

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 492 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION**

\*492(H). SHRI DILIP SAIKIA:  
SHRI RAMESH CHANDER KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री ) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) to promote domestic business and International Trade Fairs;
- (b) the extent to which physical infrastructure and management of services is being developed in business activities in all the States of the Country including North-Eastern States;
- (c) the action plan of the units of the economic zone for the development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for creation of economic activities, promotion of exports and services and promotion of investment from domestic sources as well as to increase employment opportunities; and
- (d) the number of SEZs which are ready and in operation currently in all the States of the country, particularly North-Eastern States including Assam?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री ( श्री पीयूष गोयल )

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 492 (H) FOR ANSWER ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022  
REGARDING “INDIA TRADE PROMOTION ORGANISATION ”.**

**(a) :** India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) organizes participation of Indian companies in overseas exhibitions to explore the potential of their products in overseas markets and also organizes domestic trade fairs, both Business to Business (B2B) and Business to Consumer (B2C), to provide a common platform to Indian companies all over the country for brand launch, promotion, positioning and new business tie-ups as well as retail sales. ITPO undertakes comprehensive publicity of International and domestic trade fairs through print, electronic and social media. ITPO also provides bare space (halls etc) and services at Pragati Maidan to organizers pertaining to various industries/sectors, which helps various exhibiting companies to showcase their products/services to their potential buyers who visit these exhibitions, including foreign participants. This helps Indian companies to build their business network and secure order from their buyers both domestic and international.

ITPO has also built a new exhibition complex (Halls 2-5) with state of the art 50,000 sq. metres of airconditioned exhibition space as a part of the ongoing International Exhibition- cum- Convention Centre (IECC) project. These halls were launched on October 13, 2021.

**(b) :** Government of India is implementing a scheme namely ‘Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) w.e.f. FY 2017-18 with the objective of enhancing export competitiveness by supporting development of export linked infrastructure in all the States of the Country including North-Eastern States, like Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, dry ports, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs, ports/airports cargo terminuses, and first mile and last mile connectivity for export-oriented projects, that can be utilized by multiple exporters.

Currently, the North Eastern Council Secretariat (NEC) implements three schemes viz., “Schemes of NEC”, “North East Road Sector Development Schemes (NERSDS)”, “Non-Lapsable Pool of Resources-Central(NLCPR-C)”. From FY 2022-23, another scheme called “Prime Minister’s Development Initiative for North-East (PM-DevINE)” will be implemented by NEC. Under these schemes, projects for overall socio-economic development including physical infrastructure of NER are supported as critical gap-funding but not exclusively for business. Further there are currently 7 projects costing Rs.18.25 Crore for development of business/entrepreneurship activities under Schemes of NEC. List is enclosed at **Annexure –I**.

**(c):** Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are primarily private investment driven initiatives. The Government from time to time takes necessary measures for facilitating smooth and effective implementation of the SEZ Act/Rules. The Government has taken several measures for SEZ Developers/Units to increase economic activities, promotion of exports and services and promotion of investment from domestic sources as well as to increase employment opportunities in SEZs, as detailed in **Annexure-II**.

**(d):** There are 375 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country including 4 in North-Eastern States, out of which 268 SEZs are operational. There is no operational SEZ in North-Eastern States, and no SEZ in Assam at present.

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**ANNEXURE-I****LIST OF ONGOING PROJECTS RELATING TO ENTREPRENEURSHIP/BUSINESS IN NER**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>Date of Sanction</b>	<b>Approved Cost (Rs.in Crore)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute at Jote under Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh	Industries	Schemes of NEC	26-11-2012	2.30
2	Meghalaya	Setting up of Rural Entrepreneurship Centre East Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-06-2017	3.01
3	Meghalaya	Setting up of Rural Entrepreneurship Centre North Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-06-2017	3.02
4	Meghalaya	Setting up of Rural Entrepreneurship Centre South Garo Hills District, Meghalaya	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-06-2017	3.00
5	Meghalaya	Setting up of Rural Entrepreneurship Centre at Sohparu, West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-06-2017	2.96
6	Nagaland	Skill training on machineries, processing and business management, Nagaland	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-09-2020	1.98
7	Nagaland	Train 1100 youths/entrepreneurs in maintenance and repair of tools and machineries covering all 11 districts, Nagaland	Industries	Schemes of NEC	29-09-2020	1.98
<b>Total</b>						<b>18.25</b>

**Measures for enhancing Ease of Doing Business in SEZs:**

1. Method of calculation for Net Foreign Exchange earning criteria has been reviewed and modified vide Notification dated 07th March, 2019.
2. Rule 53A has been inserted to facilitate the calculation of net foreign exchange for a unit in an International Financial Service Centre in view of its special nature.
3. Uniform list of services to SEZ, a broad list of input services that could be utilized by SEZ units for their day-to-day operations thereby avoiding the requirement of the units to seek permission of Development Commissioners for each such instance.
4. Setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units.
5. Delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction.
6. An amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019 to allow employees of IT/ITeS SEZ units to work for home.
7. Guidelines for clearance of abandoned goods/ uncleared cargo laying in FTWZs.
8. Formalize “de-notification” process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only.
9. Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies e.g. R&D services, engineering design services, logistics service.
10. Developer are allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies.
11. Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer.
12. Amendment in SEZ Act, 2005 [Section 2(v)] for enabling Trusts and any other entity notified by the Central Government to set up units in SEZ.
13. Vide amendment dated 23.10.2020, a proviso in Rule 24(3) of the SEZs Rules has been inserted regarding admissibility of Drawback and any other similar benefit on supplies from Domestic Tariff Area to foreign suppliers in Free Trade and Warehousing Zone, where the payments are made in foreign currency by the foreign supplier to Domestic Tariff Area.
14. A new rule 21A has been inserted in SEZ Rules, 2006 which enables setting up of Unit by Multilateral or Unilateral or International agencies notified under United Nation (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 (46 of 1947) in International Financial Services Centre.
15. Power Guidelines, 2016 has been amended vide this Department's OM dated 07.06.2021 allowing a unit to set up non-conventional power plants within their premises for the exclusive purpose of captive consumption subject to the condition that non tax/duty benefits stipulated under Section 26 of SEZ Act, 2005.
16. Instruction no. 106 relating to the policy for worn/used clothing and plastic recycling units in SEZs/EOUs was issued on 27th May, 2021.
17. Instruction No. 107 dated 26th August, 2021 has been issued to all Development Commissioners for minimizing regulatory compliances for Pharma Industry. Further, integration of FSSAI with SEZ Online System has been made live.
18. Instruction No. 108 dated 11th October, 2021 has been issued pertaining to alternative method of transfer of space by an existing unit under Rule 74 of SEZ Rules, 2006.
19. Instruction No. 109 dated 18th October, 2021 has been issued which provides that reorganization including change of name, change of shareholding pattern, business transfer arrangements, court approved mergers and demergers, change of constitution, change of Directors, etc. may be undertaken by the Unit Approval Committee (UAC) concerned subject to the condition that Developer/Co-developer/Unit shall not opt out or exit out of the Special Economic Zone and continues to operate as a going concern.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5525**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**TRADE DISCUSSIONS**

5525. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is discussing some fresh trade investments and economic issues individually with each of its neighboring countries, i.e., China, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar; and
- (b) if so, the details of the projects and programmes on which the discussions have been held so far in the last four years and the outcome thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a)to (b): Yes Sir, Department of Commerce has bilateral institutional mechanism with several countries including its neighboring countries, except with Pakistan, under which discussions on trade, investment and economic issues are held at mutual convenience. Various such bilateral meetings have been held in last four years, in which the trade, investment and economic issues of mutual interest such as strengthening of border trade infrastructure, technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, cooperation in customs, facilitation of trade through railways, land and sea ports, harmonization of standards, etc have been discussed from time to time. Resolution of these issues and implementation of various projects and programs of mutual interests has yielded positive outcomes which is reflected in India's increasing total trade with these countries i.e from USD 112.15 billion in the year 2017-18 to USD 135.77 billion in April 2021- Feb 2022(Provisional).

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5538 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS**

5538(H). SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds allocated to the Ministry during the last five years and the current year 2022-23 along with the utilization of funds in different States and UTs, particularly in West Bengal; and
- (b) the details in this regard specially about the State of West Bengal?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (b) :Details of funds allocated to **Ministry of Commerce and Industry** during the last five years and the current year 2022-23 is given below:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Year	Budget Allocation (RE)	
	Department of Commerce	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
2017-18	5602.33	5491.27
2018-19	6195.30	6140.23
2019-20	7264.29	6490.00
2020-21	4600.00	7583.06
2021-22	7421.00	8382.00
2022-23	6073.00 (BE)	8348.00 (BE)

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry does not implement any Centrally Sponsored Schemes, hence funds are not released to States and UTs by the Ministry.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5540**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**ORGANIC COTTON CERTIFICATION**

5540. SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND:

DR. T. SUMATHY (a) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has cancelled the accreditation of certain organic cotton certification agencies and imposed penalty on them and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the penalty imposed by APEDA was equivalent to the loss incurred by the nation in terms of wrongly claimed value of organic premium in currency and reputation;
- (c) if so, the details of the wrongly claimed organic premium in value; and
- (d) whether such wrongly earned organic premium by the certification agencies and traders has been recouped to the exchequer and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The National Accreditation Body (NAB) has suspended the accreditation of 2 Certification Bodies, in October 2021 and January 2022 respectively, due to irregularities in the certification procedures and lapses in issuing transaction certificates for organic products, including cotton, under the provisions of the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP).

(b) to (d) : It is not possible to quantify the value of wrongly claimed organic premium due to these irregularities and lapses. The penalty imposed on the Certification Bodies, found guilty of these transgressions, is in accordance with the provisions of NPOP.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5548**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**IMPORTS FROM RUSSIA AND UKRAINE**

5548. SHRI ADHIKARI DEEPAK (DEV):

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the items that India exports/imports from Russia and Ukraine that may be affected because of the war there; and  
(b) the total value of imports and exports and the extent of expected hit?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): The effect of the war on exports/imports from Russia and Ukraine can be assessed only after the situation stabilizes. The value of exports and imports from Russia and Ukraine are as given below:

Value in USD Million

Year	Russia			Ukraine		
	Export	Import	Total Trade	Export	Import	Total Trade
2020-21	2,655.52	5,485.75	8,141.27	450.97	2,139.86	2,590.83
Apr-Feb 2021-22	3,180.36	8,688.96	11,869.32	466.76	2,624.48	3,091.24

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5580**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**TRADE WITH RUSSIA**

5580. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal has been mooted with Russia to work out a mechanism using other currencies like Indian rupee for settlement of trade with that country, in view of payments stuck due to sanctions on Russian banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total volume of bilateral trade with Russia during the last two years and the current year;
- (d) whether India would adopt floating exchange rate instead of fixed exchange rate since it is a fact that ruble has crashed recently; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

- (a) & (b) : The regulatory framework for settlement of trade in INR and other currencies is governed by the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016, which permit a branch or correspondent outside India to open Vostro account with Authorised Dealer (AD) bank in India. Vide AP DIR Circular No.09 dated 22.11.2019, the scope of Special Non-Resident Rupee (SNRR) Accounts was enhanced by RBI by permitting persons resident outside India (overseas buyers/sellers) to open a non-interest-bearing SNRR account with AD Category-1 banks in India for undertaking bonafide transactions pertaining to trade/trade credits in INR.

(c): Bilateral trade with Russia during the last two years and the current year is given below:

Value in USD million

Years	Russia		
	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2019-2020	3,017.75	7,093.01	10,110.76
2020-2021	2,655.84	5,485.75	8,141.58
April-February 2022 (P)	3,180.48	8,688.52	11,869.00

(d) & (e) : The exchange rate of the Rupee is largely determined by demand and supply conditions in the foreign exchange market. RBI maintain stability in the foreign market by ensuring orderly conditions without targeting a pre-specified level or band for Rupee's exchange rate.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5582**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**EXPORT OF IRON ORE**

5582. SHRI SELVAM G.:  
SHRIMATI MANJULATA MANDAL:  
SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI:  
DR. GAUTHAM SIGAMANI PON:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total production of iron ore in the country and its export to various other countries during the last three years and the current year and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, year and countrywise;
- (b) whether iron ore is exported from the country keeping in view its decreasing reserves, demand and consumption and after meeting the domestic demand and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether export of iron ore is increasing every year whereas its domestic demand is not being met and if so, details thereof along with the demand and supply ratio of iron ore in the country;
- (d) whether non fulfillment of domestic iron ore demand is leading to closure of various industries and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to reconsider the export policy of iron ore and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) Details of total production of iron ore in the country and its export to various other countries during the last three years and the current year, and the foreign exchange earned therefrom is as follows:-

Year	Production (million tonnes)	Export (million tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned (USD in Million)
2018-19	206.49	16.15	1317.29
2019-20	246.08	36.62	2624.96
2020-21	204.28	57.72	4896.30
2021-22(Apr-Jan) Prov.	204.56	21.94	2697.33

Source : Production: Indian Bureau of Mines, Export: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

India's Export of Iron Ore country-wise during last three years and current year is given at **Annexure- I**.

(b), (c) & (d): Certain grades of Iron-ore are regulated as per the Foreign Trade Policy. There is an export duty of 30% on High Grade iron ore (having Fe content of more than 58%). Government has also not extended the Long Term Agreement for export of iron ore to Japan and South Korea beyond 31.03.2021 to prioritize the availability of raw material for the domestic steel industry. The Government has taken various steps to increase production and availability of iron ore, which inter-alia include Mining and Mineral Policy reforms to ensure enhanced production, early auction & operationalization of expired mines, seamless transfer of all valid rights & approvals, incentivizing for starting of mining operations & dispatch, transfer of mining leases, allowing captive mines to sell upto 50% of the minerals produced, enhancing exploration activities, etc.

(e): There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to reconsider the export policy of iron ore.

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**Annexure-I****India's Export of Iron Ore country-wise during last three years and current year**

(Quantity: in ton) (Value: in USD Million)

Country Description	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22(Apr-Jan) provisional	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
BAHARAIN IS	-	-	-	-	154077.00	27.03	49283.00	9.22
BANGLADESH PR	-	-	-	-	24250.00	0.25	1.00	0.00
BRAZIL	-	-	54016.00	5.87	330598.00	55.66	211810.00	40.99
CHILE	46243.00	5.09	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA P RP	12103283.00	952.82	31605045.00	2134.16	51976090.00	4245.45	18511645.00	2136.24
EGYPT A RP	-	-	-	-	59774.00	7.59	-	-
FRANCE	-	-	55189.00	6.17	30358.00	5.73	23487.00	4.33
INDONESIA	108278.00	10.73	52800.00	5.62	593348.00	72.73	802621.00	136.08
ITALY	-	-	59411.00	6.35	0.00	0.00	332284.00	64.87
JAPAN	1160139.00	85.96	1956021.00	181.43	1999869.00	203.87	74251.00	5.01
KENYA	-	-	-	-	840.00	0.02	48500.00	1.43
KOREA DP RP	108504.00	12.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOREA RP	1054579.00	104.92	1015907.00	101.86	658474.00	77.70	501367.00	103.44
MALAYSIA	343861.00	22.50	266389.00	23.72	741645.00	89.01	365101.00	56.26
MEXICO	53987.00	6.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	76831.00	1.47	76998.00	1.84	95277.00	2.51	241570.00	3.00
NETHERLAND	88748.00	9.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
OMAN	252603.00	24.83	530530.00	55.63	697959.00	84.12	453953.00	95.40
POLAND	54432.00	7.60	-	-	72703.00	7.94	-	-
QATAR	-	-	53889.00	7.97	43500.00	0.82	48400.00	4.58
SAUDI ARAB	-	-	49802.00	0.99	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	64280.00	4.15
SOUTH AFRICA	99588.00	11.21	51220.00	5.60	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	54285.00	5.80	-	-	-	-
TURKEY	66919.00	6.63	433060.00	47.56	-	--	-	-
U ARAB EMTS	0.00	0.00	77681.00	9.03	52173.00	1.98	49975.00	2.39
U K	371649.00	39.50	184381.00	21.03	-	-	-	-
VIETNAM SOC REP	159243.00	16.06	47066.00	4.31	191331.00	13.91	161022.00	29.95
Others	14.00	-	7.00	-	379.00	0.23	117.00	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>16148901.00</b>	<b>1317.29</b>	<b>36623697.00</b>	<b>2624.96</b>	<b>57722645.00</b>	<b>4896.53</b>	<b>21939670.00</b>	<b>2697.39</b>

Source: DGCI&amp;S, Kolkata

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5585 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**CONSUMPTION OF CUMIN , PSYLLIUM AND PEPPER**

5585(H). SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise consumption of cumin seeds, psyllium and pepper in the country during each of the last five years and in the current year along with the value of the said consumption;
- (b) whether cumin, psyllium and pepper are being marketed nationally and internationally through digital media and measures are being taken to promote their use for their medicinal properties in addition to marketing of these in the traditional way and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount proposed to be allocated to increase domestic and international consumption and to promote the use of cumin, psyllium and pepper;
- (d) the quantity of cumin, psyllium and pepper exported during each of the last five years and the current year , country and value-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate the export of cumin, psyllium and pepper?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

**(a):** The data on the State-wise consumption of Cumin seeds, Psyllium and Pepper are not available with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**(b):** The mandate for production, research, development, domestic marketing of Spices and Agriculture crops, including Cumin, Psyllium and Pepper, is vested with Union Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Spices Board has been promoting Indian spices abroad, including Cumin and Pepper, through various campaigns in digital/ social media such on Twitter, Meta (Facebook), YouTube, Instagram, Koo (Indian app), LinkedIn etc. The campaigns on spices are run on digital media so as to transcend borders and appeal to spice enthusiasts all over the world.

In addition to this, various Buyer Seller Meets (BSM) and Trade Fairs are being conducted by Spices Board (for spices) and APEDA (for Psyllium) in various countries to promote the medicinal property of these products.

**(c):** It is to be noted that product-wise funds are not allocated for the International Promotion. However, funds have been allocated under 'Export Development and Promotion' Component in Spices Board's scheme of 'Integrated

Scheme for Export Promotion & quality Improvement in Spices and Research & Development of Cardamom' for export promotion of spices, including Cumin and Pepper. Also, funds have been allocated for providing financial assistance under Infrastructure Development, Quality Development and Market Development schemes for scheduled products of APEEDA, wherein psyllium husk is also covered.

Besides, Government of India through Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implements several development programmes for horticulture crops, including pepper and Cumin, through State Departments under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) with an aim to improve production, productivity and quality of the produce and thus augmenting farmers' income. Major among them are establishment of new garden (area expansion), Integrated pest Management/Integrated Nematode Management, micro irrigation, organic farming, creation of water resources, post-harvest management, development of market yards, human resource development etc.

**(d):** The data on the quantity of Cumin, Psyllium and Pepper exported during the last five years are as below:

- Value-wise export data of Cumin as per Annexure-I
- Value-wise export data of Pepper as per Annexure-II
- Value-wise export data of Psyllium as per Annexure-III
- Country-wise export data of Cumin as per Annexure-IV
- Country -wise export data of Pepper as per Annexure-V
- Country -wise export data of Psyllium as per Annexure-VI

**(e):** Psyllium has been notified under the Agriculture Export Policy (AEP) of the Government of India through cluster development to boost its export. Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan state has been notified as a cluster under AEP. India is currently exporting Psyllium Husk and Seed to tune of US\$ 265 million, mainly in Europe, USA, UK, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, China and Australia market.

Spices Board, under the Export Development & Promotion (EDP) component, is providing assistance to exporters for boosting the export of spices, including Cumin and pepper, through focused programs for infrastructure development, trade promotion, up-gradation of quality evaluation facilities, etc. The EDP component is carried out under three major sub-components: infrastructure development, trade promotion and marketing & auxiliary services. The Board, with a view to facilitate processing and value addition of spices for export has established eight crop specific Spices parks in the production / market centers. Spices Board, so as ensure quality and safety aspects of Indian spices for facilitating exports has established eight quality evaluation laboratories across the major production/ exporting centers. The Board has been organizing Quality Improvement training programs across India for farmers, officials of State Agriculture/Horticulture Departments, traders, members of NGOs, other stakeholders etc. for educating them on scientific methods of pre and post-harvest & storage technologies, export, and updated quality requirements for major spices in the leading importing countries, with a view to equip the farmers in generating an exportable surplus of the produce.

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**Annexure-I****Export Quantity and Value of CUMIN for last five years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Value (Rs.Cr)</b>
2016-17	119000	1963.2
2017-18	143670	2417.99
2018-19	180300	2884.8
2019-20	214190	3328.06
2020-21	298423	4251.55
2021-22 (Apr-Jan)	188521	2837.96

**Source:** Upto 2019-20: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs;  
2020-21 onwards: DGCI&S Kolkata

**Annexure-II****Export Quantity and Value of PEPPER for last five years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Value (Rs.Cr)</b>
2016-17	17600	1143.13
2017-18	16840	820.78
2018-19	13540	568.68
2019-20	17000	573.71
2020-21	19980	570.69
2021-22 (Apr-Jan)	17615	599.31

**Source:** Upto 2019-20: DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs;  
2020-21 onwards: DGCI&S Kolkata.

**Export Quantity and Value of PSYLLIUM SEED for last five years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Value (Rs.Cr)</b>
2016-17	1005.17	17.246
2017-18	855.54	14.1868
2018-19	2273.54	38.4527
2019-20	1695.79	27.7459
2020-21	1448.84	24.3175
2021-22 (April- January)	1673.53	24.1062

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

**Export Quantity and Value of PSYLLIUM HUSK for last five years**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Quantity (MT)</b>	<b>Value (Rs.Cr)</b>
2016-17	35422.98	1321.4145
2017-18	39708.38	1457.9505
2018-19	56392.58	1403.0152
2019-20	41591.56	1353.6634
2020-21	50442.71	1935.5883
2021-22 (April- January)	44155.82	1828.1067

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata

**Country-wise export data of CUMIN**

Quantity in tons and Value in Rs. crores

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2016-17</b>		<b>2017-18</b>		<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2019-20</b>		<b>2020-21</b>		<b>2021-22(APL-Jan)</b>	
<b>MAJOR COUNTRY</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
CHINA	211.5	3.45	28	0.44	2608.47	38.34	54703.65	880.90	102975.6	1397.41	41943.2	600.24
BANGLADESH	10067.72	139.81	18211.33	254.54	26909.47	362.84	32095.36	412.25	40579.73	543.16	28785.91	389.34
U.S.A	11548.32	219.62	10771.44	215.80	13282.47	256.64	14186.36	273.88	18132.8	324.89	13541.25	239.42
U.A.E	8577.04	133.99	10817.03	168.46	7271.76	111.29	8505.66	125.08	13540.12	190.57	8974.41	129.94
NEPAL	3788.46	57.85	5966.41	95.85	7623.77	115.07	7585.92	120.75	11812.43	175.39	9291.59	131.11
EGYPT	2457	38.20	3631	57.27	8419.52	130.99	8981.03	132.53	9256	123.88	8022.2	114.72
U.K	3936.09	78.53	3836.5	76.70	4524.87	90.33	4390.22	88.82	5679.1	107.76	4335.58	89.08
AFGHANISTAN	Nil	Nil	220.02	3.31	4403	74.51	11471.11	170.97	6448.66	86.86	6176.57	90.60
MOROCCO	1328	20.09	2808	44.46	4724	70.46	6375	95.16	6571.4	86.15	2552.47	35.88
MALAYSIA	4034.69	69.82	3978.42	72.39	4425.01	77.64	4159.96	66.67	4790.64	70.07	4183.89	66.18
BRAZIL	5076.5	61.31	5887.5	74.97	5415	75.91	5385.81	63.71	6828.6	67.76	4145.15	45.55
SAUDI ARABIA	3452.84	53.14	3779.01	56.74	3747.76	54.82	3862.63	55.12	4076.38	53.21	3951.63	55.17
SRI LANKA	2646.5	42.49	2856.32	47.17	3148.38	50.16	3151.81	46.38	3978.15	52.87	3056.85	43.93
MEXICO	1412.23	20.39	2522.23	36.95	2583.41	38.88	3303.26	46.41	4260	51.76	2011	23.61
JAPAN	1170.15	26.17	1182.1	27.12	1082.35	26.77	1739.54	40.63	2128.65	44.66	1979.66	41.22
ALGERIA	1400.25	20.53	1401.1	21.65	286.56	4.35	1231	17.31	3289.32	43.91	767.5	9.99
PERU	628.25	9.91	1781.5	29.79	2117	36.40	1416	21.33	3225.98	43.82	1474	20.60
CANADA	869.26	17.31	1139.16	22.16	1066.85	21.06	1319.24	24.37	1889.01	36.39	1273.95	24.96
SOUTH AFRICA	1013.54	17.65	1278.63	22.63	1310.94	24.10	1413.72	23.94	2230.32	36.02	1132.13	18.64
ISRAEL	1212.76	20.27	1645.04	23.18	1528.81	23.06	1813.92	26.32	2222.62	35.64	1415.25	22.97
VIETNAM(SOUTH)	30917.6	513.26	29697.42	566.00	40560.95	659.02	1122.92	18.82	2095.74	34.82	1469.84	25.98
IRAN	701.41	11.91	1200.62	16.31	841.03	10.43	662	9.18	2437.1	34.58	1543.71	22.24
SPAIN	4366.24	67.03	2743.61	44.63	1695.64	27.31	1870.12	28.95	2334.56	34.39	2555.9	42.85
YEMEN NORTH (Y.A.R)	263.35	4.63	924.25	13.75	1311.2	19.87	2324.72	32.90	2471.68	32.55	1863.6	26.38
NETHERLANDS	535.18	10.67	765.96	15.50	597.73	13.80	845.99	19.14	1437.29	30.55	1645.16	35.67
AUSTRALIA	716.21	15.06	1013.51	19.91	1188.59	23.47	1179.06	22.92	1588.39	30.39	1171.65	24.29
TURKEY	262	4.56	381.76	3.79	433.97	6.62	2552.35	39.91	2111.47	28.60	5080.76	75.06
GERMANY	576.39	10.26	598	7.32	702.17	10.74	486.14	8.75	1199.4	27.82	1291.68	31.33
<b>TOTAL (INCL.OTHERS) in 1000s</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>143.67</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>214.19</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>298.423</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>188.52</b>	<b>2.84</b>

Source : DGCI&amp;S Kolkata/Exporters Returns/DLE from customs upto 2019-20. 2020-21,2021-22 MoC/DGCI&amp;S Kolkata.

**Country -wise export data of PEPPER**

Quantity in tons and Value in Rs. crores

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>2016-17</b>		<b>2017-18</b>		<b>2018-19</b>		<b>2019-20</b>		<b>2020-21</b>		<b>2021-22(APL-Jan)</b>	
<b>MAJOR COUNTRY</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>VALUE</b>
U.S.A	8128.17	526.80	6377.17	310.83	3964.97	152.51	6680.73	199.04	6547.66	183.76	7259.15	235.23
U.K	1868.25	117.38	2250.05	89.78	1375.34	56.70	1573.91	49.56	1420.63	46.22	951.61	39.31
SWEDEN	1034.1	78.05	833.57	50.19	737.14	34.00	1152.04	46.21	1026.12	40.16	1016.99	42.49
GERMANY	972.3	79.06	916.57	67.16	775.31	42.78	675.52	35.77	755.23	38.38	640.06	34.26
CANADA	361.46	23.06	731.41	35.65	629.93	31.68	616.37	25.66	1176.1	36.45	955.97	32.46
NETHERLANDS	264.28	19.06	371.69	22.49	257.58	14.62	255.82	15.01	655.66	25.61	600.47	24.62
JAPAN	746.71	54.18	484.2	29.39	712.53	31.95	643.22	26.30	536.52	22.76	341.47	18.91
U.A.E	302.75	18.15	231.73	11.30	242.42	10.27	183.97	7.18	703.04	15.63	893.97	25.29
AUSTRALIA	301.16	18.12	453.82	21.40	436.97	14.01	673.64	18.64	458.12	13.08	512	19.94
ITALY	271.54	13.45	351.94	13.26	381.32	15.70	592.78	14.03	507.52	12.66	463.47	16.66
POLAND	85.24	5.17	70.21	4.75	97.26	5.23	104.51	3.94	600.34	11.43	461.28	10.39
SPAIN	290.06	12.94	371.13	14.47	317.29	9.07	236.1	6.99	1059.1	9.76	535.92	7.13
CHINA	57.9	4.65	214.64	10.00	246.58	9.34	229.32	7.39	268.02	8.40	205.44	7.52
TURKEY	207.5	13.62	263.82	10.87	191.19	8.77	173.75	4.76	369.06	8.40	195.93	6.30
PHILLIPINES	147.58	9.17	158.01	6.64	300.29	9.40	476.36	11.56	396.08	8.33	358.95	10.07
FRANCE	516.77	25.48	486.01	20.98	260.24	14.92	276.32	17.15	141.77	8.25	79.89	5.86
VIETNAM(SOUTH)	105.68	6.04	41.29	2.90	44.01	2.25	74.31	2.06	177.68	7.92	52.44	4.71
MALAYSIA	250.97	18.29	174.99	9.71	258.77	10.42	209.14	7.39	224.06	7.62	196.29	8.81
SOUTH AFRICA	119.83	6.04	130.74	5.58	60.54	2.70	117.08	4.56	158.32	5.60	158.45	6.10
BELGIUM	54.8	3.33	52.05	3.32	82.12	3.67	129.98	4.98	121.01	5.27	66.27	3.37
<b>TOTAL (INCL.OTHERS) in 1000s</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>0.60</b>

Source : DGCI&amp;S Kolkata/Exporters Returns/DLE from customs upto 2019-20. 2020-21,2021-22 DGCI&amp;S Kolkata

## Country -wise export data of PSYLLIUM SEEDS

Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crore

MAJOR COUNTRY	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22(APL-Jan)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
GERMANY	378.77	4.95	458.25	6.21	511.04	6.67	598.38	6.88	481.70	6.56	388.51	5.58
U K	2.95	0.05	22.48	0.39	21.33	0.37	16.76	1.08	55.31	2.98	8.10	0.55
SWEDEN	110.60	1.58	100.35	1.48	116.80	1.51	174.43	2.14	187.20	2.70	335.63	4.61
U S A	22.66	0.48	84.09	2.78	611.03	17.71	257.52	7.72	150.62	2.77	140.05	2.01
SLOVENIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.24	101.50	1.38	22.50	0.31
IRAN	225.00	3.04	54.00	0.64	143.00	1.74	194.00	2.51	69.00	1.34	113.00	1.57
AUSTRALIA	48.49	1.50	26.48	0.52	32.36	0.65	35.11	0.79	52.04	1.02	59.37	1.15
CANADA	3.73	0.16	7.42	0.28	23.01	0.89	8.86	0.46	11.60	0.69	8.13	0.45
ARGENTINA	1.50	0.02	4.00	0.06	4.00	0.05	7.50	0.08	37.00	0.56	5.00	0.07
BANGLADESH PR	6.04	0.03	12.74	0.04	91.24	1.31	97.00	1.32	88.00	0.63	102.00	0.71
Other Countries	205.43	5.43	85.73	1.79	719.73	7.55	287.23	4.53	214.87	3.68	491.24	7.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>1005.17</b>	<b>17.25</b>	<b>855.54</b>	<b>14.19</b>	<b>2273.54</b>	<b>38.45</b>	<b>1695.79</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>1448.84</b>	<b>24.32</b>	<b>1673.53</b>	<b>24.11</b>

Source: Export-Import Bank, DoC

## Country -wise export data of PSYLLIUM HUSK

Quantity in MT and Value in Rs. Crore

MAJOR COUNTRY	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (APR-JAN)	
	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE	QTY	VALUE
U S A	15755.99	512.93	16737.27	522.29	19220.39	542.67	15316.45	449.24	22336.34	798.20	18631.25	738.19
GERMANY	3989.77	158.86	6220.17	250.24	5383.15	180.62	6519.95	223.76	7381.69	306.50	6719.45	293.06
ITALY	1686.01	80.87	1913.12	95.05	2194.43	86.36	2182.15	85.05	2339.00	106.34	2235.57	96.29
BANGLADESH PR	532.58	13.99	608.55	17.14	14420.72	43.79	2934.93	72.76	2566.38	64.25	1718.80	48.10
U K	1369.21	54.95	1387.92	55.32	1263.62	49.15	1418.67	56.98	1458.14	63.66	1292.31	60.37
CHINA P RP	600.86	25.26	1249.03	50.56	1582.07	69.51	907.73	38.36	1321.76	60.45	1003.43	47.07
AUSTRALIA	803.76	33.67	827.41	32.96	1160.24	38.83	873.79	29.29	1114.25	45.39	914.10	38.71
JAPAN	358.66	19.84	373.87	18.65	392.58	17.16	428.22	18.62	636.21	34.84	455.23	25.08
KOREA RP	484.33	20.61	577.22	23.48	675.82	24.67	730.08	26.26	863.18	34.32	1343.54	61.80
FRANCE	732.20	27.42	868.64	32.86	669.42	23.38	728.64	27.17	827.54	34.05	721.76	29.95
Other Countries	9109.61	373.00	8945.18	359.42	9430.14	326.87	9550.95	326.17	9598.22	387.59	9120.38	389.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>35422.98</b>	<b>1321.41</b>	<b>39708.38</b>	<b>1457.95</b>	<b>56392.58</b>	<b>1403.02</b>	<b>41591.56</b>	<b>1353.66</b>	<b>50442.71</b>	<b>1935.59</b>	<b>44155.82</b>	<b>1828.11</b>

Source: Export-Import Bank, DoC

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5595 (H)**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**TEA PLANTATION ESTATES**

5595(H). SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of tea plantations/estates in the country owned by the Union Government and the State Governments respectively;
- (b) the total number of employees engaged as labourers and management workers in all the Government sector tea plantations;
- (c) whether the private sector tea plantation labourers are paid higher wages as compared to those working in public sector tea plantations;
- (d) if so, the facilities provided to the labourers and other workers in public sector tea plantations; and
- (e) the number of aforesaid employees who own pucca houses?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

**(a) & (b):** The Central Government does not own any tea plantations. Two (2) tea garden/estate are owned by the State Governments and there are 41 tea gardens owned under Public Sector Undertaking. The details of the tea gardens owned by the State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings including the total number of employees and labourers are given at Annexure.

**(c) to (e):** The tea garden workers are covered under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The fixation of minimum wages for the tea garden labourers, falls under the purview of the State Government which is the Appropriate Government to fix/revise the minimum wages. The tea plantation workers are paid wages as per the negotiated agreement reached, through a process of collective bargaining between the Producer Associations and Workers Unions under the aegis of the respective State Government.

The Plantations Labour (PL) Act, 1951 regulates the conditions of work in plantations and provides for the welfare of plantation labour including tea workers and their families. The Act, envisages the employers to provide the workers with housing, medical facilities, sickness and maternity benefits and other forms of social security measures. There are provisions for educational facility for the worker's children, drinking water, conservancy, canteens, creches and recreational facilities for the benefit of the plantation workers and their families in and around the work places in the plantation estates. The Plantation Labour Act is implemented through the concerned State Government.

The welfare provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 have now been subsumed in two labour codes- the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and Social Security Code, 2020.

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**ANNEXURE**

Tea Gardens owned by the State Governments:

Sl. No	Ownership of the Garden/State Government	Name of the Tea Estate	Total No. of Employee	Total No. of Workers
1	Government of Sikkim	Temu Tea Estate	Executive - 3 Staff - 26	402 (Permanent) 164 (Temporary)
2	Government of Kerala Run by: Co-operative Department Chairman: Collector of Wayanad	Priyadarshini Tea Estate	Staff - 5 Special Category - 25	350
<b>Total</b>				<b>916</b>

Tea Gardens owned by the Public Sector Undertakings:

Sl.No	Name of the Tea Gardens	State	Details of workers	
<b>Gardens owned by Tripura Tea Development Corporation Ltd, an Undertaking of Govt. of Tripura</b>			<b>Permanent</b>	<b>Temporary</b>
1	Brahmakunda Tea Estate	Tripura	110	68
2	Kamalasagar Tea Estate	Tripura	157	43
3	Machmara Tea Estate	Tripura	76	65
<b>Tea Gardens owned by M/s. Andrew Yule &amp; Comp. Ltd.</b>				
4	Bamunbari Tea Estate	Assam	86	0
5	Basmatia Tea Estate	Assam	529	645
6	Bogijan Tea Estate	Assam	273	130
7	Desam Tea Estate	Assam	673	748
8	Hingrijan Tea Estate	Assam	900	410
9	Hoolungoorie Tea Estate	Assam	950	1252
10	Khowang Tea Estate	Assam	937	900
11	Murphulani Tea Estate	Assam	398	650
12	Rajgarh Tea Estate	Assam	558	500
13	Tingkhong Tea Estate	Assam	1059	1440
14	Karbala Tea Estate	West Bengal	1659	542
15	New Dooars Tea Estate	West Bengal	1738	951
16	Choonabhuti Tea Estate	West Bengal	1214	372
17	Banarhat Tea Estate	West Bengal	1247	989
18	Mim Tea Estate	West Bengal	426	91

<b>Gardens owned by Assam Tea Corporation Ltd.,</b>				
19	Bholaguri Tea Estate	Assam	209	0
20	Deepling Tea Estate	Assam	1117	0
21	Neghreting Tea Estate	Assam	1184	0
22	Messamara Tea Estate	Assam	810	0
23	Rungmatty Tea Estate	Assam	788	0
24	Cinnamara Tea Estate	Assam	2064	0
25	Sycotta Tea Estate	Assam	2372	0
26	Naganijan Tea Estate	Assam	961	62
27	Longai Tea Estate	Assam	1624	0
28	Isabheel Tea Estate	Assam	1019	0
29	Bidyanagar Tea Estate	Assam	476	205
30	Amluckie Tea Estate	Assam	1134	163
31	Dejoo Valley Tea Estate	Assam	648	120
32	Loongsoong Tea Estate	Assam	917	1111
33	Rajabarie Tea Estate	Assam	156	265
<b>Gardens owned by Tamilnadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited</b>				
34	Lawson Tea Division	Tamil Nadu	784	0
35	Tantea Cherambady,Cherangode & Kolapally Tea Divisions	Tamil Nadu	1623	417
36	Tantea Pandiar & Devala Tea Division	Tamil Nadu	706	217
37	Naduvattam Tea Division	Tamil Nadu	365	0
38	Kotagiri Tea Division	Tamil Nadu	260	6
39	Coonoor Tea Division	Tamil Nadu	248	12
<b>Gardens owned by Karnataka Forest Development Ltd</b>				
40	Galibeedu Tea Project	Karnataka	NA	NA
<b>Gardens owned by Kerala Forest Development Corporation Limited</b>				
41	Wayanad Tea Plantation Project	Kerala	118	31
<b>Total</b>			<b>32573</b>	<b>12405</b>

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5638**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**TEA PRODUCTION**

5638. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- the details of tea production in North Bengal districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Alipurduar and Jalpaiguri during the last three years;
- the details of total tea exported and average sale price of exports, from these districts in the last three years;
- whether the Government is aware of the illegal dumping of tea from other countries into India and if so, the details thereof;
- the details of the tea imports into India from other countries in the last three years;
- whether the Government proposes to impose import duty on tea and mandate Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) clearance for imported tea before being allowed entry into markets; and
- if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a): The details of production of tea in North Bengal districts during the last three years is given hereunder:

District	Qty in M. Kgs		
	2019	2020	2021*
Darjeeling (Darjeeling Hills & Darjeeling Plains)	125.64	108.59	114.23
Kalimpong	1.92	1.41	1.33
Alipurduar	44.22	42.45	45.16
Jalpaiguri	177.76	166.28	168.39

\*Provisional, subject to revision

Source: Tea Board

**(b):** The tea is mostly blended before it is exported and as such, the origin (district/State/UT-wise) is lost in the process. Hence the data pertaining to district-wise export of tea is not maintained by the Tea Board. However, the tea exports during the last three years is given in the following table:

Year	Qty (M.Kgs)	Value (Rs.Crs)	Unit Price (Rs/Kg)
2019	252.15	5737.66	227.55
2020	209.72	5235.29	249.63
2021*	195.50	5246.89	268.39

Source: Tea Board

**(c) to (f):** The Tea imported for domestic markets attract basic import duty of 100% plus surcharges. The import duty is nil for Export Oriented Units (EoU) and Special Economic Zones (SEZ). Concessional rate of 7.5% basic duty plus other normal surcharges apply to imports from Sri Lanka upto a volume of 15 Million Kgs. of tea per calendar year under the Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA). Import of Tea from ASEAN Countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia etc., is covered under ASEAN agreement and presently attracts duty of 45%. No duty is levied on Tea imported from Nepal. The details of country-wise import of tea during the last three years are given at Annexure. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) and field formations of Customs are enforcing the provisions related to Rules of Origin and Sanitary and Phytosanitary certificates issued by appropriate authorities at point of entry.

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ANNEXURE

COUNTRY/ORIGIN WISE TEAS IMPORTED DURING LAST 3 YEARS

Qty in M. Kgs

Country/Origin	2019	2020	2021
ARGENTINA	1.42	0.63	1.23
AUSTRALIA	--	--	0.06
CHINA	0.36	0.36	0.50
GERMANY	0.02	0.01	0.11
INDONESIA	0.41	0.84	1.37
IRAN	0.02	0.06	0.36
JAPAN	--	--	0.01
KENYA	3.00	7.17	8.50
MALAWI	0.50	0.24	0.16
MALAYSIA	0.05	0.02	--
MOZAMBIQUE	0.04	0.35	0.30
MYANMAR	0.02	0.02	--
NEPAL	7.58	10.88	8.59
RWANDA	-	0.05	0.17
SOUTH AFRICA	-	0.04	--
SRI LANKA	0.47	0.31	0.29
TANZANIA	0.29	0.34	0.17
TURKEY	-	0.14	--
U.A.E	0.03	0.07	0.54
U.S.A	0.02	0.19	0.04
UGANDA	-	0.05	0.07
UNITED KINGDOM	0.48	0.28	0.17
VIETNAM	0.80	1.64	2.87
ZIMBABWE	0.14	0.10	0.39
JAPAN	0.01	--	--
SINGAPORE	0.18	--	--
TAIWAN	0.02	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>23.79</b>	<b>25.90</b>

Source: Tea Board

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5660**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**FTAs**

5660. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- whether India has entered into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with many countries and if so, the details of the number of countries with whom FTAs have been signed by India during the last five years;
- whether expected progress has been achieved in terms of trade under the FTAs;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) to (d): So far, India has signed 13 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its trading partners, including the 3 agreements, namely India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA), India-UAE Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (IndAus ECTA) signed during the last five years. The list of FTAs signed by India is as under:

SN	Name of the Agreement
1	India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement (FTA)
2	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Maldives and Afghanistan)
3	India-Nepal Treaty of Trade

<b>SN</b>	<b>Name of the Agreement</b>
4	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit
5	India-Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
6	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
7	India-ASEAN CECA - Trade in Goods, Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
8	India-South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
9	India-Japan CEPA
10	India-Malaysia CECA
11	India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA)
12	India-UAE CEPA (*)
13	India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) (*)

(\*) Signed, but yet to be implemented.

In addition, India has signed the following 6 limited coverage Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs):

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Agreement</b>
1	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
2	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)
3	SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement (SAPTA)
4	India-Afghanistan PTA
5	India-MERCOSUR PTA
6	India-Chile PTA

The economic impact assessment of FTAs undertaken both in terms of data analysis and stakeholder consultations from time to time, has revealed that there has been growth in both exports and imports with FTA partners.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5680**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**GUIDELINES FOR IMPORT OF TOYS**

5680. SHRI HIBI EDEN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the new norms/ guidelines for import of toys by the toy-makers;
- (b) whether the Government has given a timeline for the adoption of the said guidelines and if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to promote toymakers in the country;
- (c) the details of the new norms/ guidelines for selling toys by the shops;
- (d) whether the Kochi branch of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has been time and again issuing circulars and notices in the newspapers urging the merchants to only sell toys with ISI mark; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of cases that have been filed against the offenders?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**  
**(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

- (a) & (b):** To control import of cheap and sub-standard toys, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), vide Notification No.33/2015-2020 02.12.2019, has mandated sample testing from each consignment and no permission for sale unless the quality testing is successful. In case of failure, the consignment is either sent back or destroyed at the cost of the importer.

The Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) has also issued Toys (Quality Control) Order, 2020 on 25/02/2020 through which toys have been brought under compulsory Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification with effect from 01/01/2021. As per the Quality Control Order (QCO), every toy shall conform to the

requirements of relevant Indian Standard and bear the Standard Mark under a licence from BIS as per Scheme-I of BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018. This QCO is equally applicable to domestic manufacturers as well as foreign manufacturers who intend to export their toys to India.

As per this QCO, read with Section 17 of the BIS Act, 2016: No person shall manufacture, import, distribute, sell, hire, lease, store or exhibit for sale any toys without the ISI mark. The BIS has been regularly engaging with the domestic toy industry through webinars and interactions to facilitate the industry in obtaining BIS certification for toy safety. As on 30.03.2022, the BIS has granted 673 licences to domestic toy manufacturing units and 03 licences to foreign manufacturing units.

**(c)** : Sellers, including retailers, are responsible for ensuring that only toys carrying the Standard Mark are purchased from toy manufacturers holding valid BIS licence, and sold.

**(d) to (e)**: Kochi Branch of BIS has not issued notices in newspapers for selling of toys without BIS certification mark. However, they have issued advertisements in major newspapers in Kerala in December 2021 regarding facility to find out details of products under mandatory BIS certification through BIS Care Mobile App. Apart from that, Kochi Branch of BIS also issued circulars to major malls and toy stores in Kerala for selling Toys with BIS certification and awareness programmes conducted among general public in Ernakulam about mandatory BIS certification on toys. A search and seizure was also conducted against one offender selling toys without BIS certification.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5712**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS**

5712. SHRI DHARMENDRA KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has been in the process of boosting agricultural exports with a view to double its income;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any facilities are being provided by the Government to the farmers including incentives and sops for this purpose and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to educate the farmers with a view to make them participate in exports and boost agricultural exports?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b) : Promotion of export of agricultural products is a continuous process. It has been decided that the District as Export Hub Initiative of the Department of Commerce would be utilized to promote agricultural exports. The Department of Commerce provides assistance through several schemes to promote exports, including exports of agricultural products viz. Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme etc. In addition, assistance to the exporters of agricultural products is also available under the Export Promotion Schemes of Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Tobacco Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, Rubber Board and Spices Board. To promote agricultural exports, the Government has also taken several steps at State/ District levels. State specific Action Plans have been prepared and State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs), Nodal Agencies for agricultural exports and Cluster Level Committees have been formed in a number of States. Country and product-specific action plans have also been formulated to promote exports.

(c) & (d): In an effort to provide export market linkage to the farmers, a Farmer Connect Portal has been set up for providing a platform for farmers, Farmer-Producer Organizations/Companies (FPOs/FPCs) and cooperatives to interact with exporters. A series of capacity building/training programs have been carried out in States and identified agri-export clusters, in association with the State departments, State Agriculture Universities and Krishi Vikas Kendras, for the FPOs/FPCs/Cooperatives. The Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is collaborating with multiple organisations viz. National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC), Small farmers agri business consortium (SFAC), Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED), National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) to strengthen the farmers' groups through awareness and sensitization programs.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5738**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**IMPORT OF IRANIAN APPLE**

5738. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Iranian apple is being brought into India through Afghanistan without paying import duty in India;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control this menace;
- (c) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the Union Territory of Kashmir has brought this matter to the notice of the Union Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) & (b): Duty free imports of apple are allowed from Afghanistan under the South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement, subject to adherence to prescribed Rules of Origin (RoOs). No abnormal imports of apples from Afghanistan have been noticed during the current year, with only 1947.19 tons, valued at USD 1.82 million, having been imported during the period April 2021 to January 2022.

(c) & (d): A number of representations were received in this regard. The matter was brought to the notice of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) for strict compliance to RoOs with respect to apple imports from Afghanistan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5745**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**PROMOTION OF CASHEW**

5745. SHRI T.R.V.S. RAMESH:  
DR. SANJEEV KUMAR SINGARI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has promoted cashew through technology dissemination in the State of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any steps to promote research and development for innovation and technology in cashew sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) & (b) : The Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development (DCCD) under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) is regularly conducting various training programmes for farmers and also holding Seminars, Conferences and Horticulture fairs to promote Cashew in the State of Andhra Pradesh in association with State Agriculture Universities, ICAR Institute and Department of Horticulture, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. In the state of Andhra Pradesh, for the past five years, total 27 Trainings/ Seminars/ Exposure Visits/ Fairs were organized for promotion of cashew under the technology dissemination activities.

In addition, DCCD has also implemented various promotional measures in 15 states under MIDH and RKVY to enhance domestic production to feed the requirements of cashew industries. During the past five years from 2017-18 to 2021-22, approx. one lakh hectare area was covered under these programmes and around Rs. 200 crores were spent on these promotional measures.

- (c) & (d) : ICAR -Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur under MoA&FW is making strenuous efforts to promote overall growth in cashew through enhancement of production and productivity and undertake strategic, basic and applied research for enhancing productivity, quality, processing efficiency and value addition of cashew. In addition, a centre of All India Coordinated Research Project on Cashew is working at Cashew Research Station (Dr. YSR Horticultural University) Bapatla, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5750**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2022**

**BILATERAL TALKS WITH JAPANESE PM**

5750. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently held a bilateral talk with the Japanese Prime Minister;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the various trade agreement signed between the two countries;
- (c) the terms and conditions of such trade agreements between the two countries;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to attract companies leaving China and Russia in the recent past;
- (e) whether the Government has prepared any roadmap for Japanese and Russian companies to establish manufacturing plants in the country under recently constituted India-Japan industrial competitive cooperation;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (g) the details of facilities provided by the Government to attract investment from Russian and Japanese companies in the country?

**ANSWER**

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

- (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister of Japan visited India from 19 to 20 March 2022 for the 14<sup>th</sup> India-Japan Annual Summit. Details of the agreements/MoUs signed during the visit of Japanese PM are enclosed at Annexure-I.

(d) to (g): The Government reviews the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination. The intent is to remove policy bottlenecks that may be hindering investment inflows into the country. Changes are made in the policy after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations. Roadmap under India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership (IJICP) was signed on 19.03.2022 between the Government of India and the Government of Japan to serve as basis for cooperation under the IJICP.

There are 'Japan Plus' and 'Russia Plus' desks in Invest India (National Investment Facilitation Agency) for providing investment related support to companies from Japan and Russia. Further, to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy, wherein except for a few sectors, most sectors are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route.

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**List of Agreements/MoUs signed during the visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India on 19 and 20 March, 2022**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Agreement/MoUs signed</b>
1	Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of Cybersecurity
2	7 JICA Loans for projects in connectivity, water supply and sewerage, horticulture, healthcare, and biodiversity conservation in various States.  a) Dedicated Freight Corridor Project (Phase 2) (III) b) North East Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project (NH208 (Khowai - Sabroom)) Phase 6 c) Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase 3) (II) d) Uttarakhand Integrated Horticulture Development Project e) Strengthening Health Systems and Excellence of Medical Education in Assam f) Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project Phase –II g) Chennai Metro (Phase 2) (II)
3	i) Amendment of Article 7 (Exchange of Information) of Implementing Agreement (IA) signed between India and Japan as per Article 13 of India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)  ii) Amendment of Annex 2 (Product Specific rules) of CEPA to allow the fish surimi product of India with the non-originating additive to be considered as an originating good of India.
4	Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) on Decentralized Domestic Wastewater Management
5	India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership Roadmap
6	Memorandum of Cooperation on Sustainable Urban Development

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