



**Compendium of Policy Statements  
made in the Parliament**

**( Budget Session )  
1 9 9 3**

**FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES**

**Parliamentary News and Views Service  
New Delhi**



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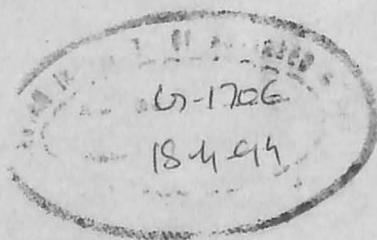
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# COMPENDIUM BUDGET SESSION

( 1993 )

## FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND FOOD PROCESSING

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LOK SABHA

Question No.4677/RS2081

NATIONAL FOOD MINISTERS CONFERENCE - COMMITTEE ON  
NATIONAL FOOD POLICY

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri Bare Lal Jatav that the State Food Ministers Conference was held by the Ministry of Food at New Delhi on 22nd March, 1993.

Discussions were held on the general food scenario of the country and need to augment foodgrain production in the country, progress of procurement trends of wheat and rice in the current marketing seasons and the prospects of procurement of wheat during the coming 1993-94 rabi marketing season, need to strengthen the agricultural marketing infrastructures, allocations of foodgrains to States/Union Territories from the Central pool, storage arrangements for foodgrains, need to popularise scientific storage at the farm level to minimise post harvest losses.

Exchange of views with the State Governments/Union Territories proved useful and there was consensus on the various issues.

To another question by Shri Satish Pradhan regarding Committee on National Food Policy, he stated that a Committee of Ministers of Food & Civil Supplies of three States, headed by the Tamil Nadu Minister for Food & Cooperation has been set up for formulating recommendations regarding the National Policy on Public Distribution System (PDS). The committee has been holding discussions with State Governments and representatives of Political Parties to seek their views on the proposed National Policy on PDS. The committee has now been given time till 31st May, 1993 to submit its report.





RAJYA SABHA

Question No.573

PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari that as against the total production of foodgrains of 167.06 million tonnes during the agriculture crop year 1991-92, the total production of foodgrains during the agriculture crop year 1992-93 is likely to be 180.3 million tonnes.

The Food Corporation of India in collaboration with State Governments/State procuring agencies has started procuring wheat from 1st April, 1993 in the current rabi marketing season 1993-94. A statement showing Statewise quantities of wheat procured as on 28th April, 1993 is attached. (Annexure)

Statement showing statewise quantities of Wheat Procured As on 28th April, 1993 during 1993-94 Rabi Marketing Season

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Quantity of wheat procured</u>
1.	Haryana	915
2.	Madhya Pradesh	36
3.	Punjab	1774
4.	Rajasthan	25
5.	Uttar Pradesh	191
6.	Chandigarh	Neg.
7.	Delhi	7
	All India	2948

Neg.-Below 500 MT

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.2078

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FOODGRAIN

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai in reply to Dr. Jinendra Kumar Jain and Shri Viren J. Shah stated that the requisite information is indicated in the statement attached.

The allocation provided in the budget for food subsidy during the last three years and the current financial year are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)	
<u>Financial Year</u>	<u>Provision made in Budget</u>
1990-91	2450 (including sugar)
1991-92	2850
1992-93	2800 (including sugar)
1993-94 (BE)	3000

Statement giving procurement prices of Wheat and Levy Rice and Their Central Issue Prices (ex-FACI Godown) for public distribution system and ITDP/Revamped PDS during the Last 3 years.

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Year	Procurement Price	Central issue price (ex-FCI godown)		
			w.e.f.	P.D.S.	I.T.D.P./revamped P.D.S.
Wheat	1990-91	215	1.5.90	234	184
	1991-92	225	28.1.91	280	230
	1992-93	275*	11.1.93	330	280

\*Including a Central bonus of Rs.25/- per quintal.

Commodity	Year	Procurement Price of levy rice			Central issue prices (ex-FCI godown)						
		ranges from			w.é.f.	Common	Fine	Super fine	Common	Fine	Super- fine
		Common	Fine	Superfine							
Rice	1990-91	313.00	327.50	342.00	25.6.90	239	349	370	239	299	320
	to	to	to								
		347.50	374.55	394.10							
	1991-92	356.70	371.50	386.30	28.12.91	377	437	458	327	387	408
	to	to	to								
		396.65	425.20	445.10							
	1992-93	419.95	434.45	448.95	11.1.93	437	497	518	387	447	468
	to	to	to								
		463.45	494.00	514.45							

LOK SABHA

Question No. 1196

STOCKS OF FOODGRAINS

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri Syed Shahabuddin that the following quantities of wheat and rice were available with FCI as on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993:-

	(Lakh tonnes)	
	<u>As on 1.1.1992</u>	<u>As on 1.1.1993</u> (Provisional)
Rice	86.25	84.63
Wheat	52.77	32.85
Coarsegrains	<u>Neg.</u>	<u>0.01</u>
Total	139.02£	117.49£

(Neg) - Belcw 500 tonnes

(£) - Includes stocks held by the State Government agencies of Punjab and Haryana meant for Central Pool.

The value of stocks of foodgrains with FCI as per the Average Rates of 1991-92 and 1992-93 (RE) are estimated as under:

	(In Rs./Crores)	
	<u>As on 1.1.1992</u>	<u>As on 1.1.1993</u>
Rice	3199.04	3970.67
Wheat	767.38	749.43

Location and release of stocks to various States are given at Annexure I and II.

ANNEXURE I

Statement referred to in reply to Q.1196 indicating the State-wise location of foodgrain stocks at on 1.1.1992 and 1.1.1993.

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Stocks of foodgrains as on 1.1.1992	Stock of food grains as on 1.1.1993.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	819.6	647.2
2.	Assam	51.8	142.6
3.	Bihar	127.3	190.5
4.	Goa	10.2	3.6
5.	Gujarat	450.6	393.6
6.	Haryana	966.6	733.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	15.8
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	31.0	35.6
9.	Karnataka	187.7	172.9
10.	Kerala	289.6	243.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	683.4	520.3
12.	Maharashtra	552.7	416.4
13.	Manipur	1.1	3.7
14.	Meghalaya	7.2	6.4
15.	Mizoram	1.5	2.1
16.	Nagaland	0.8	1.2
17.	Orissa	170.1	158.2
18.	Punjab	4553.0	4216.4
19.	Rajasthan	367.9	193.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	268.4	231.7
21.	Tripura	13.1	11.3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1002.7	1012.9
23.	West Bengal	341.2	470.1
24.	Chandigarh	6.8	8.1
25.	Delhi	144.9	163.7
	Stock in Transit	444.5	423.9
	Total	11502.6	10418.6
Stock of wheat available			
	with the State Govts. Punjab	1632.2	1057.0
	agencies meant for Haryana	767.5	273.4
	Central Pool.		
	Grand Total	13902.3	11749.0

ANNEXURE II

Statement indicating offtake (Release) of Rice and Wheat from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System during 1992 (January-December).

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Offtake	
		Rice	Wheat
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1503.1	124.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.1	6.7
3.	Assam	434.7	215.3
4.	Bihar	142.6	559.2
5.	Goa	51.9	23.6
6.	Gujarat	295.2	695.3
7.	Haryana	21.2	157.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	77.4	117.4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	214.6	121.2
10.	Karnataka	718.8	316.9
11.	Kerala	1811.4	274.9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	318.9	474.1
13.	Maharashtra	757.4	1180.7
14.	Manipur	77.0	25.0
15.	Meghalaya	125.3	22.0
16.	Mizoram	101.8	11.4
17.	Nagaland	93.5	14.5
18.	Orissa	245.4	238.3
19.	Punjab	6.9	69.5
20.	Rajasthan	20.6	943.1
21.	Sikkim	38.3	2.8
22.	Tamil Nadu	744.9	196.4
23.	Tripura	162.8	11.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	349.0	654.2
25.	West Bengal	569.8	759.5
26.	A&N Islands	20.2	9.0
27.	Chandigarh	3.8	18.5
28.	D & N Haveli	-	0.2
29.	Daman & Diu	1.5	0.9
30.	Delhi	174.7	769.6
31.	Lakshadweep	4.9	Neg.
32.	Pondicherry	4.4	0.1
Total		9185.1	8013.7

(Neg) -- Below 50 tonnes.



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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.2175

IMPORT OF FOOD

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya that for the current year 1992-93, the details of import of foodgrains (wheat and rice) are given below:

WHEAT:- A total of 2.99 million tonnes of wheat has been contracted for imports. This is composed of 10.05 lakh tonnes of Canadian wheat contracted on 19.6.1992 at an average FOB price of US \$ 147.78 per tonne, 10 lakh tonnes of Australian wheat (5 lakh MTs contracted on 25.8.92 on FOB price of US \$ 137.50 PMT and 5 lakh MTs contracted on 8.10.92 at the FOB price of US \$ 135 per tonne) and 9.85 lakh tonnes of US wheat contracted on 6.10.92 at an average FOB price of US \$ 111.83 per tonne.

RICE: A quantity of 2.15 lakh tonnes of rice at the rate of US \$ 180 PMT (FOB) has been contracted for import from Vietnam. It is composed of 1.40 lakh tonnes of rice on Commercial basis and 0.75 lakh tonnes of rice against payment of interest dues on old Commodity Loans outstanding against Vietnam.

No other contract or agreement has so far been signed for import of wheat and rice during the subsequent year i.e. the financial year 1993-94.

Import of foodgrains is resorted to as and when there is a need to improve stocks in the Central Pool for supply to Public Distribution System and also to contain rising prices in the open market by improving the overall availability of foodgrains.



LOK SABHA

Question No. 1957

IMPORT OF RICE FROM VIETNAM - IMPORT OF WHEAT -  
EDIBLE OIL

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria that during 1992-93 a quantity of 2.15 lakh tonnes of rice at the rate of US \$ 180 PMT (FOB) has been contracted for import from Vietnam. It is composed of 1.40 lakh tonnes of rice on commercial basis and 0.75 lakh tonnes of rice against payment of interest dues on old Commodity Loans outstanding against Vietnam.

So far seven vessels have been chartered for carrying 104000 M.Ts of rice from Vietnam. Freight for Indian flagged vessels ranges between Rs.825/- to Rs.900/- per long ton for the East Coast of India with additional freight varying between Rs.15/- to Rs.30/- per long ton for the West Coast of India. For one foreign flagged vessel the freight is US \$ 27.50 long ton East Coast of India.

The contracts for import of wheat and edible oils have been made from abroad as per details given below. Pulses are freely importable by the private trade and no Government to government imports of pulses have been undertaken.

WHEAT: A total of 2.99 million tonnes of wheat has been contracted for imports. This is composed of 10.05 lakh tonnes of Canadian wheat contracted on 19.6.92 at an average FOB Price of US \$ 147.78 per tonne, 10 lakhs tonnes of Australian wheat (5 lakh MT contracted on 25.8.92 on FOB price of US \$ 137.50 PMT and 5 lakh MTs contracted on 8.10.92 at the FOB price of US \$ 135 per tonne) and 9.85 lakh tonnes of US wheat contracted on 6.10.92 at an average FOB price of US \$ 111.83 per tonne.

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Edible Oil: During the financial year 1992-93, a quantity of 30,000 M.Ts (Approx.) of Palmolein of Malaysian/Indonesian origin of the CIF Value of Rs.39.66 crores has so far been imported. Besides, 47,000 M.Ts of Crude Degummed Soyabeans oil was also received in September, 1992 as Gift under US AID PL-480-Title-III agreement.

LOK SABHA

Question No.1106

CONSTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSES

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai in reply to Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak gave the following statement:

Warehouse-wise constructed capacity added during each month in 1992-93 by Central Warehousing Corporation (First 9 Months ending 31.12.1992)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Centre</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Constructed capacity added (In tonnes)</u>
1.	Karnal-III	Haryana	5000
2.	Jaypore	Orissa	5000
3.	Berhampur	Orissa	1650
4.	Berhampur	Orissa	1650
5.	Pune-I	Maharashtra	7500
6.	Mogra	West Bengal	5000
7.	Moga-I	Punjab	5000
8.	Moga II	Punjab	3334
9.	Berhampore	West Bengal	10000
10.	Uluberia (N.C.)	West Bengal	10000
11.	Davangere	Karnataka	1667
12.	Bangalore I	Karnataka	3335
13.	Nabha B.D.	Punjab	12500
	Total		71636

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.3147

NEW SUGAR POLICY

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shrimati Veena Verma and Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare that the salient features of the New Sugar Policy are as under:

- (1) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for the current 1992-93 season has been increased to Rs.31 per quintal from Rs.26 per quintal prevailing during the last season. An advance announcement of SMP of Rs.32.50 per quintal has been made for 1993-94 season.
- (2) The uniform retail issue price of levy sugar has been revised from Rs.6.90 per Kg. to 8.30 per Kg. effective from 17.2.93.
- (3) The ratio of levy:freeseale sugar has been revised to 40:60 for 1992-93 season as against 45:55 earlier.
- (4) Additional production of sugar factories during the period 1st of January, 1993 to 30th April, 1993, over the corresponding period during 1991-92 season would be entitled to 80% freeseale quota, as against the normal 60%
- (5) The sugar factories which would undertake sugar production during the last crushing period, i.e. 1st of May to 31st July, 1993, would be entitled to higher freeseale quota of 72%, as against the normal 60%
- (6) The incentive scheme for new sugar factories and expansion projects has been suitably revised.

contd...



- (7) A buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar will be created with effect from 1.4.1993 and sugar factories would be reimbursed the storage, interest and insurance charges from the Sugar Development Fund.
- (8) As regards licensing, the present licensing arrangements, as per the licensing policy guidelines announced on 8.11.91, would continue for the time being.

All these measures aim at improving the financial viability of the sugar industry leading to increased production, sale and exports of sugar. These measures would also provide consequential relief to the farmers in terms of non-accumulation of cane price arrears.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.569

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR DURING THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Minister of State of Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri Vithalrao Madhavrao Jadhav that the Committee constituted to formulate the development programme for sugar industry had fixed the following year-wise targets for the present Eighth Plan period:

<u>Sugar Year (Oct-Sept.)</u>	<u>Targets of sugar Production (in lakh tonnes)</u>
1992-93	121.68
1993-94	127.76
1994-95	134.13
1995-96	140.84
1996-97	147.88

The estimates of domestic consumption, year-wise, during the Eighth Plan period are as follows:

<u>Sugar Year (Oct-Sept.)</u>	<u>Estimates of Domestic Consumption of sugar (in lakh tonnes)</u>
1992-93	120.39
1993-94	126.41
1994-95	132.73
1995-96	139.37
1996-97	146.34

As per the Export Promotion Act, 1958, the export quota is to be decided having regard to, among others things, the quantity of sugar available in India and estimated requirement of sugar for internal consumption. In view of this, no quota has been fixed in advance for the 8th Plan.

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The request for division of Maharashtra into 3 zones for the purposes of levy price determination has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) and the report of BICP in this regard is awaited.

Under the Incentive Scheme 1993, the freesale entitlement of sugar for new sugar factories and restructured units would be 100% for 8 years in "High Recovery Areas" and 100% for 9 years and 66% for the 10th year in "Other Recovery Areas".

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.571

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF SUGAR

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Dr. Naunihal Singh that the production and export of sugar were lower during the sugar year 1992-93 as compared to 1991-92. The required details are as under:

<u>Sugar Year (Oct.-Sept.)</u>	<u>Production of Sugar upto 15th March (lakh tonnes)</u>	<u>Export of Sugar (lakh Tonnes)</u>
1991-92	88.68	5.60 (whole sugar
1992-93 (Provisional)	82.40	1.04 (from October, 92 to March, 93)

The fall in Sugar production has been due to the lesser production and availability of sugarcane during this season as compared to the previous season.

The estimated internal consumption of sugar during the year 1992-93 is 115.10 lakh tonnes. The country will be able to meet the requirements of internal consumption of sugar from the total availability of sugar during the season 1992-93, as there were comfortable carry-over stocks of 48.34 lakh tonnes on 1.10.92.

The Government have initiated the following measures to improve the level of sugar production in the country:

- (a) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for 1992-93 sugar season has been raised to Rs.31/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, as against Rs.26.00 per quintal for the previous season.
- (b) For the 1993-94 sugar season, the SMP of sugarcane has been announced in advance at Rs.32.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%.

- (c) The ex-factory price of levy sugar has been raised commensurate with the increase in SMP, conversion cost & distribution cost. A provision of 40 p/kg. has also been made to recoup the deficits in the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Account of the Food Corporation of India pertaining to earlier year.
- (d) Creation of a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes w.e.f. 1.4.1993 for which sugar factories will be reimbursed storage, interest and insurance charges from the Sugar Development Fund.
- (e) The levy: freesale ratio of sugar has been changed to 40:60 for 1992-93 season from the earlier ratio of 45:55.
- (f) Mid and late period crushing incentives have been announced as under:-
  - (i) Mid-crushing: The incremental/additional production during the period 1.1.1993 to 30.4.1993 over the production in the corresponding period during 1991-92 season would be entitled to 80% freesale, as against the normal freesale entitlement of 60%
  - (ii) Late-crushing: The sugar production during the period 1.5.1993 to 31.7.1993 would be entitled to 72% freesale, as against the normal free-sale, entitlement of 60%.

The sugar licensing policy, including the option of delicensing, is being examined in all its aspects. In the meanwhile, the present licensing arrangements, notified vide press Note dated 8.11.1991, will continue.

LOK SABHA

Question No.5982

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES - EXPORT OF SUGAR

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai in reply to Shri Ram Pujan Patel and Shri Rajveer Singh gave a statement annexed which follows:

Statement showing the names of the countries to which sugar was exported on commercial basis during the last three years & the amounts earned therefrom.

Sl. No.	Countries	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
		Qty. OF.Exch.	Qty. Foreign	Qty. Foreign
	(MT)	earned	Exchange	(MT) exchange
		(Rs.	earned	earned
		crores)	( Rs./	( Rs.
			crores)	crores)
1.	USA	12,176	9.74	15,208 13.00 9,912 12.04
2.	Belgium	10,000	10.04	10,000 12.98 - -
3.	Greece	-	-	- 10,000 21.97
4.	France	-	-	- 10,000 20.47
5.	Sri Lanka	-	-	136,650 97.29 154,096 123.30
6.	Jordan	-	-	102,800 74.78 - -
7.	Indonesia	-	-	96,329 60.53 - -
8.	CIS	-	-	- 75,000 58.11
9.	Kenya	-	-	- 54,505 42.13
10.	Libya	-	-	40,750 30.0 - -
11.	Yemen	-	-	36,800 26.83 - -
12.	Egypt	-	-	31,600 23.46 - -
13.	Turkey	-	-	13,000 10.00 - -
14.	Bulgaria	-	-	- 13,000 10.86
15.	Rumania	-	-	- 13,000 10.01
16.	Yemen	-	-	- 12,000 9.29
17.	Tanzania	-	-	- 8,000 6.22
18.	Djibouti	-	-	- 3,000 2.40
19.	Somalia	-	-	- 100 0.10
20.	Bangla Desh	-	-	- 50 0.04
Total		22,176	19.78	483,137 348.87 362,663 316.14



LOK SABHA

Question No.954

INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR SUGAR FACTORIES

Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai in reply to Shri Bolla Bulli Ramaiah and Dr. D. Venkateswara Rao laid the following Statement on the Table of the House:

The new Incentive Scheme, issued on 10.3.1993, is applicable to projects licensed/to be licensed during the period 7.9.90 to 31.3.1994. Under this scheme, new sugar factories would be entitled to 100% free sale quota for 8 years in "High Recovery Area" and to 100% for 9 years and 66% for the 10th year in "Other Recovery Area". As regards expansion projects, they would be entitled to 100% free sale quota for 5 years in "High Recovery Area" and to 100% for 6 years in "Other Recovery Area" on the excess production during the season over the average production of the previous three seasons.

It has also been provided that projects which have been licensed during the period 1.10.85 to 6.9.90, but which go into productions of this new Scheme, have the option to avail of the incentives under this Scheme or the earlier 7th Plan Incentive Scheme.

Apart from the formulation of the new Incentive Scheme mentioned at above, some of the other steps taken to promote the growth of the sugar industry are as follows:

- (i) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for the current 1992-93 sugar season has been increased to Rs.31 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, as against Rs.26 per quintal prevailing during the last sugar season.
- (ii) advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane at Rs.32.50 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, for the next 1993-94 sugar season.



- (iii) revision of the ex-factory price and retail issue price of levy sugar to take into account the increase in SMP, conversion cost, distribution cost, etc.
- (iv) the ratio of levy-free sale sugar has been revised to 40:60 for the current season as against 45:55 prevailing earlier.
- (v) the additional production of sugar factories during the period 1.1.93 to 30.4.93 over the production during the corresponding period last season, would be entitled to 80% free sale quota, as against the normal 60%
- (vi) the production of sugar factories which undertake crushing during the last period i.e. 1.5.93 to 31.7.1993, would be entitled to 72% free sale quota as against the normal 60%.
- (vii) creation of buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar with effect from 1.4.93 for which sugar factories will be reimbursed storage, interest and insurance charges from the sugar Development Fund
- (viii) loans at a concessional rate of interest are being provided to sugar undertakings from the Sugar Development Fund for modernisation/rehabilitation of their plant and machinery and also for cane development schemes.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.2169

INCREASE IN SUGAR OUTPUT

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food, Shri Kalp Nath Rai informed Shri S.S. Ahluwalia that the total production of sugar during the current 1992-93 season (Oct-Sept.) upto 15-2-1993 was 62.66 lakh tonnes (provisional), as against 66.73 lakh tonnes (provisional) upto the corresponding date last season (i.e. 1991-92) thereby showing a decline of 4.07 lakh tonnes.

The Government have initiated the following measures to improve the level of sugar production in the country:

- (i) Additional production of sugar factories during the period 1st of January, 1993 to 30th April, 1993, over the corresponding period during 1991-92 season, would be entitled to 80% freesale quota, as against the normal 60%.
- (ii) The sugar factories which would undertake sugar production during the last crushing period, i.e. 1st of May to 31st July, 1993, would be entitled to higher freesale quota of 72%, as against normal 60%.
- (iii) The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for the current 1992-93 season has been increased to Rs.31/- per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% with proportionate premium for every 0.1% increase in recovery above that level. An advance announcement of Statutory Minimum Price of Rs.32.50 per quintal linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% has been made for 1993-94 season.

-28-

- (iv) The ratio of levy to freesale sugar has been revised to 40:60 for 1992-93 season, as against 45:55 earlier.
- (v) Zonewise ex-factory levy sugar price has been notified with reference to the increased SMP of Rs.31/- per quintal for 1992-92 season
- (vi) The Incentive Scheme for new sugar factories and expansion projects has been suitably revised.

LOK SABHA

Question No.680

CONSUMERS' RIGHTS

Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, Shri A.K. Antony in reply to Shri Manoranjan Bhakta and Prof. Ummareddy Venkateshwarlu laid the following statement on the table of the House.

Government accords a high priority to the consumer protection apply equally to the urban and rural areas. Some of the measures taken by the Government to create consumer awareness amongst the masses about their rights are amendments of seven major legislations namely the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 etc. to empower consumer and registered consumer organisations to file complaints in the courts; encouraging formation of consumer organisations; organising seminars, exhibitions, meetings, training programmes etc. printing of literature and its free distribution; publishing of a quarterly journal "Upbhokta Jagaran" and its free distribution to consumer organisations, libraries, etc. observance of Consumer Day; preparation of audio visual material; broadcast of weekly programme 'Apne Adhikar' on AIR; use of mass media; institution of national awards - for consumer organisations, for youths and for women etc. It is proposed to hold a National level convention of consumer organisations to chalk out an action plan for strengthening the consumer movement in the country, particularly, in the rural areas.

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The Government has enacted and enforced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 which provides for three tier redressal machinery at the national, state and district levels so as to provide for speedy redressal of consumer grievances in the field of defective goods, deficient services, unfair trade practices etc. The redressal agencies have started functioning in almost all the States/UTs and are providing speedy redressal to consumer complaints.

12/06/2017

LOK SABHA

Question No.4584

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed in reply to a question stated that Earlier, the Central Government had constituted a High Power Working Group to suggest suitable amendments to make the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 more effective and purposeful. The main recommendations of the Working Group are:

- (i) to enlarge the definition of 'consumer' and 'complaints' to cover those who purchase goods for self-employment and cases arising out of likely loss or injury to consumers;
- (ii) to bring services in hospitals run by Government and local bodies and mandatory services provided by local bodies within the purview of the Act.
- (iii) to allow consumer organisations to file complaints on behalf of consumers.
- (iv) to give additional powers to three tier redressal agencies such as power to issue cease and desist order, recall of defective and unsafe goods etc.
- (v) to increase the monetary jurisdiction of National Commission, State Commissions and District Forums.
- (vi) to dispense with the procedure of seeking prior approval of Central Government in setting up the State Commission and District Forums;
- (vii) to provide a separate Chapter on Rights of Consumers in the Act.

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- (viii) to restrict the role of lawyers in the three tier redressal agencies;
- (ix) to bring the decisions of the National Commission/ State Commissions/District Forums with Article 323 B of the Constitution so as to exclude the writ jurisdiction of High Court; and
- (x) to streamline the procedure for appointing non-official members of the three tier redressal machinery etc.

The preparatory action for introduction of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill in the current session of the Parliament is in final stages.

All the States, except Meghalaya have made the State Commissions and District Forums functional. In Meghalaya, the State Commission and 5 District Forums have been notified but they have not been made functional, so far. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.6

WORKING OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS

Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri Kamalluddin Ahmed in reply to Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya gave the information annexed.

The Central Government has a scheme to provide financial assistance to States for purchasing vans to be used as mobile fair price shops to serve the needs of the consumers residing in remote/rural areas. Under the scheme, presently Rs.4 lakh per van is provided as financial assistance to the State Governments on 50% grant and 50% loan basis. Such vans could also be used for effecting door step delivery of PDS commodities to the fair price shops in the Revamped Public Distribution System areas.

A statement showing the State-wise number of fair price shops with rural and urban break up is given in Annexure.



Information regarding Number of Fair Price Shops  
(As on 31.3.92)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the State/UT</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Total</u>
01.	Andhra Pradesh	30310	6947	37257
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	529	70	599
03.	Assam	23880	3154	27034
04.	Bihar	35023	9236	44259
05.	Goa	431	146	577
06.	Gujarat	9693	3181	12874
07.	Haryana	4760	2221	6991
08.	Himachal Pradesh	3083	222	3305
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	2077	556	2633
10.	Karnataka @	12815	4549	17364
11.	Kerala@	-	13050	13050
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14409	3292	17701
13.	Maharashtra	25527	11116	36643
14.	Manipur	1593	170	1763
15.	Meghalaya	2902	614	3516
16.	Mizoram	668	206	874
17.	Nagaland*	202	271	473
18.	Orissa	19589	3095	22684
19.	Punjab	8162	2506	10668
20.	Rajasthan	11714	3903	15617
21.	Sikkim	809	596	1405
22.	Tamil Nadu	16865	5112	21977
23.	Tripura	1115	159	1274
24.	Uttar Pradesh	63162	11076	74238
25.	West Bengal	15343	4923	20266
26.	A&N Islands	243	83	326
27.	Chandigarh	51	275	326
28.	D & N Haveli	59	-	59
29.	Daman & Diu	20	21	41
30.	Delhi	279	3276	3555
31.	Lakshadweep@	19	12	31
32.	Pondicherry	167	191	358

\*Relates to March, 1991.

@ Relates to December, 1991.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1455

NEW SCHEMES/PROPOSALS FOR BETTER PDS

Minister of State for Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed in reply to Chaudhary Harmohan Singh gave the following statement:

Statement showing the Statewise details for additional Ration shops opened, Additional Ration Cards issued, Bogus Cards Eliminated as reported till 31.3.1993

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No.	State/UT	Additional FPS		Additional Ration Cards		Bogus cards eliminated
		Proposed	Opened	Proposed	Opened	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316	362	Nil	133756	90238
2.	Arunachal Pr.	155	141	18310	7061	229298
3.	Assam	311	312	362578	12973	72506
4.	Bihar	1090	1050	296885	296885	679209
5.	Gujarat	97	274	Nil	93647	385764
6.	Haryana	387	432	Nil	Nil	20000
7.	Himachal Pr.	2	5	Nil	594	16306
8.	J&K	123	123	21900	Nil	Nil
9.	Karnataka	403	537	634199	500395	96103
10.	Kerala	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	12122
11.	Madhya Pr.	1274	1276	476930	527000	697843
12.	Maharashtra	2588	2624	350000	400000	1200000
13.	Manipur	24	41	54449	65890	Nil
14.	Meghalaya	16	48	193000	1115	36
15.	Mizoram	23	99	3288	5058	460
16.	Nagaland	20	24	30000	Nil	Nil
17.	Orissa	608	887	Nil	17871	8608
18.	Rajasthan	718	910	106667	326463	14030
19.	Sikkim	400	2	Nil	30000	207
20.	Tamil Nadu	11	19	3000	39447	397255
21.	Tripura	25	32	Nil	17995	80
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1141	1141	76255	80305	5560000
23.	West Bengal	826	35	47437	15060	34829
24.	A&N Island	12	18	Nil	369	4407
25.	D&N Haveli	2	6	1000	1015	45
26.	Daman & Diu	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Lakshadweep	5	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		10580	10433	2675898	2562899	9203485

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.2695

INCENTIVES OFFERED TO SMALL SCALE AND MAJOR  
FOREIGN INVESTOR IN FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi informed Shri Satish Pradhan that several incentives are provided to foreign investors and small scale units in food processing sector. With the liberalisation of Industrial Policy in July, 1991, Food Processing industries have been placed in the high priority list for grant of automatic approval of foreign equity participation upto 51%. Automatic permission is given for foreign technology agreements in food processing industries upto a lump-sum payment of Rs.1 crore, 5% royalty for domestic sales and 8% for exports subject to a total payment of 8% of sales over a 10 year period from date of agreement or 7 years from commencement of production. NRIs/OCBs are permitted investment upto 100% of foreign equity. Procedure for hiring foreign technicians has been liberalised. Certain food products are specifically reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. In the Union Budget for 1993-94, Union excise duty is proposed to be exempted for small scale industries with a turn-over upto Rs.30 lakhs for goods manufactured under one or more than one chapter under the Central Excise Tariff.

Subsequent to the liberalisation of Industrial Policy in July 1991, till December, 1992 Government have approved investment proposals of approx. Rs.4012 crores in food processing and deep sea fishing sectors which include proposals of joint ventures, export-oriented units, units requiring industrial licence, units with NRIs', OCB investment and units for which plan assistance have been provided.

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These proposals envisage a total investment of Rs.228.15 crores in Maharashtra which includes foreign investment of Rs.94.5 crores. Besides, 210 industrial entrepreneurs' memoranda have been filed involving an investment of approx. Rs.5544 crores in Maharashtra, till December, 1992.

RAJYA SABHA

Question No.3640

MC DONALD ESTABLISHING JOINT VENTURE WITH  
INDIAN PARTIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi informed Shri S. Madhavan that the Government have recently approved a proposal of M/s Mc Donald's Corporation, USA, to set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India for setting up Mc Donald Restaurants. The restaurants will be developed and operated primarily through: (i) directly by the subsidiary for a limited number of restaurants; (ii) joint venture between the subsidiary and Indian partners; and (iii) Indian licencees. The total investment for these projects will be 40 million US Dollars during the initial 7 years. The foreign equity investment will initially be 1 lakh US dollars to be increased to 20 millions US Dollars over initial 7 years. The approval is subject to the condition that no dividend will be repatriated during the first 7 years of operation. The proposal also envisages assistance to the Indian suppliers of products whose technology would be upgraded to meet the Mc Donald's standards and tie-ups with Mc Donald International suppliers for eventual exports to Mc Donald outlets elsewhere in the world. The project is likely to generate employment for over 3400 people in 20 restaurants, bring in better management systems for distribution and transportation as well as serves Indian Tourism Industry.

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LOK SABHA

Question No.456

MODERNISATION OF FOOD PROCESSING MACHINERY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi in reply to Shri Anand Ratna Maurya laid the following statement on the Table of the House.

Government are encouraging the food processing industry to improve packaging quality and transportation of food products as well as modernisation of machinery used in the food processing industries. With a view to encourage adoption of modern technology and modernisation of machinery, Government have liberalised the Industrial Policy allowing automatic approval for foreign equity participation upto 51% in large segment of food processing industry as well as liberalised the foreign technology agreements. Government have placed most food processing industries under the high priority list including packaging materials for food products where automatic approval for 51% foreign equity participation is allowed.

Fiscal reliefs have been provided in the Budgets for 1991-92, 1992-93, as well as in 1993-94 where duties on large number of packaging materials such as tinplate, aluminium foils, LDPE & HDPE, aseptic packaging material etc. have been reduced. Similarly excise duty and customs duty on specified food processing machinery have been reduced to encourage adoption of use of modern machineries.

Government are implementing a plan scheme for modernisation of single hullers for rice milling as well as assisting the Rice Milling Machinery and Allied Equipment Testing Centres for the purposes of modernisation of single hullers as well as testing the modern rice milling machineries and equipments. Government are implementing quality standards for and equipments. Government are implementing quality standards for various food products through Fruit Products Order, 1955,



Reply to Q.456 (contd)

Meat Food Products Order, The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act & Indian Standards for various food products.

Government are also encouraging adoption of quality management as indicated in IS 14000 series equivalent to ISO 9000 series by the food industry for which various seminars and training programmes have been organised held.

In the last few years various new technologies introduced, encouraged and propagated include pre-cooling and cold/cool chain system for fruit and vegetable products, cold chain for meat, fish and poultry products, freeze drying of fruits, vegetables, poultry and marine products, individual quick freezing of marine and fruits and vegetables, packaging in retortable pouches, PET containers, screw cap containers for aerated beverages, nitrogen flush packaging for fried snack foods, decentralised and controlled chamber mushroom production, production of fish products like surimi and fillet fish, on board processing of other fish, pressure par boiling process and equipment, mini-modern rice mills etc.

Government have approved setting up of a Food Engineering Centre at the Central Food Training & Research Institute Mysore for undertaking research and development in machinery for food industries and are providing assistance for storage and transportation of various perishable products like, meat, fish and fruits and vegetable products and for setting up of Quality Control Laboratories for fruit and vegetable products.

LOK SABHA

Question No.4463

SCHEMES TO PROMOTE FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES - IMPLEMENTA-  
TION DURING VIIIth PLAN

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi informed Shri Vijay Naval Patil that the summary of schemes formulated for implementation during the Eighth Plan are at Annexure I. Since the announcement of the Industrial Policy in July, 1991, about 1993 IEMs involving a total investment of approximately Rs.25343 crores have been filed up to February, 1993. Various proposals from foreign companies/joint ventures with foreign equity/NRI participation have since been approved in the areas of deep sea fishing, fish processing, snack foods, soft drink concentrates, milk products, processed fruits and vegetable products, etc.

Details of nodal agencies established in different States are indicated at Annexure II.

Several incentives are available for setting up of food processing units which inter alia include delicensing of most food processing industries (subject to locational parameters) automatic approval for foreign collaboration upto 51% in priority industries, liberalisation of procedures for hiring foreign technicians, removal/reduction of Union Excise and Customs duties on several items, machinery, etc. Besides, this Ministry has formulated several Plan schemes for providing financial assistance to State Government undertakings/organisations/joint sector/ cooperative sector/private sector units, etc. for setting up/upgrading of food processing units, marketing etc. These incentives can be availed of by entrepreneurs including small scale industries desirous of setting up/upgrading of food processing units. In the Budget proposal

for 1993-94, the excise duty exemption limit for small scale industries has been increased to Rs.30 lakhs irrespective of the units producing foods under one or more than one chapter of the excise tariff heads.

## ANNEXURE I

### SUMMARY OF PLAN SCHEMES

#### A. GRAIN PROCESSING SECTOR

1. Post Harvest Technology Centre, IIT, Kharagpur.
2. Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur.
3. Regional Extension Service Centres.
4. Research and Development Schemes.
5. Rice Milling Machinery and Allied Equipments Testing Centres.
6. Modernisation of Rice Mills.
7. Setting up of Food Engineering Centre.

#### B. FRUIT & VEGETABLE PROCESSING

1. Scheme for setting up food processing and training centres in the rural areas.
2. Scheme for assistance for establishment of F&VP units.
3. Scheme for strengthening backward linkages between processors and growers. Testing Centres.
4. Scheme for assistance for development of infrastructure for mushroom cultivation and processing.
5. Assistance for development and processing of Hops.
6. Generic advertising on processed foods and for providing marketing assistance.
7. R & D in F & VP.

#### C. MEAT & POULTRY PROCESSING

1. Establishment of National Livestock Products Development Council.
2. Development of pork processing.
3. Development of sheep goat and rabbit meat processing.
4. Development of Poultry & egg processing.

contd...

5. Development of Buffalo meat processing.
6. Development of infrastructure for storage and transport of meat for export.
7. Development of marketing facility.
8. Development of trained manpower for meat processing industry.
9. R&D for meat processing and specialised packaging.

D. FISHERIES & FISH PROCESSING

1. Assistance for participation in deep sea fishing and processing.
2. Grant-in-aid providing interest subsidy on loan for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessel.
3. Assistance for diversified fishing.
4. Scheme for effective implementation of MZI Act by providing funds for installation of communication facilities for the Coast Guard.
5. Scheme for setting up of cold-chain.
6. Scheme for tuna and other fish processing.
7. Assistance to National Marine Fisheries Development Board.
8. Fishery Survey of India.

E. CONSUMER INDUSTRY

1. R&D scheme on soyabean products and Indian traditional foods and packaging.
2. Investment in Public Sector Enterprises.  
(a) MFIL  
(b) NERAMAC

F. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

1. Scheme for strengthening of nodal agencies.
2. Scheme for strengthening of Directorate of F&VP for information, training, education and quality system for development of F&VP.
3. Scheme for participation in National and international exhibitions.
4. Scheme for promoting studies in food processing.
5. Scheme for performance awards in Food Processing Industries.

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.38

PROPOSALS APPROVED REGARDING FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi informed Shri Dilip Singh Judev that subsequent to the liberalisation of the Industrial Policy in July, 1991, Government have approved investment proposals of approximately Rs.4012 crores in food processing and deep sea fishing sectors which include proposals of joint ventures, export-oriented units, units requiring industrial license, units with NRI's, OCB investments and units for which plan assistance have been provided. The sector-wise investment of these are:-

	Approx. investment (Rs. Crores)
- Grain Processing	42
- Deep Sea Fishing & Fishing Processing	1500
- Fruit & Vegetable Processing	480
- Consumer Industries	400
- Meat, Poultry and Meat Products	880
- Beer & Potable alcohol from non-molasses sources and wines	710
Total	4012

These projects are proposed to be located in different States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, etc. The proposals are implemented and likely to generate direct regular employment of over 50,000 persons.

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No. 135

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries informed Shri Mohinder Singh Lather that an Indo-Italian integrated project for olive oil extraction is currently being assisted with Italian aid in the State of Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir. Besides, the Government have approved proposals of foreign/NRI equity investment in certain food processing units in Punjab & Haryana and Himachal Pradesh with a view to promote export of these products.

The exports of processed fruit products from the country in the last 4 years and the foreign exchange earned is as under:

1988-89	Rs.	64.01 crores
1989-90	Rs.	77.21 crores
1990-91	Rs.	103.07 crores
1991-92	Rs.	120.00 crores.

No proposal for setting up of such units in these States is pending with this Ministry.



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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1735

FORMATION OF ZONES FOR ESTABLISHING FOOD PROCESSING  
INDUSTRIES

DISTRIBUTION OF NO. OF UNITS OF SOME SELECTED  
SECTORS

Sl. No.	States/UTs	F&VP units	Sweetened Aerated Water	Rice Mills includ- ing Millets	Roller Flour Mills	Fish Process- ing units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175	72	21744	98	26
2.	Assam	20	2	2608	40	-
3.	Bihar	40	12	4872	58	-
4.	Gujarat	165	55	3161	30	28
5.	Haryana	164	26	1797	33	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	78	1	1115	13	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	73	6	N.A.	18	-
8.	Karnataka	178	47	14370	54	19
9.	Kerala	291	30	15096	27	103
10.	Madhya Pradesh	66	26	3674	20	-
11.	Maharashtra	713	87	9277	54	41
12.	Manipur	10	1	169	1	-
13.	Meghalaya	6	1	93	2	-
14.	Nagaland	4	0	N.A.	4	-
15.	Orissa	18	3	7364	18	15
16.	Punjab	159	13	6823	28	-
17.	Rajasthan	62	25	353	10	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	336	43	18228	57	31
19.	Tripura	3	0	708	2	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	364	46	7634	98	-
21.	West Bengal	237	20	10457	46	30
22.	Sikkim	2	0	17	-	-
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	116	0	-
24.	Arunachal Pr.	2	0	N.A.	0	-
25.	Chandigarh	21	7	31	5	-
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	2	9	-	-
27.	Delhi	218	24	34	18	-
28.	Goa	46	90	717	2	5
29.	Mizoram	2	0	N.A.	-	-
30.	Pondicherry	8	2	220	3	-
31.	Daman & Diu	*	*	*	*	1

\*Figures included in Goa's figures.

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RAJYA SABHA

Question No.1738

COMMITTEES REGARDING DEEP SEA FISHING

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi informed Shri Pasumpon Tha. Kiruttinan that Government has appointed a Technical Committee to look into the problems of the sick deep sea fishing industry. The terms of reference of this Committee is furnished at Annexure I.

Annexure I

The terms of reference for the Technical Committee are as follows:

1. to assess the factors which have contributed to the sickness of the deep sea fishing industry in India.
2. to identify the problems being faced by the existing indigenously owned fishing fleet, specially the sick units, which makes investment in this Sector less attractive.
3. to assess the implementation of the rehabilitation package announced by the Government of India in April, 1991/June, 1992.
4. to suggest additional measures for rehabilitating the sick deep sea fishing units with a view to maximising returns on further investments.
5. to suggest measures for effecting modifications to a part of the existing fleet for diversified fishing and to consider the recommendations of the FAO Consultant in this regard; and
6. to review, and make suggestions regarding, the existing policy on deep sea fishing, with a view to making investment in this sector more attractive.

The Committee may invite any officers/experts/industry representatives as special invitees. The Committee may undertake field visits, if necessary.

ANNEXURE II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EMPOWERED COMMITTEE OF SECRETARIES  
ON DEEP SEA FISHING

FUNCTIONS:

- A) All matters relating to deep sea fishing inclusive of matters relating to development of deep sea fishing industry;
- B) All aspects relating to the total number of vessels to be operated in the Indian EEZ, size and nature of vessels to be permitted, level of exploitation of resources, restriction of fishing areas and communications links etc.
- C) All aspects relating to development of infrastructural facilities for growth of deep sea fishing in India;
- D) All functions presently being exercised by the fishing vessel acquisition licensing Committee;
- E) Clearance of 100% Export Oriented Unit proposals relating to deep sea fishing;
- F) Clearance of foreign collaborations and joint venture proposals on deep sea fishing;
- G) Clearance of charter/test fishing/lease/applications on deep sea fishing;
- H) All aspects relating to availability of adequate finance for development of deep sea fishing;
- I) All aspects relating to development of man-powers including engagement of foreign crew for Deep Sea Fishing Vessels.

2. In connection with the above mentioned functions the Committee is empowered to accord single window clearance to all proposals on Deep Sea Fishing without further reference to any other agency.

LOK SABHA

Question No.4487

SEA FOOD PRODUCTION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Shri Tarun Gogoi in reply to Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye gave the following statement annexed.

MARINE FISH PRODUCTION, EXPORT & PERCENTAGE  
OF DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION & EXPORT

Year	Total Marine Fish Production (in lakh tonne)	Domestic Consumption (in lakh tonnes) & Percentage of total production in bracket	Export (in lakhs tonnes) and percentage of total production in bracket
1989-90	22.75	21.65 (95.16%)	1.10 (4.84%)
1990-91	23.00	21.61 (94.13%)	1.39 (5.87%)
1991-92	24.40	22.68 (92.95%)	1.72 (7.05%)

ANNEXURE II

Schemes on deep sea fishing and processing drawn up for implementation during eighth plan period.

The total outlay for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries in Eighth Plan is Rs.146 crores, out of which Rs.40 crores is allocated for the year 1992-93. The allocation on schemes to promote deep sea fishing and processing in 1992-93 is as follows:

Plan outlay BE 92-93

1. Scheme for assistance in deep sea fishing and processing venture Rs. 1 crore
2. Assistance for diversified fishing Rs.50 lakhs
3. Scheme for setting up of Gold Chain Rs. 1 crore
4. Scheme for tuna and other fish processing Rs. 1 Crore
5. Scheme for providing interest subsidy on loan for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels. Rs. 1.5 crores