

(e) and (f) No Sir. Government has extended Project Imports' benefits to the projects for the (i) installation of mechanized foodgrain handling systems and pallet racking systems in 'Mandis' and Warehouses for foodgrains and sugar; (ii) cold storage, cold room (including for farm level pre-cooling) or industrial projects for preservation, storage or processing of agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine produce and meat. Consequently, all machinery related to food processing, imported as part of the project, irrespective of their tariff classification, would be entitled to uniform assessment at concessional basic customs duty.

Basic customs duty on the machinery items is upto 12.5 per cent. Over and above basic customs duty, countervailing duty upto 12 per cent is levied in some of the cases.

Cold storages in rural areas

1474. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned and released for setting up of cold storages under the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) in the country during the last three years and the current year, so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of existing cold storages in each State/UT;

(c) whether Government has any plans for setting up of cold storages in rural areas so that the perishable vegetables and fruits are stored immediately after their harvest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the country can become self-reliant in storage of vegetables and fruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) The details of the grants-in-aid sanctioned and released by State / UT Governments under NMFP scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture products in the country during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

During the current financial year (2015-16), Government of India (GoI) has delinked NMFP from Central Government support. State Governments may decide to continue (or not) NMFP scheme out of their increased resources resulting from the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission.

(b) The details indicating the State-wise number of existing cold storages is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for providing financial assistance for setting up of integrated cold chain infrastructure for arresting post-harvest losses of horticultural and non-horticultural produce in the country including rural areas. The objective of the scheme is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break, from the farm gate to the consumer. Integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure can be set up by individuals, groups of entrepreneurs, co-operative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc. The scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure is primarily private sector driven and provides flexibility to the promoters to choose the components, their capacities and location of the project based on techno-economic feasibility and viability of the project.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for North-Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of ₹ 10.00 crore.

Besides the above scheme, other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

The present existing cold chain / storage capacity is estimated at around 32 million MT and the present gap in the cold storage capacities is estimated at around 29 million MT. With the increase in production of perishable food products, the requirement of the cold chain / storage also increases.

17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	2	4.35	1.09	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3.35	1.68	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	1	10.00	10.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	3	7.01	2.45	2	3.50	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4	10.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	1	1.02	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5	30.80	13.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttarakhand	1	5.87	4.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		23	107.56	50.96	5	12.85	6.09	11	50.65	8.60

Source: Date entered by State / UT Governments in NMFP MIS portal, accessed on 31.03.2015.

Written Answers to

[8 May, 2015]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II*State / UT-wise information on number of existing Cold Storages in the country*

Sl.No	States/UTs	Number of Cold Storages	Capacity in MT
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	404	1577828
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5000
4.	Assam	34	119652
5.	Bihar	303	1406395
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	12216
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 (UT)	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 (UT)	3	85

Sl.No	State/UTs	Number of Cold Storages	Capacity in MT
26.	Punjab	606	2004778
27.	Rajasthan	154	480032
28.	Sikkim	2	2000
29.	Tamil Nadu	163	295671
30.	Tripura	13	39181
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2176	13633039
32.	Uttarakhand	28	84545
33.	West Bengal	502	5901925
TOTAL		6891	31823700.6

Source : DMI, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and MoFPI

Promoting Food Processing Industries

†1475. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is estimated that only a few percentage, *i.e.*, very less quantity of fruits and vegetables, are being processed in the country;
- (b) if so, the potential of fruit and vegetable processing in every State, especially in Maharashtra; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Central Government to promote Food Processing Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SADHVI NIRANJAN JYOTI) : (a) As per the “Vision 2015: Strategy & Action Plan for Food Processing Industries in India” prepared by Rabo India Finance in April, 2005, for Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the level of processing in India is very low and varies from sector to sector and it is estimated at 2 per cent in the case of fruits and vegetables.

(b) The Indian food processing industry, supported with a large base of agricultural, horticultural, dairy, meat and fish production holds huge potential for growth. Annual

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.