

Bill No. 202 of 2022

THE CHILLI (PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT)
BILL, 2022

By

SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU, M.P.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

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A

BILL

*to provide for the promotion and development of the Chilli industry,
constitution of a Chilli Board and for matters connected
therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic
of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

5 1. (1) This Act may be called the Chilli (Promotion and Development)
Act, 2022.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government
may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) “advisories” means non-binding standards and guidance issued by the Board for promotion and development of the chilli industry;
- (b) “Board” means the Chilli Board established under section 3 of this Act; 5
- (c) “Chairperson” means the Chairperson of the Board appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of this Act;
- (d) “chilli industry” means the industry engaged in the production, manufacture, export, supply, trade and commerce of chilli
- (e) “directions” means binding standards and guidance issued by the Board for promotion and development of the chilli industry; 10
- (f) “export” means taking out of India by sea, land or air;
- (g) “exporter” means any person engaged in the business of export of chilli;
- (h) “Fund” means the Chilli Promotion and Development Fund constituted under section 15; 15
- (i) “grower” means the owner of chilli cultivation, and includes any agent of such owner, and mortgagee, lessee or any other person in actual possession of such chilli cultivation;
- (j) “import” means bringing into India by sea, land or air; 20
- (k) “importer” means any person engaged in the business of import of chilli;
- (l) “member” means a member of the Board appointed under sub-section (3) of section 3 of this Act and includes the Chairperson;
- (m) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act; 25
- (n) “specified” means specified by regulations made by the Board under this Act;
- (o) “small grower” means a grower the size of whose cultivation does not exceed ten hectares;
- (p) “stakeholders” means any person, entity or organisation engaged in the production, manufacture, export, supply, trade and commerce of chilli; and 30
- (q) “worker” means any person who works in chilli cultivation excluding the grower.

CHAPTER II

THE CHILLI BOARD

35

Constitution and incorporation of the Board.

3. (1) **The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, for the purposes of this Act, a Board, to be called the Chilli Board.**

(2) The Board shall be a body corporate by the name aforesaid, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract and shall by the said name, sue and be sued. 40

(3) The Board shall consist of the following members:

(a) a Chairperson to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

5 (b) three Members of Parliament, of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States;

(c) three members to represent respectively the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with—

(i) Commerce;

(ii) Agriculture; and

10 (iii) Finance;

(d) four members to represent major chilli producing States to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed;

15 **(e) ten members to represent the growers, workers and exporters in the chilli industry to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed;**

20 **(f) five members to represent such institutes or authorities having specialisation in research in the chilli industry, agriculture, foreign trade, packaging and food safety to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.**

(4) The qualifications for appointment of the Chairperson and other members of the Board and the manner of filling vacancies among the members of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.

25 **4. (1) The term of office of, salaries, remuneration or other allowance payable to, and the other conditions of service of, the Chairperson and other members of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed.**

Terms of office and conditions of service of Chairpersons and other members.

(2) The office of member of the Board shall not disqualify its holder for being chosen as or for being a member of either House of Parliament.

30 (3) Any officer of the Central Government when deputed by that Government to the Board shall have the right to attend meetings of the Board and take part in the proceedings thereof but shall not be entitled to vote.

5. No act or proceeding of the Board shall be invalid merely by reason of:

Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of the Board.

(a) any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board;

35 (b) any defect in the appointment of a person as Chairperson or member of the Board; or

(c) any irregularity in the procedure of the Board not affecting the merits of the case.

40 **6. (1) The Chairperson shall preside over the meetings of the Board, and without prejudice to any provision of this Act, exercise and discharge such other powers and functions of the Board as may be prescribed.**

Chairperson to preside over meetings.

(2) In the absence of a Chairperson in a meeting, the Board may elect any member who is present to preside over such meeting.

Committees,
officers and
staff.

7. (1) The Board may constitute such advisory or executive committees, appoint such officers and staff as it deems necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions under this Act.

(2) The method of recruitment and terms and conditions of service of officers and staff employed, as the case may be, shall be such as may be prescribed. 5

Functions of
the Board.

8. (1) The Board shall be responsible for promotion and development of the chilli industry in the country.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-section (1), the Board shall: 10

(a) take such steps as it deems necessary in order to achieve objectives enlisted under section 9;

(b) monitor the export, import and price of chilli and propagate data and other information regarding the demand for and marketability of chilli in the country and in the foreign market; 15

(c) render scientific and technical advice aimed at improving the production, manufacture, supply and distribution of chilli;

(d) undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the area of chilli production;

(e) collect statistics from stakeholders in the chilli industry; 20

(f) plan and implement human resource training and skill development in line with the needs of chilli industry;

(g) take steps either by itself or through accredited agencies to maintain quality standards for chilli produced in the country;

(h) collaborate and cooperate with national and international scientific and economic bodies for the benefit of the chilli industry; 25

(i) collaborate and cooperate with departments of the Central or State Governments on all matters relating to the promotion and development of chilli industry;

(j) protect the intellectual property rights of the Indigenous varieties of chillies in the country and abroad; 30

(k) subscribe to the share capital of or entering into any arrangement or other arrangements (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the development of chilli industry or for promotion and marketing of chilli in the country or elsewhere; 35

(l) advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the promotion and development of the chilli industry, including but not limited to the import and export of chilli;

(m) advise the Central Government with regard to participation in any international conference or scheme relating to the chilli industry; 40

(n) provide advisory services on matters including but not limited to research, testing and training to such other class of persons upon the payment of such fee or other charges as may be specified; 45

(o) formulate incentive schemes for the chilli industry;

(p) conduct seminars, workshops research activities and other programmes for development and promotion of chilli industry in the country; and

5 (q) any other actions in the interest of chilli industry.

CHAPTER III

PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT

9. The Central Government and the Board, as the case may be, while exercising its powers, discharging its functions, or undertaking any other
10 activity under this Act shall be guided by the following objectives namely:

Objectives to be followed for promotion and development.

(a) optimising the production, sale and consumption of chilli, which may include:

(i) promoting the export of chilli;

15 (ii) promoting the sale and trade of chilli through e-commerce platforms;

(iii) improving the quality of chilli cultivated in the country for consumption in the country and export;

20 (iv) promoting branding, product diversification, value addition, packaging and furthering the interests of stakeholders involved in the chilli industry;

(v) promoting sustainable cultivation and increasing production and productivity of chilli;

(vi) providing support and encouragement to small growers for using and implementing new technology in chilli cultivation;

25 (vii) recommending fair and remunerative prices for chilli growers;

(viii) safeguarding the interests of chilli workers; and

(ix) increasing awareness among the general public about the chilli industry in the country.

30 (b) promoting economic, scientific and technical research into the chilli industry, which may include:–

(i) collecting, analysing, and disseminating economic, scientific and technical data, information, statistics, and studies related to the chilli industry in the country;

35 (ii) encouraging the adoption of best available technologies so as to minimize the adverse impact of climate change;

(iii) promoting an understanding of plant ecology, physiology, and pathology among growers; and

(iv) encouraging the adoption of global best practices by the chilli industry in the country.

40 10. For the purposes of this Act, the Board may issue directions or advisories to stakeholders and such other persons in the chilli industry or any class thereof, as it may deem fit:

Issuance of direction and advisories by the Board.

Provided that every direction issued shall be complied with by any person engaged in the chilli industry to who such direction has been issued.

CHAPTER IV

COMPLIANCES

Registration.	<p>11. (1) Every stakeholder shall obtain a certificate of registration issued by the Board in such form, subject to such conditions and payment of such fee, and with effect from such date as may be specified:</p> <p>Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt such person or class of persons as may be specified.</p> <p>(2) The certificate of registration shall be issued or rejected after due verification in such manner and within such period as may be specified.</p> <p>(3) The certificate of registration shall be deemed to have been issued after the expiry of the period specified under sub-section (2), if no deficiency has been communicated to applicant within that period.</p> <p>(4) A certificate of registration issued, or deemed to have been issued under this section shall remain valid for a period of fifteen years, or such period beyond fifteen years as may be specified by the Board, from the date on which it was issued, or deemed to be issued, as the case may be, except when the certificate is cancelled or suspended pursuant to an inspection under section 12.</p>	5 10 15 20
Submission of returns.	<p>12. Every stakeholder liable to be registered under section 11 shall submit to the Board such returns at such times, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed:</p> <p>Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt such person or class of persons as may be specified.</p>	25
Inspection and penalties.	<p>13. (1) Where the Board has reason to believe that any stakeholder:—</p> <p>(a) has contravened any direction issued to such person under section 10;</p> <p>(b) liable to be registered under section 11 has failed to obtain registration or has obtained registration through fraud or misrepresentation;</p> <p>(c) liable to submit returns under section 12 has failed to submit returns, or has submitted false returns;</p> <p>(d) has contravened any other provision of the Act,</p> <p>it may authorise such officer, as may be prescribed, by an order in writing in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified, to conduct an inspection.</p> <p>(2) In the course of inspection under sub-section (1), the authorised officers may, subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed:</p> <p>(a) enter any place or premises where any activities related to the chilli industry are undertaken;</p>	30 35 40

(b) require the production of any books, registers, records or other articles or papers kept therein; and

(c) ask for any information relating to the sale or purchase of chilli.

5 (3) Upon completion of the inspection, the authorised officer shall submit to the Board a report containing:

(a) recommendations on whether there is a contravention of the provisions of this Act; and

10 (b) in cases where there is found to be a contravention of the provisions of this Act, recommendations on the imposition of a penalty, suspension or cancellation of registration or such other particulars as may be prescribed.

15 (4) Upon receipt of the report referred to in sub-section (3), after considering the recommendations provided therein, the Board shall pass an order as may be deemed fit in such form, manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed for:

(a) closing the matter forthwith; or

(b) imposing a civil penalty which may extend to ten thousand rupees; or

20 (c) suspending or cancelling of registration under section 11; or

(d) or for conditions mentioned in clauses (b) and (c):

Provided that the amount of any penalty imposed under this section, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue:

25 Provided further that no order of suspension or cancellation of registration shall be passed under this sub-section unless the person concerned has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of the grounds of such suspension or cancellation, as the case may be.

30 **14. (1)** Any person aggrieved by an order passed under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 13 may, within such period of the passing of the order, prefer an appeal to the Central Government, on payment of such fee, in such form and manner, and subject to such other conditions as may be prescribed. Appeal.

(2) The Central Government may confirm, modify or reverse the order appealed against:

35 Provided that before disposing of an appeal, the parties shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE, ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS

15. (1) The Board shall constitute a Fund to be called the Chilli Promotion and Development Fund.

40 (2) The Chilli Promotion and Development Fund shall be credited:

(a) all sums transferred to or vested in the Board;

(b) any grants and loans made to the Board by the Central Government;

Chilli
Promotion and
Development
Fund.

(c) all fees levied and collected in respect of certificates of registration issued and any other fees or charges collected under this Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder;

(d) all sums received by the Board from such other sources as may be decided upon by the Central Government; and 5

(e) all assets transferred from the Spices Board Fund under the Spices Board Act, 1986 (Act 10 of 1986).

(3) The Fund shall be applied to:

(a) meet the salary, pension, remuneration and other allowances of the members, officers, and staff of the Board as applicable; 10

(b) meet the expenses relating to such measures as the Board may undertake under this Act from time to time in order to achieve the objectives enlisted in section 9, and in exercise of its general powers and functions under section 8;

(c) meet the other administrative expenses of the Board and any other expenses authorised by or under this Act; 15

(d) repay loans; and

(e) settle any liabilities arising out of legal proceedings.

Power to borrow.

16. The Board may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Central Government and under such conditions as may be prescribed, borrow any sum required for any of the purposes for which it is authorised to expend under this Act, from:— 20

(a) any bank or other financial institution by taking loan; or

(b) the public by issue of bonds or debentures or any such instrument in the form and manner approved by the Central Government. 25

Budget.

17. The Board shall prepare in such form and manner, at such time, and such intervals, as may be prescribed, its budget, showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Board and forward the same to the Central Government.

Accounts and audit.

18. The accounts of the Board shall be maintained and audited in such manner as may, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, be prescribed and the Board shall furnish to the Central Government before such date, as may be prescribed, its audited copy of accounts together with the auditors' report thereon. 30

Annual report.

19. (1) The Board shall prepare, in such form and manner and at such time each financial year, as may be prescribed, its annual report, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year, and submit a copy thereof to the Central Government. 35

(2) The annual report prepared under sub-section (1) shall contain:—

(a) a description of all the activities of the Board for the previous year; 40

(b) the plan of the Board for the upcoming year; and

(c) any such other details as may be provided under any law for the time being in force.

20. The Central Government shall cause the auditor's report under section 18 and annual report under section 19 to be laid, as soon as may be after they are received, before each House of Parliament.

Auditor's report and annual report to be laid before Parliament.

CHAPTER VI

5

MISCELLANEOUS

21. (1) If at any time the Central Government is of the opinion:

Power of the Central Government to supersede the Board.

(a) that on account of grave emergency, the Board is unable to discharge the functions and duties imposed on it by or under the provisions of this Act; or

10 (b) that the Board has persistently made default in complying with any direction issued by the Central Government under this Act, in achieving the objectives enlisted in section 9 or in exercising its general powers and functions under section 8, and as a result of such default the financial position of the Board or the administration of
15 the Board has deteriorated; or

(c) that circumstances exist which render it necessary in the public interest so to do,

the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, supersede the Board for such period, not exceeding six
20 months, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Upon the publication of a notification under sub-section (1) superseding the Board:

(a) all the members shall, as from the date of supersession, vacate their offices as such;

25 (b) the general powers and functions which may, by or under the provisions of this Act, be exercised or discharged by or on behalf of the Board, shall until the Board is reconstituted under sub-section (3), be exercised and discharged by such person or persons as the Central Government may direct; and

30 (c) all property owned or controlled by the Board shall, until the Board is reconstituted under sub-section (3), vest in the Central Government.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the notification issued under sub-section (1), the Central Government may
35 reconstitute the Board by a fresh appointment and in such case any person or persons who vacated their offices under clause (a) of sub-section (2), shall not be deemed disqualified for appointment:

Provided that the Central Government may, at any time, before the expiration of the period of supersession, take action under this sub-section.

40 (4) The Central Government shall cause a notification issued under sub-section (1) and a full report of any action taken under this section and the circumstances leading to such action to be laid before each House of Parliament at the earliest.

Power of Central Government to issue directions.	<p>22. (1) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Board, in discharge of its general powers and functions under this Act, shall be bound by such directions as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time:</p> <p>Provided that the Board shall, as far as practicable, be given an opportunity to express its views before any direction is given under this sub-section.</p> <p>(2) The decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final.</p>	5
Power to delegate.	<p>23. The Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable and functions performed by it under this Act may be exercised and performed in such cases and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed in the notification by such officer or authority as may be prescribed therein.</p>	10
Protection of action taken in good faith.	<p>24. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government, the Board, or any officer, member, or employee thereof for anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith under this Act or the rules or regulations made, or standards notified thereunder.</p>	15
Power to make rules.	<p>25. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—</p> <p>(a) the qualification for appointment of the members of the Board and the manner of filling of vacancies among the members of the Board under sub-section (4) of section 3;</p> <p>(b) the procedure to be followed at meetings of the Board and at committees thereof for the conduct of business, and the number of members which shall form a quorum at any meeting;</p> <p>(c) the holding of a minimum number of meetings of the Board every year;</p> <p>(d) the term of office of, salaries, remuneration, or other allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of, the Chairperson and other members of the Board under sub-section (1) section 4;</p> <p>(e) the other powers and functions of the Board which shall be discharged by the Chairperson under sub-section (1) of section 6;</p> <p>(f) the officers who shall be authorised by the Board to conduct inspection under sub-section (1) of section 13;</p> <p>(g) the form and the manner of, and the conditions to be met and fee to be paid for, preferring an appeal to the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 14;</p> <p>(h) the conditions to be met for borrowing any sum under section 16;</p> <p>(i) the form and the manner of, the time at which and the intervals for the preparation of a Budget under section 17;</p>	20 25 30 35 40

(j) the form and the manner in which the accounts of the Board shall be audited and the date before which the audited copy of the accounts may be furnished to the Central Government under section 18;

5 (k) the form and the manner and the time at which the annual report shall be prepared under section 19; and

(l) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by rules.

26. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 9, and with the approval of the Central Government, the Board may by notification in the Official Gazette
10 make such regulations consistent with this Act and any rules made thereunder to carry out its functions under this Act.

Power to make regulations.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters namely:

15 (a) the method of collecting statistics from such stakeholders in the chilli industry;

(b) the method of recruitment and terms and conditions of service of any officers appointed, and any staff employed under sub-section (2) of section 7;

20 (c) the fee or other charges for providing advisory services under clause (n) of sub-section (2) of section 8; and

(d) the form and the manner of, the conditions to be met and fee to be paid for, and the date of effect of certificate of, registration under sub-section (1) of section 11;

25 (e) the manner of verification of an application to obtain certificate of registration and the period within which such certificate shall be issued or rejected under sub-section (2) of section 11;

(f) the period of validity of a certificate of registration under sub-section (4) of section 11;

30 (g) the form and the manner of, the particulars to be contained in, and the times at which, returns shall be submitted under section 12;

(h) the conditions subject to which the Board may authorise officers to conduct an inspection by an order in writing under sub-section (1) of section 13;

35 (i) conditions subject to and manner in which inspection is to be conducted under sub-section (2) of section 13;

(j) the particulars to be contained in the report to be submitted by an executive officer upon completion of investigation under sub-section (3) of section 13;

40 (k) the form, manner, and conditions subject to which the Board shall pass an order under sub-section (4) of section 13;

(l) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be, or may be, made by regulations.

Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

27. Every rule and regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation. 5 10

Power to remove difficulties.

28. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order, published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty: 15

Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of three years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Transitional provisions.

29. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, on and from the date of commencement of this Act, all matters pertaining to chilli under the Spices Board Act, 1986 (Act 10 of 1986) shall be deemed to be governed by the provisions of this Act. 20

(2) On and from the date of commencement of this Act, any stakeholder in the chilli industry that has a valid registration, certification or licence, by whatever name called, under the Spices Board Act, 1986 (Act 10 of 1986), shall be deemed to be registered under section 11, and shall be deemed to remain so registered till the registration or license as the case may be, remains valid under the Spices Board Act, 1986 (Act 10 of 1986). 25

Act to have overriding effect.

30. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force. 30

Amendment of Act 10 of 1986.

31. In the Spices Board Act, 1986 in the Schedule, the entry namely, '3. Chilly', shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Spices Board Act, 1986 was enacted for the purpose of development of export of 26 specified spices, including chilli. Among these spices, chilli assumes great significance for a variety of reasons. India is the largest producer and exporter of chilli in the world. It contributes to roughly 37 per cent. of the total global chilli production, with an estimated production of 14 million tonnes. It has about 8 million hectare of land under chilli production, amounting to 39 per cent. of the total area under chilli production in the world.

India's export of chilli and chilli products is valued at more than Rs. 6,000 crores, with the export quantity having almost doubled in the last decade. Within the basket of spices exported from India, chilli contributed to more than 40 per cent. of the volume and 30 per cent. of the value. One of the primary reasons for the high demand, popularity and renown of Indian chilli, especially in lucrative markets of the USA and UK, is its superior commercial qualities of colour and pungency.

These factors make chilli one of the most prominent spices in the country and across the world. However, the potential of the chilli industry is immense and remains to be fully exploited. Due to the fact that chilli has been clubbed with 25 other spices under the Spices Board, it has been difficult to provide concerted attention to and allocate sufficient resources for the promotion and development of the chilli industry in the country. A separate Chilli Board will help address these problems while also allowing the Spices Board to focus its efforts on promoting other spices under its ambit.

The Bill, therefore, provides for the removal of chilli from the purview of the Spices Board Act, 1986 and instead facilitate its promotion and development through the constitution of a separate Chilli Board. It also provides for allied matters such as registration of stakeholders, inspections and penalties, appeals, budget, audits and annual reports. Furthermore, it establishes a Chilli Promotion and Development Fund towards payment of salaries, allowances, etc. of the members, officers, and staff of the Board and meeting other administrative expenses of the Board. The Bill also makes the necessary provisions to facilitate the smooth transition of chilli industry from the scope of the Spices Board to the new Chilli Board. Through this Bill, the Indian chilli industry can achieve greater heights of prosperity and reach its true economic potential whilst also promoting the overall welfare of all stakeholders involved.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
11 July, 2022

LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the constitution of the Chilli Board. It also provides for appointment of the Chairperson and other members of the Board. Clause 4 provides for the term of office of, salaries, remuneration or other allowance payable to, and the other conditions of service of, the Chairperson and other members of the Board. Clause 7 provides for the constitution of advisory or executive committees, appointment of officers and employment of staff of the Board. Clause 15 provides for the constitution of a Fund called the Chill Promotion and Development Fund. The Bill, therefore, if enacted will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees twenty crore per annum would involve from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees twenty five crore is also likely to be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 25 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

Clause 26 of the Bill empowers the Board, with approval of the Central Government, to make regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

As the matters in respect of which rules, regulations or orders may be made are matters of procedure and administrative detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

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to provide for the promotion and development of the chilli industry,
constitution of a Chilli Board and for matters connected therewith
or incidental thereto.

(Shri Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu, M.P.)