

में रेग्यु कर रहे हैं कि जो भी मोनिटरिंग यूनिट होगी वह इस बात को अवश्य देखें कि जो इंडिस्ट्रियल गवर्नमेंट देती है वह कैसे उद्योगों को खोद करती है और कैसे बढ़ाती है और अगर कोई बाधाएँ या समस्याएँ हैं उनको किस प्रकार से दूर किया जाए। यदि कोई स्पेसिफिक प्वाइंट हों तो हम वेलकम करेंगे, माननीय सदस्य उनको हमारी नोटिस में लायें।

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I would like to know whether, after getting the report from the Sivaraman Committee, any guidelines have been given on the basis of the representations and suggestions received from States containing backward areas where industrial imbalance has been created, and if so, by what time they are going to implement those suggestions.

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** I have already stated that we are expecting the report by the end of this year. The question of implementation would arise after we receive the report.

#### Coir Industry

\*348 **SHR MATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to traditional industries like coir;

(b) whether Government are aware of allegations of malpractices in the grant of licences to mechanised coir mat units; and

(c) if so, whether Government have received any petitions to the effect that licences were granted against the decision of the Coir Board to coir mat units?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):**

(a) The policy of Government is to encourage and develop traditional industries like coir.

(b) & (c). Some complaints alleging malpractices in the grant of registration by Coir Board have been received by Government and these are being looked into.

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** It is a long pending thing because three years ago, in spite of the Coir Board's decision not to mechanise the mat sector, these looms were imported. They are being installed and production has started. There was a lot of furore from the handloom industry. So, Government intervened and suspended the working of the machines. But so far a decision has not been taken, so much so behind the back a lobby is working in the Coir Board to give licence to these machines. During the last session when I asked a question, it was said that the legal aspect of the thing was being examined. For the last three years it has been pending, and you have to take a decision. The workers in the handloom industry are very much agitated. Fifteen thousands of them get unemployed when 13 of these looms start working. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether this decision will be taken.

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** As far as the legal opinion is concerned, we have received it and we are going to finalise it.

The hon. Member knows that I visited those areas only because of the importance of the coir industry. I can only refer to the period of our Government now. For the time in between, the hon. Member would be able to fill in the communication gap better than me.

We are considering the report and I can assure the hon. Member that very soon action would be taken in this matter.

The second question of the hon. Member referred to the manufacture of mats in the mechanized units.

First of all, there is no licensing at all. As far as registration is concerned, we have not allowed it for the manufacture of mats at all in this particular thing. I can assure the hon. Member that we would not in this matter be affected by any political lobbying which would damage the handloom industry.

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** The import of mat machines has been done under the guise of coir goods manufacturing machines. The mat machines could not be imported. It was the Coir Board Secretary who corrected the records of the licence and allowed the import of this machinery. May I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister whether the Government will take action against the Coir Board, Secretary who corrected the records of the licence and take immediate action against him and stop the working of the machines for ever?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** As far as the import of the machinery is concerned, the machines not being allowed to work is equal to having not been imported at all. As regards the action to be taken against 'X' 'Y' 'Z' is concerned, I have already informed the other hon. Member and I would inform the House also that the whole matter is under consideration and we will take a decision very soon in the matter.

**भाण्डारा को औद्योगिक वृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित करना**

\* 349. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सिफारिश की है कि भाण्डारा जिले को औद्योगिक वृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया जाए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bhandara district of Maharashtra State has been declared as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from the financial institutions.

The State Government had made a request to the Central Government to select *inter alia* five blocks of Bhandara district to qualify for the 15 per cent Central Investment subsidy Scheme which could not be acceded to as this does not fall within the declared policy as enunciated by the Planning Commission and accepted by the National Development Council Committee.

श्री केशव राव पारधी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि योजना आयोग और राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की घोषित नीति के अन्तर्गत यह नहीं आता है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस जिले के बारे में राज्य सरकार की काफी बर्षों से मांग है। यह काफी पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, आदिवासी लोग यहाँ पर रहते हैं इस लिए क्या 15 प्रतिशत की केन्द्रीय सहायता दिए जाने के बारे में गंमन विचार करेंगे ?

**SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:** The State Government, in fact, has already used its discretion once when the industrially backward districts to qualify for the Central subsidy were identified. At that time, the State-wise allocation of the number of districts were given. The criteria were given to identify the industrial backwardness of the districts in the country. 247 districts were identified as backward districts. Out of them, 101 backward districts were identified for the Central subsidy. The Maharashtra Government, the then State Government at that time, did use its discretion to select the number of districts and areas allotted to them. At that time, the State Government had already used its discretion. Now, if at all there is