

(c) and (d) The pace of industrialisation at the Kandla Free Trade Zone has not been quite satisfactory for several reasons, the more important of which are:

(i) Sea communication links between Kandla and over-seas destinations are poor. Kandla is yet to become a regular port of call for liner shipping;

(ii) The obligation to export 100% of the production in the Zone has made the scheme less attractive for entrepreneurs in view of the lucrative market available in India;

(iii) Apart from duty free import of plant and machinery, the facilities and incentives available to exporters in the rest of the country are more or less the same;

(iv) Ancillary facilities such as work-shops and shops for spare parts etc, which are essential for industrial growth are yet to be developed in and around Kandla;

(v) Kandla being close to the Pakistan Border, the hostilities in 1965 caused a set back to the scheme.

The following measures aimed at speeding up the process of the industrialisation have recently been initiated.

(a) with a view to expediting the growth of industries in the Zone, a high powered committee consisting of representatives of the various Ministries concerned and the State Government of Gujarat has been set up;

(b) it has also been decided that units in the Zone will now be treated as equivalent to recognised export houses for the purpose of grants in aid under the code of grants in aid for export efforts for assistance from Marketing Development Fund provided the project/proposals get the prior approval of the MDF Committee; and

(c) the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has been instructed to undertake a study of the difficulties and problems effecting the development of the Free Trade Zone and make realistic recommendations which would lead to quicker and significant development of the Zone. The report of IIFT is expected shortly.

It is hoped that response of entrepreneurs will from now on be more positive.

#### PRODUCTION OF CAFFEINE

♦513. SHRI N. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

‘विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिक मंत्री’

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the regional research laboratory at Jorhat has developed a method by which caffeine can be produced at a lower cost from tea-waste; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER-IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND

योजना मंत्री,

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग मंत्री  
TECHNOLOGY/

(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat has developed a process for recovery of Caffeine from tea-waste.

(b) The process comprises of mixing tea waste with suitable proportion of lime and subjecting the resultant mix to solvent extraction with trichloroethane in a continuous solid liquid extractor using counter-current principle. The caffeine goes into solution and is recovered by distilling the solvent. It is purified and crystallised by further extraction with hexane to give the British Pharmacopoeia (B.P.) quality.

#### MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN THE COUNTRY

\*514. SHRI N. P. CHAUDHARI:

SHRI T. G. DESHMUKH:

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER प्रधान मंत्री  
\*TST< be pleased to state whether any High Power Panel has been created to advise Government on the policy to manufacture electrical equipment in the country inclusive of transistors and T.V. sets and other relay material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

i (will also assist the Prime Minister in Parliamentary Work relating to Departments of Atomic Energy and Electronics)

॥ यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (परमाणु ऊर्जा

(SHRI K. C. PANT): No High Power काया म प्रधान मंत्री का सहायता भा करण )