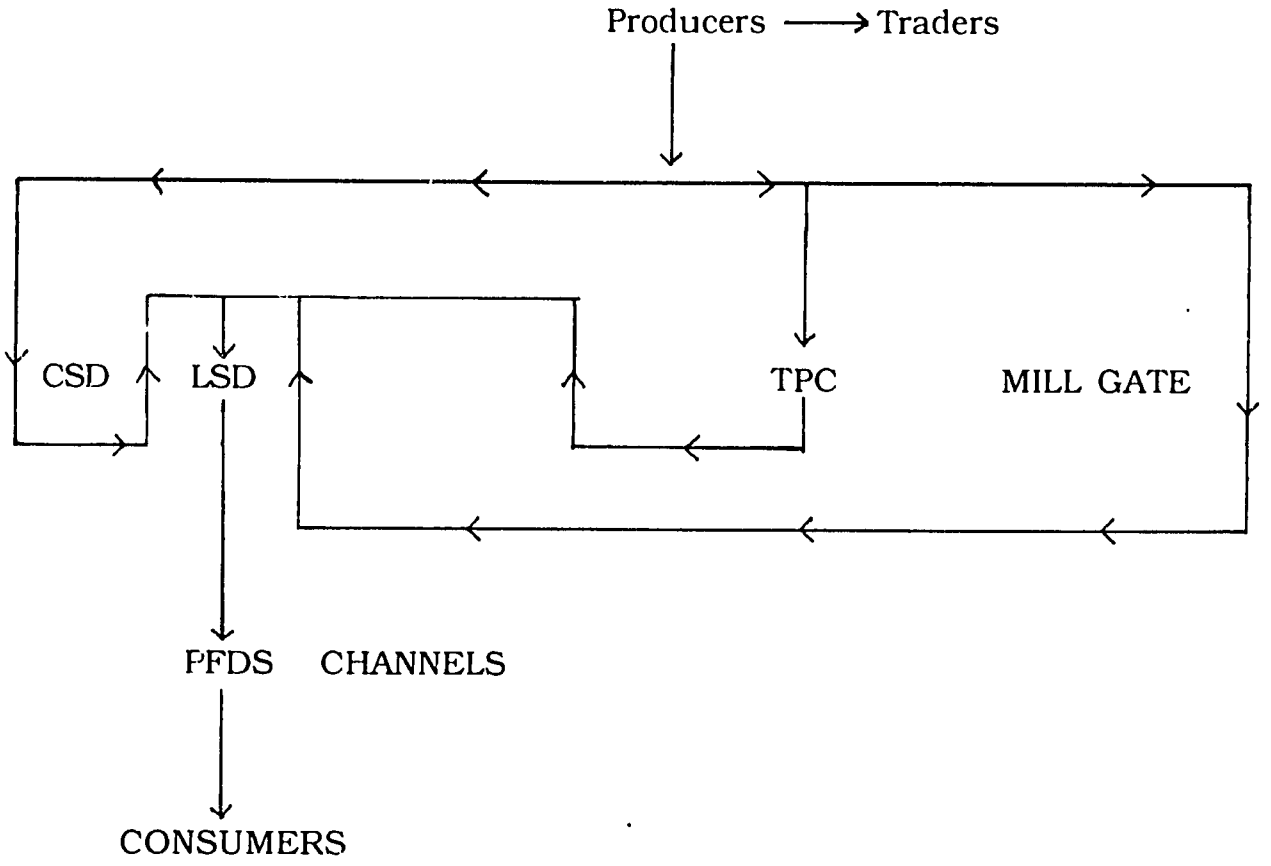
2. Besides import, the Ministry also procures appreciable quantity of paddy/rice and wheat annually from domestic sources at LSDs, CSDs, and TPCs located through out the country. These grains are also required to be moved from one point to another according to movement orders issued by the authority. These movements are accomplished through rail, water and road routes.

3. The following charts illustrate the movement process :

Movement of Imported Grain



Movement of Internally Procured Grains



Imported bulk wheat after discharge from mother vessels were carried to Silos, CSDs and directly to LSDs. Supply to LSDs was made from the Silos and CSDs. Imported bagged rice,, after discharge from mother vessel was carried to CSDs and from there to different LSDs. Sometimes bagged rice were directly moved to LSDs from discharging Port.

4. Transportation of foodgrains was organized at three levels.

(i) Central movement from one Division to another. (ii) Inter District or Divisional movement within a Division, (iii) Movement within a District. Rates on mile/kilometer or route basis were determined by the Central, Divisional and District Tender Committees.

5. Transportation by river route was the cheapest. The rail transport came next. Road transport was the most expensive of the three. In respect of speed, however, the road transport was the fastest and the river transport (except mechanized ones) was the slowest.

6. Table 4.1 gives an idea about the total quantity of foodgrains transported through three modes (Road, Railway and Waterway) with share of each during the last five years.

Table 4.1 : Foodgrain Movements by Different Modes

(000 m. tons)

Year	Total Quantity moved	By Road	%	By Rail	%	By Waterway (000 m. tons)	%
1987-88	3679.8	2575.8	70.00	736.0	20.00	368.0	10.00
1988-89	2585.7	1422.1	55.00	775.7	30.00	387.9	15.00
1989-90	1675.0	837.5	50.00	586.3	25.00	251.2	15.00
1990-91	1663.7	665.5	40.00	665.5	40.00	332.7	20.00
1991-92	1545.6	618.2	40.00	618.2	40.00	309.2	20.00

7 Table 4.2 gives an idea about the expenditure incurred for transportation of grains by the three modes during the last five years :

Table 4.2 Expecditure incurred for transportation of grains.

(Tk. in Million)

Year	Expenditure
1987-88	1805
1988-89	1492
1989-90	1425
1990-91	1062
1991-92	1350

(a) Movement by Railways:

Generally long distance movements were preferred by railways to places where road and water transports were difficult and more expensive. Special hopper wagons were used for carrying imported foodgrains from Chittagong and Khulna Silo to Ashuganj and Santahar Silos respectively. Problems faced in railway transportation were (i) Shortage of Wagons and locomotives (ii) Changeover difficulties from broad gauge to meter gauge and vice versa, (iii) Slow movement of grain train (iv) 'arge incidence of pilferage and nonsettlement of huge amount of claim on this account amounting to more than Tk-300 million.

Railway transport rate revised in June, 1990 was comparatively cheaper and was based on distance. At that time private railway contractors (RCs) were appointed to reduce pilferage loss. As per present contract rule they received 11 to 19% commission over normal freight rates. The RCS were entitled to get 0.125% as allowable loss which they normally claimed irrespective of any loss or not. All these facilities worked as incentive and there had been almost two fold increase in railway movement during the last two years. Through introduction of railway contractor system transit loss in railway carriage had been significantly reduced.

(b) Movement by roads :

There was appreciable movement of foodgrains by road. Road movements were carried out by Central Road Transport Contractors(CRTCs) appointed by the Director General, Food who used to hire trucks from open market. There were more than 150 CRTCs who were not appointed through the process of open tender but allowed to bid either at the official rate or five percent above or below. The rate allowed for road transportation was higher than the open market rate. But the official rate was higher than the market rate because it included risk of shortage, time consuming payment procedure, documentation and man power cost. Ministry's own fleet consisted of few number of trucks which were totally inadequate to make any impact. Generally the CSDs and LSDs connected with roads both metalled and non-metalled are served by trucks. In rainy days many roads connecting far flung storage centers become impassable and bullock carts and headloads have to be used for transportation of grains. Road transportation was, however, on the decline due to less cost effectiveness.

(c) Movement by Waterways :

Approximately two thousand miles of waterways expanding to 3500 miles during monsoon are available for transportation of foodgrains. It is possible to transport grains to centers located at far flung and inaccessible areas by waterways safely as well as cheaply. The Ministry has a number of barges donated by FAO. These were operated by the Inland Water Transport Corporation (IWTC) on contractual basis. IWTC also carried a bulk of foodgrains to different distribution points in their own barges. Foodgrains were also carried by private barges, mechanized and ordinary boats, under terms of contract mutually agreed upon with them. The rate of hire, although much cheaper than road transportation rate, had much scope for improvement. Although cheaper, transportation through waterways had not been increasing because requirement for such movements were not increasing.

10. Movement plans were prepared on monthly/quarterly basis taking in view the off-take requirement, need of security stocks and above all the availablity of space at the destination points. Strategic location and CSDs

(with bigger storage capacity) got first priority in the normal movement plans for receiving supply sufficient to last 3/4 months.

11. Transportation/movement of foodgrains went on throughout the year in great volume. There were some instances that the same stock was moved from Silo to CSD and again to LSD and from one LSD to another LSD at short interval. The annual volume of movement may be seen from Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 : Foodgrain Movement

(000 m. tons)

Year	Opening stock	Total import	Total internal procure ment	Total grain	Approximate quantity moved
1987-88	751	2899	375	4025	3180
1988-89	1417	2084	416	3917	3094
1989-90	962	1546	960	3468	2740
1990-91	1148	1604	783	3535	2993
1991-92	1040	1552	1020	3612	2853

On the average about 79% of the total stock was required to be moved annually. Recent changes introduced in the food policy such as domestic procurement of rice through open tender, strengthening of OMS, Private import of wheat, closure of traditional PFDS channel, stoppage of wheat supply to Flour mills/Chakkis is expected to diminish the volume of current level of movement operations.

12. Storage Capacity

(a) Storage facilities for foodfrains were built up gradually from the time of Second World War in the 40s and still continuing. Bangladesh have now about 18.09 lakh tons rated storage capacity as mentioned below :

5 Silos	= 2,25,800 tons
13 CSDs	= 4,74,800 tons
623 LSDs	= 11,08,400 tons
Total 631	18,09,000 tons

The total effective capacity is about 17 lakh tons. Except Santahar Silo, all other four Silos are connected with rail, road and river routes. Santahar Silo is connected with rail and road. Silos are used for bulk storage of

wheat. Silo capacity is more or less sufficieent since they are not required to store the bulk wheat over a long period. Bulk wheat is more or less quickly bagged soon after receipt and despatched to CSDs according to despatch plans. During the period under report the Silos at Chittagong and Narayanganj remained fairly busy throughout the year. During the period under report the Silos at Ashuganj and Santahar were not so busy and remained idle quite often. The government has recently permitted the private sector to import of wheat. The traders might be permitted to hire the Silos on bin basis. The Silos however need large scale repair and renovation.

(b) Location and capacity of the 13 CSDs are noted below :

(In m. ton)

Division	District	Location	Capacity
Dhaka	Dhaka	Mill Barrack	7,500
		Tejgaon	34,700
	Narayanganj	Narayanganj	20,000
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	27,560
Chittagong	Chittagong	Dewanhat	40,100
		Halisahar	84,750
	Chandpur	Chandpur	13,500
Khulna	Khulna	Mohesherpasha	58,825
		Boyra	68,900
	Barisal	Barisal	22,780
Rajshahi		Dinajpur	20,925
	Bogra	Santahar	40,200
	Pabna	Mooladuli	35,060
	Total capacity in	13 Locations =	4,74,800

Tejgaon, Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Halisahar, Dewanhat, Mooladuli and Santahar CSDs are connected with rail and road. Barisal CSD has river and road connection. All other CSDs are connected with the rail, road and water.The CSDs remained more or less busy throughout the year. The CSDs function as transit storage that is receiving grains from the Silos and despatching the same to LSDs.

(c) The LSDs are mostly located at thana level. Only a few number of thanas (about 13 in number) have no LSD. In some thanas there are more than one LSD. There are 621 LSDs in total with capacity of 11,08,400 tons. The LSDs acted as supply points for ration dealers, distributors, agents and general public. They also functioned as purchasing centers during procurement season. Storage units at many LSDs were not in good condition. Moreover minimum facilities such as staff quarters.,boundary wall, approach and internal roads, drainage etc. did not exist. Rehabilitation programme of such units is under execution in a phased manner. Although appreciable progress had been achieved in this respect there still remained a large number of godowns requiring such rehabilitation very quickly.

The general average capacity utilization of storage space was in the neighbourhood of 60%. Although appreciable space remained grossly under utilized in the Chittagong , Dhaka and Khulna Divisions during procurement season of Aman and Boro. the total godown space available in Rajshahi Division (4,,68,000 tons) proved insufficient to cope with the quantity procured. In consideration of this problem, the Ministry has been actively thinking of building additional LSD capacity of 35,000 tons in the surplus northern districts. The LSDs more or less remained busy throughout the year. Need for additional storage capacity upto the year 2000 AD is under study by a consulting firm appointed for the purpose. Their recommendations would be examined for adoption of future policy guidelines in this respect.

13. Movement of foodgrains was generally planned on least cost basis between the points. Elaborate and anticipatory movements could minimize duplication for which local crop condition should be constantly watched and the HQ be informed as frequently as possible. Mode of transport, for point to point movement, should remain fixed over a time period with appoinment of carrying contractors through open tender renewable every year at a time when movement is least. The entire transportation problem is presently under study and is expected to undergo changes in the near future.

Chapter-V

Supply and Distribution of Foodgrains (PFDS)

The Public Foodgrains Disribution System (PFDS) initially known as Ration System started in Calcutta in 1943 as an emergency measure to fight the great Bengal Famine. Food operations were used to be carried out by local government through Food Committees composed of members of the public and public servants. Under the Foodgrain Enquiry and Control order 1943 the Department of Civil Supplies was set up. Rationing of foodgrains introduced in all the major urban areas of the then Bengal was subsequently retained as Statutory Rationing (SR) in some urban areas. Modified Rationing (MR) was introduced in 1958. Thus the food crisis in 1943 created a network of food and relief committees in the whole of Bengal which became the forerunner of the present day institutional arrangement for public food operations.

2. The public Foodgrains Distribution System operates to realise the following objectives :

i) Encourage the farmers to produce more for which procurement of disposable surplus at floor price is assured (income protection with price support) :

ii) Arrange distribution of foodgrains in urban and rural areas through various channels to keep the market price within the purchasing capacity of the consumers (price stabilization).

(iii) Make foodgrains available to the poor and needy section of the people through welfare oriented programmes like Vulnerable Group Development(VGD), Food for Works (FFW). Test Relief etc. which, in addition to taking care of nutritional deficiencies, help create some sort of wealth for them (nutritional support) :

(iv) Supply foodgrains to priority groups ;

(v) Arrange supply and distribution of foodgrains during emergency situations like floods, cyclones etc. to alleviate hardship of the people (disaster management);

3. To achieve the objectives, a number of distribution channels came into being. Until 1971 there had been only 5 channels of distribution. There are now 10 channels, brief description of which is noted below :

i) Statutory Rationing (SR)

The urban residents of Dhaka, Narayanganj, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangamati were supplied with ration at the rate of 1.5 kg. of wheat per adult per week. Separate ration card was issued to every individual. Children upto 8 years of age are entitled to half the adult ration quota per

week. The delivery under SR was more or less regular. Under this system about 3.563 million people were supplied with ration. Issue of new ration card had remained suspended since 1974. There were criticisms that relatively better off urban population were served under this channel. Off-take of rice under this channel had decreased considerably due to cheaper market price.

Note : Modified Rationing (MR) continued upto 21st March, 1989, Under this programme both rice and wheat used to be issued to the card holders. This programme was cancelled and the Palli Rationing and Palli Chakki programme was introduced from 1st April, 1989. With continued improvement in food crop production this programme was first temporarily suspended from February, 1992 and subsequently fully abolished from June, 1992. Government was thus saved from incurring annual loss of more than Tk. 2000.00 million as subsidy.

ii) Essential Priorities (EP) :

Government supplies food items such as rice, wheat, edible oil, sugar, salt etc. to the Armed Forces, Police, BDR, Ansar, VDP, Jail, Hospitals etc. Supply was made on the basis of requirement. Except hospital, all other consumers got ration at subsidized rate.

iii) Other Priorities (OP) :

Outside the SR areas, all government, semi-government, autonomous bodies, banks, teachers of schools and colleges, students of university halls, orphanages etc. were supplied with food items under this channel on weekly quota basis at SR price. More than 6.437 million people were served under this channel.

iv) Large Employee Industries (LEI) :

Big factories except in SR areas, employing 50 or more permanent labourers and employees, were supplied with wheat at the rate of 35 kg per head per month at OMS price. On special occasions rice was also supplied. Under this system about 0.25 million people were provided with ration. The grains were issued to the proprietors for distribution to the workers.

v) Flour Mills (FM) :

Approved Flour Mills received monthly allotment of wheat at OMS price which was converted into flour and sold in the open market, It was used for commercial production of bread and other confectionery items. About 240 major compact FMs and 430 R-3 Roller Mills (2050 units) received wheat under this channel which was roughly about 10% of PFDS wheat. The millers were free to sell flour at their own price.

vi) Open market Sale (OMS)

When price of foodgrains tended to increase sharply following natural disasters or civil commotions or for any other reason by more than 15% over the procurement price in SR areas, the government used to make foodgrains available for sale in the markets under this channel in a bid to arrest abnormal price increase. Any person, businessman or dealer could buy upto 7 MT of foodgrains at a price fixed by the government which was calculated on the basis of procurement price, prevailing market price and the margin of profit.

vii) Food For Work (FFW) :

Under this channel people engaged in development works like canals, dykes, roads etc. were paid for their labour in terms of wheat. Such works were designed to provide income generating employment to the rural people. Each adult male was paid 4.15 kg of wheat for digging and moving 70 cubic feet of earth and one adult female 50 cubic feet of earth which was expected to feed a family of five.

viii) Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) :

Under this channel helpless infants , widows/ divorced and pregnant mothers, destitute women etc. were supplied mostly with wheat at the rate of 31.25 kg. per benificiary per month. About 2 millions heads were benefitted under this channel.

ix) Gratuitous Relief (GR) :

x) Test Relief (TR) :

The supply was made just for carrying out relief work in times of catastrophes and lean season.

4. Distribution through channels VII-X were meant for generation of rural employment, increase of food production as well as providing foodgrains to the most needy people. The allotment was made by the MInistry of Relief and Rehabilitation in co-ordination with the Ministry of LGRD and Co-operatives as the case may be.

5. Distribution of Wheat through Atta-Chakki :

This programme was introduced to supply atta (crushed wheat) to the rural poor. The Atta-Chakkis which existed and possessed foodgrain license prior to October 30, 1988, after spot verification by the Thana Food Officer with regard to their monthly crushing capacity, were issued with Pass Book after entry in the proper Register. The Chakkis established after October,30 1988 received Pass Books after proper enquiry and verification of their credentials. After signing of contracts one MT of wheat to each Chakki per month was supplied to sell atta at fixed price. 10,500 Atta-Chakkis received wheat under this programme.

6. Distribution of foodgrains through various channels of PFDS during the last five years is shown at Appendix-28. Distribution under SR fell sharply whereas there had been phenomenal increase in OMS indicating that increase in price of foodgrains in the market would be countered through open market sale rather than by suppiying foodgrains through rationing channel. Distribution under EP, OP, and LEI also increased to some extent. Distribution for public welfare activities such as FFW, VGD and GR/TR also increased compared to 1990-91.

Wheat received under food aid and commercial purchase was the main source of distribution under PFDS which had all along been wheat biased due to larger availability as well as cheapness compared to rice. Since abolition of MR/PR, rice had been mainly distributed through EP, OP and OMS. On account of large stock of rice in government hand it was decided to issue rice to various channels as much as possible.

7. The Ministry has a large Flour Mill at Postagola in Dhaka City. It has three units, established between the period 1953 and 1967. It has a total annual capacity of 27,000 MT. This mill had become very old by now and produced a very small quantity of flour/atta which was mostly supplied to EP Channel and small quantity was sold through the grocers in Dhaka City. Substantial quantity of cattle and poultry feed was also produced and sold to the members of the public. Flour was sold at market price (sometimes a little below) to the consumers without any restriction on quantity. This competed well with the supply of atta/flour by flour mills and atta chakkis.

8. During domestic procurement, mainly paddy was collected. The Ministry made elaborate arrangement with a good number of rice mills all over the country for milling paddy into rice.This milled rice from paddy was the main source of rice distributed through PFDS. The table below shows the divisionwise number of rice mills with which the Food Directorate had entered into contract for milling paddy and delivery of resultant rice.

Table 5.1 : Division-wise Number of Rice Mills

Division	Automatic Rice Mill (ARM)		Major rice Mill (MRM)		Husking Rice Mill (HRM)	
	Number	Crushing Capacity (MT)	Number	Crushing Capacity (MT)	Number	Crushing Capacity (MT)
Rajshahi	19	9295	55	10423	1518	107535
Khulna	1	100	2	530	56	1900
Dhaka	6	2040	7	905	47	3511
Chittagong		1	240	1	72	- -
Total	27	11675	65	11930	1621	112946

The contracted mills were issued with Milling Pass Book. Following steps were taken to obtain fair quality of milled rice :

(a) Draining out of used water after soaking paddy and using fresh water; (b) provision of pump for lifting water for soaking purpose; (c) use of Aspirators for separating husks and other matters from milled rice; (d) provision of separate space for storage of paddy and rice; (e) provision of pucca yard for drying purpose and (f) open storage of milled rice for at least 24 hours before sacking is done and examination of quality of rice by food officials.

9. Milling charge of different types of rice mills is described in table below :

Table 5.2 : Milling Charge Per Quintal

Year	Automatic Rice Mill (ARM) (Tk.)	Major Rice Mill (MRM) (Tk.)	Husking Rice Mill (HRM) (Tk.)
1987-88	26.75	23.40	23.40
1988-89	28.13	24.78	24.78
1989-90	28.13	24.78	24.78
1990-91	28.13	24.78	24.78
1991-92	28.13	24.78	24.78

10. a) The Ministry also procured sugar from sugar mills under Bangladesh Sugar & Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC) and distributed under PFDS, through the rationing channels at fixed quantity and price.

b) The Ministry also procured salt and edible oil occasionally from abroad and distributed through the rationing channels at fixed quantity and price. Table below describes the quantum of such distribution.

Table-5.3 : Distribution of Sugar, Salt & Edible Oil (MT)

Year	Sugar	Salt	Edible Oil
1987-88	58,101	25,589	14,186
1988-89	52,431	13,250	13,744
1989-90	37,344	18,137	15,600
1990-91	16,128	36,229	11,961
1991-92	2,677	22,208	14,427

Distribution of sugar still continues to EP and OP channels. Due to abundance of sugar in the local market at reasonable price supply through other channels virtually stopped.

Distribution of salt continued to EP & OP. In order to arrest the price increase in domestic market salt was frequently distributed through OMS in large quantity. Edible oil was mainly supplied to EP & OP and a small quantity was distributed through SR.

11. Directorate of Food also supplied wheat to a large number of Automatic Compact and Roller Flour Mills according to their milling capacity. Allotment of wheat was made by the Directorate of Supply, Distribution and Marketing (DSDM). Actual distribution was however made through Chief Controller of Dhaka Rationing (CCDR), District Controllers of Food (DCF) and Thana Food Controllers at fixed price on monthly quota basis. The millers were however free to sell the atta/flour at their own price determined by the market forces.Table below shows the number of flour mills and average quantity of wheat allotted to them on monthly basis.

Table-5,4 : Number of Flour Mills and Average Monthly Quantity of Wheat Allotted.

(In MT)

No. of major automatic flour mills	No. of compact flour mills	Average monthly quantity allotted to both	No. of roller mills	Average monthly quantity allotted
53	187	20,000	2033	2000

Note :- 65% of wheat supplied is available as flour and atta.

12. Although distribution under SR declined due to price increase the SR system continued during the period. Table below gives the number of ration cards and number of ration shops in the six SR areas of the country recorded with the DG Food Office.

Table 5.5 : Number of Ration Cards and Ration Shops in SR Area.

Rationing Area	No. of Ration Shops	No. of Ration Cards
Dhaka	888	19,84,949
Narayanganj	121	2,50,665
Chittagong	198	4,58,397
Rajshahi	176	3,22,707
Khulna	298	5,13,109
Rangamati	19	33,591
Total :	1700	35,63,471

13. Food Aid Consortium Countries suggested to stop supply of foodgrains at subsidized price to certain privileged groups and also to refix the priorities of PFDS. The Palli Rationing programme had since been abolished. Distribution of rice through rationing channels except EP and OP was negligible. Instead, OMS of rice had been increased. Price of rice

both in SR and OMS had been increased to the level of prevailing market price. As a result of all these steps, off-take of rice had fallen sharply and people bought rice more and more from the markets.

14. PFDS acted as a very large operation with a number of channels running all the year round. It proved to be an effective tool to control domestic grain market against unscrupulous activities of the private grain traders. It was, therefore, imperative that government should have adequate security reserve of foodgrains to intervene instantaneously at times of emergency. It had been observed that the average monthly off-take under PFDS was about 0.2 million tons. Hence three months requirement of 0.6 million tons might be considered as sufficient as security reserve. The following table shows the stock of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) held in stock in the food storage godowns on 1st July during the last six years :

Table-5.6 : Stock of Foodgrains Held in 1st July. (000 MT)

Date	Total stock held
1st July, 1987	751
1st July, 1988	1498
1st July, 1989	909
1st July, 1990	1148
1st July, 1991	1040
1st July, 1992	1162

15. PFDS grains were distributed in both monetised and non-monetised channels respectively under Ministry of Food and Ministry of Relief. The following table shows the total quantity of distribution of foodgrains through the monetized and non-monetized channels during the last five years and deposit of sale proceeds.

Table -5.7 : Distribution of Foodgrains in Monetized and Non-monetized Channles

(000 m. tons)

Year	Non-Monetized		monetized		Sale proceeds deposited (Tk in million)
	Qyantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent	
1987-88	1112	44	1391	56	4670
1988-89	1425	48	1516	52	5910
1989-90	792	37	1372	63	4960
1990-91	796	34	1576	66	4700
1991-92	924	38	1421	62	3690

16. Table 5.8 shows that major portion of food aid had been distributed through non-monetized channels like VGD, FFWP and GR/TR. During 1988-89 the distribution was higher than the quantity of food aid received due to the fact that appreciable quantity from carry over quantity of food aid received during 1987-88 was distributed to devastated areas caused by severe floods in September, 1988.

Table -5.8 : Quantity Distributed Through Non-monetized Channeles as Percentage of Food Aid.

(000 m. tons)

Year	Total quantity of food aid received	Quantity distributed through non-monetized channels	Percentage
1987-88	1768	1112	62.89
1988-89	1307	1425	109.02
1989-90	926	792	85.62
1990-91	1540	796	51.68
1991-92	1401	924	62.81

The share of non-monetised channel seemed quite satisfactory indicating that activities under VGD, FFWP and GR/TR remained almost at the same level.

Chapter-VI

Maintenance, Inspection, Quality Control and Training:

1. Maintenance, :

(a) The Ministry looks after the foodgrain storage and handlng facilities at 639 locations in 64 districts in the country through the Directorate General of Food (DGF). The CSDs and LSDs store bagged rice, paddy and wheat in 634 locations of 15,83,100 MT capacity in 2,535 units. 5 Silos with 2,25,800 MT capacity store wheat in bulk. 159 flat type local government (LGRD) godowns of 250 MT capacity each (Total capacity 39,750 MT) were handed over to Food Department in 1983-84)

(b) Normal repair and maintenance works in all types of storage structures are carried out by the Public Works Department (PWD) as per request of the Ministry of Food out of revenue budget. But budget allocation for such works remained very small compared to actual requirement during the last five years. This will be evident from the following table.

Table 6.1 : Year-wise Allocation of Fund for Repair & Maintenance Works

Year	No. of estimates/ works	Allocation of fund (Million Tk.)	Utilization of fund (Million Tk.)
1987-88	51	34.27	33.30
1988-89	47	42.00	13.98
1989-90	114	42.09	42.09
1990-91	62	57.91	48.68
1991-92	42	34.82	30.37

(c) On receipt of the reports from the LSDs & CSDs, the District Food Officials request the local PWD office to examine the sites and prepare cost estimates of repair/rehabilitation/maintenance as the case may be. After receipt of estimates these are then sent to the office of the relevant Regional Controller of Food located at the Divisional Head Quarter. The priority of work is fixed in that office and recommendations are submitted to the office of DGF. The Maintenance Unit (MU), composed of engineering personnel, scrutinizes the list of works received from all the four RCF office and prepares the consolidated priority list within the budgetary allocation. The proposals are then submitted to the Ministry for approval. The MU also supervises the rehabilitation maintenance works

executed through the donor agencies under Annual Development Programme.

(d) Maintenance of mechanical devices of the Silos built more than 20 years back under World Bank/UNCDF grant has become difficult due to non-availability of majority spares and components became obsolete through wear & tear. The Ministry has been thinking for taking up a BMR project in this respect.

(e) There are good number of platform weighing scales at the ports/ghats/CSDs/LSDs of different brands such as Mollenschot, Avery etc. and a few number of road and railway weighbridges installed at different CSDs, and important loading/unloading ghats/jetties. These machines are repaired on quarterly basis through appointed local firms. There is need for weighbridges at many places where voluminous movements of foodgrains take place.

(f) Netherlands has been a major donor in our rehabilitation effort since 1979. After strenuous efforts Neth Consult a consulting firm of Netherlands has prepared a draft for a Basic Lessons Manual for OC/LSD in May, 1992 which is under examination for adoption. Preparation of this draft is a major step towards regular and timely maintenance of food godowns and other ancillary facilities.

(g) Adequate fund for maintenance/repair work of storage godowns is hard to get. So it is difficult to undertake such work on a regular basis covering larger number of units. As a result, condition of many godowns has beendeteriorating thus rendering the storage facilities unfit for use. Rehabilitation work of a good number of storage godowns has been progressing satisfactorily under project aid through the Annual Development Programme which has been described in Chapter-VII. A study is under way through a local consulting firm to assess the need for rehabilitation/maintenance of the existing food storage facilities and of construction of new godowns upto 2000 AD.

(h) After stoppage of FRG grant for the supply of spares and normal maintenance work of the Silos it has become difficult to keep them fully operational all the year round. These huge structures require huge fund for maintenance. The level of utilization of capacity of the Silos is also below average which is likely to decrease further in future if procurement is not increased.

(i) The platform weighing scales used in CSDs & LSDs are highly sensitive machines. The scales have weighing capacity upto 500 kilogram or 3-4 bags can be weighed at a time. Due to rough handling and lack of maintenance they often become inoperative thus forcing weighment through traditional weighing scales which does not give correct weight.

(j) Processing and execution of maintenance programmes is very cumbersome and often results in delay. These works are executed by the Public Works Department (PWD). The FAO Project of Strengthening the Organisational Setup of the DG Food Office has recommended for greater role of the Maintenance Unit in the maintenance work through establishment of regional units at Divisional Head Quarters Level. Strengthening of the Maintenance Unit is presently under examination.

2. Inspection :

The Directorate of Inspection, Development and Technical Services (IDTS) set up from 1-1-84 under the reorganization scheme of the office of the Director General, Food is responsible for inspection and quality control of foodgrains and foodstuffs either imported or locally procured by the Food Department. Besides this, regular inspection of foodgrains stocks held at different storage units all over country is an important function of this Directorate. On the basis of inspection, grains are classified at different disposal indicators.

(a) Inspection of Imported of foodgrains :

The foodgrains arrive in our country through the ports of Chittagong and Mongla. After arrival of ships, samples are drawn by the inspection squads of the IDTS in presence of representative of the supplier's agent and of the ship which are sent to the central testing laboratory at the Directorate Head Quarter at Dhaka which is fairly equipped for analysis. In case of commercial purchase internationally reputed post landing inspection agent is also engaged to check the quality of the foodgrains. Establishment of new testing laboratories at the five Divisional head quarters to strengthen the analysis work is presently under consideration.

(b) Normal Inspection of Stored Foodgrains :

Qualified and trained technical Inspectors, posted at Division and District levels carry out regular inspection of the quality of foodgrains stored in the godowns. Representative samples are drawn from each stock of foodgrains and physical analysis is carried out. The findings are sent to Head Office on monthly basis for disposal instructions.

(c) Inspection of Deteriorated Stock :

If any stock is detected unfit for issue through normal channels, their classification is made on the basis of severity of damage caused by factors affecting the food value, texture and toxicity etc. This classification, is made as per laboratory test. In case the foodgrains/foodstuffs are contaminated by oily substances, insecticides or any poisonous or harmful substance the representative samples are sent to the Public Health Institute (Under Ministry of Health) for carrying out chemical and biological tests. After test the Public Analyst gives his opinion. If the stock

is unfit for human consumption and even unfit for use as cattle/poultry feed, it is disposed off by destruction. Table -6.2 shows the quantity of foodgrains in the Food Department that was declared unfit for normal distribution during the last five years.

Table 6.2 : Quantity of Foodgrains Declared Unfit for Normal Distribution

(in m. ton)

Year	Auction				Destruction				
Total									
	Paddy	Rice	Wheat	Sub-Total (2+3+4)	Paddy	Rice	Wheat	Subtotal (6+7+8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
187-88	184	391	721	1296	0.5	21	126.5	148	1444
1988-89	196	467	950	1613	37	42	285	364	1977
1989-90	9	154	810	973	2	39	115	156	1129
1990-91	-	46	193	239	-	4	216	220	459
1991-92	-	495	2503	2998	-	-	497	497	3495

3. Quality Control

(a) In order to maintain the quality of foodgrains, the Ministry of Food lays down specifications for paddy, rice and wheat for internal procurement. The Specifications have been recently revised.

(b) A good number of moisture meters, balance and dividers have been procured to test the moisture and quality of paddy/rice correctly. These have been distributed to the procurement centers.

(c) For external procurement of foodgrains, specifications are drawn in such a way that it conforms to generally accepted international standards.

(d) To prevent the stock from damage by pests two major types of insecticides are used.

- preventive pest control : : contact chemical
- curative pest control : fumigant

Data indicating the number of times and quantity of foodgrains treated in the godown units (about 2600 in total) with pesticide during the last five years may be seen from Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 : Year-wise Pest Control Activities

Year	No. of times the total storage units were treated with insecticide	Quantity of foodgrain treated (in m. tons)
1987-88	9,359	50,27,526.00 Approximately
1088-89	11,209	61,31,585.00 (")
1989-90	12,315	63,09,441.00 (")
1990-91	10,432	51,03,924.00 (")
1991-92	7,805	29,29,431.00 (")

The table shows that each godown unit was generally treated with insecticides about 3 to 5 times annually to keep the stock free from pest attack..

(e) The Department of Food follows a traditional model for grading of foodgrains for disposal. DAC-RA means stocks fit for Dhaka Rationing. DIS-DI means stocks fit for district distribution which are sub-graded as DACRA-1,2,3; DIS-DI 1,2,3 and EKDUM. EKDUM stands for the lowest quality of stocks but fit for human consumption. The Bangladesh Standard Institution (BDSTI) has evolved specifications of rice, both white and boiled, which will not only be helpful for consumption inside the country but also be useful for export purpose.

(f) The inspection and quality control procedure is under process of simplification based on moisture content, extent of pest attack and deterioration and number of application of pesticides.

4. Training

(a) The Ministry of Food is responsible for food management in the public sector through its operational wing–the Directorate General of Food. Although government's control on food mamagement started in 1943 during the Second World War, there was no arrangement of any institutionalised and regular training programmes for the concerned officials in various fields of food management like procurement, storage, preservation, movement and distribution of foodgrain before liberation of the country. Naturally, there was no field training system and consequently the efficiency of food management suffered. Lack of adequate knowledge created management problem relating to quality control.

(b) Food management is indeed a complicated as well as delicate issue and requires intelligent handling. Various donor countries from the very beginning of the last decade (in the 80s) emphasized on the need for identifying the training needs for the food officials for the purpose of food management not only for food grains but also in respect of rehabilitation as well as maintenance needs of the food storage godowns.

(c) As a result of constant persuasion, a training component was included in the project, Food Grain Storage Construction and Rehabilitation of the Existing Storage Centers under CIDA Assistance (Phase II). Canada has been helping for the rehabilitation work since 1980. The training component consisted of two parts viz, (i) operation and maintenance of storage godowns and (ii) establishment of a training centre.

(d) During the last five years the food officials were trained by CIDA in their project area spread over the greater districts of Faridpur, Comilla and Chittagong. A total number of 147 officers-in-charge of LSDs and other staff were trained during 1990-91 in food management practices. Similarly under the Re-organization Project of the DG Food Office financed by the FAO, a total number of 219 officers and staff were trained during the same period. Table 6.4 presents a picture of other training programmes organized during the period under review.

Table 6.4 : Training Courses for Food Officials

Year	Name of Training Course	Name of the Institution	Duration	Number Trained
1988-89	Foundation Course	Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC)	(i) Two Months	6
1989-90	-do-	-do-	(i) -do-	3
		-do-	(ii) -do-	3
1990-91	-do-	-do-	(i) do-	2
		-do	(ii) -do	5
		-do	(iii) -do-	4
	Computer course	-do-	(i) -do-	1
1991-92	Foundation Course	-do-	(i) one Month	2
		-do	(ii) Two Months	3
		-do	(iii) Four Months	12
	Computer Course	-do	(i) One Month	1
		do	(ii) -do-	1
1988-91	Food Management	Academy For Planning and Development	(i) 8 Weeks for each batch.	125

(e) The training centre established under CIDA project is located in the office of the Director General Food. It started from the 30th August, 1990. Training course in the centre put stress on detailed operational aspects of public sector food management, improving efficiency and performance through updating/upgrading of skills and knowledge. Subject matters include (i) External and internal procurement (ii) Port clearance (iii) Movement (iv) Factors affecting quality of foodgrains (v) Use of spraying equipments (vi) Infestation problems and use of chemicals to control them (vii) Delivery of foodgrains (viii) Grading of quality of foodgrains (ix) Fumigation etc.

The following Categoris have so far been trained upto 30th June, 1992.

(a) O/C, LSDs = 142 in seven batches.

(b) B.C.S. (Food) Probationers =13 in one batch.

During the past five years food officials were also sent abroad for training in defferent course . Table as shown in below.

Table 6.5 : Foreign Training Programmes

Year	Name of Training Course /Seminar and Country	Duration	Number of Persons Attended	Remarks
1987-88	(i) Post Harvest Rice Processing Course in Japan	12 Weeks	1	Expenditure borne by International Agencies
	(ii) Study Tour to (USA)	15 days	1	-do-
	(iii) Storage of Durable Agricultural Projects in UK/W. Germany	4 Months	3	-do-
	(iv) Food Science Technology in UK/W. Germany	1 year	3	-do-
	(v) Integrated Pest Management in West Germany	3.5 Months	1	-do-
1988-89	(i) Automatic Hopper Scale System in Netherlands	6 Weeks	3	-do-
	(ii) -do-	6 Weeks	2	-do-
	(iii) Performance Evaluation of National Food Agencies Course in the Philippines	10 days	1	-do-
	(iv) Paddy and Rice Procurement and Marketing Grades and Standards in India	1 Week	1	-do-
1990-91	(i) Food Control Laboratory Management in Thailand	6 days	1	-do-
	(ii) Computer Assisted Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policy	25 days	2	-do-
1991-92	(i) Course on Strengthening Statistical System in support of Food Policy in Germany	10 Weeks	1	-do-
	(ii) FAO Conference in Italy	15 days	1	-do-
	(ii) ITP on Scientific Methods of Storage and inspection of Food Grains in India	2 Months	3	-do-
	(iv) Computer Assisted Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policy	25 days	2	-do-
	(v) Seminar on Agricultural Policy	34 days	1	-do-

(g) One study under the name 'Preparation of a Master Plan' to assess the need for rehabilitation and maintenance of existing godowns and construction of new godowns upto the year 2000 AD was carried out in which the existing training facilities for maintenance personnel was examined for assessment of additional needs, if any, and also for preparation of a standard manual for use by the maintenance personnel.

Chapter-VII

A. Development Activities

1. The Ministry of Food undertakes construction programmes of food storage facilities with projectaid as well as own fund under the Annual Development Programme. The Ministry inherited storage capacity of about 8 lakh tons at the time of liberation on December 16, 1971 of which 2.25 lakh tons in Silo built in the late 60s and the balance in CSDs and LSDs built in the 40s, 50s and 60s.

2. The issue of security reserve of foodgrains assumed great importance in the wake of liberation war which saw large scale devastation all around. In fact, the idea of food storage facilities in the public sector started in the 40s during the World War II when rationing system was introduced in the country for the first time to tide over the serious food crisis. Many temporary structures by the name Twin Nissen Hut, Calcutta type, Assam type, Lahore shed, Jute shed etc. were built some of which exist till today at different places. During the 60s Dhaka type godown of 500 MT capacity was devised which became instantly popular for its simple design and low construction and maintenance cost. It is more or less like an inverted shoe box with a flat concrete lime terraced roof and sheet metal sliding doors at the front and the back. The Dhaka Type has since undergone appreciable improvement with better ventilation, dunnage and other facilities.

3. The total food storage capacity available at the time of liberation proved too inadequate to meet the requirement of a war ravaged country. So at the request of the Ministry, the Planning Commission explored the possibility of foreign assistance for food storage buildings. The UK, EEC, CIDA, SIDA, FRG, DANIDA, NETHERLANDS, IDA/WORLD BANK extended liberal project aid for building these facilities which subsequently included river crafts, unloading devices, quality control equipments, weighing scales, hopper scales, weigh bridges, moisture meters, automatic stitching machines, paddy dryers etc. The Economic Relation Division played a crucial role in the procurement of these project aids. As a result of these efforts the total food storage capacity increased in the following manner :

Table 7.1 : Building of Food Storage Capacity

(In 000 m. ton)

Period	Storage Capacity
1970-71	795
1973-78 (First Five Year Plan)	1023
1979-80 (Two Year Plan)	1300
1980-85 (Second Five Year Plan)	1809

After 1985 building of additional storage capacity stopped. During the period between 1985-1991, storage capacity more or less remained at the same level. During this period, however, maintenance and repair work continued.

4. Type wise food storage and their numbers are noted below :

Table-7.2 : Type of Food Storage and Capacity

(In m. ton)

Type	Number	Unit	Capacity
Silo	5	5	2,25,800
CSD	13	581	4,74,800
LSD	62	1953	11,08,400

5. The increase in the storage capacity was achieved mainly at the local supply level (LSDs). But the ancillary facilities such as staff quarter, drainage, drying yard, guard sheds, boundary wall, approach roads, water supply, electrification etc. to make the depots fully operational were left out from the programme due to initial fund constraints. Again the godown buildings built earlier in the 70s and 80s began to show wear and tear and called for repairs. The older godowns became completely unfit for use. Therefore, the Ministry continued its quest for further project aid to rehabilitate the food godowns in a planned manner.

Table-7.3 : Rehabilitation Projects Under Execution.

Name of donor	Project aid (Tk. in million)	Total estimated cost (Tk in million)	Number of LSDs rehabilitated	Expected time of completion
1. EEC	1062.8	1122.0	259	June '93
2. CIDA	326.2	346.6	43	June '93
3. Nether lands	410.4	419.1	83	June '94
4. Danida	189.6	190.0	28	Dec '93
5. Saudi	30.0	39.6	21	June '93
6. IDB	240.0	296.0	70	June '95 *

* The last project of construction of Food Storage godowns in the northern region of the country is still under negotiation with IDB.

6. During the Third Five Year Plan (1985-90) and also during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1990-95) a number of rehabilitation and new construction projects were taken up and the progress of work was considered to be quite satisfactory. Table 7.3 gives the details.

7. The following table indicates the position regarding yearwise ADP fund allocation, share of aid and utilization during the last five years.

Table-7.4 : Yearwise ADP Fund Allocation, Share of Project Aid and Utilization

Year	Number of projects included in the ADP	Total fund allocation including project aid (In million Tk.)	Project aid (In million Tk.)	Utilization (In million Tk.)
1987-88	10	569.70	545.00	439.70
1988-89	10	386.13	310.63	315.24
1989-90	8	414.53	391.40	284.34
1990-91	10	361.10	281.60	194.32
1991-92	16	328.40	121.50	135.00
1992-93 (Proposed)	16	374.70	239.70	

Percentage of utilization during the previous three years was low due to the fact that (a) financing agreement with the donor agencies could not be signed on time (b) donor's advisers could not join the projects and (c) UNDP participation for the proposed project of strengthening the Planning Cell did not materialise.

8. Besides the rehabilitation projects a good number of important projects were included in the ADP for implementation. Some of them are described below :

(a) Food storage of 18,000 MT capacity had since been completed in cantonment area with own resources.

(b) Rehabilitation projects of Chittagong Silo, Halishahar and Dewanhat CSDs, Sandwip, Chandpur ghat and Chiringa LSD and Mongla Ghat Jetty No. 7. These facilities were badly damaged during the last devastating cyclone. The project is still under negotiation with EEC authorities.

(c) Conversion of BADC fertilizer godowns into food storage godowns. Out of 51,900 MT fertilizer godowns recently transferred by BADC to the Ministry of Food 39,400 MT capacity had been taken up for rehabilitation with own resources. The remaining number of godowns needed scrutiny.

(d) Balancing, Modernisation and Rehabilitation of the flour mill at Postagola. Two flour mills with total annual milling capacity of 27,000 MT were set up in 1952 and 1962 respectively. Since then no maintenance/repair work worth the name had ever been carried out. As a result the daily milling capacity came down to 30 MT. The project aims at increasing the daily milling capacity and construction of 120 flats for labourers. Negotiations through ERD for project aid continued.

(e) Strengthening of the Planning Cell through procurement of computers and other modern gadgets to increase its efficiency could not be implemented. UNDP fund was explored.

(f) Reorganisation of Directorate General of Food office under Swiss/FAO assistance was an on-going project. Under this project new food management (reporting) and accounting procedures had been completed resulting in considerable improvement in reporting of stock, distribution & movement. The proposal for reorganisation of the organogram is still under examination.

(g) The average storage capacity utilization percentages during the last five years indicate that the existing storage capacity had not been fully utilized. The following table will explain the situation.

Table -7.5 : Year and Foodgrain Stock & Space Utilization

Year	Stock held on 30th June (000 m. tons)			Total storage capacity (000 m. tons)	Percentage of space utilization	Remarks
	Rice	Wheat	Total			
1987-88	238	513	751	1809	41.51	The TPC & LGRD
1988-89	644	854	1498	1809	82.80	godowns have
1989-90	332	577	909	1809	50.24	been excluded
1990-91	818	330	1148	1809	63.46	from total
1991-92	528	512	1040	1809	57.49	capacity

However one study has been undertaken by the Ministry to assess the need for rehabilitation and maintenance of existing godowns and construction of new godowns up to the year 2000 AD. The findings might help the Ministry in chalking out the future strategy with regard to building of new storage capacity.

9. The Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) carried out research activities with help of IFPRI experts and local consultants. It has completed few studies under project aid during the last five years the findings of which made important contributions towards the formulation of Food Policy. The studies were :

(a) The Study on Storage Analysis and Programme. The final report was received in August, 1988.

(b) Study on the Estimation of Seed, Feed and Post-Harvest Wastage of Foodgrains Crops in Bangladesh. The final report was received in August, 1991.

10. The FPMU monitored and prepared data relevant to food management. Two development projects of FPMU were implemented through ADP with project aid provided by US-AID and ADB respectively. The US-AID assisted project was a joint venture between IFPRI and FPMU aiming at carrying out studies in respect of stabilization of internal procurement price, evaluation of PFDS, rice trends vis-a-vis labour wages and optimal food storage. The ADB assisted project aimed at strengthening the data base and increasing the capability of FPMU for assisting in formulating

policy towards evolving an improved food security plan. IFPRI during the period completed the following study in key areas.

i) A Literature Review of Public Food Distribution in Bangladesh-Completed in September, 1991.

ii) The Relation Between Rice Prices and Wage Rates in Bangladesh - Completed in October, 1991.

iii) A Disaggregated Model for Stabilization of Rice Price in Bangladesh-Completed in October, 1991.

iv) Optimal Stock for the Public Foodgrain Distribution System in Bangladesh - Completed in December, 1991.

Chapter-VIII

Food Situation Review during 1990-92

Broadly speaking the Government's food policy is demonstrated through the pattern of Public Foodgrains Distribution System (PFDS). Since the days of rationing system introduced from the time of Second World War in the early 40's there had not been much change in the traditional pattern of PFDS in practice upto June, 1990.

2. Food grain production did not pick up due to various reasons. The population continued to rise at alarming rate. There was recurrence of floods, cyclones and tidal bores severely damaging standing crops. Foreign exchange was scarce to buy food. So the food aid started to flow in large quantity soon after independence and Banglaesh became dependent on such aid. The sale proceeds of foodgrains received under aid were the main source of financing the revenue and development budgets. Besides, Food aid helped in food intake..

3. The Ministry of Food remained mainly involved in distribution of cereals like Rice and Wheat. The extent of such involvement was between 15 and 20% of total annual domestic production. Although limited, such involvement effectively prevented the private traders from adopting unholy practices during emergency situations like floods, cyclones, tidal bores, droughts and other natural disasters. The PFDS proved very effective in containing the undesirable practices of food merchants who controlled almost 80% of the food trade. The government could not relax its grip on food situation due to obvious reasons and so had to hold adequate security reserve of foodgrains in godowns for the sake of quick intervention in the market to keep the cereal price stabilized. For this purpose, unlike other sectors, import of foodgrains was kept under the sole responsibility of the Ministry.

4. During the last two decades serious efforts had been taken in the field of agriculture. Extensive use of improved variety of seeds, specially HYV; fertilizers and irrigation facilities raised the total annual production of rice and wheat from 10 million tons in 1972 to 19 million tons in 1992. The crop pattern had also changed. In place of two main crops, Aman and Aus of the 60's and early 70's another major crop-Boro was grown which had displaced Aus to third position. Aus production has come down to about 2 million tons which may eventually decrease further. Boro production is likely to increase and might equal Aman production in the years ahead. Wheat production is not increasing and stagnating at about 1 million ton. If the present production trends continue, even with rising population Banglaesh may enjoy comfortable time in future. The existing standard of 16 ounce per head per day for adequate calorie intake required about 1.65 million MT cereal for 10 million population by the year 1991-92.

5. During the last two years (1990-91 and 1991-92) there had been good crops. There is a gap of 3/4 months between the harvest season of Aman and Boro with wheat in between. So in good harvest years, as it happend during the last two years, there is a possibility of good procurement of Aman and Boro rice of at least one million ton from domestic market which can increase upto 1.5 million ton depending on marketable surplus. Such possibility is, however, fraught with risks with regard to storage as well as distribution of procured rice through PFDS. In fact country witnessed such a situation and so emergency measures had to be taken for disposal of stock to avoid loss.

6. The country has problems both in times of lower as well as of increased production. In the current food situation time has come for a major shift in Food Policy to make it dynamic and attuned to the needs of time.

7. Modified Rationing (MR) was introduced in the 40s to supply foodgrains at subsidized rate to the rural poor and also to people residing in smaller towns not covered under SR. This greatly helped people to get foodgrain at low Price. About 6 million people used to be benefitted under this channel. Rice was the main item. The annual distribution was between 2 to 4 hundred thousand tons at subsidized rate. This channel was discontinued from 1st April, 1989 and Palli Rationing (PR) was introduced in its place. Under PR, the Union Food Committees were required to prepare lists of eligible families. The criteria for selection were(i) landlessness or near landlessness not being able to produce food crop to sustain for more than two months; (ii) exemption from tax due to extreme poverty and (iii) not holding a card. Under PR about 8% of the groups in each and every Union and Municipal area (on the basis of 1981 Census) was supposed to be supplied with foodgrains at a price 25% less than ration price. It was estimated that under this programme the Government would pay annually about Tk. 215 crore as subsidy.

8. PR programme failed to produce the desired result due to a number of factors. Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) completed a survey on PR in November, 1991 According to them the PR largely failed to reach the target beneficiaries due to faulty preparation of the lists. Only about 35% of the listed persons fulfilled the criteria for selection. Many card holders did not receive any card and the foodgrains did not reach 61% of the listed persons. Bulk of the ration rice allotted to the dealers found its way to the market and sold at higher price. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) also conducted a survey and completed their report in September, 1991. The study found that most of alloted grain did not reach the target group. Because of malpractices the cost of the programme was too high and the benefit of allocated subsidy did not reach the poor. They recommended that this programme should be operated during lean season i.e March-April and September-October when domestic procurement ceases. The PR was temporarily suspended from February, 1992. Considering the findings and recommendations of IFPRI it was eventually abolished from June 1992.The Government was thus saved from incurring huge amount as subsidy. IFPRI had also

suggested few alternatives to Rural Rationing which are under considera tion of the government.

9. Distribution of rice under SR had been very negligible since 1987-88 inspite of its being cheaper than market price. People did not like to buy ration rice for a difference ranging from 0.50 paisa to Tk. 1.00 per kg. because of quality. The current SR price is higher than the market price. So off-take had virtually stopped. Off-take of rice under other channels such as LEI, FFWP, VGD and GR/TR was small. Distribution of rice under OMS was also insignificant upto 1990-91. As major shift in policy, OMS was increased to about 11.8% of total FPDS during 1991-92. Distribution of wheat under all the traditional channels remained normal and greatly helped in keeping the market price of rice steady. The private rice traders maintained adequate supply in the market and thus they played a constructive role.

10. It is observed that the country did not produce more than 1/1.2 million tons of wheat domestically whereas annual requirement was 2.0/2.5 million tons. The possibility of increasing the production of wheat is the concern of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is beyond government budgetary resources to import huge quantity of wheat every year. The alternatives are : (a) continuance of wheat aid; (b) import through own resources; (c) subsitution of wheat with rice . (d) export of rice & import of wheat.

11. Due to continuous efforts over the last two decades wheat had become quite popular among our people. The wheat products had a very good market. Wheat distributed through FM and Palli Chakki channel was priced at Tk. 6.80 per kg. But they were free to sell atta/flour and bakery products at their own price. The bakery products such as bread, biscuit, pastry etc. were sold at arbitrary prices. It is, therefore, necessary to have a close look into this problem. The private sector had been allowed to import wheat. Simultaneously, however, government import under commercial purchase continued upto 1991-92. This was also a major shift in the food policy.

12. Supply of wheat under food aid tended to diminish as priority was given by the donors to areas in Africa and Europe. But the quantum of such aid is to be realistically settled through negotiation with the donors.

13. The prospect of wheat substitution deserves realistic consideration with reference to prospects of domestic production of both wheat and rice, quantum of wheat aid and ability for commercial purchase. In the past when wheat stock in government godowns went down in 1991-92, supply of wheat through SR and OMS remained temporarily suspended but supply to FM and Palli Chakki was maintained.The prices of atta and flour were, however, increased. Even the price of bread was also increased. Unfortunately this price increase persisted although normal supply was restored. Palli Chakki was a new channel introduced from the year 1991-92 with about supply of 87,000 MT of wheat. Except FFWP,

VGD and GR/TR channels, wheat supplied through other channels was monetized and sale proceeds utilized for revenue and development expenditures. More than 60% of wheat aid went to non-monetized channel amounting to nearly one million tons. Government also decided to distribute rice through non-monetized channels.

14. With the increase in domestic cereal production, internal procurement of paddy had been showing upward trend. Barring a few months (March-April and September-October) domestic procurement more or less continued for the rest of the year. Due to number of reasons millgate purchase had been quite popular. If the market price was lower than procurement price, the farmers would go to the rice mills, approved by the Ministry for mill-gate purchase. Many mill owners also defaulted in timely delivery of milled rice thereby involving the Ministry very often with unnecessary litigation. Government had recently decided to allow simultaneous procurement through open tendering system for the first time. During 1991-92 Aman season 596 MT and Boro season 2500 MT rice was procured through tender. The efficacy of this new system will be demonstrated during the coming Aman season.

15. During 1991-92 there had been record procurement of nearly one million tons of rice. The market price remained more or less stable. Due to increase in ration and OMS price of rice and its availability at cheaper price in the market, rice off take from government godowns had virtually stopped. This had created problems regarding disposal of huge quantity of stored rice.

16. Transportation of foodgrains is a very complicated affair. The Ministry has no adequate transport fleet of its own. Foodgrains are transported through rail, river and road routes. The road transport contractors occasionally create problem by dislocating distribution in an organized manner. Abolition of several PFDS channels might diminish foodgrain movements.

17. Building up of security reserve of foodgrains is one of the major task of the Ministry of Food to fight emergency situation created by natural disaster like drought, floods, cyclones, tidal bores etc. This reserve is usually taken as equivalent to three months PFDS requirement of rougly, 6/7 hundred thousand tons. It is a matter of satisfaction that during the period 1990-92 the stock of foodgrain (except for a brief period in respect of wheat) went very high. It was 1.00 million tons as on 1st July, 1991 and 1.162 million tons as on 1st July, 1992. Timely procurement helped maintain the level of reserve.

18. There is about 1.809 million tons food storage capacity under the control of the Ministry. The actual capacity is much less because a large number of godowns built in the 40s and 50s are in decrepit condition and thus unfit for storage purpose. At many places facilities other than godown such as staff quarter, water supply, boundary wall, roads etc. do not exist. The capacity utilization figures indicate that, during procurement season,

while there is shortage of space in food surplus areas, only a portion of such space is utilized in other areas, the overall average capacity utilization being in the neighbourhood of 60% for the whole country. A study has therefore, been undertaken to assess the need for rehabilitation of the existing godowns and construction of new godowns upto the year 2000 AD. The recommendations might be available soon.

19. The Food Policy remained under constant review. The PFDS pattern had undergone a lot of changes, since its inception, during the period 1990-92. Increasing role of private sector and diminishing but active interventionary role of the government bears ample testimony to government's intention of moving in line with the changing scenario in the food sector.

Chapter-IX

The Future Agenda

1. The Ministry of Food is responsible for management of food in the public sector concerning procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains.

2. Due to recent reforms in the national food policy, government's role in the Public Food Distribution system (PFDS) diminished considerably. There had been successive good Aman and Boro crops. Participation of large number of traders in rice and paddy business had increased, Marketted surplus had risen from 15% in the 1960's. to about 50% in the 1990's. Storage period had been shortened. All these factors contributed favourably towards lowering down the price of rice in the market compared to price of previous years, Under favourable weather and input conditions the food situation might remain comfortable in the years ahead.

3. There is apprehension that the annual food aid would decrease in the coming years. In the past Bangladesh used to receive annually on an average 1.5 million tons of foodgrains mostly wheat. According to current programmes much less quantity is expected to be received which might decline further. In such situation, security stock need to be developed with domestic production.

4. According to the estimates prepared by the World Bank and planners the Government should have about 6,00,000 MT of foodgrains in stock as security reserve for three months to meet emergency requirements.

5. Previously the average annual off-take of foodgrains under all channels of PFDS used to be in the neighbourhood of 2.5 million metric tons, Due to stoppage of several PFDS channels and low off-take under the existing channels and allowing of private sector import of wheat, the average annual off-take under PFDS from July, 1992 is not envisaged beyond 1.5/1.6 million tons which is about 1 million ton less than the figures of previous years. The pattern and volume of PFDS may undergo changes depending on food situation in future.

6. Wheat has become quite popular among our people. We are producing about 1 million tons wheat annually as against requirement of 2/2.5 million tons. A portion of wheat gap may be met with the quantity of wheat to be received as aid and the balance may have to be met either through private import provided sufficient foreign exchange can be made available for the purpose or by substitution with surplus rice. Increase of domestic production of wheat and import of lesser quantity or consumption of rice instead of wheat are the possible options. Export of surplus rice and import of wheat may be another option.

7. Procurement of foodgrains from domestic market is an important factor of food management. The producer farmers must not suffer on account of

good harvest. They should get economic return of their rice/paddy through good market price. On the other hand the consumers should also pay reasonable price. So it is necessary to strike a balance between the production cost, sale price and consumer price. These issues are to be examined in depth for a fair solution, Procurement through open tender process at competitive price seems to be a good step but the procedures, qualilty standards, quantity and price etc. are very ticklish issues which are to be solved through trial and error process to the best interest of all concerned parties. Due to shrinkage of PFDS channels and low level of off-take through the existing channels the whole gamut of procurement would come under serious scrutiny. IFPRI examined performance of first and successive trends and recommended improvement in the process.

8. Out of total storage facility of about 1.8 million tons in the shape of Silo, CSD and LSD the effective capacity is about 1.7 million tons . Capacity utilization in the Divisions except Rajshahi is unsatisfactory. Rajshahi Division is a heavy procurement area and annual procurement exceeds the available storage capacity . Priority of rehabilitation of storage units is therefore to be refixed and necessity of construction of new storage units in some northern areas is to be explored. In fact requirement of optimal storage capacity upto 2000 AD for the whole country is under assessment and is to be determined.

9. Performance of private importers and traders of foodgrains and their impact in the market is to be kept under constant watch. Any type of hoarding for wrongful gain should be prevented to protect the interest of the producer farmers as well as the consumers. If needed, tariff should be imposed on the import to protect local producers.

10. The food situation calls for constant review and corrective actions are to be taken promptly to contain any undesirable trend. If the rising production trend continues there may not be any need for import of foodgrains. The prospect of export of standard quality rice at competitive price is to be explored. But this may not be easy because most of the rice producing nations are already exporting rice. We may have to try for the export of finer quality.

11. The following crucial issues are to be sorted out to put the food situation in proper order:-

a) Possibility of further rationalization of PFDS under both monetized and non-monetized channels with more emphasis on target food distribution.

b) Determination of role to be played by public and private sector. Private sector should be developed and considered as partner of public sector- not competitor.

c) Prospect of food aid by the donors upto 2000 AD.

d) Exploration of possibility of meeting the wheat gap with surplus rice and stoppage of wheat import unless otherwise warranted.

e) Possibility of increase in domestic wheat production to meet the country's demand.

f) Rational internal procurement policy to protect the interest of the producers, farmers and consumers.

g) Determination of the role to be allowed to private traders of foodgrains and provide credit support to activise them.

h) Export of finer, medium and standard quality of rice at harvest time for procurement.

i) Improvement of marketing including movement facility of foodgrains by the producer farmers as well as private traders.

j) Fixation of optimal storage level upto 2000 AD and prioritisation of rehabilitation of the existing storage facilities along with need for construction of new storage facilities in the northern districts.

APPENDIX

FOODGRAIN AVAILABILITY AND REQUIREMENT, BANGLADESH ANNUAL, 1980-81 TO 1991-92

(000 m. ton)

Year	Production (Gross)			Net Production (after 10% seed, feed & wastage)	Mid-Year popu lation (million)	Require ment @ 15.50 oz/day	Food Gap (7-5)	Internal Procure ment	Total off-take	Total Availability (5+10-9)	Per capita Availability (oz /Day)
	Rice	Wheat	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1980-81	13882	1092	14.974	13.476.60	90.00	14.435.76	959.16	1032	1546	13.990.60	15.02
1981-82	13630	967	14.597	13.137.30	92.10	14.772.60	1.635.30	303	2069	14.903.30	15.64
1982-83	14125	1095	15.220	13.698.00	94.10	15.093.39	1.395.39	194	1934	15.438.00	15.86
1983-84	14506	1211	15.717	14.145.30	96.11	15.415.79	1.270.49	266	2050	15.929.30	16.02
1984-85	14620	1464	16.084	14.475.60	98.00	15.718.94	1.243.34	349	2562	16.688.60	16.46
1985-86	15037	1042	16.079	14.471.10	100.00	*16556.29	2085.19	349	1541	15.663.10	15.14
1986-87	15496	1091	16.587	14.928.30	102.50	16.970.20	2.041.90	188	2121	16.861.30	15.90
1987-88	15346	1050	16.396	14.756.40	104.10	17.235.10	2.478.70	375	2503	16.884.40	15.68
1988-89	15544	1022	16.566	14.909.40	109.50	18.129.14	3.219.74	416	2941	17.434.40	15.39
1989-90	17856	890	18.746	16.871.40	111.10	18.394.04	1.522.64	959	2163	18.075.40	15.72
1990-91	17852	1004	18.856	16.970.40	114.20	18907.28	1936.88	783	2372	18.559.40	15.71
1991-92	18252	1065	19.317	17.385.30	** 110.00	18.211.92	826.62	1016	2345	18.714.30	16.44

(Source : BBS & Ministry of Food)

* From 1985-86 onward requirement is calculated @ 16 oz / day

** Adjusted population with census findings of 1991.

Appendix-2

AVAILABILITY OF RICE AND WHEAT

(In lakh m. ton)

Year	Total Availability	Rice	Wheat	Share %	
				Rice	Wheat
1974-75	119.29	102.21	17.08	85.68	14.32
1980-81	139.91	121.55	18.36	86.88	13.12
1984-85	166.90	134.25	32.65	80.44	19.56
1987-88	168.84	139.91	28.93	82.87	17.13
1988-89	174.34	143.16	31.18	82.12	17.88
1989-90	180.75	158.26	22.49	87.56	12.44
1990-91	185.58	163.10	22.48	87.89	12.11
1991-92	184.14	162.23	24.91	86.69	13.31

(Source : BBS & Ministry of Food)

MONTHLY FOODGRAINS STOCK FLOW
(1991-92)

(000,m. ton)

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
Rice :													
Est. Opening Stock	528	562	565	485	373	363	485	532	459	397	333	501	
Domestic Procurement	91	61	10	0	64	172	90	30	7	7	205	203	940
Import	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	39
Off-take	67	60	86	110	68	42	37	98	79	67	29	17	760
Tentative Loss	7	6	4	2	6	8	6	5	4	4	8	8	68
Est. Closing Stock	562	565	485	373	363	485	532	459	397	333	501	679	
Wheat :													
Est. Opening Stock	512	432	326	325	287	482	380	280	163	112	216	424	
Domestic Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	37	16	0	76
Import	25	20	145	151	347	21	89	23	32	177	332	162	1524
Off-take	103	124	142	185	148	120	186	136	102	106	135	98	1585
Tentative Loss	2	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	44
Est. Closing Stock	432	326	325	287	482	380	280	163	112	216	424	483	
Total :													
Est. Opening Stock	1,040	994	891	810	660	845	365	812	622	509	549	925	
Domestic Procurement	91	61	10	0	64	172	90	30	30	44	221	203	1016
Import	42	28	145	151	347	21	89	23	46	177	332	162	1,563
Off-take	170	184	228	295	216	162	223	234	181	173	164	115	2,345
Tentative Loss	9	8	8	6	10	11	9	9	8	8	13	13	112
Est. Clossing Stock	994	891	810	660	845	865	812	622	509	549	925	1,162	

Source : D. G. Food

YEAR-WISE AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF AMAN BY VARIETY.

Year	Area ('000' acres)			Yield (md. / acre)			Production ('000'm tons)		
	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total
1981-82	2361	12493	14,854	18.92	11.88	13.00	1667	5540	7,207
1982-83	2653	12159	14,812	20.94	12.18	13.75	2074	5528	7,602
1983-84	2629	12217	14,846	20.89	12.91	14.32	2050	5886	7,936
1984-85	2669	11443	14,112	22.09	13.41	15.06	2201	5730	7,931
1985-86	2907	11969	14,876	22.75	13.58	15.37	2469	6067	8,536
1986-87	3085	11873	14,958	21.92	12.96	14.80	2524	5742	8,266
1987-88	2959	10858	13,817	22.18	12.93	14.91	2450	5240	7,690
1988-89	2958	10857	13,815	23.38	10.55	13.30	2582	4275	6,857
1989-90	3371	10724	14,095	30.64	13.36	17.49	3856	5346	9,202
1990-91	3959	10314	14,273	29.57	12.55	17.27	4247	4920	9,167
1991-92	4358	9710	14,068	24.69	14.49	17.65	4017	5252	9,269

(Source :-BBS)

YEAR-WISE AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF AUS BY VARIETY.

Year	Area ('000' acres)			Yield (md. / acre)			Production ('000'm tons)		
	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total
1981-82	1166	6608	7,774	23.48	9.11	11.27	1022	2247	3,269
1982-83	1175	6630	7,805	21.39	8.60	10.53	0938	2129	3,067
1983-84	1235	6521	7,756	21.84	9.10	11.13	1007	2215	3,222
1984-85	1151	6109	7,260	20.06	8.42	10.27	0862	1921	2,783
1985-86	1108	5922	7,030	21.45	6.60	8.94	0887	1460	2,347
1986-87	1342	5834	7,176	19.30	9.93	11.69	0967	2163	3,130
1987-88	1231	5660	6,891	19.39	9.95	11.64	0891	2102	2,993
1988-89	1185	5448	6,633	18.54	10.21	11.70	0820	2076	2,896
1989-90	0892	4701	5,593	18.68	10.63	11.91	0622	1865	2,487
1990-91	0909	4307	5,216	20.57	10.14	11.96	0698	1630	2,328
1991-92	1025	3710	4,735	20.13	10.17	11.93	0770	1409	2,109

(Source :-BBS)

YEAR-WISE AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF BORO BY VARIETY.

Year	Area ('000' acres)			Yield (md. / acre)			Production ('000'm tons)		
	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total	HYV	Local	Total
1981-82	2218	1001	3,219	30.38	16.51	26.07	2515	617	3,132
1982-83	2670	0872	3,542	30.41	15.82	26.82	3031	515	3,546
1983-84	2533	0828	3,361	29.95	16.76	26.70	2832	518	3,350
1984-85	3040	0851	3,891	29.50	17.69	26.91	3347	562	3,909
1985-86	2998	0791	3,789	28.76	15.31	25.95	3218	452	3,670
1986-87	3043	0771	3,814	29.30	14.98	26.40	3328	431	3,759
1987-88	3718	1080	4,798	30.68	11.73	26.42	4258	473	4.731
1988-89	5267	0759	6,026	27.58	14.40	25.92	5423	408	5,831
1989-90	5464	0741	6,205	28.47	13.05	26.63	5806	361	6.167
1990-91	5463	0742	6,205	29.18	14.69	27.45	5950	407	6,357
1991-92	5659	06,52	6,511	29.60	16.98	28.00	6264	540	6.804

(Source :-BBS)

YEAR-WISE AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT BY VARIETY.

Year	Area (000' acre)	Yield (md./acre)	Production (000' m tons)
1981-82	1320	19.63	967
1982-83	1283	22.87	1095
1983-84	1300	24.95	1211
1984-85	1671	23.47	1464
1985-86	1335	20.91	1042
1986-87	1445	20.23	1091
1987-88	1476	19.02	1048
1988-89	1384	19.76	1021
1989-90	1463	1630	890
1990-91	1480	18.17	1004
1991-92	1419	20.11	1065

(Source :-BBS)

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION BY CROPS (1981/82 TO 1991-92)

('000 acres)
('000 m. ton)

Year	Aus		Aman		Boro		Total Rice Production	Wheat		Total Foodgrain Production	Compound Growth Rate
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production		Area	Production		
1981-82	7774	3269	14854	7208	3219	3152	13,629	1320	967	14,596.00	
1982-83	7805	3066	14812	7603	3542	3546	14,215	1283	1095	15,310.00	
1983-84	7756	3222	14846	7937	3463	3350	14,509	1300	1211	15,720.00	
1984-85	7260	2783	14112	7931	2891	3909	14,623	1671	1464	16,087.00	
1985-86	7030	2828	14876	8540	3789	3670	15,038	1335	1042	16,080.00	
1986-87	7175	3129	14958	8267	4082	4010	15,406	1445	1091	16,497.00	3.23%
1987-88	7091	2993	13817	7689	4082	4731	15,413	1476	1048	16,461.00	
1988-89	6633	2856	13815	6857	6026	5831	15,544	1384	1021	16,565.00	
1989-90	5593	2487	14093	9202	6205	6167	17,856	1463	890	18,746.00	
1990-91	5216	2328	14273	9167	6297	6357	17,852	1282	1004	18,856.00	
1991-92	4735	2179	14068	9269	6511	6804	18,252	1419	1065	19,317.00	

(Source :-BBS)

YEARWISE SHARE OF DIFFERENT FOODGRAINS IN ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION (1981/82-1991-92)

YEAR	TOTAL AREA CULTIVATED ('000 ACRES)	GROSS PRODUCTION ('000 MT)	SHARE IN ACREAGE AS%				SHARE IN PRODUCTION AS%			
			AUS	AMAN	IRRI/BORO	WHEAT	AUS	AMAN	IRRI/BORO	WHEAT
1980/81	26934.00	14972.00	28.55	55.38	10.64	5.43	21.96	53.18	17.57	7.29
1981/82	27167.00	14596.00	28.62	54.67	11.84	4.88	22.40	49.38	21.59	6.63
1982/83	27442.00	15310.00	28.44	53.98	12.90	4.68	20.03	49.66	23.16	7.15
1983/84	27365.00	15720.00	28.34	54.25	12.65	4.76	20.50	50.49	21.31	7.70
1984/85	26934.00	16087.00	26.95	52.39	14.45	6.20	17.30	49.30	24.30	9.10
1985/86	27030.00	16080.00	26.00	55.04	14.02	4.94	17.59	53.11	22.82	6.48
1986-87	27660.00	16497.00	25.94	54.08	14.76	5.22	18.97	50.11	24.31	6.61
1987-88	26466.00	16461.00	26.79	52.20	15.43	5.58	18.18	46.71	28.74	6.37
1988-89	27858.00	16561.00	23.81	49.59	21.63	4.97	17.24	41.40	35.21	7.17
1989-90	27354.00	18746.00	20.45	51.52	22.68	5.35	13.27	49.09	32.90	4.74
1990-91	27266.00	18856.00	19.13	52.35	23.10	5.42	12.35	48.62	33.71	5.32
1991-92	27026	19,317.00	17.52	52.05	25.18	5.25	11.28	47.98	35.22	5.51

(Source :-BBS)

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION SITUATION IN SOME ASIAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	POPULATION (IN MILLION) (MID 1990)	PRODUCTION IN LAKH M. TON					
		1990 PRELIM.			1991 ESTIMATE		
		WHEAT	RICE	TOTAL	WHEAT	RICE	TOTAL
Bangladesh	106.7	9	275	284	9	285	294
China *	1130.7	982	1920	2902	950	1876	2826
India	849.5	498	1118	1616	545	1072	1617
Indonesia	178.2	-	452	452	-	443	443
Iran	55.8	82	20	102	89	22	111
Japan	123.5	10	131	141	8	115	123
Korla Repub	42.8	-	78	78	-	75	75
Korla DPR	-	2	53	55	2	56	58
Myanmer	41.6	1	141	142	1	133	134
Pakistan	112.4	143	49	192	146	48	194
Philippines	61.5	-	99	99	-	77	77
Saudi Arabia	14.9	36	-	36	40	-	40
Thailand	55.8	-	172	172	-	199	199
Turkey	56.1	200	2	202	204	2	206
Vietnam	66.3	-	188	188	-	191	191

* INCLUDING TAIWAN

SOURCE : FAO & WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 1992

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION, TRADE AND STOCKS
(IN MILLIONS METRIC TONS)

PRODUCTION	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
CHINA	173.9	169.1	180.1	189.3	185
INDIA	85.3	105.7	111.1	111.9	107.3
INDONESIA	41.5	42.3	44.7	45.2	44.1
BANGLADESH	23.1	23.3	26.8	26.9	27.6
ARGENTINA	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
AUSTRALIA	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1
BRAZIL	11.8	11	7.2	9.3	10
BURMA	11.4	12.5	13.5	13.7	12.6
EC-12	1.9	2	2.1	2.4	2.2
JAPAN	13.3	12.4	12.9	13.1	12.1
KOREA REP	7.6	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.4
PAKISTAN	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9.	4.9
THAILAND	18	21.3	20.2	17.3	20
U.S.A	5.9	7.3	7	7	7.2
PHILIPINES	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.9	9.7
OTHERS	64.1	67.7	68.8	69.9	67.4
WORLD TOTAL	472.6	498.2	517.3	529.7	518.9

EXPORTS	CY 1988	CY 1989	CY 1990	CY 1991	CY 1992
THAILAND	4.8	6.8	3.9	4.2	4.5
U. S. A.	2.2	3	2.4	2.2	2.3
PAKISTAN	1	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2
VIETNAM	0.1	1.4	1.5	1	0.8
BURMA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
CHINA	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7
OTHERS	2.9	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1
WORLD TOTAL	12.1	17.3	13.5	13.5	13.9
IMPORTS					
EC-12	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1
IRAN	0.4	1	0.9	0.8	1
INDONESIA	0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
BRAZIL	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5
IRAQ	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
NIGERIA	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
SAUDIARABIA	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PHILIPINES	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
OTHERS	8.8	10.9	8.2	9.1	9.3
WORLD TOTAL	11.9	15.3	12.5	13.3	13.7
E ID STOCKS					
BANGLADESH	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7
INDIA	7	12	14	15.5	13.6
INDONESIA	1.5	0.8	2	1.5	0.9
KORIA REP.	1.1	1.6	2.1	0.1	2
THAILAND	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.7
U. S. A.	1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
OTHERS	33.7	31.8	33.4	38	38.5
WORLD TOTAL	45.6	48	54.6	56.8	57.3

* production is on rough basis, trade and stocks on a milled basis.
SOURCE : Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. A. Department of Agriculture.

FOOD GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY

(In m. ton)

Godown	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1990	1991
Government									
Silo	226500	226500	226500	226500	227300	227300	227300	225800	225800
CSD	395900	252230	466230	468030	468030	454290	467230	474802	474802
LSD	540391	1076970	1107970	1141970	1145470	1147970	1147970	1108309	1108809
Sub-Total	1162791	1555700	1800700	1836500	1840800	1829560	1842500	1808911	1809311
Hired	46666	48259	16443	16443	2300	2306	2306	0	0
LGRD	0	56250	66500	39750	39750	39750	39750	39750	39750
TPC	81000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11762	11762
Sub-Total	127666	104509	82943	56193	42050	42056	42056	51512	51512
Grand Tota	1290457	1660209	1883643	1892693	1882850	1871616	1884556	1860423	1860923

(Source: D. G. Food).

NUMBER OF CSD, LSD, SILO, TPC AND STORAGE CAPACITY OF DHAKA DIVISION 1991

Division	Districts	CSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	LSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	Silo	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	TPC	Storage Capacity (M.T.)
DHAKA	Dhaka	2	42,200	5	6500	-	-	-	-
	Gazipur	-	-	5	9000	-	-	2	500
	Manikgonj	-	-	8	13250	-	-	-	-
	Munshigonj	-	-	7	14000	-	-	-	-
	Narayangonj	1	20,000	3	3500	1	50,000	-	-
	Narsingdi	-	-	7	15750	-	-	-	-
	Mymensingh	1	27,560	20	33450	-	-	3	750
	Kishoregonj	-	-	14	20700	-	-	7	1750
	Netrokona	-	-	15	17030	-	-	8	7575
	Tangail	-	-	13	33368	-	-	6	1500
	Jamalpur	-	-	9	16150	-	-	4	1000
	Sherpur	-	-	5	15800	-	-	2	500
	Faridpur	-	-	9	16250	-	-	3	750
	Rajbari	-	-	4	10000	-	-	-	-
	Gopalgonj	-	-	7	20,500	-	-	-	-
	Madaripur	-	-	7	19,000	-	-	2	500
	Sariatpur	-	-	6	10,000	-	-	2	500
	Total :	4	89760	144	270248	1	50,000	39	9325

(Source: D. G. Food).

NUMBER OF CSD, LSD, SILO, TPC AND STORAGE CAPACITY OF CHITTAGONG DIVISION 1991

Division	Districts	CSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	LSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	Silo	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	TPC	Storage Capacity (M.T.)
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	2	1,24,50	16	30,000	1	1,00,000	4	1,000
	Cox's Bazar	-	-	10	23,500	-	-	-	-
	Bandarban	-	-	5	3,500	-	-	-	-
	Rangamati	-	-	13	6,800	-	-	-	-
	Khagrachari	-	-	11	6,550	-	-	3	750
	Noakhali	-	-	11	35,000	-	-	4	1000
	Feni	-	-	6	13,000	-	-	5	1250
	Laxmipur	-	-	6	9,000	-	-	4	1000
	Sylhet	-	-	15	18,150	-	-	6	1500
	M. Bazar	-	-	10	11,750	-	-	9	2250
	Sunamgonj	-	-	15	22,400	-	-	7	1750
	Habigonj	-	-	13	17,750	-	-	2	500
	Comilla	-	-	16	32,800	-	-	6	1500
	Brahmanbaria	-	-	10	16,500	1	50,000	-	-
	Chandpur	1	13,500	6	8,000	-	-	1	250
	Total :	3	1,38,350	163	2,44,700	2	150,000	51	12,750

(Source: D. G. Food).

NUMBER OF CSD, LSD, SILO, TPC AND STORAGE CAPACITY OF RAJSHAHI DIVISION 1991

Division	Districts	CSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	LSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	Silo	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	TPC	Storage Capacity (M.T.)
RAJSHAHI	Dinajpur	1	20,925	23	45,500	-	-	20	4,500
	Ponchagorh	-	-	8	11,250	-	-	7	1,750
	Thakurgaon	-	-	10	31,700	-	-	8	1,850
	Rajshahi	-	-	11	23,190	-	-	1	250
	Nababgonj	-	-	7	19,500	-	-	3	750
	Natore	-	-	7	800	-	-	1	250
	Naogaon	-	-	19	36,050	1	25,000	5	1250
	Bogra	1	40,200	18	26,000	-	-	15	3,587
	Joypurhat	-	-	6	14250	-	-	5	1,050
	Lalmonirhat	-	-	7	10,000	-	-	6	1500
	Rangpur	-	-	9	17,000	-	-	6	1500
	Nilphamari	-	-	7	21,000	-	-	3	750
	Kurigram	-	-	9	20,000	-	-	2	1000
	Gaibandha	-	-	11	21,750	-	-	8	2250
	Pabna	1	35,060	9	17,500	-	-	5	1250
	Sirajgonj	-	-	9	24,500	-	-	9	2250
	Total :	3	96,185	170	3,46,650	1	25,000	104	25,907

(Source: D. G. Food).

NUMBER OF CSD, LSD, SILO, TPC AND STORAGE CAPACITY OF KHULNA DIVISION 1991

Division	Districts	CSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	LSD	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	Silo	Storage Capacity (M.T.)	TPC	Storage Capacity (M.T.)
KHULNA	Khulna	2	1,27,727	8	7,500	1	800	2	500
	Bagerhat	-	-	9	16,500	-	-	-	-
	Satkhira	-	-	11	16,140	-	-	1	250
	Jessore	-	-	10	18,676	-	-	-	-
	Magura	-	-	6	10,140	-	-	-	-
	Jhenaidah	-	-	9	18,000	-	-	-	-
	Narail	-	-	5	7,640	-	-	-	-
	Kustia	-	-	8	15,640	-	-	-	250
	Meherpur	-	-	3	4,625	-	-	1	500
	Barisal	1	22,780	11	12,915	-	-	2	500
	Pirojpur	-	-	9	19,750	-	-	2	-
	Jhaiokhati	-	-	4	9,280	-	-	-	250
	Bhola	-	-	15	26,500	-	-	1	-
	Patuakhali	-	-	20	32,140	-	-	2	500
	Barguna	-	-	11	20,140	-	-	2	500
	Chuadanga	-	-	5	14,125	-	-	1	250
	Total :	3	1,50,507	144	2,46,711	1	800	14	3500

(Source: D. G. Food).

NATIONAL MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF COARSE RICE (1984-85 to 1991-92)

(Taka per Maund)

Month	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
July	302.00	261.00	211.00	337.69	338.00	351.00	361.33	406.45
August	296.00	269.00	309.00	365.67	339.00	354.00	371.64	408.95
September	313.00	276.00	314.00	365.67	366.00	354.00	375.00	422.00
October	305.00	279.00	349.00	358.96	354.00	358.00	418.00	428.00
November	310.00	283.00	345.00	348.00	354.00	336.00	362.00	380.00
December	297.00	261.00	296.00	332.83	355.00	324.00	367.00	386.94
January	300.00	265.00	322.00	346.64	361.00	334.38	392.00	404.47
February	298.00	270.00	340.00	375.00	375.00	364.00	400.00	423.00
March	303.00	295.00	380.00	379.85	383.00	386.00	422.00	432.00
April	304.00	316.00	396.00	362.69	399.00	388.00	409.00	450.00
May	271.00	306.00	356.00	323.88	377.00	362.00	393.00	389.00
June	254.00	292.00	365.00	328.35	349.00	344.00	399.00	391.90
Average	296.08	281.08	331.92	352.10	362.50	354.62	389.16	410.20

Source: Directorate of Agriculture Marketing.

NATIONAL MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF WHEAT
(1984-85 to 1991-92)

(Taka per Maund)

Month	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
July	177.00	159.00	192.00	218.20	211.20	215.96	242.00	243.3
August	165.00	176.00	204.00	228.00	218.29	234.20	252.23	254.10
September	176.00	188.00	210.00	236.00	236.30	240.15	250.00	280.22
October	190.00	195.00	230.00	221.00	235.08	243.66	329.23	300.14
November	182.00	201.00	226.00	218.00	234.33	235.89	312.00	275.37
December	178.00	195.00	207.00	213.00	232.09	229.91	302.61	265.67
January	181.00	194.00	212.00	210.00	231.35	235.51	299.00	276.49
February	178.00	182.00	209.00	224.90	235.45	234.39	290.00	317.53
March	154.00	165.00	203.00	215.00	216.80	232.90	254.00	301.49
April	156.00	171.00	198.00	195.00	213.81	230.68	220.00	259.70
May	150.00	174.00	205.00	194.00	214.56	228.00	228.00	255.59
June	147.00	173.00	208.00	220.00	200.00	237.00	233.00	257.16
Average	169.50	181.08	208.67	216.08	223.27	233.19	267.67	275.48

Source : DAM

GOVERNMENT RATION PRICE FOR RICE

(Tk/quintal)

Effective	Date	Year	Wholsale Price	Retail Sale Price
December	1	1985	722.00	738.00
June	15	1985	759.00	775.00
August	3	1987	774.00	790.00
January	4	1988	839.00	855.00
June	6	1988	854.00	870.00
July	17	1989	923.00	939.00
February	26	1990	937.00	953.00
July	12	1990	984.00	1000.00
March	10	1992	1134.00	1150.00
August	22	1992	1134.00 1100.00 (LEI)	1150.00

GOVERNMENT RATION PRICE FOR WHEAT

(Tk/quintal)

Effective	Date	Year	Wholsale Price	Retail Sale Price
June	15	1986	499.00	515.00
August	3	1987	514.00	530.00
January	4	1988	530.00	546.00
June	6	1988	549.00	565.00
July	17	1989	594.00	610.00
February	26	1990	603.00	619.00
July	12	1990	664.00 (SR)	680.00 (SR)
July	12	1990	634.00 (N-SR)	650.00 (N-SR)
March	10	1992	684.00	700.00
March	10	1992	684.00	720.00 (FM) 690.00 (LEI)
August	22	1992	734.00 750.00 (LEI) 810.00 (FM)	750.00

Source : Ministry of Food

Appendix-20

OPEN MARKET SALE PRICE (OMS)

(Tk./quintal)

Year	Effective Date	SR Area		Non-SR Area	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1981-82	-	562.60	334.80	535.00	321.00
1982-83	-	669.00	401.90	643.00	385.80
1983-84	-	720.00	430.00	690.00	415.00
1984-85	28-11-85	795.00	460.00	725.00	445.00
			520.00		500.00
1985-86	15.05.86	852.00	579.00	817.00	555.00
1986-87	do	do	do	do	do
1987-88	03-08-87	865.00	595.00	830.00	571.00
	04-01-88	930.00	611.00	895.00	587.00
1988-89	04-01-88	930.00	611.00	895.00	587.00
1989-90	17-07-89	997.00	647.00	953.00	619.00
1990-91	12-07-90	1050.00	680.00	1000.00	650.00
1991-92	10-03-92 (1st slab)	1150.00	690.00	1100.00	690.00
	10-3-92 (2nd slab)	1203.00	724.00	1150.00	721.00
1992-93	22-8-92	1150.00	750.00	1100.00	750.00

Source : Ministry of Food

INTERNATIONAL EXPORT PRICE OF RICE AND WHEAT (1979-80 to 1991-92)

(US$/m. ton)

Year	US Wheat		Thai Rice
	No 2 (Hard)	No. 1 (Soft)	
1979-80	175	170	387
1980-81	183	179	477
1981-82	170	169	390
1982-83	160	158	272
1983-84	154	153	267
1984-85	148	148	217
1985-86	129	128	188
1986-87	110	113	186
1987-88	123	120	220
1988-89	167	164	284
1989-90	161	153	305
1990-91	118	112	278
1991-92	150	147	302

Source : FAO : Food Outlook

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF AMAN
(Including Transport Bonus)

Year	Effective Date			Price			
	Month	Date	Year	Paddy		Coarse Rice	
				Tk./maund	Tk./quintal	Tk./maund	Tk./quintal
1984-85	November	15	1984	165	443.14	247	661.77
	February	1	1885	175	468.86	265	710.00
1985-86	November	15	1985	170	455.47	255	683.20
	May	2	1986	175	468.86	265	710.00
1986-87	November	25	1986	175	468.86	265	710.00
	January	10	1987	185	495.66	284	760.90
1987-88	November	15	1987	200	535.80	308	825.10
1988-89	November	15	1988	210	562.60	323.40	866.46
1989-90	November	15	1989	220	589.43	338.40	907.12
1990-91	November	15	1990	220	590.00	338.40	907.50
1991-92	Noveinber	15	1991	245	656.00	377.00	1010.00
1992-93	Novemver	1	1992	210	562.60	323.40	866.46

Source : Ministry of Food.

Appendix-23

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF WHEAT

Year	Effective date			Price	
	Month	Date	Year	Tk./maund.	Tk./quintal
1979-80	November	15	1979	110	294.71
1980-81	November	4	1980	115	308.11
1981-82	December	7	1981	124	332.22
1982-83	March	16	1983	135	361.69
1983-84	March	15	1984	144	385.81
1984-85	March	6	1985	162	434.00
1985-86	March	15	1986	170	455.47
	March	24	1986	180	482.26
1986-87	March	15	1987	180	482.26
	March	23	1987	190	509.00
	April	10	1987	200	535.80
1987-88	March	15	1988	210	562.64
1988-89	March	15	1989	210	562.64
1989-90	March	15	1990	220	589.40
1990-91	March	15	1991	220	589.40
1991-92	March	15	1992	240	643.00
1992-93	April	25	1993	225	602.83

Source : Ministry of Food.

PROCUREMENT PRICE OF BORO RICE
(including transport bonus)

Fiscal Year	Effective date			Price			
	Month	Date	Year	Paddy		Rice	
				tk./quintal	tk./maund	tk./quintal	tk/maund
1979-80	November	15	1979	294.69	110	442.03	165.00
1980-81	November	4	1980	308.06	115	482.22	180.00
1981-82	December	7	1981	332.20	124	509.01	190.00
1982-83	April	15	1983	361.66	135	562.60	210.00
1983-84	April	26	1984	385.78	144	602.77	225.00
1984-85	April	27	1985	442.03	165	661.71	247.00
1985-86	April	27	1986	455.43	170	683.15	255.00
1986-87	May	2	1986	468.82	175	709.93	265.00
1986-87	April	22	1987	535.80	200	825.13	308.00
1987-88	April	20	1988	535.80	200	825.13	308.00
1988-89	April	20	1989	562.60	210	866.40	323.40
1989-90	March	15	1990	590.00	220	907.50	338.45
1990-91	April	15	1991	643.00	240	990.00	369.50
1991-92	April	19	1992	656.00	245	1010.00	377.00
1992-93	April	15	1993	602.83	225	954.88	356.40

Source : Ministry of Food

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAIN
(1980-81 to 1991-92)

('000 m. ton)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Total
1980-81	514	1028	1542
1981-82	772	1295	2067
1982-83	496	1439	1935
1983-84	503	1540	2051
1984-85	400	2162	2562
1985-86	372	1169	1541
1986-87	495	1625	2120
1987-88	468	2035	2503
1988-89	691	2251	2942
1989-90	675	1489	2164
1990-91	971	1401	2372
1991-92	759	1586	2345

Source : DG, Food.

Appendix-26

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAIN IN MONETIZED AND NON-MONETIZEDCHANNELS (1980-81 to 1991-92)

(In lakh m.ton)

Year	Total Distribution	Monetized		Non-Monetized	
		Quantity	percent	Quzntity	Percent
1981-82	20.67	16.15	78	4.42	22
1982-83	19.35	14.40	75	4.95	25
1983-84	20.52	14.90	72	5.62	28
1984-85	25.55	16.50	69	9.12	35
1985-86	15.41	8.65	57	6.77	43
1986-87	21.20	13.93	66	7.27	34
1987-88	25.03	13.91	56	11.12	44
1988-89	29.41	15.16	52	14.25	48
1989-90	21.64	13.72	63	7.92	37
1990-91	23.72	15.76	66	7.96	34
1991-92	23.45	14.20	61	9.25	39

Source : D.G. Food

PFDS DISTRIBUTION -MONTHWISE AND CHANNELWISE 1991-92

(000 m. ton.)

Channel	Jul 91	Aug 91	Sep 91	Oct 91	Nov 91	Dec 91	Jan 92	Feb 92	Mar 92	Apr 92	May 92	Jun 92	Total
Rice													
SR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR	40	38	41	39	38	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	215
EP	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	7	9	6	90
OP	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	24	16	13	1	0	60
LEI	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	4	1	1	30
OMS	15	13	31	42	12	12	26	47	33	32	7	3	273
FFW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	13
TR/GR	0	1	4	19	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	36
VGD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	13	0	0	0	26
STR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	4	16
S. TOT	66	61	86	110	69	42	37	74	79	66	29	17	736
wheat													
SR	13	19	21	22	16	17	23	14	3	8	7	6	169
PR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PC	6	8	9	10	8	8	10	10	6	4	4	4	87
EP	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	4	4	5	6	4	60
OP	14	23	24	25	19	21	24	1	0	1	0	0	152
LEI	2	3	3	3	4	6	4	0	0	0	1	1	27
OMS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FM	20	27	28	36	27	29	33	14	6	9	12	12	253
FFW	9	5	14	14	9	12	62	85	80	61	85	49	485
GR/TR	10	12	12	32	31	4	3	2	2	3	3	4	118
VGD	22	18	23	35	25	16	16	4	0	15	15	15	204
STR	2	2	1	3	3	3	5	3	0	1	1	3	27
S. TOT	104	123	143	185	147	120	186	160	102	107	134	98	1586
TOTAL	170	184	229	295	216	162	223	234	181	173	163	115	2345

Source : D.G. Food

CHANNEL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAIN
(1987-88 TO 1991-92

(000 m. ton)

Channel	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
SR	0	189	189	0	203	203	7	149	156	46	189	235	0	169	169
MR	147	169	316	182	151	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PR	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	46	432	479	0	479	215	2	217
PC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	0	88	88	0	87	87
EP	75	50	125	81	56	137	95	46	141	806	57	143	90	60	150
OP	108	298	406	93	330	423	62	217	279	75	132	207	60	152	212
LEI	0	35	35	0	40	40	1	34	35	9	32	41	30	27	57
OMS	124	81	205	0	125	125	16	31	47	73	14	87	273	2	275
MO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FM	0	115	115	168	87	255	0	168	168	4	278	282	0	253	253
FS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-	3	4	7	11	0	0	0
FFW	0	554	554	21	590	611	28	429	457	38	420	458	13	485	498
VGD	0	311	311	5	501	506	6	181	187	86	139	115	26	204	230
Tr/GR	14	233	247	141	168	309	71	77	148	70	45	125	52	145	197
Total	468	2035	2035	691	2251	2942	675	1489	2164	970	1401	2371	759	1586	2345

(Source :- D. G. Food)

COMPARATIVE FOODGRAIN DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

(In m. ton)

SL. NO.	CHANNEL	FINANCIAL YEAR				DIFFERENCE	
		1990/91		1991/92		RICE	WHEAT
		RICE	WHEAT	RICE	WHEAT		
A:	PFDS						
1	SR	46517	189728	7	169328	46510	20400
2	PPR	477379	86583	214683	2050	262696	84533
3	EP	87455	56042	90826	59599	-3371	-3557
4	OP	75738	132133	59869	149215	15869	-17082
5	LE	8908	35847	30232	26860	-21324	8987
6	OMS	77844	9790	272597	2091	-194753	7699
7	FM	0	286051	0	253371	0	32680
8	PC	0	0	0	87038	0	-87038
9	OTHERS	3164	0	279	2317	2885	-2317
	SUB-TOTAL	777005	796174	668493	751869	108512	44305
B:	RELIEF						
1	FFW	38563	419915	12871	484584	25692	-64669
2	TR	33718	31950	3751	94185	29967	-62235
3	VGD	85495	139120	26477	204256	59018	-65136
4	GR	31689	12708	31974	24011	-285	-11303
5	OTHERS	4159	258	15710	27376	-11551	-27118
	SUB-TOTAL	193624	603951	90783	834412	102841	-230461
	GRAND TOTAL	970629	1400125	759276	1586281	211353	-186156

Source : D.G. Food

CHANNEL-WISE OFFTAKE OF SALT, SUGAR AND EDIBLE OIL (1991/92)

(Fig. in m. ton)

MONTH	SR			P&P	OP			EP			LE	OMS		TR	GR	OTHERS		VGD	TOTAL		
	SALT	SUGAR	E.OIL	SALT	SALT	SUGAR	E.OIL	SALT	SUGAR	E.OIL	SALT	SALT	SUGAR	E.OIL	E.OIL	SUGAR	E.OIL	E.OIL	SALT	SUGAR	E.OIL
JULY.'91	35	54	–	672	36	76	17	160	185	1002	–	2517	–	–	6	–	–	52	3420	315	1077
AUG.'91	22	3	–	574	27	53	27	168	179	1076	92	3721	–	–	3	–	–	101	4674	235	1207
SEPT.'91	–	7	–	641	24	69	24	118	188	871	–	4218	–	1	2	–	6	133	5001	264	1037
OCT.'91	–	6	–	595	30	77	28	159	181	909	–	3749	–	–	1	–	–	111	4533	264	850
NOV.'91	3	7	–	573	10	55	25	119	172	822	–	1755	–	–	–	–	–	3	2460	234	850
DEC.'91	–	1	–	110	11	29	145	134	163	923	–	312	–	–	–	–	2	1	567	193	1071
JAN.'92	–	2	–	–	23	36	20	82	147	1099	–	157	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	185	1119
FEB.'92	–	1	–	–	13	18	10	153	150	1084	–	106	–	–	–	–	–	2	272	169	1096
MAR.'92	–	109	1196	–	16	23	35	130	137	1180	–	206	–	–	–	39	–	–	352	308	2411
APR.'92	–	–	–	–	12	11	26	144	103	913	–	86	36	38	63	81	–	1	242	231	1041
MAY.'92	–	1	–	–	8	15	17	193	116	1054	–	63	–	–	136	–	–	–	264	132	1207
JUN.'92	–	–	293	–	19	15	24	104	99	774	–	38	–	171	–	33	–	–	161	147	1262
TOTAL :	60	191	1489	3165	229	477	398	1664	1820	11707	92	16998	36	210	211	153	8	404	22208	2677	14427

(Source: D. G. Food).

Appendix-31

FOODGRAIN IMPORT (AID/COMMERCIAL)

(1978-79 TO 1991-92)

(000 m. ton)

Year	Aid/Grant			Commercial purchase			Total Import		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1978-79	50	1057	1107	4	44	48	54	1101	1155
1979-80	24	1336	1360	688	734	1422	712	2070	2782
1980-81	19	732	751	65	260	325	84	992	1076
1981-82	30	111	141	114	0	114	114	1111	1255
1982-83	161	845	876	186	682	863	317	1527	1844
1983-84	117	1324	1441	62	553	615	179	1877	2056
1984-85	125	1181	1206	569	718	1283	690	1899	2589
1985-86	27	1060	1087	10	103	113	37	1163	1200
1986-87	108	1317	1425	153	190	343	261	1507	1768
1987-88	192	1595	1787	401	734	1135	593	2329	2922
1988-89	40	1316	1356	21	61	702	61	2077	2138
1989-90	41	908	949	259	326	585	300	1234	1534
1990-91	10	1530	1537	0	37	37	10	1567	1577
1991-92	39	1375	1414	0	150	150	39	1525	1564

Source : D.G. Food

IMPORT OF FOODGRAIN DURING 1986-87 TO 1991-92
(UNDER DIFFERENT CATEGORY)

(000 m. ton)

Import	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
Category	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
Grant	45	935	980	77	1248	1325	41	1027	1068	12	674	686	10	1194	1204	39	916	955
Aid	63	382	445	115	347	462	0	280	280	29	234	263	0	336	336	0	459	459
Sub.Tot	108	1317	1425	192	1595	1787	41	1316	1357	41	908	949	10	1330	1548	39	1375	1414
Short.T Credit/ Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash/Pur chase	153	190	343	401	734	1135	21	557	578	208	110	318	0	37	37	0	150	150
Barter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	203	51	59	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub.Tot purchase	153	190	343	401	734	1135	21	760	781	259	326	585	0	37	37	0	150	150
G.Total	261	1507	1768	593	2329	2922	62	2076	2138	300	1234	1534	10	1567	1577	39	1525	1564

(Source: Ministry of Food).

SOURCE-WISE IMPORT OF FOODGRAIN DURING 1991-92

(000. m. ton)

Source	Quantity		
	Rice	Wheat	Total
AID/GRANT			
Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kuwait	2.5	0	2.5
Pakistan	32.0	0	32.0
Thailand	4.0	0	4.0
S. Korea	0.7	0	0.7
Sub-Total	39.3	0.1	39.4
Australia	0	47.3	47.3
Italy	0	3.8	3.8
Norway	0	30.5	30.5
Canada	0	126.9	126.9
EEC	0	125.0	125.0
France	0	40.0	40.0
Germany	0	12.5	12.5
Japan	0	52.3	52.3
USA/PL-480 II	0	74.9	74.9
USA/PL-480 III	0	459.0	459.0
WFP	0	402.0	402.0
Sub-Total	0	1374.2	1374.2
COMMERCIAL			
Wheat	0	150	150
Sub-Total	0	150	150
Grand Total	39.3	1574.3	1563.6

Source : Ministry of Food

Appendix-34

FOODGRAIN PROCUREMENT-RICE AND WHEAT
(1980-81 to 1991-92)

(m. ton)

Year	Aman	Boro	Aus	Total Rice	Wheat	Total Cereals
1980-81	501297	252777	86853	840925	175806	1016733
1981-82	119841	150690	19714	289215	12526	302774
1982-83	93300	74096	989	168455	23592	192047
1983-84	83770	50684	10731	145185	121294	266479
1984-85	75756	55999	1584	133339	215461	348800
1985-86	131361	79480	-	218841	129811	348652
1986-87	22519	114507	-	137026	51438	188464
1987-88	48920	238924	-	287844	86771	374616
1988-89	58408	305395	-	363803	52401	416204
1989-90	418782	499237	-	918019	42011	960030
1990-91	162676	566487	-	727125	56223	783348
1991-92	362830	576601	-	939649	76615	1016264

Source : D.G. Food

CROP-WISE TARGET OF PROCUREMENT AND ACHIEVEMENT

(lakh m. ton)

Crop	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Aman	2.00	0.23	2.00	0.49	2.00	0.58	2.50	4.19	4.25	1.63	5.50	3.63
Hyv/Boro	1.00	1.15	1.00	2.39	5.25	3.05	4.00	4.99	5.00	5.64	5.00	5.77
Wheat	2.00	0.51	1.00	0.87	1.22	0.52	2.00	0.42	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.76
Total	5.00	1.89	4.00	3.75	8.47	4.15	8.50	9.60	9.25	7.83	11.50	10.16

HYV/BORO PRICUREMEN (CROP SEASON)

Year	Target	Achievement
1988	1.00	3.61
1989	5.25	3.33
1990	4.00	5.00
1991	5.00	5.66
1992	5.00	5.05

(Source: D.G. Food)

GOVT. ENLISTED FLOUR MILLS, ONE SHIFT CRUSHING CAPACITY AND GOVT. MONTHLY ALLOTMENT (Greater district wise)

Greater Districts	No/unit of Flour Mills				One Shift crushing capacity in MT				Govt. allotment/Month	
	Major	Compact	Roller	Total	Major	Compact	Roller	Total	Amount in MT	% Share in allot
Dinajpur	2	2	30	34	858	370	539	1767	290	1.25
Rangpur	0	4	147	151	0	370	2739	3109	240	1.03
Bogra	1	3	13	17	100	345	224	669	124	0.53
Rajshahi	2	7	83	92	922	1325	1549	3796	613.5	2.64
Pabna	1	10	143	154	1015	1483	2669	5167	770	3.31
Kustia	2	2	116	120	585	473	2164	3222	305	1.31
Jessor	0	4	46	50	0	763	858	1621	207	0.89
Khulna	3	10	64	77	935	1046	1194	3175	1045	4.5
Barisal	1	1	34	36	356	139	504	999	187	0.81
Patuakhli	0	0	5	5	0	0	94	94	4	0.02
Jamalpur	0	0	11	11	0	0	165	165	11	0.5
Mymensingh	3	4	15	22	1142	537	277	1956	438	1.88
Tangail	1	1	2	4	327	186	37	550	131	0.56
Dhaka	19	59	228	306	9273	15398	4365	29036	8313	35.76
Faridpur	0	3	58	61	0	519	1082	1601	131	0.56
Sylhet	1	33	125	159	499	7996	2332	10827	1775	7.64
Comilla	3	19	289	311	698	3184	5425	9307	1237	5.32
Noakhali	5	6	226	237	798	1110	4141	6049	837	3.6
Chittagong	10	17	395	422	4326	4636	7371	16333	6586	28.33
CHT.HT.	0	0	3	3	0	0	56	56	2	0.009
Total	54	185	2033	2272	21834	39880	37785	99499	2346.5	

YEAR-WISE AND MONTH-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER DURING 1982-83 TO 1991-92

(000 m. ton)

Month	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
July	32.26	29.06	49.82	47.46	69.36	74.92	78.35	114.52	139.07	211.99
August	43.06	60.07	71.94	63.48	98.69	69.74	109.31	141.65	202.03	205.00
September	90.10	105.32	113.82	150.55	142.03	135.68	128.20	202.74	207.00	146.09
October	79.00	71.47	129.31	99.28	74.75	126.61	154.10	120.41	112.46	158.15
November	98.71	133.51	163.90	130.70	113.99	166.04	177.90	240.46	189.08	193.02
December	90.42	124.31	114.37	105.00	144.28	155.13	111.91	193.25	241.72	260.48
January	86.10	93.31	127.40	104.74	121.22	172.74	205.17	221.58	179.02	240.15
February	113.60	143.20	139.09	148.79	174.54	227.43	258.85	282.83	250.81	267.75
March	116.84	135.32	123.88	112.68	166.57	175.43	220.64	228.43	274.66	227.45
April	51.54	85.06	62.42	55.43	57.28	51.14	78.65	70.53	92.04	82.22
May	73.59	61.64	67.34	62.11	54.48	65.20	53.30	103.56	86.29	120.25
June	91.65	87.31	98.32	70.59	106.75	93.69	107.46	123.21	120.85	138.56
Total	968.86	1129.68	1261.60	1151.78	1320.94	1513.65	1683.84	2043.84	2095.03	2251.11

(Source : BADC)

SALE OF FERTILIZER IN 1991-92

(In m. ton)

Month	Urea	TSP	MP	Others	Total	Target	%of chievement over target
July'91	147173	53243	3749	7834	211999	138400	153
August'91	156982	28295	7347	12379	205003	216600	95
Sep'91	85176	39137	11313	10459	146085	237300	62
Oct'91	94526	43500	16366	3758	158150	148100	107
Nov'91	113669	55961	18199	5193	193022	263100	73
Decem'91	161187	71868	16840	10588	260483	231100	113
Jan'92	109337	87295	18752	24765	240149	246600	97
Feb'92	197218	43039	4794	22697	267748	326000	82
March'92	200375	3592	8413	15077	227457	276100	82
April'92	61296	4730	13878	2322	82226	99400	82
May'92	91787	10777	11808	5880	120252	121100	99
June'92	111141	16728	4801	5888	138558	153200	90
Total	1529867	458165	136260	126840	2251132	2457000	91

(Source : BADC)

YEAR-WISE AND CROP-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SEED

(In maund)

Year	Aus			Aman			Boro			Total	Wheat
	Local	HYV	Total	Local	HYV	Total	Local	HYV	Total		
1982-33	2884	12092	14976	1911	33790	35701	67	29108	29175	79852	35983
1983-84	2692	6237	8929	3675	38654	42329	161	22355	22516	73774	358660
1984-85	1465	4987	6452	4835	44520	49355		32640	32640	88438	514059
1985-86	3294	8789	12083	9763	39592	49355		17602	17602	81485	256653
1986-87	2631	9736	12367	-	47975	47975		32323	32323	92620	335422
1987-88	704	4838	5542	3700	51851	55551		33273	33273	118572	470208
1988-89	2303	9436	11733	4607	58884	63491		46052	46052	121276	499981
1989-90	1634	32389	34023	2250	76700	78950		27594	27594	140567	454090
1990-91	903	20712	21615	3188	77879	81067		35252	35252	137934	444366
1091-92	483	22931	23414	3403	80324	83727		57903	57903	165044	438287

(Source : BADC)

CROP-WISE SELLING PRICE OF SEED BY CROP (1981-82 TO 1991-92

(Tk./maund)

Year	Aus		Aman		Boro		Wheat	
	Local	HYV	Local	HYV	Local	HYV	Local	HYV
1982-83	230.00	220.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	210.00	180.00
1983-84	246.00	233.00	220.00	220.00	230.00	220.00	252.00	252.00
1984-85	320.00	300.00	250.00	242.00	298.56	298.56	261.24	233.25
1985-86	250.00	241.00	250.00	240.00	239.97	239.97	279.90	279.90
1986-87	279.93	279.93	335.92	317.25	–	240.74	272.44	272.44
1987-88	335.92	317.25	335.92	317.25	–	317.25	317.25	317.25
1988-89	410.56	391.90	335.92	317.25	–	317.25	298.59	298.59
1989-90	335.92	298.59	410.56	391.90	–	391.90	335.92	335.92
1990-91	410.56	391.90	373.24	335.92	–	373.24	447.89	447.89
1991-92	410.56	410.56	410.56	391.92	–	391.90	447.89	447.89

(Source : BADC)

Appendix-41

RAINFALL OF THE COUNTRY BY MONTH

(In m. m.)

Month	Normal	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
July	537	463	386	438	779	474	526	586	378
August	429	311	324	315	450	429	134	206	341
September	304	292	230	497	320	236	289	253	460
October	186	119	74	189	93	164	237	238	268
November	35	0	33	131	31	98	0	60	2.5
December	9	3	3	5	16	1.5	3	30	52
January	8	4	3	1	2	2.03	0.1	7	8
February	15	5	1	5	41	13	50	19	54
March	42	43	14	41	58	7	121	33	4
April	111	105	116	148	122	76	133	58	21
May	265	217	146	113	336	203	245	274	187
June	506	390	363	237	551	344	334	461	264
Average :	204	163	141	177	233	171	173	185	170

Source: BMD

ACTUAL RAINFALL BY DISTRICTS DURING AUS SEASON OF 1991 AND 1990 (MONTHLY)

(in m.m.)

District	March		April		May		June		July		August		Total	
Station	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
Dinajpur	0	41	29	151	369	203	581	366	183	588	273	205	1435	1554
Rangpur	7	100	28	136	285	256	281	298	161	246	220	411	982	1447
Bogra	2	22	47	37	257	277	204	277	518	635	125	196	1153	1444
Rajshahi	13	47	23	97	68	298	228	244	307	251	96	166	735	1203
Pabna (Ish)	12	117	23	183	68	207	250	244	372	395	159	164	884	1310
Jessore	31	116	10	19	81	169	395	226	260	395	297	76	1074	1001
Khulna	36	219	30	59	72	188	404	245	259	486	260	137	1061	1334
Barisal	39	137	67	110	198	277	682	300	392	612	291	260	1669	1696
Patuakhali	1	110	102	121	167	220	553	306	580	692	309	157	1712	1606
Mymensing	32	65	35	108	349	283	210	375	374	376	225	183	1225	1390
Dhaka	60	155	21	121	487	183	305	231	360	593	282	210	1515	1493
Faridpur	43	206	48	144	159	279	329	229	328	471	228	128	1135	1457
Sylhet	104	170	344	548	997	318	1291	466	684	629	284	219	3614	2350
Comilla	30	183	70	221	553	277	299	300	384	346	209	426	1545	1753
Noakhali	95	270	84	151	630	421	698	516	889	1056	314	178	2710	2592
Chittagong	50	77	69	221	97	163	794	558	1130	1274	262	95	2402	2388
Ctg.H.T	18	98	137	260	212	330	536	237	568	777	180	87	1651	1789
C. Average	34	118	69	158	297	242	468	319	456	584	236	214	1325	1418

Source : BMD

ACTUAL RAINFALL BY DISTRICTS DURING AMAN SEASON OF 1991 AND 1990 (MONTHLY)

(In m. m.)

District	June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Total	
Station	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990
Dinajpur	581	366	183	588	273	205	608		29		2		42		1718	1159
Rangpur	281	298	161	246	220	411	725	374	106	388	76	0	31	38	1900	1755
Bogra	204	277	518	635	125	196	642	279	105	269	0	5	113	3	1707	1664
Rajshahi	228	244	307	551	96	166	487	156	117	169	0	17	34	4	1269	1307
Pabna (Ish)	250	244	372	395	159	164	384	0	167	0	0	0	72	0	1404	447
Jessore	395	266	260	395	297	76	212	222	145	162	0	126	75	28	1384	1275
Khulna	404	245	259	486	260	137	329	188	137	152	0	77	47	8	1436	1293
Barisal	682	300	392	612	291	260	232	163	449	219	0	70	16	36	2062	1660
Patuakhali	553	306	580	692	309	157	349	0	384	0	3	45	20	0	2198	1200
Mymensing	210	375	374	376	225	183	699	246	706	286	0	0	36	1	2250	1467
Dhaka	305	231	360	593	282	210	602	221	409	207	0	103	107	8	2065	1573
Faridpur	329	229	328	471	228	128	389	249	277	190	0	43	102	10	1653	1220
Sylhet	1201	466	684	629	284	561	770	951	276	256	0	40	84	9	3299	2912
Comilla	299	300	984	346	200	219	442	130	332	245	0	67	115	126	2381	1433
Noakhali	698	516	889	1056	314	426	603	186	227	389	0	178	48	68	2779	2819
Chittagong	794	558	1130	1274	862	95	361	137	301	247	4	74	13	48	3465	2433
Ctg.H.T.	536	237	568	777	180	87	323	272	174	0	3	0	14	0	1798	1373
C. Average	468	334	491	586	271	206	480	253	255	238	5	60	57	30	1723	1701

Source : BMD

ACTUAL RAINFALL DURING BORO SEASON OF 1991-92 BY DISTRICTS (MONTHLY)

(In m. m.)

District	November		December		January		February		March		April		May		Total	
Station	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Dinajpur	2	0	42	0	0	21	0	10	0	1	20	5	369	104	398	185
Rangpur	76	0	31	38	0	35	0	66	47	0	28	47	285	291	358	546
Bogra	0	5	113	3	1	15	14	6	2	0	47	30	257	137	329	301
Rajshahi	0	17	34	4	2	22	15	15	13	0	23	18	68	128	142	217
Pabna (Ish)	0	0	72	0	1	41	9	33	12	0	23	18	68	130	113	294
Jessore	0	126	75	28	5	46	10	40	31	0	10	0	81	225	391	386
Khulna	0	77	47	8	6	36	54	77	36	0	30	2	72	192	283	354
Barisal	0	70	16	36	3	14	35	12	39	0	54	1	198	185	435	228
Patuakhali	3	45	20	0	8	35	11	100	26	0	102	0	167	195	359	353
Mymensing	0	0	36	1	11	24	15	4	32	3	35	20	349	165	443	252
Dhaka	0	103	107	8	25	61	3	47	60	0	21	25	487	144	787	384
Faridpur	0	43	102	10	21	75	58	61	43	0	48	5	159	228	384	471
Sylhet	0	40	84	9	4	41	54	34	106	170	344	129	991	568	1552	1026
Comilla	0	67	115	126	10	56	45	47	30	2	70	10	553	152	901	382
Noakhali	0	178	48	68	5	52	77	78	95	10	84	20	630	233	1137	441
Chittagong	4	74	13	48	6	86	0	102	50	0	69	2	97	127	344	334
Ctg. H.T	3	0	14	0	1	81	5	83	18	5	204	0	212	141	440	327
C. Average	5	60	57	30	7	44	19	48	33	11	58	20	274	30	465	324

Source : BMD

PER CAPITA NUTRIENT INTAKE OF BANGLADESH AS PER 1962-64, 1975-76 AND 1981-82 SURVEY.

Nutrients		1981-82	1975-76	1962-64	Requirement
Caloric	(Kcal)	1943	2094	2301	2213
Protein	(mg)	48.4	58.5	57.9	45.3
Fat	(mg)	9.8	12.2	15.8	-
Carbohydrate	(mg)	412	439	482	-
Calcium	(mg)	260	305	273	450
Iron	(mg)	23.4	22.2	10.3	7.6
Vitamin A	(I.U)	763	730	1870	2013
Thaimine	(mg)	1.38	1.65	1.50	0.90
Reboflavin	(mg)	0.68	0.87	0.50	1.35
Niacin	(mg)	13.15	22.21	23.2	14.84
Vitamin C	(mg)	13.26	9.51	48.00#	26.0#
No of Families	(mg)	597	674	1052	

Did not account for loss due to cooking which is approximately 50% in case of reboflevin and 70% in case of vitamin c(12)
(Source : INFS, Dhaka University)

DAILY CALORIE SUPPLY ALONGWITH AID RECEIVED AND LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.

COUNTRIES	1983 daily suppli (1)	Food aid received (2)	% Labour in Agriculture
Bangladesh	1864	1163	75
China	2620	209	69
India	2115	371	70
Indonesia	2380	466	57
Philipines	2357	54	52
Pakistan	2205	395	55
Japan	2658	-	11
United Kingdom	3226	-	3
U.S.A.	3623	-	4

Notes to Table :
(1) Domestic production, net imports and changes in stock., animal feed, seeds and losses.
(2) Thousands of metric tons

INDICATORS ON PER CAPITA GNP, FOOD CONSUMPTION AND CALORIE INTAKE (MID 1990)

CONTRY	(GNP/CAPITA (US $)	FOOD AS % THC	CEREAL & TUBER AS % OF THC	DAILY CALORIE SUPPLY/CAPITA
BANGLADESH	210	59	36	2021
CHINA	378	61	-	2639
INDIA	350	52	18	2229
INDONESIA	570	48	21	2750
IRAN	2490	37	10	3181
JAPAN	25430	16	4	2956
KOREA REP	5400	35	14	2852
MYANMER	-	-	-	2440
PAKISTAN	380	54	17	2219
PHILIPINE	730	51	20	2375
S. ARABIA	7050	-	-	2874
THAILAND	1420	30	7	2316
TURKEY	1630	40	8	3236
VIETNUM	-	-	-	2233
NEPAL	170	57	38	2077
BHUTAN	190	-	-	-
SREE LANKA	470	43	18	2277

SOURCE : WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 1992 - MEANS DATA NOT AVAILABLE AND THC= TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION.

NUTRIENT SOURCE : IN THE AVERAGE BANGLADESH DIET

Cereals	Intake %	Contribution of Major nutrient
Rice	65	Calories, Vit-B Iron, Calcium
Wheat	65	do
Potato (all forms)	6.5	Calories Vit-C
Sugar (all forms)	1.0	Calories
Vegetable Green & Yellow	6.5	Vit-A, Calories Vitamin-C
Vegetable (other)	9.0	Calories
Fruits (All)	3.5	Vitamin-c
Meat and fish+milk	5.0	Portein, vitamin-A Calories
Fat and Oils	21	Calories

Basic Nutrient Requirement by Age :

Age in year (both sexes)		Energy (k. calories)		Protein
0-1		820		28
1-3		1360		27
4-6		1830		34
7-9		2190		41
Adolescents		M	F	
10-12		2500	2350	49
13-15		2753	2224	42
16-19		3040		
Adult				
			M	F
20-30	3122	1988	59	43
40-59	2700	1800		
60-70	2000	1400		

GOVERNMENT EXCHANGE RATE FOR US DOLLAR

Year	US$	TK.	
1972-73	1	7.88	
1973-74	1	7.97	
1974-75	1	8.88	
1975-76	1	15.05	
1776-77	1	15.43	
1977-78	1	15.12	
1978-79	1	15.22	
1979-80	1	15.49	
1980-81	1	16.26	
1981-82	1	20.07	
1982-83	1	23.80	
1983-84	1	24.94	
1984-85	1	25.96	
1985-86	1	29.89	
1986-87	1	30.63	
1987-88	1	31.24	
1988-89	1	32.14	
1989-90	1	32.92	
1990-91	1	35.72	
1991-92	1	38.35	(Provisional)

(Source : Bangladesh Bank)

CONVERSION TABLE

Area:	1 hectare	=	2.47109 acres
	1 sq. kilometer	=	0.38610 sq. mile
	1 sq. kilometer	=	100 hectors
	1 acre	=	0.40469 hectares
	1 sq. mile	=	2.59 sq. kilometers
	1 sq. mile	=	640 acres (259 ha)
	1 meter	=	1 yard + 3.37 inches
	1 centimeter	=	0.394 inches
	1 millimeter	=	0.0394 inches
Weight :			
	1 kilogram (kg)	=	1000 gram = 1 seer + 1 chatak + 0.74 tola
	1 kilogram	=	2.20462 pounds
	1 maund	=	37.324 kg
	1 seer	=	933.10 grams
	1 chattak	=	58.32 grams
	1 tola	=	11.66 grams
	1 metric ton	=	0.98421 long tons
	1 metric ton	=	1.1023 short tons
	1 metric ton	=	2204.6 pounds
	1 long ton	=	1.01605 metrict tons
	1 short ton	=	0.90718 metric tons
	1 pound	=	0.45359 oz
	1 ounce	=	28.3493 grams
Liquid Measures :			
	1 litre	=	0.26418 US gallons
	1 litre	=	0.2199 imperial gallons
	1 hectolitre	=	100 litres
	1 imp. gallon	=	4.54596 litres
	1 gallon	=	4 quarts