

in price of these items between those produced in our country and those imported and how much foreign exchange is involved on this issue?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Regarding structurals, the assessed demand this year is 3,59,000 tonnes and the production anticipated is 2,90,000 tonnes and the estimated shortfall is about 100,000 tonnes.

In the field of other structurals also, for example channels and angles, the assessed demand is 6,30,000 tonnes and production anticipated, both from main producers and secondary producers is 4,15,000 tonnes and the shortfall would be 2,15,000 tonnes. That means the total anticipated shortfall would be 3,74,000 tonnes.

And it is in this area that we have to import in order to see that the users do not suffer in the priority sectors.

The foreign exchange component can only be known once the import negotiations commence and I cannot give the foreign exchange component just now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In the Statement given by the Hon. Minister, it is stated that the Iron and Steel Controller is negotiating with the re-rolling industry and it was found that there was scope for reduction in imports if the re-rolling industry could meet the demand of certain categories of priority consumers. But since there are some difficulties to come to an agreement because of ISI Certification and the disagreement of consumers etc. it could not yet be materialised.

May I know from the Hon. Minister in case both these difficulties cannot be removed by an amicable settlement, what measures the Ministry of Steel wants to take to find some workable solutions? Sir, you will find from the statement of the Hon. Minister that the import of structurals are increasing day by day. You will find from the statement that in 1980-81, it is 306,000 tonnes. In 1981-82, it is 309,000 tonnes and this year (six months) it has in-

creased to 507,000 tonnes. This will ultimately adversely affect the country's economy as well as the foreign exchange.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: It is correct that the Iron and Steel Controller is taking the initiative to invite the reroller firms so that they can upgrade the technology that is available and that they can produce quality structurals which are required by the priority sectors like Defence, electric undertakings and so on and so forth. The Iron and Steel Controller held a meeting on 9th September, 1982 in which he discussed the various measures that could be adopted to reduce imports and to prevail upon the rerolling sectors for temporary up-gradation.

The major items that require technological upgradation are in the field of finished sections, that is, bars and rods.

Then straightening machines are also required in the field of live structurals. Balancing facility is also required in these fields.

Only 220 rolling mills out of more than 1,000 have been registered under International standard certificate specification scheme. These are to upgrade quality so that it can come up to the ISI specifications. A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Iron & Steel Controller to go into all these questions specifically and report by the end of this year. The representatives of the re-rolling industry have also been invited so that their views can also be taken into account and the technology upgradation problems can be looked into.

Setting up a of Coca Processing Unit in Kerala

254. **SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any licence application pending before Government

for starting a Coca processing factory in Kerala;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one application for starting a factory recommended by Kerala Government has been rejected by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It says 'coca processing factory'. Is it 'coca cola' or 'coconut'? What is it? There is no such thing as 'coca factory'. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): It is 'cocoa'.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not cuckoo-clock.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The answer to my question contains two 'Noes' and one 'does not arise' (*Interruption*). Actually the cocoa cultivation in India is having an interesting history behind it. Everybody knows what is cocoa. It was being imported till recently. But to save the foreign exchange, the Government of India

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I am coming to the question. I am giving the background. That is very important.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: The question will come tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: It is just germinating.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: It was the Government of India and the Governments of Karnataka and Kerala

which rendered necessary help and incentive to the farmers to produce cocoa. The cocoa required in India was, 4,000 metric tonnes. The moment the target was reached, some rumours against the cocoa produced in India started, that is, it contained acidity and, therefore, it was useless. So, Cadbury, Amul and other companies...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going into the theoretical side of it or are you putting a question?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: There was a report by an FAO expert one Mr. Hubbard; he reported that the cocoa produced in Karnataka and Kerala contained acidity. As against that the CFTRI reported that 'the cocoa produced in India does not contain acidity'. The report originally submitted by the FAO expert caused much hardship to the farmers. This is the background. Because of this kind of report by the so-called expert, etc, the farmers were put to trouble. Here again the CAMPCO applied for a licence for starting a processing industry. To prevent that, Cadbury and others have applied for a licence....

MR. SPEAKER: You put a simple question, whether such and such thing has been done or not.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I want to know whether the Minister is going to take action against the concerned persons who misled him.

MR. SPEAKER: That should have been the question (*Interruptions*).

AN. HON. MEMBER: The Minister has not followed the question at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You answer in the same way.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: So far as the production of cocoa in India is concerned, as the hon. Membtr has pointed out, the total production is 4,000 metric tonnes and out of that, 2,700 metric tonnes are produced in

Kerala. Therefore, Kerala has become the major producer of cocoa in the country. Also there is a total ban on the import of cocoa nuts or cocoa in any form into the country. So far as the report is concerned that the cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka contains acidity, we are not aware of any such report. In any case, import of cocoa is banned by the Government.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The Government of India Industries Ministry issued a licence for starting a cocoa processing factory in favour of CAMPCO. That factory is sufficient to process the cocoa produced both in Kerala and Karnataka. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. BALANANDAN rose

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Let him supplement his supplementary.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: An application for starting a cocoa processing factory in Kerala has been received by the Government from a private company. What is the reaction of the Government to allowing the factory in Kerala?

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: The Government have received two applications from the Kerala Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of a cocoa processing plant in Kerala. Both the proposals have been approved and they are in different stages of implementation.

High Cost of Industrial Plots in Delhi

†255. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a study of the problems of industrial growth of Dehli.

(b) whether it is also a fact that high prices of land in Delhi have inhibited the growth of industries in the capital; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to curb the high cost of industrial plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The problems of Industrial Growth in Delhi are being constantly reviewed by Delhi Administration.

(b) There has been a steady growth of small industries in Delhi.

(c) Delhi Administration has a programme for development of industrial land and flatted factories which are made available at reasonable prices.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: I wish to point out that I had asked whether the Government have made a study of the problems of industrial growth of Delhi and the reply is: "The problems of industrial growth in Delhi are being constantly reviewed by Delhi Administration." Sir, if you are satisfied with that reply, I may be permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only concerned with your satisfaction.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: I am, not satisfied. I am, therefore, pointing out to you that I was interested to know whether any study has been made by this Government as regards the growth of small scale industries in Delhi. If the Delhi Administration is doing something, what was the good of my putting my question. If you agree with me, the Minister may be asked to put in a very correct reply and it may be postponed. Otherwise, I may be permitted to put my supplementary.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: A survey has been carried out by the Delhi Administration in the Department of Industries. Delhi being a Union Territory, it is directly under the control of the Central Government. We have been supplied information by the Delhi Administration.