

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Chandigarh	20.808	16.882	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.934	8.884	1.404	0.695
34.	Daman and Diu	3.717	0.472	0.2711	0.009
35.	Lakshadweep	3.08	1.464	0.233	0.1
36.	Puducherry	39.888	3.732	6.536	0
TOTAL		34427.142	27863.916	2985.8271	1276.96

* Offtake is against the allocation upto November, 2014

\$ Offtake is up to November, 2014 as against the allocation from April, 14 to March, 15

Performance of the country in food processing sector

3078. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that though the country ranks second in the world in production of fruits and vegetables, only 6-7 per cent of this is processed;

(b) if so, the comparative position of the country *vis-a-vis* other countries, including USA and China;

(c) the reasons for this poor performance so far as food processing is concerned; and

(d) the details of measures taken by Government to develop the Food Processing Industry so as to contain food inflation and food wastage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI): (a) and (b) As per the “Vision 2015: Strategy and Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India” prepared by Rabo India Finance in April, 2005, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and is estimated at 2 per cent in the case of fruits and vegetables. It is very high in developed countries (80% in USA, 70% in France) and in many developing countries as well (80% in Malaysia, 30% in Thailand).

(c) Lack of efficient cold chain infrastructure, inadequate processing capacity and access to affordable credit are some of the important reasons of poor performance of food

processing sector. As per the study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) in 2010, the cold storage requirement in the country was of the order of 61.13 million MT. Based on the study and existing capacity, the current gap of cold chain capacity is around 29 million MT. Constraints in terms of supply chain, including Cold Chain, and lack of adequate processing capacity are important factors for low level of processing and higher level wastages of agri-produces. As per the study conducted by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana published in 2010, the magnitude of wastage was ₹ 44,143 crore per annum at 2009 wholesale prices.

(d) It has been the endeavour of the Government to promote food processing industry in the country to reduce wastage of agricultural produces, control food inflation and ensure higher returns to the farmers. With a view to promote the sector, the Government has been strengthening infrastructure by supporting creation of Cold Chain, Mega Food Park and setting up/ modernization of Abattoirs under the Central Sector Scheme of Infrastructure Development. Ministry of Food Processing Industries has also launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) - on 1st April, 2012 for promoting the sector through State/ UT Governments. The various schemes under the NMFP, *inter-alia*, include setting up/ modernisation of food processing units, setting up Cold Chain units for non-horticultural products, Primary Processing Centres/ Collection Centres in Rural Areas, setting up/ modernisation of meat shops, Reefer Vehicles, Human Resource Development and Promotional Activities.

Measures to prevent loss of fruits and vegetables

3079. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though India is the largest producer of several agriculture commodities, there are high levels of losses in the supply chain, mainly fruits and vegetables;

(b) if so, the magnitude of these losses;

(c) the details of measures taken to set up Mega Food Parks and cold chains, value addition and preservation infrastructure; and

(d) the progress made in this regard in Jharkhand?