

Export of Alphonso Mangoes

*738. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Alphonso mangoes exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the export promotion bodies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for promotion of export of these mangoes; and

(c) the facilities provided to the growers of these mangoes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Figures of exports of mangoes are not maintained variety-wise. However,

countrywise exports of mangoes for the last three years are given in the Annexure. about 75% of mangoes exported are of alphonso variety.

(b) For promoting exports of mangoes, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Exports Development Authority (APEDA) has taken various steps such as organising mango promotion programmes in selected countries, organising buyer-seller meets, development of packaging standards, development of product literature and video films etc.

(c) Alphonso mango is mainly grown in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The State Governments of these States have schemes for assisting farmers of alphonso mangoes. These schemes include financial assistance, distribution of mango saplings and imparting of technical knowhow for increasing production/productivity of mango plantations. Besides, growers of mangoes can also avail of assistance under various export promotion schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

STATEMENT

Export of Mangoes

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	8538	165563	-	-	10204	3359
Austria	907	23916	-	-	4363	142704
Bharnas	19231	306545	-	-	55	240
Behrain	533721	8109581	474474	7965870	983714	20298200
B. Dosh	2733	23134	-	-	94843	366358
Belgium	13905	243888	1510	36114	12292	330876
Brazil	1550	16038	-	-	-	-
Canada	24337	559046	29487	598282	39560	1266894
Cyprus	300	8000	-	-	-	-

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denmark	131000	2023901	-	-	8	200
France	17224	284143	420	21000	76696	1574537
Germany	110400	1674994	50434	1420904	46148	835243
Honkong	3025	51523	-	-	21707	481029
Iraq	20	6456	-	-	-	-
Italy	3193	40305	-	-	-	-
Japan	700	23072	-	-	-	-
Kenya	500	5000	-	-	1323	69178
Kuwait	1042142	18070749	969313	17354149	1056157	26409102
Lebnan	-	-	-	-	18000	208491
Malaysia	35297	393398	8240	83389	15189	257107

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maldives	1020	12172	-	-	470	11569
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	350	8200
Nepal	-	1006	5312	-	-	4833
Netherlands	62086	621907	13100	275898	68664	1386241
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1150	29184
Norway	-	-	-	-	3805	7973
Oman	25644	492242	22067	597465	35642	1049960
Qatar	711392	7608007	306681	6504642	633203	12693831
Sarabia	3024866	43089456	3407692	53282968	5798399	78784312
Singapore	23667	457341	40851	743510	33809	985895
Sweden	1300	29840	18060	163000	824	5408

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Switzerland	126000	252821	2788	71330	6020	195819
Thailand	520	17400	-	-	-	-
U.A.E.	9938606	116958669	6351602	70420567	9581608	134947070
U.S.A.	9480	89305	26000	544000	35693	833333
U.K.	-	-	284895	7425693	792572	26553291
Ussr	1670	33330	-	-	2046	35137

Country	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)	Qty. (Kgs)	Val. (Rs.)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Yemen Arab Republic	172000	1861955	-	-	7	100
Zambia	175	3090	-	-	-	-
G. Total	16839024	221099161	12007614	16758782	19380354	312195542

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Alphonso mangoes may be juicy but I cannot allow all of you. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Sir, my constituency is a major producer of quality alphonso mangoes in this country. But the attitude of the governmental agencies in promotion of export has been lackadaisical because it is clear that in this export-import policy statement of the Government, there is no mention of export of agricultural produce in general and alphonso mangoes in particular.

There are 19 export promotion councils in this country but none of them deals with the promotion of agricultural produce exports.

The share of India in the world trade of vegetable and fruits fell down from 0.6 per cent to 0.4 per cent in 1987-88 and it has further fallen down. Now it is clear from the answer that in 1988-89, Rs. 22 crore worth were exported. In 1989-90, it fell down to Rs. 16 crore. It has further risen to Rs. 31 crores.

When the potential for export is of Rs. 200 crores, nothing is being done in this field. My question is: what specific steps is the Government taking to ensure promotion of exports of alphonso mangoes in the field of market development, product promotion, quality upgradation and improved packaging?

Also what steps is the Government taking to involve the growers in the promotion of exports?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is not correct to say that there is no agency looking after agricultural exports. In fact, the Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the agency and a number of steps have been taken and agricultural exports in the year ended 31st March 1992 will be the highest in the recent years. When the final figures will be out, hon. Members will appreciate that agricultural exports were at the highest level in 1991-92.

be that as it may, Sir, as regards mangoes, the hon Member should appreciate one thing. Of the total world production of 15 million tonnes, only 0.6 per cent is traded internationally in fresh form. What does this mean? This means that most of the mangoes produced in every country are consumed within that country. India produce 63 per cent of the total world production of mangoes. But we consume almost 62.61 per cent of those mangoes. So, what is exported is only a very small quantity. And kindly look at the figures. I think the hon. Member glossed over when he criticised us that the total export value did fall from Rs. 22 crores in 1988-89 to Rs. 16 crores in 1989-90. But it increased to Rs. 31 crores in 1991.

We are taking a number of steps. Let me list some of the steps taken by the APEDA. APEDA has organised Promotion Programmes in Europe, Malaysia, Mauritius and USE. APEDA organised a technical conference on mangoes to focus the developments in the field. APEDA had organised several buyerseller meets in which the buyers were invited to meet the exporters. APEDA has developed packaging standards for alphonso, Kosar, Chausa, Dussehri and Benganpalli through IIP Bombay and a number of steps have been taken by the APEDA. I am entirely willing to discuss this matter in the Consultative Committee with any of the hon. Members. We are willing to do whatever is require to be done.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: This has not really answered my question because none of the growers from my constituency was involved in the promotion programmes, etc. organised by the APEDA. My constituency is a major producer of alphonso mangoes. I myself have no knowledge of any steps being taken by the APEDA.

The second point is that it has been said that the growers of mangoes can also avail assistance under various export promotion schemes from the APEDA. There is no organisation of the APEDA in my district or constituency. But it is a major grower of alphonso mangoes and there is no

relation of this APEDA with the producers. So, this has resulted in all the fruits and benefits of production of mangoes going to the middlemen. What is happening there is that mangoes are available in the market at a very high cost but the producer is not getting anything. So, my second question is what steps is the Government taking to ensure that the fruits of exports go to the producers and farmers and whether the Government is taking any steps in encouraging cooperative movement in this sector.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Hon. Member from Ratnagiri may not have been invited to the previous meeting convened by the APEDA because, I think, this is the first time he has become a Member of this House. But I will surely invite all hon. Members from the mango growing areas to a special meeting to be convened by the APEDA and whatever suggestions which the hon. Members from the mango growing areas give, we will certainly consider them *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only if you do not fight in the meeting. Now there is a fight between the Rangda and Alphonso mangoes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not confining only to alphonso but to all varieties of mangoes. If I have to invite all mango-eating Members, then I will have to call a special session of Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his supply to the question has stated that it is not possible to provide details of all the varieties, however 75 percent of 'Alphonso' mango is exported. In Bihar especially in Digha area near Patna 'Doodhiya maldaha' mango is produced, its cover is very thin and seed is also very small. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How to believe your

statement?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: If you want I may get those for you to taste in this season.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: If you entertain as with them only then we can know the reality.

MR. SPEAKER: Get them to all to taste.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: It is extremely delicious, 'Dussehri' is also quite delicious. It is true that 'Alphonso' has its own qualities and it can be preserved for many days. But the shortcoming of Maldaha and Langra mango is that they cannot be preserved for long though both are delicious. Lengra and Maldaha are the kings and Dussehri is the queen among all the varieties of mangoes. Both are very delicious.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We do not accept this relation.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: These mangoes get rotten very quickly. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government propose to make any arrangement to preserve them for a longer period in view of its export. At the same time it is also a fact that if it is exported once, it would be in. Therefore, will the Government find out a way to preserve it for longer time, so as to promote its exports.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, hon. Member's question whets our appetite. I am sure, we can give greater consideration if he sends us first, a crate of mangoes to taste them. Surely Sir, we will look into all these things. I am convinced in my mind that the export potential is very high. In fact, our own estimates show that export potential is approximately Rs. 200 crore. But I cannot make a quantum jump to Rs. 200 crore in one year. I think we can reach Rs. 200 crore. APEDA has prepared a comprehensive

plan and I will surely keep my promise or inviting Members from mango-growing areas. We will discuss with them and we will discuss this plan with you and whatever suggestions you give, will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: The hon. Minister has enumerated some measures that the Government is taking for the promotion of export of mangoes. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that inadequate availability of special packaging material is one of the constraints for our enhanced export of mango syrup, pulp and slices, i.e. mango-products. In view of this, will the Government take necessary steps to make the special packaging material available to several exporters who are very eager to export their mango products? This will definitely help the Government's efforts to increase our exports. This is one of the major constraints and please do the needful.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Member is very right. Packaging and storage in order to increase the shelf life of mangoes or any other agricultural product is a major constraint. We are looking into this and I will keep this in mind.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are plains as well as hilly area in our State. In plains, mango is produced and in the hills, apple and other fruits are produced. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have decided to export mango and other fruits produced in abundance in our State?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not in a position to say just now whether there is a special scheme for Himachal mangoes. My information is, Himachal is not a major grower of mangoes. The major mango-growers are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE: I will send you Rani Basant from Bengal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: One general rule is that if any hon. Member wishes special attention to mangoes grown in his or her constituency, he or she must send us a create of those mangoes first.

Sir, I will look into these Himachal mangoes and see whether anything can be done.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mango production in Konkan region is constantly increasing and the Hafuz mango can be exported from that region. At present the export of mango is in a very low quantity. Through you, I would like to know the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the export. Has the Government been aware that the middle men earn most of the profit where as the farmers do not get even reasonable price. If the Government knows this then what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am sorry, there is nothing that the government can do to eliminate middlemen. Government should not enter into the business of exporting mangoes. For example, if I ask STC or MMTC to export mangoes, you know what the results will be. These are not the matters in which Government should directly engage. What the Government should do is to encourage growers to form cooperative societies or export houses or trading houses an export mangoes. I am all in favour of growers coming together to form a cooperative society. I have written to every State Government to form an Export House under their own organisation; a joint venture with some private and public sector holding and export these products. These are matters best left to trade and these are matters in which State Governments must take the initiative. I am willing to help every State Government to set up an Export House,

exclusively for export of agricultural products.

I say, this on the floor of the House, I have written to every Chief Minister, let every State Government set up an Export House for exported agricultural products and the Government of India will give full support to that Export House.

[Translation]

Tourism Finance Corporation of India

*739 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR

SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which have been provided loans by the Tourism Finance Corporation of India during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loans provided to each of these companies?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Tourism finance Corporation of India (TFCI) which was incorporated in January, 1989 has assisted 149 projects in the tourism industry during the last three years viz. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92. The total amount sanctioned to these projects aggregated Rs. 241.22 crores comprising of rupee loans, direct subscription/underwriting of equity shares and leasing. Disbursements made against the above sanctions the last three years aggregated Rs.100. 27 crores.

In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and financial institutions, TFCI does not divulge information relating to its individual constituents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my question, I had asked about the names of the companies which have been provided loans by the Tourism Finance Corporation of India the last three years as also the amount of loans provided to each of these companies, but in his reply the hon. Minister has not divulged the names of the companies which were provided the loans. Therefore, first of all, I urge you to make arrangements for placing this information on the table of the House or ask the Government to send this information to us. Further, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the Corporation had sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 241.22 crores to assist 149 projects and that disbursements made against the above sanctions in the last three years aggregated Rs. 100.27 crores. I would like to know the eligibility requirements for sanction of loans to these projects and companies also whether it is true that loans are provided only to those business houses, which have a monopoly in this trade?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Sir, the Tourism finance Corporation of India (TFCI) was incorporated on January 19, 1989 and it commenced its operations on February 1, 1989. Hotel projects estimated to cost Rs. 149 crores were sanctioned during the last three years to promote hotel and allied industries. The main objective of T.F.C.I. is to promote the hotel industry and during the last three years, it provided assistance for the construction of 8, 000 additional hotel rooms which in turn gave direct employment to 16,000 people. Further, as the hon. Member belongs to Uttar Pradesh, I would like to tell him that the maximum number of 15 projects were sanctioned for U.P. in the last three years and an amount of Rs. 20 crores was allocated for the same. So far as the question pertaining to the names of the individual companies or projects are concerned, I express my inability to do so because it is not in accordance with the practices and usage customary amongst banks, divulgence of information pertaining