

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Punjab	262	3337.60	231	2420.80	83	949.00	9	131.00
26.	Rajasthan	249	3371.20	41	615.63	50	545.00	8	100.00
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	229	4101.60	44	689.19	58	997.00	17	271.00
29.	Tripura	3	53.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	238	4545.20	39	622.29	57	1028.00	23	343.00
31.	Uttarakhand	38	1117.10	5	115.49	7	225.00	2	66.00
32.	West Bengal	93	1818.00	8	186.85	18	390.00	11	172.00
33.	MM IV	0	0.00	5	426.28	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		3229	56020.00	1232	18620.00	996	16208.00	207	3053.00

* Committed liabilities of 11th Plan

Uneven distribution of cold storages

1921. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an uneven distribution of cold storages across the country is one of the major challenges faced by the cold chain industry;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the cold storage capacity in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for even distribution of cold storages across the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee constituted by the Planning Commission in 2012 on Encouraging Investment in Supply Chains including provision for cold storage for more efficient distribution of farm produce, citing a study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) in 2010, has indicated cold storage requirement of 61.13 million MT in the country. The existing capacity of cold storage is around 32 million MT in the country. Thus present

gap is around 29 million MT. There is an uneven distribution of cold storages across the country which is one of the major challenges in maintaining the supply chain especially of the perishable food products. State-wise details of cold storage capacity in the country is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure since 2008 with the objective of providing integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from farm gate to the consumer. Under the scheme, financial assistance @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region and difficult areas (North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum grant-in-aid of ₹ 10 crore per project is provided for setting up the cold chain infrastructure in the country.

Further, the Ministry has also launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 12th Plan. The NMFP is being implemented by the State/UT Governments. Under the Mission, financial assistance is provided for setting up cold chain infrastructure through following schemes:

- (i) **Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products:-** For setting up of cold chain projects for non-horticulture produce like dairy, meat, poultry, fish etc., the financial assistance is provided as (a) **Capital Subsidy:** Grant-in-aid @35% of the bank appraised project cost for general areas, and @ 50% of the project cost for difficult areas including North-Eastern region, subject to maximum of Rs. 5 crore and (b) **Interest Subsidy:** @ 6% per annum subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 5 year from completion of the project for general areas, and @ 7 % per annum subject to a maximum of ₹ 3.00 crore per project or actual interest accrued on term loan, whichever is lower, for a period of 7 years from completion of the project for difficult areas including North-Eastern Region and hilly States.
- (ii) **Scheme for creating Primary Processing Centres/Collection Centres in Rural Areas:-** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up processing and preservation facilities in rural areas to enhance shelf life of perishable produce. Admissible grant-in-aid under the scheme is @ 50% of the eligible project cost for the general areas and 75% in North-Eastern

Region, ITDP and Difficult Areas including hilly States, respectively subject to a maximum of ₹ 2.5 crore.

- (iii) **Reefer Vehicles:** Financial assistance to standalone reefer vehicle(s) and mobile pre-cooling van(s) for carrying and transporting, both horticultural and non-horticultural produce is provided under the scheme as credit linked back ended grants-in-aid @ 50% of the cost of New Reefer Vehicle(s)/Mobile pre-cooling van(s) upto a maximum of ₹ 50.00 lakh.

In addition, National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) are also providing assistance for setting up cold storages under their respective schemes. Under these schemes, credit linked back-ended subsidy @ 35% of the project cost in general areas and 50% in NE, Hilly and Scheduled Areas is available. The scheme is entrepreneur driven through commercial ventures and is implemented across the Country. Further, the cold storages are being set up in various States for fruits and vegetables depending upon their shelf life under different storage conditions. Economics of a cold storage system depends upon to what extent shelf life can be improved and to what extent losses can be reduced in a properly designed system.

Under these schemes of Government of India differentiated higher scale of assistance is being provided in difficult and remote areas like North-Eastern Region and hilly States to encourage investments in cold chain infrastructure.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Cold Storage (31.03.2014)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Cold Storages	Capacity in MT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	404	1577828
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5000
4.	Assam	34	119652
5.	Bihar	303	1406395
6.	Chandigarh	6	12216

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	89	427766
8.	Delhi	97	129857
9.	Goa	29	7705
10.	Gujarat	560	2030873
11.	Haryana	295	588649
12.	Himachal Pradesh	32	38557
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	28	64769
14.	Jharkhand	55	217280
15.	Karnataka	189	526752
16.	Kerala	197	78355
17.	Lakshadweep	1	15
18.	Madhya Pradesh	260	1097168
19.	Maharashtra	540	706302.6
20.	Manipur	1	2175
21.	Meghalaya	4	8200
22.	Mizoram	3	3931
23.	Nagaland	2	6150
24.	Odisha	111	326639
25.	Puducherry	3	85
26.	Punjab	606	2004778
27.	Rajasthan	154	480032
28.	Sikkim	2	2000
29.	Tamil Nadu	163	295671

1	2	3	4
30.	Tripura	13	39181
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2176	13633039
32.	Uttarakhand	28	84545
33.	West Bengal	502	5901925
	TOTAL	6891	31823701

Source: DMI, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and MoFP

Village courts

†1922. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Gram Nyayalaya Act was passed and the names of the States where it is in effect, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in the expansion of village courts and the solution for doing away with the delay; and

(c) whether measures would be taken for setting up mobile courts and courts at panchayat centres in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 was notified in January, 2009. It provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at intermediate panchayat level for the purpose of providing access to justice to the citizens at their doorsteps. It extends to whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the State of Nagaland, the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the State of Sikkim and to the tribal areas. The Act authorises Nyayadhikari to hold Mobile Court and conduct proceedings outside its headquarters under certain conditions.

As per information available, 180 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far by nine State Governments. Year-wise and State-wise details of Gram Nyayalayas notified are given in Statement (*See* below).

Besides the fact that the number of States have set up regular courts at Taluka level, the other causes for slow progress of Gram Nyayalayas are overlapping jurisdiction of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.