

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Why can't the Government take the initiative?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will take the initiative. Let him at least ask his question.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Madam, the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Bombay, has been funded by the Government. Over the last three years, as I know, the German Government has been complaining about the processing of the silk which is supplied by the Indian Government to the German companies over there. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government have taken to see that the complaint that they have made regarding the processing of silk is removed? Have they attended to it? Have they solved it?

श्री अशोक गहलोत : मैडम, हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इनकी शिकायत नहीं है। अगर कोई शिकायत आएगी तो उनको दूर करेंगे।

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Madam, the Minister has said that these reports from various research organisations have been received. I would like to know whether the Government have assessed these reports and whether the contents have been made available to the industries concerned and what the results are of these reports and of the assessment made by the Government.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, वह जो रिसर्च एसोसिएशन है, उनके सदस्य, मेम्बर हैं। उनसे समय-समय पर संबद्ध हो जाते हैं, वह उनके मेम्बर की तरह ही काम करते हैं। हमारे पास कोई सीधे उनके डिटेल्स की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती, जिससे कि हम उनको गाइडन्स दे सकें।

विनियमन नंबर 262.

Encouragement to indigenous sectors for food processing

*262. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:†

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the international companies which have been permitted or have already entered the Indian food processing industry together with the names of the area where they have been allowed to enter;

(b) what are the reasons for not restricting this area of food processing for the indigenous industries; and

(c) what incentives are being given by the Central Government for the promotion of food processing by indigenous entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Many foreign companies including NRIs and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) with majority equity holding of NRIs have been permitted or have already entered into collaboration with Indian companies or have registered a company in India for manufacture of processed food items. Areas of operation of these companies include processed fruits and vegetable products, milk food, malted food, baby food, high energy food, vest, beer, chocolates, snack foods, soft drinks concentrate, soya products, starch, glucose, sorbitol, break-fast cereals and processed cereal products, tea, coffee (including instant tea and coffee), deep sea fishing, fish processing, meat and poultry processing, extruded foods, food processing machinery, food packaging etc. Recently, Government have ap-

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi.

proved proposals of M/s. JMRPCO for snack foods and non-alcoholic beverage blendings, M/s. Kellogg Company for break fast cereals, M/s. Tatum Sanchi for processed poultry products, to name a few. Particulars of foreign collaboration approvals giving names of Indian company, foreign collaborator, type of collaboration and the items of manufacture are published on monthly basis by the India Investment Centre, New Delhi as a supplement of monthly Newsletter, copies of which are available in the parliament Library.

In view of the significant development of India's industrial economy in the last 40 years the general resilience, size and level of sophistication achieved and the significant changes that have taken place in the world industrial economy, the relationship between domestic and foreign industry needs to be much more dynamic than it has been in the past in terms of both technology and investment. Foreign investment would bring attendant advantages of technology transfer, marketing expertise, introduction of modern managerial techniques, new possibilities of promotion of exports and employment generation.

A number of incentives have been given by the Central Government for the promotion of food processing industry which is available to indigenous entrepreneurs. Some of these include :

(i) Liberalisation in the industrial licensing policy announced in July 1991 and the press notes issued thereon. Food processing industries except for the distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks and those reserved for exclusive manufacture in small scale sector has been delicensed subject to certain conditions.

(ii) Automatic permission is given for foreign technology agreements in food processing industries upto a lump-sum payment of Rs. 1 Crore.

(iii) No permission is necessary for hiring of foreign technicians irrespective of where the hiring of foreign technicians is under an approved collaboration agreement or not.

(iv) Several fiscal concessions are also provided in the Budget for

1991-92 to a large number of processed food items. In the Union Budget 1992-93 excise duty on glass containers has been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent and customs duty on project import have also been reduced from 80 per cent to 50 per cent.

(v) A large number of food processing industries machinery are also subjected to concessional excise duty of 35 per cent basic plus 5 per cent auxiliary.

(vi) Several benefits are also available to food processing units set up under the 100 per cent EOU scheme.

(vii) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has also formulated developmental plan schemes for the industry. These schemes include, assistance to State Governments/Corporations/Cooperatives/Joint Sector Undertakings for setting up new integrated food processing units as also assistance for modernisation, diversification and expansion etc. of the existing units, schemes for R & D and technology upgradation schemes for modernisation of grain milling sector etc.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Madam, this is a very strange statement which the Minister has laid on the Table of the House, as usual, or rather this time it is a very confusing statement. It does not answer my question. It is a very, very careful attempt to hoodwink the whole House and the whole nation about what is happening in the country. Now, part (b) of my question has not at all been answered. I have asked: What are the reasons for not restricting this area of food processing for the indigenous industries? This has not been replied. I find no mention in this statement why this area has not been restricted for the indigenous industries. Secondly, the statement elaborates the areas of operation in which the multinationals have been allowed and they include baby food, high energy food, yeast, beer, chocolates, snack foods, soft drink concentrate, soya products, starch, glucose, sorbitol, break-fast cereals and processed cereal products, tea, deep-sea fishing, fish processing, meat and poultry processing.

(Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi)

extruded foods, food processing machinery, food packaging, etc. I would like to know whether the Government has made any survey of the adverse effect of this policy on the development of technology for indigenous food processing industry if multinationals enter these areas. I would like to know whether, after all this, will we be able at all to have our own indigenous food processing industries. I would like to know whether this sort of a policy has a very serious impact on the weaker sections—or not on the employment of weaker sections—because most of these would have been very helpful for generating employment for the weaker sections. So, my first supplementary is: Why has part (b) of my question not been answered? Please make a statement why this has not been reserved for the indigenous entrepreneurs. Why have not they done it?

उपसभापति : हाँ, पहले एक पृष्ठ लीजिए।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : ए, बी, सी करेंगे। हम तो 1, 2, 3 भी कर लेते हैं इ लिस्ट वाला।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैडम, जोशी जी का यह मेडन सप्लीमेंटरी है मौका दीजिए।

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : All right, it may go up to (x), (y), (z).

उपसभापति : मेडन भी जेड तक नहीं जा सकता।

There is a limit.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : ए, बी, सी, डी तक तो जाने दीजिए।

Now the question is: Why has part (b) not been answered? Why has this entire area, huge area, been opened up for the multinationals, trans-nationals? You have not given the names of the companies that have entered. I have asked a specific question as to how many of them have entered. You have given three names whom you have recently permitted. But I want to know

as to how many of them have already entered. What is the amount of damage these multinationals have done to the development of indigenous technology for food processing industry? It has adverse effect on the employment potential for the weaker sections of this country.

उपसभापति : मेडन सवाल भी इतना कठिन नहीं पृछना चाहिए।

I should have not permitted.

डा. मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मेडन, अभी तो शुरूआत है। मेडन तो मैंने बहुत आसान पूछा है।

उपसभापति : हमारे मंत्री जी मेडन थोड़े हैं, बहुत एक्सपीरिएंसड है, बता रहे हैं।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Madam, I have given a detailed statement. I have not given the list of industries which are available in the Parliamentary Library. Those that are mentioned here are the recent ones after the adoption of the liberalisation policy by the Government. With your permission, Madam, I would like to inform the House that I have got a detailed list of the industries but it is a lengthy list of industries. The second part of the question is, why are we not restricting the foreign companies to come and invest in the country for the development of indigenous industries? Madam, the food processing sector has never been a restricted area for the foreign companies to come and invest in this country. It is not a new thing. More than 120 companies have already existed in this country, not now but from the beginning, because of that when the Government recently changed the Industrial Policy, the investment policy, foreign companies were allowed to come and invest in this sector also to make a healthy competition amongst themselves as well as to promote the indigenous industries in this country. Madam, this is the only sector where large-scale employment is possible in rural areas as well as in industrial sector. A recent study

provided in this sector. With the investment of foreign companies the food processed would have been better in quality. If it was not acceptable to the people then the policy would have been entirely different for this area. All the points which the hon. Member has mentioned, I have given in the statement. If the hon. Member wants more information, I will lay that on the Table of the House.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: I am sure Mr. Joshi is more confused now.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He has concealed more than what was wanted to be revealed. My question is why you have not restricted this. I am asking a specific question from this Government, from this Minister; Why have they not restricted them and what are the reasons? Please answer it. (*interruptions*). In my first supplementary I have raised a very specific question as to why this area has not been reserved for the indigenous industries. You have said that in this sector there has been a large-scale employment. Has any survey been made...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think what I heard is, what he said was that because of the openness of the policy they wanted to attract more foreign investment. That is what I have heard.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am asking him. (*interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already replied it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He did not reply. He has been faltering in reply. He has not been very categorical. I think he himself does not believe in what he is saying. Mr. Minister, you are answering without conviction. Please tell me what the reasons are. If you have made any survey, please tell me. If you have made any survey, you say 'yes'; if you have not made any survey, you say 'no'. What is the harm in it? Let the Government say that they made no survey and they have no information about the impact of this industry on employment. Please give a categorical answer.

उपसभापति : जवाब तो देने दीजिए ।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The second part of the main question is why it has not been restricted... (*interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it is, let him answer.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: After the change of the Industrial Policy, the Government has given a higher priority to the food processing sector. Earlier processed food was a luxury. Now it has become a necessity. On that basis the technology which is coming, as well as the technological part which is important for the processing sector, I think the Government has taken a view that it should be boosted up in this country also, by giving maximum incentives for development of this industry.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Have you made any survey? Has the Government...

उपसभापति : जोशी जी, बस; दो सवाल हो गए ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : नहीं, अभी तो मेरे पहले सवाल का ही जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं मिनिस्टर ।

I want a very categorical answer. I want to know whether the Government has made any survey or not. If you have made any survey, you say 'yes'. If you have not made any survey, you say 'no'.

उपसभापति : अभी नहीं किया है, कर लेंगे ।

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to know if the Government has made any survey. Please, answer... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Joshiji, please, let him answer.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, the Government has taken a decision... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Madam, the hon. Minister should be given a choice. If he does not want to say 'yes' or 'no' he can 'abstain'... (*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request, please, allow the Question Hour to be run like a Question Hour and not like a commenting hour.

आप उनको बोलने तो दीजिए...
(व्यवधान)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, we have not conducted a survey of all the products that are being processed to see whether there is any adverse effect or impact on the people. There is no adverse effect of the processed food that is being manufactured here. Therefore, Government has given high priority to the food processing industry, I have already replied... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: My second supplementary is... (*Interruptions*)....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:
आपके तो पांच, छह हो गए... (व्यवधान)
औरों को भी पूछने दीजिए... (व्यवधान)

You have asked 4 to 5 questions... (*Interruptions*)... The other person is Shri Triloki Nath Chaturvedi... (*Interruptions*)...

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Now, my second question is whether there was any obligation of foreign exchange earnings on these industries and how much profit they have earned in terms of foreign exchange. How much foreign exchange has been repatriated by them and whether there are companies who have violated the rules and laws and the terms of letters of intent... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, it is a very lengthy question but I can answer. Madam, recently we allowed 29 joint ventures in fisheries, meat and poultry, fruit and vegetable. All put together total investment comes to ap-

proximately Rs. 2074 crores. The exports are expected to be Rs. 1440 crores.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Triloki Nath Chaturvedi.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, part 'b' of my question... (*Interruptions*)...

उपसभापति : एकदम संक्षेप में आपका सवाल होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)
श्री टी. एन. चतुर्वेदी।

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Madam Deputy Chairperson, Government has had for long a Ministry for Food Processing. But still I find that a specific question about the incentives specially given to the indigenous food processing industry remains unanswered. My one simple question is: Has the Government made any inventory through a systematic survey either of the employment potential of the indigenous food industries or in regard to possibilities of development in various regions through a regional survey?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Government, on the basis of policy change, has given a high priority status to the food processing industry and on that basis all the aspects have already been covered. For indigenous industries, I have already listed in my statement the advantage the Indian industry or the indigenous industry has in this regard.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Madam, in his reply the Minister has listed the incentives offered by the Central Government to promote the food processing industry in the country. In the number of incentives that have been offered like liberalisation policy, delicensing, automatic permission to sign foreign collaboration agreements, 100 per cent COU schemes in the end there is clause number 7 which is also one of the incentives offered by the Central Government. He has stated in clause 7 that developmental plan schemes are being finalised by the Ministry to give a boost to the food processing industry. First of all, I would like to

congratulate the Government for providing so many incentives to the Food Processing Industry. We are in agro-based economy and it is definitely going to help the farmers. My first question is, what sort of a development plan or scheme has been drawn by the Ministry? Secondly, Murlī Manohar Joshi Sahib has asked a very pointed question and one wanted to know whether we could reserve the Food Processing Industry to indigenous manufacturers. I would like to go a step further and urge upon the Government to reserve the Food Processing Industry for women entrepreneurs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would like to reserve at least certain items for women entrepreneurs. And finally, Madam...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one question. I have got many other questions also.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: I just want to ask....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One question. Let many other people ask questions, please. You have asked a very pertinent question. Don't confuse your good question with details. That is much better. मंत्री जी आप लास्ट से, महिलाओं से शुरू कर सकते हैं।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, we are providing employment and promoting women entrepreneurship also. The Food Processing Industry was de-licensed by the Government in 1985. Since then, in the primary sector and organised sector, all put together, we have got more than 3,000 industries, mostly run by the private entrepreneurs. The private entrepreneurs and individuals are investing money in this sector. The State Government is also cooperating in this matter. Discussion are being held by the Ministry with the State Government to see that incentives are given by of the Food Processing Industry and also to see that they implement the schemes drawn up by the Ministry of Food Processing Industry. I requested the State Governments to set up a modal agency in the state by which then will be a better

coordination between the State Department and the Ministry of Food Processing Industry. The employment generation by way of the Food Processing Industry will definitely be more. It is the importance of this industry in this land.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: My main thrust was about the women entrepreneurs.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you going to reserve or will you consider reserving it?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Madam, we have not conducted a survey of of women entrepreneurs. We will have to see how best it is done by the State Governments.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, if I heard the Minister right, the Minister stated that under the new Industrial Policy, the food processing areas standing of the new Industrial Policy is that the conditionalities in regard to in for automatic clearance. Secondly, Madam, he referred to the export conditionalities. Is the Minister aware that the export conditionalities agreed to by the Pepsi have been violated? They only been honoured in breach and not in observance. If so, does the Minister assure the Government that the export conditionalities of new companies...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First to the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are right. I stand corrected. Will the Minister be able to assure the House that the consumer items do not come export will be observed and honoured now?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The areas receiving high priority are included in annexure 3. Not all the items are included under this head. As for export commitment—are you referring to the past or are you referring to what will happen in future? Whatever I have been referring here, it is on the basis of the approval given recently to

twenty nine joint ventures. I have given the number, the total money which will be available on export front. As regards the past, we shall ensure that they fulfill the past commitments.

Pending cases in High Courts and the Supreme Court

*263. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV-
SHANKER DAVE:†

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of cases in different High Courts and the Supreme Court which are pending for more than 5 and 10 years respectively; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. (See below).

(b) The pendency of cases is due to a variety of factors such as increase in institution of cases arising from increased awareness of legal rights increased legislation relating to social and economic areas, increase in population, inherent delay in disposal of cases arising from the need to maintain quality of justice, relative shortage of infrastructural support as compared to the increasing requirements of the judiciary, etc.

Statement

Number of cases pending in High Courts and the Supreme Court for More than 5 and 10 years

Name of the Court	No. of cases pending over		As on
	5 years	10 years	
Supreme Court	28018*	10516*	30-6-1992
HIGH COURTS			
1. Allahabad	238231	2484	30-6-91
2. Andhra Pradesh	6156	289	31-12-91
3. Bombay	42274	10708	31-12-91
4. Calcutta	105306	33764	30-6-91
5. Delhi	45673	13606	31-12-91
6. Guwahati	3563	139	30-6-91
7. Gujarat	28962	6281	31-12-91
8. Himachal Pradesh	3224	313	31-12-91
9. J&K	12426	1178	31-12-91
10. Karnataka	10319	439	30-6-91
11. Kerala	4501	95	31-12-91
12. M.P.	4811	1213	31-12-91
13. Madras	43596	862	30-6-91
14. Orissa	5448	872	31-12-91
15. Patna	12474	4913	30-6-91
16. Punjab & Haryana;	15349	3471	31-12-91
17. Rajasthan	20251	3497	31-12-91
18. Sikkim	Nil	Nil	31-12-91

*Regular hearing and admission matters.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Anant-ray Devshanker Dave.