

the following ore traffic during the fourth Plan period:—

(Qty. in million tons)

Year	Iron Ore		Manganese ore	
	Vizag	Paradeep	Vizag	Paradeep
1969-70	4.80	1.8	0.68	Nil
1970-71	5.40	3.5	0.70	Nil
1971-72	5.70	3.7	0.72	Nil
1972-73	5.70	3.9	0.74	Nil
1973-74	5.70	3.9	0.76	Nil

(c) The mechanical ore loading facility at Visakhapatnam inner harbour is being stepped up from existing 4.5 to 6 million tonnes per annum. This is likely to be completed during the first half of 1970.

It has been decided to construct a protected outer harbour at Vsakhapatnam with a capacity to handle between 10 to 12 million tons of ore. The port on completion would cater to 1,00,000 DWT ore carriers initially with an inbuilt provision to handle larger carriers subsequently. The mechanical ore loading facility at the outer harbour would be gradually raised from 8,000 tonne to 12,000 tonnes per hour. The outer harbour is expected to be ready during 1974.

The first stage of development of paradeep port which envisaged provision of a iron ore berth with a mechanical ore loading facility of 2 million tonnes annually, has been completed. The second phase of widening the turning circle to cater to ore carriers of 60,000 DWT and augmenting of mechanical ore loading facility to 4 million tonnes annually would be completed during the fourth plan period.

Work on Cuttack-Paradeep rail link commenced in 1968. On present expectation the rail link would become available in 1971-72.

TARGET FOR EXPORT OF ROSES TO EUROPE

*806. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian roses find a ready market abroad, particularly in the European countries;

(b) if so, the target of export of roses fixed for the current year; and

(c) the likely income in terms of foreign exchange and Indian rupee to be earned thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There is a certain demand for Indian roses in European countries especially during winter season. No target has been fixed for export, since the exports are still in experimental stages.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN TEAS AND COFFEE

*807. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Tea and Coffee is becoming very popular in foreign countries and is in great demand;

(b) if so, the countries where these articles are becoming popular; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient exports of tea and coffee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Indian tea is becoming popular in the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Sudan, Afghanistan, Irish Republic, Iraq, Australia, West Germany, Iran and Morocco. Indian coffee is becoming popular in the U.S.S.R., Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

(c) Some of the more important measure taken with regard to Indian tea are (1) reduction in export duty on tea (2) abolition of the special excise duty on tea (3) promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board functioning in London, Brussels, New York, Cairo and Sydney and tea centres established at London, Edinburgh, Cairo and Sydney (4) promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the co-operation of the local blenders, packers (5) advertisements through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad (6) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions (7) sponsoring delegations abroad and inviting delegations from foreign countries to visit India to promote the interest of tea, and (8) undertaking generic promotion in