

13

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE
(1996-97)

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1997-98)

THIRTEENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 1997/Chaitra, 1919 (Saka)

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MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 11.04.1997

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 22.04.1997

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1996-97)

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4. Shri Mange Ram — *Under Secretary*
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PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture (1996-97) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirteenth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for the year 1997-98.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was re-constituted on 1st August, 1996. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries on 1st April, 1997. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for placing before them, the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 1997-98 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 10.04.1997

NEW DELHI,
April 10, 1997

Chaitra 20, 1919 (Saka)

SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW OF DEMANDS

1.1 The Food Processing Industries encompasses industries like fruit and vegetable processing, milk, fish and meat. The industry has a tremendous potential for increasing agricultural productivity providing significant and wide spread employment and contributing significantly to export. The latest survey of Industries 1993-94 reveals that the total share of the Food Processing Industries in the total gross value of output and net value added of the manufacturing sector was 15.19% and 10.02% respectively. Keeping in view the potential for export of processed for as also to generate substantial direct and indirect employment opportunities by this sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries was set up in July, 1988 to act as a catalyst and facilitator for getting larger investments in food processing sector increasing exports and creating a general atmosphere for healthy growth of the Food Processing Industries.

1.2 During the Eighth Plan, the key element for development of food processing sector was the unfettering of the private initiative and providing requisite stimulus by way of incentives, investment and policy support. In the past, in liberalisation period when liberalisation of investment was emphasised in the Industrial Policy Resolution, priority was accorded to the Agro-Food Processing Sector and foreign equity participation in this area was permitted.

1.3 The Working Group Report on Food Processing Industries for the Ninth Plan envisaged that the total investment required in all the sub-sectors dealt with by Ministry of Food Processing Industries will be of the order of Rs. 28250 crores. Out of this the public sector investment is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3935 crores and Rs. 24315 crores is expected to come from private sector including the financial institutions. Therefore, the thrust of the Ninth Plan for Food Processing Industries is to boost export of agro products, dispersal of Industries in the rural areas and creation of infrastructure in rural areas, quality upgradation and quality control system, information and technology dissemination system to the intending small entrepreneurs and others. Special incentives for the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Hilly areas and Backward areas including Tribal areas are to be given in the each of the successive annual plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

1.4 Proposed plan outlay during the Ninth Plan for Food Processing Industries are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

I. Food, Storage and Warehousing	
(a) Grain Processing Sector	25.575
(b) Horticulture based Industries	167.50
(c) Meat & Poultry Processing	105.00
(d) Milk based Industries	90.00
	Total
	388.075
II. Fisheries	220.30
III. Consumer Industries	32.00
IV. Secretariat Economic Service	34.75
Grand Total	675.125

1.5 Ministry of Food Processing Industries have placed a demand of Rs. 60.00 crores (Plan) and 5.82 crores (Non-plan) totalling Rs. 65.82 crores during 1997-98 against the revised Budget Estimate of Rs. 40.00 crores (Plan) and Rs. 5.67 crores (Non-plan) totalling Rs. 45.67 crores during 1996-97.

1.6 The Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the Actuals in each year of the Eighth Plan period are as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget	Estimate	Revised	Estimate	Actuals	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan
1992-93	40.00	04.39	41.84	03.58	33.15	03.16
1993-94	47.00	04.05	48.57	08.04	38.53	04.28
1994-95	46.00	05.63	45.00	05.94	30.33	04.43
1995-96	45.00	05.13	45.00	05.86	40.84	05.01
1996-97	45.00	06.06	40.00	05.67	—	—

1.7 The following Statement shows the trend of expenditure in respect of various Eighth Plan Schemes :—

Sectors	Expenditure										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Eighth Plan Outlay	1992-93 Actuals	1993-94 Actuals	1994-95 Actuals	1995-96 Actuals	1996-97 Budget Estimate	1996-97 Revised Estimate	Total of Coln. 3+4 +5+6+8	% age of 1997-98 Column B.E. 9 in Col. 2		
1. (A+B+C+D) Food, Storage and Warehousing	69.00	13.24	16.8	14.19	20.94	24.5	21.92	87.09	126.21		28.1
(a) Grain Processing	11.00	3.40 R	3.25 R	3.52 R	3.01 R	3.30 R	2.95 R	16.13 R	146.63		1.50 R
(b) Fruit & Vegetable Processing	35.00	5.08 R	9.29 R	7.08 R	10.44 R	10.60 R	08.90 R	40.79 R	152.77		9.50 R
(c) Meat and Poultry Processing	23.00	1.68 C	1.00 C	2.00 C	3.00 C	5.00 C	5.00 C	12.68 C	-		6.50 C
(d) Milk based Industries	-	1.06 R	2.08 R	1.39 R	1.99 R	2.60 R	2.07 R	8.59 R	76.04		3.60 R
2. Fisheries	-	2.02 C	1.18 C	0.20 C	2.50 C	3.00 C	3.00 C	8.90 C	-		2.70 C
3. Consumer Industries	63.00	15.62 R	16.92 R	12.79 R	14.34 R	15.70 R	13.64 R	73.31 R	118.77		20.90 R
4. Secretariat Economic Services	-	0.15 C	0.06 C	0.50 C	0.31 C	0.50 C	0.50 C	1.52 C	-		1.00 C
Total R	8.00	0.51 R	2.20 R	0.13 R	0.30 R	0.30 R	0.30 R	3.44 R	144.00		-
Total C	-	1.50 C	1.20 C	1.38 C	2.00 C	2.00 C	2.00 C	8.08 C	-		1.50 C
Grand Total	6.00	1.13 R	1.35 R	1.34 R	1.51 R	2.00 R	1.64 R	6.97 R	116.16		2.50 R
Total R	146.00	26.80 R	35.09 R	26.25 R	31.59 R	34.50 R	29.50 R	149.23 R	-		42.30 R
Total C	-	5.35 C	3.44 C	4.08 C	7.81 C	10.50 C	10.5 C	31.18 C	-		17.70 C
Grand Total	146.00	32.15	38.53	30.33	39.40	45.00	40.00	180.41	123.56		60.00

1.8 The following are the details of Non-Plan Expenditure of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries :-

(Rs. in crores)

Sectors	1992-93 Actuals	1993-94 Actuals	1994-95 Actuals	1995-96 Actuals	1996-97 Budget Estimate	1996-97 Revised Estimate	1997-98 B.E.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. (A+B+C) Food, Storage and Warehousing	0.50	0.57	0.55	0.63	0.74	0.68	0.78
(a) Grain Processing	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15
(b) Fruit & Vegetable Processing	0.43	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.61	0.63	0.63
(c) Meat & Poultry Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Fisheries	1.58	1.53	1.55	1.76	2.00	2.10	2.17
3. Consumer Industries	-	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
4. Secretariat Economic Services	1.08	1.59	1.74	2.03	2.12	2.20	2.27
5. Aid Materials (Danish Aid)	-	-	1.15	-	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total	3.16	4.29	5.59	4.99	6.06	6.27	6.42

Availability of Resources :-

1.9 The Standing Committee on Agriculture in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 desired that while finalising the Ninth Plan proposals, the Ministry should come out with an effective package of varied programmes which could be implemented on a much larger scale and it should enable them to receive at least an allocation of Rs. 2000 crores for the Ninth Plan to achieve definite targets.

1.10 When asked about the impact of the recommendation, Ministry in a written reply has stated that :

"The recommendations of the Standing Committee were kept in view while formulating our 9th Plan schemes and we had sought an outlay of Rs. 675.125 crores during 9th Plan and Rs. 128.045 crores during the Annual Plan 1997-98. After the plan discussions held in the Planning Commission, it has been informed that while the detailed 9th plan is yet to be formulated, the Annual Plan outlay for 1997-98 for the Ministry has been fixed at Rs. 60 crores taking into the total quantum of resources available, which is highly constrained."

1.11 The total Central Plan Budget for 1997-98 is Rs. 36130 crores and the percentage of allocation in favour of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries works out to 0.17%.

1.12 About the new schemes during Ninth Plan the Ministry has informed that "the Ministry formulated 48 schemes for implementation during the 9th Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98. During the discussion in the Planning Commission the desirability of clubbing some of the schemes was also expressed. Accordingly, the number of schemes stands reduced to 26 by clubbing many schemes and a New Sector namely Milk Based Industries has been added." The following are the seven clubbed schemes :

1. Schemes for Research & Development for Food Processing Industries (Milk Based Industries)
2. Manpower development in Food Processing Industries (Horticulture Based Industries)
3. Strengthening of backward linkages (Horticulture Based Industries).
4. Setting up/expansion/modernisation of Food Processing Industries (Horticulture Based Industries).
5. Setting up of demonstration units/Pilot Projects (Horticulture Based Industries).
6. Infrastructural facilities for Food Processing Industries (Fisheries Sector).
7. Establishment of Monitoring Cell (Secretariat Economic Services).

Demand No. 13
Sector-wise Analysis
CHAPTER II
FISHERIES
Major Head - 2405

2.1 Under the Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 63 crores out of total plan outlay of Rs. 146 crores was envisaged for fisheries sector which works out to Rs. 43.15% of the total. Thus fisheries development was accorded the highest priority among other sectors. In this sector during the Eighth Plan period, a total expenditure of Rs. 74.83 crores (Rs. 73.31 crores on revenue side and Rs. 1.52 crores on capital side) has been incurred and this works out to 118.77% of the total outlay for fisheries. The Budget estimate for 1997-98 for fisheries sector is Rs. 27.90 crores (Rs. 20.90 on revenue section and Rs. 7.00 crores on capital section) which is around 10 crores more than previous year's allocation.

2.2 Following is the table indicating the position as it existed at the commencement of the Eighth Plan period and also as on date alongwith the targets fixed for Ninth Plan in respect of fishing and fish processing facilities available.

Sl. No.	Facility	Beginning of Eighth Plan	Current Position	Target for (*) Ninth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non mechanized country craft	180096	191207 (94-95)	-
2.	Mechanized fishing vessels	34848	46918 (94-95)	-
3.	Deep sea fishing vessels	180 Indian owned and 41 chartered	121 Indian owned, 2 chartered, 49 under J.t. Venture & 46 under lease	-
4.	Freezing Plant	231 units (31.3.90)	376 units (July-96)	-
5.	Capacity of Freezing plants	2295.88 tons/day (31.3.90)	3760.00 tons/day (July-96)	-

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Canning Units	24 units (31.3.90)	13 units (July-96)	-
7.	Capacity of canning units	83.5 tons/day (31.3.90)	51 tons/day	-
8.	IQF Plants	53 units	99 units	-
9.	Capacity of individual quick freezing plants	295 tons/day	673 tons/day	-
10.	Cold storage	304 units	451 units (July-96)	-
11.	Production of marine fish	25.76 lakh tonnes	27.07 lakh tonnes (95-96) ^P	156.24 lakh tonnes
12.	Production of Inland fish	17.89 lakh tonnes	22.42 lakh tonnes (95-96) ^P	136.41 lakh tonnes
13.	Export of fish	208.6 thousand tonnes	296.3 thousand tonnes (1995-96)	2411 thousand tonnes

* Facilities indicated against serial numbers 1 to 10 above are generally set up by private sector. Therefore, no target are fixed by the Government for these facilities.

2.3 The Ministry in a note stated that during the Eighth Plan, the focus of the schemes in fisheries sector has been shifted from deep sea fisheries development to strengthening of traditional sector by providing assistance for traditional technologies, utilisation of low value fish, skill upgradation of the people engaged in fisheries for fishing in deeper waters etc.

2.4 When asked about the steps contemplated to achieve the objectives in the traditional sector and about the new schemes introduced in the Ninth Plan Ministry in a written reply stated :

"To boost the traditional sector relating to areas which are within the domain of MFPI, it is proposed to take following steps :

- (i) Strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing.
- (ii) Training of traditional fishermen for skill upgradation in areas of deep sea fishing, processing etc.
- (iii) Utilisation of low value fish into value added products.
- (iv) Strengthening of infrastructure facilities for preservation & processing of fish.

(v) Development of R & D.

The following new schemes have been proposed during IX Plan :

- (i) Scheme for training of traditional fishermen for skill upgradation in areas of deep sea fishing, processing etc.
- (ii) Scheme for utilisation of low value fish to make value added products.
- (iii) Scheme for strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing."

Scheme for providing assistance to Coast Guard for surveillance and monitoring of EEZ.

2.5 As Coast Guard are authorised to monitor fishing by foreign vessels under the MZI Act, 1981, a need was felt to strengthen their communication facilities by providing funds for them to set up ship-to-shore and vice-versa direct voice (radio) communication link with fishing vessels. Apart from this, the link will also help the Coast Guard in ensuring safety of the Indian owned vessels fishing at sea and in rendering any assistance required.

2.6 Under this scheme Rs. 271 lakhs have been spent during the Eighth Plan period and Rs. 40 lakhs have been allocated for 1997-98.

2.7 The Committee in their Fifth Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 have pointed out that a lot of foreign fishing vessels intrude into our exclusive economic zone and there is an urgent need to step up activities to guard our fishery resources from poaching by them. The Committee recommended that the matter should be suitably taken up with the Ministry of Defence to come up with adequate proposal to augment the presence of our coast guard in the EEZ.

2.8 In respect of the steps taken to augment the presence of our Coast Guard in the EEZ the Ministry informed that :

"The Ministry has taken up the matter with Ministry of Defence and Coast Guard. They have been requested to send the details of proposals/project to be implemented during IX Plan. The matter is being followed up vigorously. So far no details have been received from the Coast Guard."

Scheme for strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing :

2.9 The most preferred method of fish processing and preservation is icing and freezing. However, a small percentage of the harvested fish is preserved and processed by way of drying, specially in the rural areas. There is a need for this sector to be supported by the Government by popularising cheap indigenous technologies for drying of fish. This will result in value addition and thus help

the women engaged in this sector and also provide hygienically dried fish for domestic market as well as for exports. Efficient and more scientific methods of drying, for example, raised beds for drying, electric drying machine etc. need to be introduced.

2.10 Under the new scheme for strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing Rs. 50 lakhs have been allocated during 1997-98.

2.11 In reply to a question regarding the criteria for grant of assistance given and about beneficiaries the Ministry has stated that :

"Under this scheme, assistance will be given to Central Government Organisations, State Government/Union Territory Undertakings, cooperative bodies, Associations of Industry, private entrepreneurs, NGO's etc. All the assistance to the cooperatives will be through NCDC.

The assistance to private sector units will be given through MPEDA/State Governments. The assistance will be provided for setting up of or modernisation of centres for fish drying/smoking/curing/salting and other related traditional technologies. The quantum of Central assistance will be limited to 50% of the total project cost, excluding the cost of land."

Scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities for Food Processing Industries in fisheries sector

2.12 Fish deteriorates fast in quality particularly in tropical climates, and, therefore, all stages of its handling and processing require specific attention towards keeping the temperatures low. Icing is the predominant method adopted for short-term preservation of fish. Starting from landing of fish on board the fishing vessels, ice plays an important role in the preservation of fish. Freezing of fish at low temperatures helps to retain freshness, texture, colour and improves the hygiene of the product. Frozen products have a good demand in domestic as well as export markets. Lack of adequate storage, preservation and transportation facilities result in low return to fisher folk, greater wastage, price fluctuation and non availability of the raw material during lean periods for processing units.

2.13 The main objective of this scheme during the Ninth Plan is to create additional infrastructural facilities for preservation and processing of fish, so that the benefits of the same are available to traditional fishermen and other sectors engaged in fishing. Under the scheme, assistance will be in the form of grant-in-aid to the applicant organisation for meeting 50% of the project cost, excluding cost of land. The entire recurring and operating cost will be borne by the implementing agency. The various components for which assistance will be provided include modernisation of peeling sheds, ice plants, cold storages, deep

freezers, cold chains, cycles/authorickshaws fitted with insulated boxes, vending outlets, modernisation of existing processing units for upgradation of technology in areas of processing and packaging etc. in order to develop the domestic market for greater value addition. It is proposed to provide insulated boxes to 5,000 fisherwomen engaged in marketing of fish all over the country for which 75% of the cost will be provided as subsidy.

2.14 During 1997-98 under this scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities for Food Processing Industries in fisheries sector, Rs. 8.20 crores have been allocated.

Scheme for low value fish utilisation and conversion into value added products

2.15 India is the seventh largest fish producing country in the world. Unlike the fishery of cold and temperate waters where the catch comprises only of a limited species of fish, Indian fishery is multispeccies one, comprising of a large number of species of fish of highly varying sizes. The catch consists of some very small sized fishes which often cannot be put to any economic use. Such fish by-catch is discarded over board or at landing centres. The low value fishes constitute a sizeable part of the country's total marine catches. Discarding of these fishes, which are rich in protein, is therefore, a loss to the nation where such cheap protein rich food is needed. The processed products of these fishes have been prepared on an experimental basis and are found to be acceptable to the consumer. Hence, there is need to encourage setting up of units which would take up commercial production of value added products like protein concentrate, fish wafers, fish sausages, fish soup, fish cutlets, fish balls and fish feed etc. using low value fish.

2.16 Under this new scheme for low value fish utilisation and conversion into value added products an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs have been allocated during 1997-98.

2.17 Some research has been conducted in the past which has shown that certain low value fish can be converted into products like fish paste, fish fingers, fish balls, etc. However, production of these items on commercial scale has not been taken up so far by the Indian entrepreneur. This area has tremendous potential.

2.18 Under this scheme assistance will be given to Central Government Organisations, State Governments/Union Territory Undertakings, cooperative bodies, Association of Industries, private entrepreneurs, NGO's etc. All the assistance to the cooperatives will be given through NCDC. Assistance to private sector units will be given through MPEDA/State Government. The quantum of

assistance will be limited to 50% of the total project cost including the cost of initial market development.

Fishery Survey of India

2.19 The Fishery Survey of India is the nodal agency responsible for survey of marine fisheries in India. The resources surveys had a contributory effect on the growth of the mechanised and deep sea fishing sectors. During the VIIIth Plan, Fishery Survey of India mainly continued its on-going activities. Substantial progress has been made in the survey of demersal resources in the Indian EEZ and survey of deep swimming oceanic resources survey along north-west coast and around Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Still some of the areas and resources, particularly neritic stocks, tunas, oceanic squids, etc are yet to be investigated in detail and the resources once surveyed and which are under different levels of exploitation are required to be resurveyed for monitoring of stocks on a continuous basis in the Indian EEZ. The current global approach in fisheries development is oriented to promoting optimum utilisation of the available resources at sustainable level as envisaged under the UN Law of the Sea. In order to meet these challenges, apart from continuing the on-going activities, the Fishery Survey of India proposes to take up new activities in the IXth Plan with a new orientation to the organisational set up.

2.20 The Fishery Survey of India is allocated an amount of Rs. 11.50 crores on plan side and Rs. 2.17 crores on non-plan side in revenue section for 1997-98. Total Budget Estimate for fisheries sector is Rs. 20.90 crores on plan side and Rs. 2.17 crores on non-plan side. Thus FSI is allocated 55.02% of the total amount for fisheries sector for 1997-98 on plan side. The revised plan estimate for 1996-97 for FSI is 9.54 crores which is around 2 crores less than that of this financial year.

2.21 When asked about the plans of FSI to utilise the enhanced amount of budget Ministry in a written reply stated :—

"Apart from the ongoing schemes, such as survey of the fishery resources, construction of buildings at headquarters and bases, strengthening of base workshops, new activities to be undertaken during 1997-98 include survey of coastal pelagic resources by mid water trawling, initiating action for acquisition of survey vessel, strengthening of the deep sea fishery data centre and expansion of extension activities.

The enhanced budgetary allocation would be spent on these schemes. A part of the budget would be spent to implement recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission. The expenditure on running and maintenance of survey vessels

is also bound to increase with the passage of time as the old vessels require frequent repairs."

2.22 The targets and achievements in terms of area surveyed for different types of surveys are furnished below :—

Area Surveyed in 000' Sq. Kms.

Year	Demersal Trawling		Midwater Trawling		Purse Seining		Tuna longlining	
	Target	Achi- vement	Target	Achi- vement	Target	Achi- vement	Target	Achi- vement
1992-93	112	57	7	—	—	—	139	66
1993-94	112	40	—	—	—	—	92	24
1994-95	101	27	—	—	—	—	81	38
1995-96	72	25	15	—	6	—	58	43
1996-97	75	51	3	—	6	—	81	52

2.23 The following are the details of plan budget allocation and expenditure in respect of the Fishery Survey of India :—

Year	Budget Estimated	Actuals
1992-93	12.95 crores	8.89 crores
1993-94	13.17 crores	13.17 crores
1994-95	11.32 crores	11.68 crores
1995-96	10.60 crores	9.80 crores
1996-97	9.54 crores	9.54 crores
1997-98	11.50 crores	—

2.24 About the reasons for shortfall in physical targets in respect of FSI the Ministry informed :—

"Except for two vessels, the entire survey fleet of FSI was acquired during 1979-81. Due to old age and resultant repairs, the efficiency and capacity utilisation of these vessels have come down considerably, which formed the primary reasons for the shortfall in physical targets. Frequent deployment of vessels for naval duty and extremely long time taken for annual dry-docking maintenance works at public sector shipyards were the other major contribution factors for the shortfall."

2.25 In order to meet the requirement of vessels by Fishery Survey of India, a proposal has been mooted in IXth plan to acquire six survey vessels (four to be built in foreign shipyards and two in Indian shipyards).

The vessels proposed to be acquired are : Two stern trawler for mid-water trawling, two stern trawler cum long liner for mid-water trawling and monofilament long lining and two stern trawlers for demersal trawling. The total outlay for acquisition of these vessels are in the order of Rs. 76 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 63.00 crores and the acquisition is proposed to be completed in a phased manner. A token provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been projected for acquisition of vessels during 1997-98. The proposal is under reference to Planning Commission for in principle approval. The draft tender documents have already been prepared.

CHAPTER III
FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Major Head - 2408

Grain Processing Sector

3.1 Under the Grain Processing Sector, the budget estimate is Rs. 1.50 crores on the plan side and Rs. 0.15 crores on the non-plan side for 1997-98 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 2.95 crores on plan side and Rs. 0.14 crores on non-plan side for 1996-97. It works out 49.26% reduction over the previous year.

3.2 When asked about the reasons for this drastic reduction in the budget allocation Ministry in a written reply stated :

"There is no drastic reduction in the budget allocation. Due to clubbing/rationalisation of some of the schemes in Grain Processing Sector viz. Research & Development, Scheme for strengthening of backward linkages for Maize & Coarse Grains, Scheme for Modernisation of Pulse Milling Industry, Scheme for Fortification of Cereals and Cereal products for improving Nutritional Profile of the Population and Scheme for Assistance for Manpower Development to CFTRI for the Cereal Processing Industry, which have been merged with the similar schemes in Horticulture Based Industries and Milk Based Industries, the allocation appears less."

3.3 The Ministry in a reply has informed that :

"Scheme for assistance for modernisation of huller mills has been discontinued in the Ninth Five Year Plan, as most of the States/Union Territories have already been covered and have either availed of assistance under the scheme or are not interested in the same. Similarly, assistance for setting up of Food Engineering Centre at CFTRI was to have been provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan only and, therefore, this has been discontinued in the Ninth Five Year Plan."

3.4 The details of Eighth Plan outlays and total expenditure against outlay under the different schemes of the Grain Processing Sector are given below :—

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme/ project/programme	Eighth Plan approved outlay	Total Expen- diture during 8th Plan	%age of Expendi- ture against outlay
Grain Processing Sector				
1.	P.H.T.C. IIT, Kharagpur	120.00	215.00	179.16
2.	Regional Extension Service Centres	110.00	155.95	141.77
3.	Paddy Processing Research Centre, Thanjavur	120.00	138.00	115.00
4.	Other Grants-in-Aid for R&D & Testing Centres	175.00	200.13	114.36
5.	Subsidy fo modernisation of Hullers	350.00	419.60	119.88
6.	Food Engineering Centre	225.00	490.00	217.77
Total		1100.00	1618.68	147.15

3.5 The details of the Budget Estimate for 1997-98 in regard to Grain Processing Sector is as follows :-

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	B.E. for 1997-98 (Rs. in crores) Capital Revenue
1.	Cereal Processing Machinery Testing Centres	0.20
2.	Regional Extension Service Centres (Rice Milling)	0.23
3.	Post-Harvest Technology Centre, IIT, Kharangpur	0.50
4.	Extension Service Centre at CFTRI, Mysore	0.12
5.	Paddy Processing Research Centre	0.45
Total		1.50

3.6 The Committee in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 had recommended the formulation of a suitable scheme for processing of coarse-grains. Accordingly a scheme for processing of coarse-grains and for development of ready-to-eat snacks from coarse-grains is proposed in Ninth Plan.

3.7 About the salient features of this scheme Ministry informed that under this scheme, the farmers will receive technical know-how with the help of maize and coarse grain processors, and in return they will supply maize and coarse grains to them. The processors will contract to buy sufficient quantities from the farmers at reasonable prices and thus the apprehensions of the farmers about

marketability of the contracted produce will be eliminated. This scheme will particularly meet the additional cost of extension education incurred by the industry. Encouragement will be provided to state-owned undertakings cooperatives, joint sector enterprises, NGOs and private sector enterprises to develop and implement the contract farming system. The total proposed outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs. 250 lakhs and the budget allocation for 1997-98 is Rs. 50 lakhs. About 25-50 units are proposed to be assisted during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

3.8 Under the scheme for establishment of Regional Centres, budgetary allocation for 1997-98 is Rs. 23 lakhs only as against revised estimate of Rs. 35 lakhs for 1996-97. When asked about the reasons for reducing the allocation the Ministry has stated in a written reply.

"Two Regional Centres, one in Manipur and another in Assam, have been set up in the last three years. Out of the six centres presently being funded, funding for two Centres will come to an end in the middle of 1997-98, therefore the allocation under the scheme has been reduced as compared to 1996-97."

Horticulture Based Industries Sector

3.9 During the Eighth Plan the Ministry has been operating some developmental Plan schemes in the Fruits & Vegetables Processing Sector. In a note furnished by the Committee the M/o Food Processing Industries has stated that on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group constituted for the formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan, 11 Schemes were formulated for implementation during the Ninth Plan period. However, after the Plan discussions with the Planning Commission, the number of schemes has been reduced by rationalising/clubbing some of the schemes and it has also been ensured that the content and objective of the schemes have been retained. In the sector during the year 1997-98 five schemes are proposed to be operated. Some of the schemes pertaining to this sector have been clubbed together with other schemes relating to the other segments. The Fruits & Vegetables Processing Sector is renamed as Horticulture Based Industries.

3.10 The Budget estimate under Horticulture Based Industries sector for 1997-98 on the Plan side is Rs. 16 crores (Rs. 9.50 crores in the revenue section and Rs. 6.50 crores in the capital section) as against Rs. 13.90 crores (Rs. 8.90 crores revenue section and Rs. 5 crores capital section) for 1996-97.

3.11 Under this head, the following schemes are covered during 1997-98.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	B.E. for 1997-98 (Rs. in crores)	
		Capital	Revenue
1.	Manpower Development in food processing industries		3.00
2.	Setting up/expansion/modernisation of food processing industries	6.50	3.50
3.	Strengthening of Backward linkages in FPI		1.00
4.	Setting up Demonstration units/pilot projects in Food Processing Industries		1.00
5.	Generic Advertisements in food processing industries		1.00
Total		6.50	9.50

3.12 Under the scheme for setting up/expansion/modernisation of food processing industries Rs. 6.50 crores are allocated in capital section. The Ministry, in a reply to the question of the modalities to be adopted to utilise the amount allocated in capital section clarified :

"It is proposed to provide interest free loan to joint sector/assisted sector undertakings. The interest free loan would be available to State/Central public sector undertakings to the extent of 25% of the total equity of the project subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.5 crores (Rs. 2.00 crores in case of such units to be set up in Jammu & Kashmir) provided such joint sectors partner purchases equity of the matching amount out of its own sources. There are few good projects already in hand including one from the State of Jammu and Kashmir where quantum of such interest free loan envisaged is Rs. 2.00 crores. In this way by assisting 4-5 projects in 1997-98 the entire amount of Rs. 6.50 crores in the capital sector would be utilised."

3.13 Under the scheme for the setting up of food processing and training centres in rural areas, assistance has been provided for setting up of 231 FPTCs during 8th plan period and out of them, 60 FPTCs have already become functional. During 1997-98 this scheme has been clubbed with the scheme for manpower development in food processing industries in rural areas.

3.14 Under the scheme for manpower development in food processing industries four schemes are clubbed namely (i) scheme for assistance of manpower development for cereal processing industry (grain processing sector) (ii) manpower development in food processing industries in rural areas (horticulture based industries) (iii) trained manpower (Meat and Poultry processing) and (iv) training of traditional fishermen (fisheries). Rs. 3.00 crores are allocated under this scheme during 1997-98.

3.15 A new scheme for setting up of demonstration units/pilot projects has been introduced by clubbing three schemes namely (i) setting up of demonstration units (horticulture based industries), (ii) pilot projects in pork processing (meat and poultry processing) (iii) setting up of pilot plants for packaging of processed foods (consumer industries). Rs. 1.00 crores are allocated for this scheme during 1997-98.

Meat and Poultry Processing Sector

3.16 The Livestock sector in the country is very large and contributing about 8% of the Gross Domestic Product. Poultry has developed as an organised sector and producing about more than 350 million broilers and 29 billion eggs per year. Processing, chilling, freezing of meat, poultry and eggs needs to be given important position in the Agro-Industries Development Plans of our country.

3.17 In the Meat and Poultry Processing Sector, total expenditure during the Eighth Plan has been Rs. 17.49 crores (Rs. 8.59 on revenue section and Rs. 8.90 on capital section). The budgetary allocation for 1996-97 is Rs. 6.3 crores (Rs. 3.6 crores on revenue section and Rs. 2.7 crores on capital section). The expenditure for the Eighth Plan period works out to Rs. 17.49 crores as against the original outlay of Rs. 23 crores. The average expenditure per year during the Eighth Plan period has been only Rs. 3.49 crores.

3.18 When asked about the poor financial performance in this sector Ministry replied :—

“The poor utilisation of funds were observed in the year 1993-94 and 1994-95. The main reasons for poor utilisation of funds were the frequent changes in the mode of releasing funds in the Plan schemes. In these years, the financial assistance was proposed to be given as equity in most of the cases. However, an objection from the Finance with the equity should not be contributed and financial assistance should be given in the form of interest free loan. The funds provided as equity could not be released as Interest Free Loan/Grant-in-aid due to non-reappropriation of funds.”

3.19 The details of the different schemes in Meat and Poultry Processing sector and allocation therein are as under :—

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	B.E. for 1997-98 (Rs. in crores)	
		Capital	Revenue
1	2	3	4
1.	Establishment of National Meat and Poultry Products Development Council.		0.10

1	2	3	4
2.	Development/improvement of marketing, quality control, storage & transport of meat and meat products		0.50
3.	Development of meat processing (Pork, Sheep, Goat, Rabbit and Buffalo)	0.50	2.50
4.	Development of poultry and egg processing	2.20	0.50
Total		2.70	3.60

3.20 The Committee have been informed that although no specific targets were laid down, it was envisaged that during Eighth Plan, with the money available, assistance could be provided for the following.

- 5 Buffalo meat processing units;
- 15 poultry processing plants;
- 6-7 pork processing plants;
- 10 sheep, goat and rabbit processing plants;
- Training of 1000 persons engaged in the meat and poultry industry;
- Establishment of deep freezer, etc. for 500 outlets.

3.21 However, out of the above programmes during the 8th Plan period assistance has been extended to set up following units :—

Name of the Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98 Revised
1. Buffalo Meat Processing Unit	2	1	Nil	1	1	1 (Proposed)
2. Poultry and Egg Processing Units	2	1	1	4	3	2 "
3. Pork Processing units	3	Nil	1	2	2	3 "
4. Sheep, Goat and Rabbit Processing units	1	1	1	1	Nil	1 "
5. Establishment of deep freezers for retail outlets	24	94	39	60	66	100 "
6. Number of persons trained	212	180	270	235	160	200 "

Milk Based Industries Sector

3.22 The Indian dairy industry has achieved substantial growth during the Eighth Five Year Plan. India is now the second largest milk producing country in the world and the milk production which was stagnant up to 1970, at the end of Eighth Plan the milk production is estimated at 70 million tons. Similarly there has been a increase in the production of milk powders including baby food, malted food and condensed milk and their production in the year 1995 was two lakh tones, 40,000 tones and 9100 tones respectively. About 60% of the installed capacity is in cooperative sector and with the liberalisation of Indian economy, more processing plants are coming up in private sector.

3.23 During the Ninth Plan a new sector namely Milk Based Industries sector has been introduced. As per the Working Group Report it is expected that there will be a growth of 50% in the milk products industry during the Ninth Five Year Plan period, provided adequate measures are taken by the Government. During 1997-98 the budget estimates under this sector is Rs. 4.30 crores.

3.24 The Budgetary Allocation for the following schemes for the year 1997-98 is as under :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Scheme of Research & Development for food processing industries | Rs. 3.90 crores |
| (ii) Scheme for setting up of innovative dairy projects | Rs. 0.40 crores |

3.25 The Ministry in a note furnished to the Committee stated that the "the scheme will help the entrepreneurs to set up more milk processing units in the country, particularly based on innovative products and research and development efforts. As a result of this the milk processing industry is expected to have a growth of about 5% during the year 1997-98.

3.26 Under the scheme for Research and Development for food processing industries following schemes are clubbed.

1. Research & Development (Grain Processing)
2. Scheme for fortification of cereals & cereal products (GP)
3. Research & Development including setting up of quality control lab (HB)
4. Research & Technology Development (M&P)
5. R & D for product development (MB)
6. R & D for developed packaging (MB)
7. Support for quality assurance (MB)
8. Research & Development (Fisheries)
9. Scheme for processed food packaging industry (consumer industries)

CHAPTER IV
CONSUMER INDUSTRIES
Major Head - 2852 Industries

Consumer Industries

4.1 The following two public sector enterprises are under the administrative control of the Ministry:

1. Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (MFIL)
2. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC)

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (MFIL)

4.2 Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, formerly known as modern Bakeries (India) Limited is the largest producer of bread in the country. The company has 14 bread units located at different parts of the country. Besides bread units, company has fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi, Roller Flour Mill at Faridabad, an extruder food unit at Jaipur and a fruit pulping unit at Bhagalpur. The Ujjain oil plant of the Company has been closed with the approval of the Government w.e.f. 1.4.1994.

The performance budget 1997-98 states that Modern Food Industries (India) Limited made a net profit (after interest and depreciation) of Rs. 1151.59 lakhs during 1995-96 as against 573.99 lakhs in 1994-95.

4.3 During the year 1996-97, the MFIL has fixed a sales target of 2350 lakhs SL bread while the actual production in 1995-96 was 2419 lakhs SL. The target for 1997-98 is fixed as 2500 lakhs SL of 400 gms. each bread.

4.4 About the reasons for fixation of sale target lower than the attainable capacity Ministry in a written reply stated :—

"The sales target for 1997-98 has been fixed at 2500 lakhs SL which is more than the 1996-97 target and also the expected achievement of 1996-97 i.e. 2450 lakhs SL. The target of 2500 lakhs SL is quite ambitious in view of the fact that the same is to be achieved at comparatively much higher prices due to the withdrawal of scheme for supply of wheat at concessional rate for manufacture of bread."

4.5 The rated and attainable capacity of the company in terms of Rasika Juice and Drinks is 38.40 lakhs crates (each crate having 24 bottles of 200 ML). But the target for 1997-98 is fixed as 1.50 lakhs crates only.

4.6 Stating about the reasons for low targets in this regard Ministry informed :—

"The entry of multinationals drastically changed the entire market scenario in the fruit-drink sector due to massive advertising and marketing exercises undertaken by them, there was a shift in demand in favour of such products. There has also been competition from new entrants. Because of all these factors and inability of the company of pump in funds for massive advertising, upgradation and market promotion, the sale of Rasika has suffered. Presently, Rasika Fruit Drink operations are on a low key."

In view of the popularity of tetra packed fruit drinks the company is exploring the possibilities for selling of Rasika soft drinks and juices in tetra packs.

4.7 It has been stated in the Performance Budget that MFIL propose to set up cake manufacturing units at Mumbai, Calcutta, Bhubneshwar. The cost of setting up a plant of 9000 cakes (200 gm. each) per day capacity will be Rs. 20 lakhs approx. with the available infrastructure at MFIL's respective units.

4.8 The Ministry informed that the proposals will be funded from internal resources of the company and as a result of implementation of these proposals. The estimated increase in the financial turnover will be Rs. 4 crores and expected profit will be Rs. 25 lakhs.

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC)

4.9 The corporation was set up on 31.3.1982 by the Government of India with an authorised capital of Rs. 5.00 crores. The main objective of the Corporation is to undertake marketing and processing of fruits and vegetables grown in the north-eastern region and thereby fostering the development of horticulture in the region. The paid up capital of the corporation is Rs. 2.69 crores. The corporation's first major project i.e. pineapple juice concentrate plant at Nalkata in Tripura was commissioned in June 1988. The plant produced about 131 Mts of pineapple juice concentrate during the year 1996-97 (up to Nov. 1996).

4.10 The performance budget 1997-98 states the Corporation undertook marketing of fruit products as well as other agro-based products/inputs. The total sales during the year 1995-96 in respect of marketing activities other than sale

of NERAMAC's own products, is Rs. 175.26 lakhs as compared to Rs. 52.59 lakhs during the year 1994-95. The corporation during the year 1995-96 sold 92.09 MTs of PJC as compared to 82 MTs during the year 1994-95.

4.11 The total turnover of the Corporation during the year 1995-96 was Rs. 220.18 lakhs as against Rs. 91.21 lakhs during 1994-95. The Corporation incurred a net loss of Rs. 166.28 lakhs during the year 1995-96 as against a net loss of Rs. 116.33 lakhs during the year 1994-95.

4.12 The turnover of the corporation during the year 1996-97 is estimated to be Rs. 250.00 lakhs (provisional). The estimated losses during the year 1996-97 are Rs. 169.00 lakhs (provisional). The Ministry clarified that the significant increase in turnover may be attributed to sales of energy food, pineapple juice concentrate and fertilizer which were undertaken on a large scale basis.

Schemes for Processed Food Packaging Industry

4.13 It is estimated that India produces nearly 300 million tones of food products which comprise grains, cereals, pulses, fruit and vegetables, meat, fish and poultry and marine products etc. Most of these are marketed fresh in and around the producing centres. Even then, nearly 30% to 35% of fruit and vegetables valued at Rs. 3000 crores go waste each year due to lack of post-harvest facilities and the absence of linkages with the processors and markets. Nearly 10% to 20% of grains are spoiled due to inadequate transportation and storage facilities. Only a marginal quantity (1.5%) of the produce is processed and packaged in contrast with the developed countries and even developing countries such as Malaysia and Brazil where 83% and 70% of the fruit and vegetables are processed.

4.14 The scheme for processed food packaging industry involves research and development in food packaging sector. The main objectives of the scheme includes development of cost effective packaging systems, development of designs and equipment for manufacturing of food products, development of new inexpensive packaging and studies and improvement of currently used packaging systems and newer packaging possibilities. The research and development projects are sponsored in the Institutes like CFTRI, Mysore; Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay; Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore; National Productivity Council and some other institutions.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Total Outlay

5.1 The Committee wish to point out that the Food Processing Industries Sector encompasses industries connected with the processing of a range of agricultural produce such as fruits and vegetables processing, milk, fish and meat and the industry has a tremendous potential for increasing agricultural productivity, for providing greater employment opportunities and for boosting export earnings. The Committee in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants (1996-97) had observed that a serious attempt should be made by the ministry to widen its area of operation and the scope of its activities and higher budgetary allocations should be sought by them year after year. The Committee further desired that while finalising the Ninth Plan proposals, the Ministry should come out with an effective package of varied programmes which could be implemented on a much larger scale and pose it for funding to the Planning Commission, so as to enable them to receive at least an allocation of Rs. 2000 crores for the Ninth Plan to achieve definite targets.

The Committee are disappointed to note that the Ministry had sought an outlay of only Rs. 128.045 crores and could finally get only Rs. 60 crores only for their annual plan for 1997-98. The Committee would like the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to adopt a realistic and reasonable attitude in the matter of granting higher budgetary allocations in favour of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries in order to achieve vital development in this important sector so that the vast potential for export of processed products is fully exploited to the advantage of the entire nation. The Committee are of the firm opinion that any allocation in this sector would result in profitable return which will be several times higher than the allocations made. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the budgetary plan allocations should be increased at least to Rs. 200 crores at the revised estimates stage for 1997-98 and an outlay of Rs. 2000 crores should be provided for the 9th plan programmes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Processed Food Products

5.2 Under Harmonised Tariff code 1905, 2001 and 2103, food products made from basic horticultural produce were exempted from central excise duty since

1991. These include all processed fruit and vegetable products, bakery products, snack foods etc. However, the budget for 1997-98 imposed fresh excise duties on these products at the rate of 8 percent ad valorem.

The Committee feel that the processed fruits and vegetable products should be considered as essential commodities and hence, as a matter of principle should not attract any central excise duty. In view of this, the Committee feel that imposing excise duty on fruit and vegetable products is not in the right direction, as the prices of the finished products would increase and this would reduce the demand for these products and this would in turn affect the off-take of agricultural produce from the farmers by the Food Processing Industries and also the actual quantum of production of them.

The Committee is of the opinion that the proposal of imposing excise duty on the above mentioned products under Harmonised code 1905, 2001 and 2103 deserves to be withdrawn, in view of the contributions made by the Processed Food Industries by way of preventing the wastage of the perishable farm produce, by way of providing employment, by way of increasing foreign exchange earnings and also by way of paying profitable prices to the farmers through their arrangements of backward linkages. The Committee strongly feel that the scheme would directly affect the interests of the farmers and they urge upon the Government to reconsider their decision to impose central excise duty on the products of the Food Processing Industries.

Excise duty on ex-factory prices

5.3 The Committee note with concern with the proposal contained in the Finance Bill, 1997 which seeks to amend section 4 of the Central Excise and Salt Act through the Finance Bill with a view to levying central excise duty on the Value shown as Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of a commodity, whereas central excise duty is in general being levied on the ex-factory price or the first wholesale price. The Committee strongly feel that this step would severely affect a large number of industries which help reduce wastages of the perishable farm produce.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be an effective exemption from this kind of valuation in respect of all processed foods manufactured by the Food Processing Industries, as this would adversely affect their growth and consequently the interests of the farmers who are dependent on these food processing industries would be affected very badly. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Food Processing Industries should take up this matter immediately with the Ministry of Finance for securing immediate relief.

Poor physical and financial performance

5.4 The Committee note that most of the schemes of the Ministry do not have any identifiable physical targets set for achievement during the Eighth Plan period. In the absence of any fixed targets, they appear to meander aimlessly and consequently could not assess their financial requirements against those fixed targets. The Committee strongly feel that there is a lack of a strict supervisory and monitoring mechanism which could keep an eye on the progress of implementation of schemes. There seems to be no planning procedure in the Ministry and due to lack of any perfect planning the Ministry has not been able to realise its full potential in acting as a catalyst and a facilitator for getting larger investments in the food processing sector for increasing exports and for creating a general atmosphere for the healthy growth of the Food Processing Industries.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that during 9th Plan period, the Ministry should come up with fool-proof plans plugging all the loopholes and with a regular monitoring/supervisory system in order to achieve the physical as well as financial targets with a view to tapping the full potential of resources of the country.

North East as a Tax-Free Zone

5.5 North-Eastern States are by their geographical situation and their inherent attributes suffer from great handicaps which stand in the way of their development. The committee are yet confident that capital can be made to flow to these areas in a very significant manner if proper fiscal incentives are given for the food processing industries to be set up in these States. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the North-Eastern States may be declared as a tax-free zone for the next ten years (free of income tax, excises, sales tax, municipal taxes etc.) in respect of all the food processing industries that may come up in these areas in order to ensure the removal of unemployment from this region and to give a boost to its economic development.

Fishing Sector

5.6 In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97, the focus of the schemes in fisheries sector has been shifted from deep sea fisheries development to strengthening of traditional sector. The Committee note that three new schemes have been proposed during the IXth Plan viz. Scheme for training of traditional fishermen for skill upgradation in areas of deep sea fishing, processing etc., scheme for utilisation of low value fish to make value added products, and scheme for strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing.

The Committee note that under the scheme for utilisation of low value fish to make value-added products, an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs have been allocated. The Committee are of the opinion that considerable research and development work has to be done regarding production of value-added products from low value fish and separate budgetary allocations should be made in this regard. There is also a need to encourage commercialization of these products.

Under the scheme for strengthening of traditional fish processing technologies/marketing, Rs. 50 lakhs have been allocated during 1997-98. The Committee have noted that all the central assistance to the Cooperatives will be through NCDC and to private sector units through MPEDA/State Governments. The Committee desire that a specific monitoring strategy should be devised so that the real benefit goes to fishermen and not to the middlemen.

One Ministry for Fisheries

5.7 The Committee in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 had recommended that all the activities relating to the promotion of fishing industry should be under one Ministry so as to achieve the best results and ensure accountability. The Committee understand that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that their recommendation to bring all the fishing activities under one Ministry should be implemented in order to save funds and time which are being wasted by implementing same schemes by different Ministries and this should be done at the earliest to save the fishing industry which is now facing a slump.

Fishery Survey of India

5.8 The Committee have observed that the Fishery Survey of India has been allocated an amount of Rs. 11.50 crores on plan side and Rs. 2.17 crores on non-plan side in revenue section for 1997-98. FSI is allocated 55.02% of the total amount for fisheries sector for 1997-98 on plan side. The Committee have also noted that this allocation is around Rs. 2 crores more than that of 1996-97.

The Committee note that the achievements with respect to area surveyed under different types of surveys are far below the targets despite full utilisation of the allocated funds. The Committee are at a loss to know as to how physical targets could not be achieved fully although there had been full utilisation of the funds allocated to them. The Committee, therefore, desire that this aspect must be deeply analysed with a view to identifying the various operational constraints and suitable remedial measures should be undertaken to tone up the functioning of Fishery Survey of India.

Acquisition of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels

5.9 The Committee note that the Planning Commission has approved in principle the acquisition of six new deep-sea fishing vessels for replacing the old vessels of the Fishery Survey of India. The cost of the project is about Rs. 76 crores. Out of the six vessels four are to be constructed in the shipyards outside the country and two would be constructed within the country. A token provision of about Rs. 2.5 crores has been given during the year 1997-98 for this project. The Committee are surprised to note as to how the target of acquiring 6 new vessels could be achieved by making a token allocation of Rs. 2.5 crores only. The Committee strongly feel that a lot has to be done in the survey and assessment of pelagic and mid-water resources and this task requires induction of vessels with advanced technologies. The Committee desire that the Government should come up with a higher allocation at the Revised Estimates stage for enabling the expeditious acquisition of the much-needed survey vessels.

Establishment of Cold Storages/Cold Chains

5.10 The Committee have noted that under the schemes for establishment of post harvest and cold chain facilities, 64 units have been assisted during the 8th Plan period for infrastructural facilities including cold storage and pre-cooling etc. in 15 States of the country. The Committee observe that the existing cold storage facilities are very few in the rural areas where the farmers can preserve their produce and save the raw fruits and vegetable from perishing. The Committee recommend that during the Ninth Plan more and more cold storages should be set up near the villages and farms so that real benefit could go to the small farmers, as this will enable them to hold their produce till they get a profitable price in the market.

The Committee feel that food processing sector is probably getting hampered because of the existing Cold Storage order by which only the Government fixes the charges for storing the goods. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Cold Storage Order which imposes unnecessary control over Cold Storage facilities and hinders the growth of this sector must be repealed.

The Committee also observe that if the private entrepreneurs are encouraged to establish cold storages, a large quantity of fruits and vegetable can be saved. The Committee recommend that private parties or individuals should be encouraged to set up Cold Storages in rural areas and 35% subsidy should be provided to them. Financial assistance should be granted to keep the cold storage facilities of the cooperative societies functional, as they are always in a state of disrepair.

Scheme of Processing of Coarse Grains

5.11 The Committee in their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 had recommended the formulation of a suitable scheme for processing of coarse grains. The committee note that accordingly a scheme for processing of coarse grains and for development of ready-to-eat snacks from coarse grains has been proposed in Ninth Plan and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs have been allocated under the scheme with the target of setting up of 25-50 units to be assisted during the 9th plan.

The Committee are of the opinion that coarse grains, maize and such other cereals are grown over large tracts of land owned by resource starved farmers and an initiative in this line would fetch them better returns and the need to help them out can brook no delay.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that research activities in processing coarse grains to convert them into attractive food products for catching the large urban markets should be undertaken sincerely so that the purpose of providing real benefit to the farmer is served.

Meat and Poultry Processing Sector

5.12 The Committee observe that in the Meat and Poultry Processing Sector, the total expenditure during the entire 8th Plan has been Rs. 17.49 crores as against the original outlay of Rs. 23 crores. the average expenditure per year during the Eighth Plan period has been only Rs. 3.49 crores.

The Committee are distressed about the heavy shortfalls in achieving the financial as well as physical targets in meat and poultry processing sector. In most of the schemes shortfalls are noticed. One of the reasons for poor utilisation of funds is the frequent change in the mode of releasing the funds under the plan schemes. The committee desire that the Ministry should evolve a firm procedure with adequate safeguards for the expeditious and timely release of funds under various schemes and put a proper procedure into practice. The committee are of the opinion that more direct contacts at very high levels with the State Governments are desirable so that approvals for projects and timely release of funds could be got expedited and ensured. The Ministry should, therefore, make some extra efforts in hard cases in order to ensure full utilisation of funds.

Milk Based Industries

5.13 The Committee have noted that the scheme for Research and Development for Food Processing has been earmarked a plan outlay of Rs. 3.90 crores for the year 1997-98. The Committee are aware that Department of Agricultural research

and Education is also engaged in some R & D work in the field of milk. The committee are of the view that researches/studies made by both the department may overlap. Therefore, the committee desire that the some suitable steps must be contemplated to ensure that the funds are not wasted on the research activities on the same product and in the same field.

Import duty on Lactose

5.14 The committee note that during the 5th plan a new sector namely Milk Based industries sector had been introduced. The Committee wish to point out that the Domestic Lactose industry is at a great disadvantage as compared to their European and American counterparts, as the cost of production of Lactose of European and American manufacturers is very less due to the heavy subsidy to the extent of 70% they receive from their Governments on manufacture of cheese/casin thereby making production of Lactose almost free. The committee are afraid that this can result in dumping of foreign Lactose in India. Current international price of Lactose is Rs. 34 per kg. whereas domestic cost of production as calculated by the industry is Rs. 62 per kg. Therefore, the committee desire the M/o Food Processing Industry to put up their case before Finance Ministry for increasing import duty on Lactose from 20% to at least 60% in order to protect the Indian farming community which produces milk in this country.

Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (MFIL)

5.15 The Committee note that the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited has started making profits since 1992-93 and the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1151.59 lakhs during 1995-96 as against 573.99 lakhs in 1994-95.

In their 5th Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 the Committee had recommended that the Ministry should submit an action plan within three months to improve the performance of the company in such a way that does not require subsidy on wheat at a later date and still sell the product at competitive prices. The Committee have noted that subsidy part is now withdrawn and there is a proposal for disinvestment in MFIL.

The Committee are of the opinion that in view of the entry of multinationals having very advanced technology MFIL should upgrade their machines and technology in order to produce consistently good quality bread and other products to compete with them in the market and become self reliant in the field.

The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should chalk out some marketing strategy in respect of MFIL products. In the case of Rasika fruit drink the Committee recommend that the tetra packaging of the drink should be undertaken to make it popular and attractive to the customers and to make it safe

and hygienic according to the market trend. The tetra packed drink can be supplied in the trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi also with a view to increasing the sale of this public sector unit.

NERAMAC

5.16 The Committee note that the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC) is trying to increase its turnover, as the total turnover of the corporation during the year 1996-97 is estimated to be Rs. 250.00 lakhs as against Rs. 220.18 lakhs during 1995-96. The Committee are informed that the significant increase in turnover is attributed to the sales of energy food, pineapple juice concentrate and fertilizer which were undertaken on a large scale basis.

The Committee feel that Food Processing Industry is integrated with the development of agriculture. The production of pineapple and ginger is increasing in North-Eastern States and the land over there is suitable for horticulture; but at the same time people of North-Eastern States are not getting a better price for their produce mainly due to lack of transportation and food processing facilities. The Committee desire the NERAMAC to put in sincere efforts in this direction with a view to giving remunerative prices to the farmers in the North-East.

The Committee strongly feel that the corporation is becoming unviable and recommend that strict measures should be taken to make it viable. The Committee also recommend that the Ministry should give a special help to NERAMAC, which is located in the backward States and the working capital of the corporation should also be increased to enhance their activities and take up product diversification in a big way.

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY, THE
10TH APRIL, 1997 AT 1500 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'D',
PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI

The Committee sat from 1500 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

PRESENT

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Pandurang Fundkar
3. Shri Ramesh Bais
4. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
5. Shri Padamsen Chaudhary
6. Shri Bhimrao Badade
7. Shri G. Mallikarjunappa
8. Shri Manibhai Chaudhuri
9. Shri Sohanveer Singh
10. Smt. Ratna Singh
11. Shri Gangadhar Kunturkar
12. Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir Magami
13. Shri Meti Hullappa Yamanappa
14. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi
15. Shri Suresh Jadhav
16. Shri Sode Ramaiah
17. Dr. Mohan Singh
18. Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal

Rajya Sabha

19. Shri Ananta Sethi
20. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani
21. Shri Jagir Singh Dard
22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh
23. Dr. Ranbir Singh
24. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami
25. Shri Devi Prasad Singh
26. Shri Sharief-ud-din Shariq

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Shri S. Bal Shekar | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri Mange Ram | — | <i>Under Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri K. L. Arora | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

2. At the outset Chairman (AC) welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and requested them to take up for consideration one by one the Draft Reports on Demands for Grants 1997-98 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and the Ministry of Water Resources & Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

3. The Draft Reports were considered one by one and adopted with slight amendments/modifications.

4. The Members of the Committee, thereafter, authorized the Chairman to present the Reports on Demands for Grants 1997-98 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the Ministry of Water Resources & Ministry of Food Processing Industries to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

5. Hon'ble Chairman thanked the Members for their dedicated involvement during the sittings of the Committee and the officers and staff of the Agriculture Committee Branch for their efficient work in formulating and conceptualizing the ideas of the committee into fruitful recommendations and preparing the reports in such a short time.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE

Plan Outlay and Expenditure during the Eighth Plan (From 1992-93 onwards) for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/project/ Programme	1992-93				1993-94				1994-95	
		Eighth Plan Approved outlay	Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	Short fall	Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	Short fall	Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	Short fall
<i>Grain Processing Sector</i>											
1.	P.H.I.C., IIT, Kharagpur.	120.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	40.00	45.00	-	45.00	45.00	-
2.	Regional Extension Service Centres.	110.00	25.00	13.60	11.40	30.00	38.85	-	35.00	35.00	-
3.	Paddy Processing Research Centre Thanjavur.	120.00	35.00	40.00	-	40.00	31.00	9.00	40.00	23.00	17.00
4.	Other Grants-in-Aid for R&D & Testing Centres.	175.00	60.00	55.00	5.00	60.00	47.96	12.04	50.00	50.00	-
5.	Subsidy for modernisation of Hullers.	350.00	100.00	112.70	-	100.00	93.90	6.10	100.00	100.00	-
6.	Food Engineering Centre.	225.00	80.00	80.00	-	70.00	70.00	-	100.00	100.00	-
Total		1100.00	345.00	341.30	3.70	340.00	326.71	13.29	370.00	353.00	17.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/project/ Programme	1995-96			1996-97			Total Expend. during 8th Plan	Total Expend. during 8th Plan	Short- fall during 8th Plan	%age of Expend. against outlay
		Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	Short fall	Approved outlay	Actual Expend.	Short fall				
<i>Grain Processing Sector</i>											
1.	P.H.T.C., IIT, Kharagpur.	120.00	45.00	40.00	5.00	40.00	45.00	215.00	-	179.16	
2.	Regional Extension Service Centres.	110.00	50.00	33.50	16.50	35.00	35.00	155.95	-	141.77	
3.	Paddy Processing Research Centre Thanjavur.	120.00	20.00	19.00	1.00	25.00	25.00	138.00	-	115.00	
4.	Other Grants-in-Aid for R&D & Testing Centres.	175.00	50.00	22.17	27.33	25.00	25.00	200.13	-	114.36	
5.	Subsidy for modernisation of Hullers.	350.00	100.00	68.00	32.00	45.00	45.00	419.60	-	119.88	
6.	Food Engineering Centre.	225.00	90.00	120.00	-	120.00	120.00	490.00	-	217.77	
Total		1103.00	355.00	302.67	52.33	295.00	295.00	1618.68	-	147.15	

* Anticipated.

(FISHERIES)*Plan Outlays and Expenditure during First Four Years of 8th Five Year Plan
(from 1992-93 to 1996-97 for the MFPI)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Eighth Plan approved Outlay	1992-93			1993-94		
			Outlay	Actual	Shortfall	Outlay	Actual	Shortfall
1.	Scheme for assistance for deep sea fishing and processing ventures	300	100	100	-	75	28	47
2.	Scheme for interest subsidy loan for acquisition of deep sea vessels	400	150	103.54	46.40	100	22.83	77.17
3.	Scheme for Diversified Fishing	600	50	35	15	100	-	100
4.	Scheme for Implementation of MZI Act-communication facilities to Coast Guard	300	100	100	-	75	75	-
5.	Scheme for cold chain facilities	-	100	135.50	-	175	182.63	-
6.	National Marine Fisheries Development Board	200	100	-	100	50	-	50
7.	Scheme for tuna & other fish processing	-	100	198.70	-	125	67.50	57.50
8.	Scheme for R&D in fish processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*9.	Scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities for preservation & processing of fish	900	-	-	-	-	-	-

* This scheme was formulated for implementation from the year 1994-95 onwards by merging the schemes at Sl. No. 5 & 7.

(FISHERIES)

*Plan Outlays and Expenditure during First Four Years of 8th Five Year Plan
(from 1994-95 to 1996-97 for the MFPI)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Total expenditure during 8th plan	Total short-fall during 8th plan	Percentage of expenditure against Outlay				
		Outlay	Actual	Shortfall	Outlay	Actual	Shortfall				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Scheme for assistance for deep sea fishing and processing ventures.	100	-	100	100	-	100	5	5	-	5	128	252	33.68
2.	Scheme for interest subsidy loan for acquisition of deep sea vessels.	50	50	-	50	-	50	5	5	-	5	176.37	178.63	49.68
3.	Scheme for Diversified Fishing.	100	-	100	50	-	50	5	5	-	5	35	270	11.47
4.	Scheme for Implementation of MZI act Communication facilities to Coast Guard.	40	40	-	40	40	-	40	16	16	-	271	-	100.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Scheme for Cold Chain facilities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318.13	-	115.68
6. National Marine fisheries Development Board.	50	-	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-	5	-	255	-
7. Scheme for tuna & other fish processing.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266.20	-	118.31
8. Scheme for R&D in fish processing.	-	-	-	-	-	50	7.50	42.50	50	50	10	40	17.5	82.5	17.5
9. Scheme for setting up of infrastructural facilities for preservation & processing	360	61	299	360	446	-	350	324	175	149	682	362	65.32		

Plan outlay and Expenditure during the Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 onwards) for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(In crores)

Name of the Scheme/ Plan Project/ Programme	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98									
	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Approved outlay	Actual Expd.	Short-outlay	Short-outlay	Total fall during	Total Short-cum-Projected outlay								
FIRST SURVEY OF INDIA	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	360.00	12.95	8.89	4.06	13.17	13.17	-	11.32	11.68	-	10.60	9.80	0.80	9.54	9.54	-	53.08	-	147.44%	(11.50 Rev.)

Note : Actual exp. during 1996-97:

upto January, 97 - Rs. 5.37 crores

Expected during

February, March, 1997 - Rs. 4.17 crores

Rs. 9.54 crores

Survey of Marine Fisheries Resources of Indian EEZ/Portender and Port Blast. Mumbai, Madras Visakhapatnam, Mormugao, PSI with HQ's at Mumbai and Bases at Cochin.

PROFORMA I

Plan Outlay and Expenditure during the Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 onwards) for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

SECTOR : FRUITS & VEGETABLE PROCESSING

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project/Programme	8th Plan Approved Outlay	1992-93 B.E. A.E. Short-fall	1993-94 B.E. A.E. Short-fall	1994-95 B.E. A.E. Short-fall	1995-96 B.E. A.E. Short-fall	1996-97 B.E. A.E. Short-fall	Total Expd. during Eighth plan	Total Shortage during Eighth plan	Percentage of expenditure against outlay					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
1.	Scheme for providing assistance for setting up Food Processing & Training Centre in rural areas	600.00	150.00	110.35	100.00	226.72	100.00	87.65	200.00	164.85	150.00	150.00	739.57	+39.57	105.65
2.	Scheme for providing assistance for Generic advertising on processed Foods and for providing marketing assistance.	500.00	150.00	116.18	150.00	34.25	100.00	100.00	50.00	73.39	65.00	65.00	388.82	126.18	75.5
3.	Scheme for providing assistance for Research & Development in F&VP sector.	50.00	10.00	8.98	25.00	35.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	55.00	55.00	268.98	+8.98	103.45

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
4. Scheme for providing assistance for setting/upgrade/extension of F&VP unit			1400.00	300.00	350.30	310.00	433.08	300.00	300.00	-	-	-
5. Scheme for providing assistance for strengthening of Backward linkages in F&VP industry			400.00	75.00	00.00	75.00	29.18	50.00	50.00	-	-	-
6. Scheme for assistance for establishment of F&VP units & backward linkages. From 95-96 Scheme at Sl. No. 4&5 rationalised/clubbed			-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	535.15	770.00	770.00
7. Scheme for providing assistance for Creation of infrastructure for Post-harvest handling and setting up of cold storage. " Scheme separated from Sl. No. 4 for 93-94&94-95			-	-	-	300.00	188.00	351.00	265.70	-	-	-
Scheme for providing assistance for creation of infrastructure of cultivation and processing of mushroom			400.00	100.00	44.40	100.00	49.90	100.00	33.83	-	-	-
										2467.41	+87.41	103.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Scheme for providing assistance for cultivation & shops	150.00	40.00	40.00	33.00	30.00	00.00	-	-	-
	"Scheme for assistance for creation of infrastructural facilities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	476.60	350.00
	"From 95-96 scheme at Sl. No. 7, 8 & 9 clubbed/rationalised.	-	-	-	-	-	-	350.00	350.00	1,481.43
									429.57	771.52
	Total	3500.00	825.00	670.21	1100	1029.13	1101.00	907.38	1350.00	1349.99
									1390.00	5346.21
									419.79	92.72

*Plan Outlay and Expenditure during the Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 onwards)
for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project/Programmes	8th Plan approved outlay	1992-93			1993-94		
			Apr. Outlay	Actual Expn.	Short Fall	Apr. Outlay	Actual Expn.	Short Fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Name of the Sector : Meat & Poultry Processing Sector :</i>								
1.	Development of Poultry & Egg Processing	350.00	80	74	6	175	65.17	109.83
2.	Establishment of National Meat & Poultry Products Development Council (National Livestock Products Development Council	150.00	40	NIL	40	50	NIL	50
3.	Development of Infrastructure for storage Transportation of Meat for Exports	200.00	50	NIL	50	60	NIL	60
4.	Development of Marketing facility & Transport	250.00	110	3.90	106	100	12.75	87.25
5.	Development of Trained Manpower & Research	150.00	40	35.00	5	40	36.95	3.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Development of Meat Processing (Sheep, goat, Pork, Rabbit & Buffalo)	1200.00	250	183	67	375	229	146

- a) Development of Pork processing
- b) Development of Rabbit, Sheep & goat Meat processing
- c) Dev. of Buffalo Meat processing
- * Anticipated Exp.

- The scheme of Trained Man Power and Research & Development at S.No. 5 have been clubbed
 - The schemes of Pork, Sheep, Goat, Rabbit and buffalo meat processing at S.No. 6 have been clubbed as Development of meat processing.

Meat & Poultry Processing Sector

Regarding physical targets for 8th Five Year Plan, no specific physical targets were laid down for Meat & Poultry Processing. However, in the first four years of the plan period assistance has been extended for the following :-

- a) Buffalo Meat Processing Project -4
- b) Poultry & Egg Processing Project -9
- c) Sheep, Goat & Rabbit Meat Processing Project -3
- d) Pork Processing Project 1066
- e) Training for the workers and professionals in the meat processing industry 1060
- f) Establishment of deepfreezers 398

Sl.No.	1994-95			1995-96			1996-97			Total Expd. during 8th plan	Total Short-fall during 8th plan	Percentage of Expn. Against Outlay
	Apr. Outlay	Actual Expn.	Short fall	Apr. Outlay	Actual Expn.	Short fall	Apr. Outlay	Expd.	Short fall			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	100	50	50	125	165	-	260	259.75	0.25	613.92	-	175.4%
2.	25	NIL	25	10	NIL	10	1	NIL	1	NIL	130	NIL
3.	50	NIL	50	-	-	-	NIL	-	-	NIL	200	NIL
4.	30	14	15	50	9	41	10	10	NIL	84.75	165.25	33.9%
5.	83	49.00	34	50	24.9	25.1	26	26	NIL	171.85	-	114.6%
6.	425	59.00	366	325	350.0	-	210	210	NIL	1031.00	169.00	85.9%

Plan Outlay and Expenditure during the Eighth Plan (from 1992-93 onwards) for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

(RS. IN LAKHS)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/Project/ Programmes	8th plan Approved Outlay	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Total Expd. during 8th plan	Total Short- fall during 8th plan	Per- cen- tage of Expen- diture against outlay					
			Apr. Outlay	Short Fall Expn.	Apr. Outlay	Short Fall Expn.	Apr. Outlay	Short Fall Expn.	Apr. Outlay	Short Fall Expn.	Apr. Outlay	Short Fall Expn.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Switzerland Economic Service</i>																				
1.	Scheme for strengthening of Nodal Agencies	280.00	127.00	35.50	91.50	50.00	19.00	31.00	20.00	15.50	4.50	20.00	1.00	19.00	3.00	3.00	—	74.00	146.00	33.64
2.	Scheme for strengthening of Directorate of F&VP for information, training, education and quality system for development of F&VP	158.00	00.00	09.00	0.00	30.00	26.00	4.00	35.00	32.57	2.43	70.00	63.00	7.00	50.00	50.00	—	171.57	13.43	92.74
3.	Scheme for participation in National/International Exhibitions	125.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	35.00	—	40.00	38.60	1.40	30.00	33.00	—	35.00	35.00	—	171.60	+6.60	104.00
4.	Scheme for promoting studies, surveys, etc. in food processing sector	100.00	25.00	32.00	—	25.00	40.00	—	55.00	31.50	32.50	25.00	29.00	—	45.00	45.00	—	177.50	+2.50	101.43

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5. Scheme for Performance Awards in Food Processing Industries	25.00	5.00	4.50	0.50	5.00	4.50	0.50	10.00	4.50	6.50	9.00	7.00	2.00	9.00	9.00	-	27.50	8.50	77.63
6. Scheme for Establishment of technology mission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	00.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	-	-	-	0.00	3.00	0.00
7. Scheme for Plan posts including Establishment of an Economic Monitoring Cell	-	23.00	11.18	11.82	20.00	10.43	9.57	25.00	16.00	9.00	25.00	18.00	7.00	22.00	22.00	-	77.61	37.39	67.49
Total	600.00	210.00	113.18	96.82	160.00	134.93	25.67	185.00	138.67	47.33	183.00	151.00	29.00	164.05	164.05	-	701.31	198.22	77.98

* Anticipated Expenditure