

(c) by when, the said SEZ unit will be sanctioned for Rajkot;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted at Ministerial level in the context of vital potentiality of new investment, 100 per cent EOU and industrial promotional aspects at Rajkot with regard to revenue generating point of view; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) In terms of the SEZ Act, 2005 a SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Government or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs. As on date, no proposal recommended by the Government of Gujarat for setting up of SEZ in Rajkot is pending with the Department of Commerce.

Shortage of pulses

†1556. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been shortage of pulses in the country for last four years;

(b) if so, the details of encouragement made to import the pulses to meet its demands;

(c) whether it is also a fact that export of the pulses have also been made during those years; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and the reasons for not fixing the quantum of pulses for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The gap between demand and supply is met by imports of a variety of pulses from different countries. To meet the demand of pulses domestic availability is augmented largely through incentivizing imports at zero duty and banning exports. The Government has been extending zero duty import of pulses. Government has also introduced a scheme to reimburse losses, if any, to the extent of 15% on import of pulses by STC, PEC, MMTC and NAFED. The Government has imposed the ban on export of all pulses (except Kabuli Chana) till 31.3.2011. However, export of pulses

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to Bhutan and Sri Lanka is exempted from this ban *w.e.f.* 07.08.2006 and 27.11.2006 respectively.

During the year 2009-10, about 95.26 thousand tonnes of Kabuli Chana was exported as this commodity has limited consumption in the domestic market and it's production is much more than the domestic consumption.

Import of tea

†1557. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tea is being imported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the ranking of India at present in term of production of tea and it's quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Tea is being imported mainly for re-exports after value addition and also for domestic usage to some extent. The details of tea imported during the last three calendar years and in the current year are as under:—

				(in million kgs)
Head wise	2007	2008	2009	2010 (January- September) (E)
Import for re-export	8.41	11.90	17.45	7.94
Domestic	7.58	8.38	8.01	6.74
TOTAL:	15.99	20.28	25.46	14.68

(E) — estimated and subject to revision.

(c) India ranks 2nd in term of production of tea in the world. India produces some of the world's finest teas. The low temperature in the hills of Darjeeling aids production of the famous Darjeeling tea. Assam teas are well known for their strong, brisk and full bodied liquor and the Nilgiri teas are famous for their delicate flavour, strength and brightness. Other areas, with their diverse agro climatic conditions produce a medley of tea suited to many different tastes. The characteristics of each region was distinct, which sets them apart from one another in many different ways.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.