

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

not the right to express our views on what is happening in the land next to us, which is going to influence us, just as we are going to influence them?

Therefore, the policy that has been pursued by the Government of India has not produced results. They have been trying for a dialogue for years and there is no dialogue. There must be some other way out. France has been friendly to us. It has been a party to any of the aggressions on us. We have absolutely failed to make use of France as a bridge between India and China. This "peace offensive" we are following is futile, as far as Pakistan is concerned. I maintain that all the democratic movements in Pakistan should have our full sympathy. We talk about free world. Free world comes into existence only when communism is concerned. It tolerates any kind of dictatorship as long as possible. The question of detente is there. The foreign policy of the whole world is in a fluid state. They say Russia and USA are coming closer. It is possible; probably it is so. At the same time, take the case of Germany. When in Berlin they were having elections the Soviet Union had military exercises in the neighbourhood in order to exert some pressure. At that very moment China opened a front in Ussuri. So is there detente between the Soviet Union and America or between the United States? But we as a nation have to be on guard. We must have strength also to say even to the Soviet Union that though we value the friendship of the Soviet Union very much they cannot take our friendship for granted and they cannot keep on supplying arms to Pakistan whereby they create an imbalance in this region. If they continue that they should not mind if we feel otherwise. With regard to China there should be further attempts made to bring the two countries together. In the case of Pakistan they will come together only when there is a change in Pakistan and a democratic government is formed. With China our interest is world interest because we both countries have a population of 700 million there and 500 million here. The population pressure is what United States and Soviet Union are afraid

of. We, by having family planning programme, are really doing service to both United States and Soviet Union by reducing the pressure on their empty spaces.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year this debate on foreign policy gives us an opportunity to review our foreign policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We go on to the next item now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, let the Government tell us whether they allowed West Pakistan authorities to carry troops in C-130 planes to East Pakistan overflying Indian territory. It has been published in an international weekly. All the denial here that it is not correct is less than convincing.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION COIR INDUSTRY IN KERALA

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coir plays an important role in the economy of Kerala and it contributes greatly to the national economy. It is giving employment to 5 lakh to 6 lakh people in Kerala. For the last seventeen years it has contributed to the foreign exchange position of India to the tune of Rs. 183 crores. By way of excise, customs duties and other items it has contri-

buted nearly Rs. 17 crores to the Centre. Here we should consider what the Central Government has done during the last 17 years for this industry. From the first year of the First Plan the total amount spent by the Centre and the State is Rs. 302 lakhs. Out of that, the grant from the Centre is only Rs. 42 lakhs and the amount spent by the State Government is Rs. 141 lakhs. The total amount given by the Centre, both as grant and loan is Rs. 161 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 42 lakhs were grant and the rest loan. Out of this amount, Rs. 1 crore has already been paid back to the Centre. This is the story of an industry neglected by the Central Government.

Consider the plight of the workers of this industry. It is beyond description. The Centre is always treating Kerala as a colony. They just exploit the resources of Kerala for earning foreign exchange and give it nothing in return. They are not interested in the welfare of the people of Kerala. They are only interested in tapping more resources from Kerala.

There is much scope for improving the coir industry so that more foreign exchange can be earned. That will also give more revenue to the Centre. Yet, nothing has been done in this direction during the last so many years. The position of the workers is changing from bad to worse. Most of the industrialists have closed down their factories. Only some minor units are functioning in the villages. The big merchants are sponsoring the small units, instead of having their own bigger units, so that no labour legislation will be applicable to the units. They are able to exploit the labour in that way and earn all the profits. They make the workers to work for 10 to 12 hours and give them very poor wages because the labour laws are not applicable to the smaller units.

The position in the spinning sector is still worse. The daily wage of a woman worker range from 25 paise to one rupee. They are made to work from 10 to 12 hours a day. Even though the former Minister in charge of this subject has come to Kerala and seen the pitiable condition of the workers, nothing has been done to improve their

lot. Even now those workers are living at the mercy of the merchant exporters.

Though we have been hearing about the re-organisation of this industry for the last fifteen years, nothing in this direction has been done so far. The husk-owners take the cream of the profits from the spinning sector by dictating the price for the husk. Unless the supply of husk is taken over by the co-operatives, nothing can be done to improve the position.

Already we are facing stiff competition from abroad. Synthetic fibres are coming into the market and we have lost almost 50 per cent of the market. Much cheaper and beautiful synthetic products are coming into the market and we are not able to compete with them. So, the main problem before the coir industry is to produce cheaper things and beautiful things to sell abroad. At the same time, we have to see that the lot of the workers is improved.

Keeping these two ideals in view, the State Government formulated a scheme and submitted it to the Centre. Though the Central Ministers and the members of the Planning Commission are saying that it is a very good scheme which will help the coir industry, it is a sorrowful fact that attempts are being made to sabotage the whole scheme. That is what we learn.

But it is an unfortunate fact that attempts are made to sabotage the whole proposal by raising an objection of a purely technical nature. Though the present policy in planning envisages non-schematic allotment, the coir scheme needs special consideration. The Kerala Government could only set apart a small amount for this scheme in the Plan. They can allot, I think, only a limited amount and the major allotment they expect from the Central Government. So, they have given you a scheme for Rs. 15½ crores for the five-year period. Out of these Rs. 15½ crores only Rs. 2,12,00,000 is grants and Rs. 13,47,00,000 is loan—We have to get that from the Reserve Bank.

For getting this loan from the Reserve Bank there are some formalities to be gone

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

through. Unfortunately, only recently the Reserve Bank has formulated in a draft form its suggestions for financing the State co-operatives. Any programme of this kind cannot materialise within a period of at least 5 to 8 years since, firstly, the Reserve Bank Act will have to be amended to incorporate the proposed suggestions. The time required by the Reserve Bank for carrying out the viability studies after the amendment of the Reserve Bank Act would be two years. As such this is a proposal which is likely to drag on indefinitely and the industry will be thrown at the mercy of these recommendations. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should actively support the industry by giving loans against working capital till the Reserve Bank is able to complete its protracted formalities and arrive at a decision.

The total amount asked for is only Rs. 15½ crores. The present foreign exchange earning of the coir industry is Rs. 14 crores *per annum*. After the implementation of the scheme it will go up to Rs. 30 crores. What we ask for is only Rs. 3 crores, a year for five years. We are asking for Rs. 15 crores in all and if you implement the scheme Rs. 30 crores yearly you will get as foreign exchange. Another Rs. 3 crores, to Rs. 5 crores *per annum* will be added to the Central revenues.

In this perspective you have to view the scheme. It should be treated as a national industry which adds to the exchequer and the national economy. So you should have a more sympathetic approach towards this industry. So, my straight question to the Minister is whether they are prepared to take up this scheme as a Centrally sponsored scheme. I had asked a question in the House to which also you did not give a straight answer. We want to know whether you are prepared to take it up as a Centrally sponsored scheme. An industry like coir deserves it.

As I have already said, at present we are facing strict competition abroad. We have almost lost the market even for the ropes which we are sending now; Bengal is exporting coir ropes in large quantities. Then, synthetic fibres have come into the field. They are more beautiful and cheaper. So

we should be able to provide cheaper and beautiful goods abroad.

The Central Government is giving subsidies to the engineering goods which they are exporting. An industry like coir deserves some sort of subsidies for export. Only through them we can compete in the world market. So that aspect also I am putting before the Minister so that he could consider this aspect.

We are spending crores and crores of rupees on industries like *Khadi*. The coir industry gives employment to 5 lakhs of people and is earning foreign exchange. Why can we not subsidise this industry and see that it gets us more foreign exchange?

I would like to bring to your notice certain other facts. The price charged for our manufactured goods is exorbitant at present as compared to the price of coir yarn and also other things. The import duty also in those countries is increasing because they want to impose their coir yarn and coir fibres there and want to produce goods at cheaper rates. I think, if the Government takes up these issues with those Governments concerned, we have a better deal with those countries and we can have much better conditions.

Another thing is about merchant exporters. It was a long-standing demand of workers that these merchant exporters should not be in the field. At present, some rules and regulations are there by which it is not possible to restrict merchant exporters. But at least you can have some amendment to the rules by which it should be made compulsory to have at least some percentage of goods to be manufactured by exporters. If some such amendment is brought about, we can fight these exporters upto a certain extent.

Further, I want to point out that even now we are getting orders from abroad and we are having trade with socialist countries and even those orders of socialist countries are routed through some agency but, when it comes to the actual producer, these are passed through two intermediaries and, actually, these orders are used to exploit the workers. That is what is taking place,

The S.T.C., after all, is strictly to trade with those socialist countries. The Government can negotiate with those Governments and see that these intermediaries are not there and the orders can be canalised through the S.T.C. I think, that will benefit the workers.

Lastly, I come to the question of internal market. To develop internal market also, the Government is doing very little. Even when the Coir Board have increased the trade, they are not supplied with vans so that they can take the goods to houses and other places and have more sales for these goods. Even the vans are not being supplied to them.

So many other proposals are there for developing the internal trade. They should take them up and the Government to coir cooperatives should also change. Previously the India Government orders were being given on negotiated basis to workers cooperatives. Manufacturers operatives are also there in the field. The Government is giving orders through tenders to merchant exporters. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to all these problems and request him to study these problems. I would like to invite him to our State and see the lot of workers, to study these problems, and also to help the present scheme which has been sponsored by the State Government and to see that what is necessary is done for the industry. The step motherly treatment towards coir industry should be ended. We are not third-rate citizens. We are also the citizens of India. Kerala should be treated on par with other States and the coir industry should get its due.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister. Later on, the Members will put questions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We could not send our names by 11 A.M. I want to put only a simple questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please,

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am very glad, the hon. Member has raised this question. The other day the Chief

Minister of Kerala also mentioned this to me and I have told him that I will look into this question. I am in agreement with most of the points that she has mentioned about the coir industry—its importance as an industry for providing employment in Kerala, its importance as an export industry, the scheme as such to strengthen the structure of the coir industry to provide a co-operative base and strengthen the people who are engaged in this who are at present exploited and who do not get their labour's worth, the improved technique, the competition that it faces from synthetics and others and so on. It is necessary that the industry should be reorganized. The scheme is a welcome thing in that direction. When we say this, we mean that a scheme like this is worth-while. I agree that the amounts that have been spent were not commensurate with the needs of development. That is true. The hon. Member has quoted some figures. I can also give some figures, year-wise, how much Central assistance was given to the Kerala Government. I agree that, if the potentialities of this industry have to be developed on a bigger scale, on a scale that is due, a much larger investment is necessary. There are no two opinions about it. Now the question that arises is this. Here is a scheme of the Kerala Government which requires a total outlay of Rs. 15.56 crores, spread over five years. This will certainly benefit the industry and give it a stronger base. The suggestion is that it should be taken up as a Centrally-sponsored scheme. As the hon. Member and the other hon. members may know, for taking up the Centrally-sponsored schemes in the Fourth Plan, certain criteria were set up. The number of Centrally-sponsored schemes that were there earlier was 90. After the restriction of the criteria that it should be an industry either of research or of inter-State importance, i.e., involving more than one State, and various other criteria, the number has been reduced. But neither in the larger number of Centrally-sponsored schemes which were there earlier did this scheme figure, and nor in the Centrally-sponsored schemes based on the new criteria which have been evolved and agreed to by the States is this scheme there. This cannot fit in there. It cannot be taken up as a Centrally-sponsored scheme.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the Minis-

ter is aware that not only Kerala but many other States are involved in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : West Bengal is very much involved.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am only saying that it is very largely in Kerala. I cannot give the percentage but largely this industry is located in Kerala. But that is not the only thing (*Interruptions*). As I was saying, it was never a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Even as it is, it has come as a State scheme. Even earlier it was not there. The number of Centrally-sponsored schemes has been reduced from 90 to 52. This scheme did not figure either, if I am correct, in those 90 schemes or in these 52 schemes. If they want to include this, there will be many difficulties. The real point is that the finances for this scheme should come, should be met, either as a co-operative venture or as an industry. This is the concern either of the Agriculture Ministry or the Industries Ministry. My colleague, Shri Raghunath Reddy, on February 21, went down to Kerala and he had a meeting with the Kerala Government, the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the co-operative Banks. Now the hon. Member has referred to it and said that there are certain difficulties about the viability and that delay may take place. I understand the Reserve Bank, being a banking institution is rather more vigorous or may take some more time or there may be some difficulties and they may not be able to sanction schemes about societies as quickly as the hon. Member wants. But the fact is that bulk of this requirement, that is, the working capital, can be met from banking sources. As a result of these discussions it can be met. I can understand the difficulties mentioned. They will be very rigorous in testing the viability. I can ask the Reserve Bank because here is an institution which has built up experience and expertise over the years and even in other fields, for example, the Food Corporation of India or even the Governmental operations in building up food reserves, we have asked them to go to the banks for meeting the working capital. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that this working capital requirement for this is met from the banking sources. In operations of this size and in many fields they have to be more vigilant and

decisions should be made quickly. It would be better that the requirements of this industry for the working capital to the extent of Rs. 11.3 crores should be met from the Bank. (*Interruptions*).

You cannot do it. It may create more difficulties. Why make a departure? You need your requirements, genuine requirements for improving the coir industry should be met. We believe that it is well enough sources for meeting the working Capital. The balance of Rs. 4.3 crores can be accommodated in the State Plan over five years. It is not a large sum and for this I am not saying anything by way of finality. The hon. Member said that it is a step-motherly treatment. It is not a step-motherly treatment. It is a real effort to find a way out. The Fourth Plan for Kerala will be finalised and this working capital can be met from banking sources.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Outside Plan allocations.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is the working capital and it does not come—my hon. friend knows about finances, I think he should brush up. The working capital need not be mixed up with Plan allocations. The only thing is Rs. 4.3 crores. For that we will get in touch with the Planning Commission and see how this can be accommodated. That should be done. I am not giving any final judgment over it, but I can only plead with the hon. Member that we are engaged in this and we are seriously considering the proposal which has been made by the Kerala Government and all the points of view expressed by the hon. Member, although we are not in a position to say finally 'Yes' or 'No'. We do not want to say 'No'. We are considering all these aspects and I can assure her that we will consider with a view to solve the problem. We are interested in the coir industry. As she has rightly said, it is an important industry for the national economy and for export. Even though it may be wholly in Kerala, it is very important from the point of view of the country. I am not taking any position on technical grounds. My position is practical. We will try to see how much we can do to solve this problem. That is the only thing I can say.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि क्वायर-गुड्स बाहर जाता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि 1968 में कितना बाहर भेजा गया, इससे आपको कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज मिला। जो रेवेन्यू इससे प्राप्त हुआ, मैं एन्सोल्यूट टर्म्ज में जानना चाहता हूँ—कितना सेन्टर को आया और कितना केरल को मिला ?

दूसरे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि टेकनीक के बारे में इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके रिसर्च और टेकनीक को बढ़ाने के लिए आपके पास कौनसी योजना है ? वह इण्डस्ट्री चाहे केरल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहे या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहे, लेकिन उसके विकास के लिए आपने कौन से काम किए हैं और उसमें कहां तक आपको सफलता मिली है ?

19 hrs.

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि जैसा अभी बताया गया कि 5-6 लाख लोग काम करते हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग काम करते हैं उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट नम्बर क्या है ? जो वहां पर ट्रेड यूनियन्स बनी हुई हैं उनके कितने लोग सदस्य हैं। इसके अलावा उनकी तनखाह और डेली वेज कितनी हैं ?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि केरल की भी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना फाइनेलाइज हो रही है उसमें इस क्वायर इंडस्ट्री के मुताबिक भी फैसला होगा, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इण्डस्ट्री के डेवलपमेंट के लिए आपने कितना एलाटमेंट किया है, चौथी योजना में उसका ब्राड रूप क्या है ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He has raised a series of questions. I will reply to the four questions. To the last question I would reply now and say that we have not yet finalised it. The figure cannot be decided

at this stage. I am not in a position to say how much amount has been provided for the coir industry. About exports, the hon. Member has given some figures. It ranges over last few years between 12 crores and 13 crores. In 1967-68, April to January, that is, 10 months, it comes to 10.73 crores. And for two months you may see the average.

About employment, there are people who are wholly employed and those who are partly employed. I do not have the figure. (Interruption) I am not God, that I carry all the figures with me. I will give it later on. I do not have the figures. I cannot help it, I am sorry.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : यह कोई जवाब नहीं हुआ। मैं तो वैसे ही उनसे पूछ सकता था।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member there knows more there about it. There are Coordination Boards to look after research and development side of this industry. They have certain funds. Out of those funds they do the development programme. That is done though the Coir Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This Government, I regret to say has killed the goose as far as marketing abroad of Indian produce is concerned and coir is one of the things. There are many other items. In respect of West Bengal, they have paid no attention at all. They have done only lip-service to set up research station in Uluberia. They have spent per annum amounts like this : In 1966-67, Rs. 25,856 ; in 1965-66 Rs. 21,099 as though they have spent Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,500 per month. About the setting up of the research station they said it cannot be done. They have given up all their projects in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a fact that you consume most of your coconuts as tender coconuts ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There is scope for research on fibre extracted out of tender coconuts. On that also they have not had much time or energy or desire to explore further possibility. They selected

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

the site at Uluberia. This they said, could not be reached by road transport. Who selected it? If the State Government had selected it, it was the Congress and they should have been told not to select it. I want to know, what was the outcome of research till 1967 when they had wound up the business? What programme was adopted and what was the outcome of the research station of Uluberia?

They have no dependable and correct statistics. They have not encouraged coconut plantation for which irrigation is most important. You have neglected irrigation both in West Bengal and Kerala and you do not expect that the coir industry will thrive.

There are many things that can be done with coir. These coir latex...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you making suggestions or putting questions?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Let me open my mind. He is a good friend of ours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have very little time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I will take only two or three minutes. Coir latex is a much cheaper form of cushion. It can replace all rubber foam cushions. That is done all over the world and therefore it will have lot of market. Then for filter in automobile industry, coir is the most important thing. The latest thing is that out of jute sticks, you can produce wonderful rayon pulp. We are now wasting our jute sticks. In fact Coir Board can look after this. Then, extraction from coconut could be utilised for producing pulp for various purposes. That also they are not doing. I want to know what they really propose to do for coir industry as a whole and specially in West Bengal in Fourth Plan. I want to know the details.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As for the number of people employed. I have got the information. About one lakh of people are

employed in this industry. That is the figure I have got...

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: She is saying that it is about six lakhs.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Hurriedly they have collected this figure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know that the Minister is new to this Department. There are various sectors of coir industry. You can add up all the figures.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Since the hon. Member was very anxious, I thought I should give this figure. On research and development about Rs. 3 lakhs are being spent annually.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have got a letter from the Chairman of the Coir Board and it says that only...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is for the whole country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: At Uluberia only Rs. 2,000 are spent. What can you do with this amount?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can understand that there is need for more funds. Many of the suggestions that the hon. Member mentioned will have to be done. You have to see whether resources are available. More money is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Very little you will require for this. I have not got the reply to my question. What do they have in mind about the Fourth Plan? What do you propose to do for the coir industry as a whole and in West Bengal especially?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Fourth Plan is not ready. That will be laid before the House as soon as it is ready.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: God help the coir industry.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : The Minister is new to this industry. That is why he said that only one lakh of people are employed. Regarding Kerala itself, about 7 to 10 lakh are living on this ; not actually employed. Coir, cashew nuts and handloom — these are three industries on which lakhs of people live in Kerala.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member may be right. This is the figure I have got ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not quarrel on figures.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is why I said that the hon. Member may be able to give the information. I do not claim that I have the information. I withdraw my figures and accept the figures given by the hon. Member.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : 6 lakh workers, the others dependents.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am getting confused. He said workers and dependents. 10 lakh families ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : 6 lakh workers.

Will the Central Government take this up as a centrally-sponsored scheme or will it leave to the Reserve Bank to aid the State Government ? The Minister says in the Plan it is Rs. 4 and odd crores and the Reserve Bank will give Rs. 11 odd crores. Reserve Bank allotment takes two years ; it will continue to take years and years. That is our past experience. That is why we insist that the Centre should take it up. Every year Rs. 40 crores of foreign exchange accrues to the Central Government from the export of coir products. That is why we are appealing to them to take up the responsibility and give jobs to the workers and life to the industry. Without it being a centrally-sponsored scheme, without helping the State Government, the industry will not flourish. There is keen competition from synthetic coir, as natural rubber is facing competition from synthetic rubber. If we want to face this competition, the Centre must help as I have suggested. As I have already said,

lakhs of people are engaged in this industry. So will he consider this proposal seriously ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I explained the difficulty in accepting it as a centrally-sponsored scheme. But we are trying to find some way to provide funds.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Lip sympathy is no use. The Centre must take it seriously and take up the responsibility.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not necessary that funds can only be found as a centrally-sponsored scheme.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बहस का जो जवाब दिया उससे इस बात का पता चलता है कि केरल की सरकार जिस उद्देश्य, से जिस मकसद से इस उद्योग को भारत सरकार के सुपुर्द करना चाहती थी वह अभी निकट भविष्य में पूरा होने को नहीं है। उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि मिडिलमैन का खात्मा हो और मजदूरों का जो एक्सप्लोइटेशन होता है उसका खात्मा हो, लेकिन हां और ना के बीच में लगता है कि यह दोनों बातें अभी बहुत दिनों तक चलती रहेंगी। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि केरल सरकार का एक यह प्रस्ताव है कि एक्सपोर्ट हाउस वह कायम करें ताकि नारियल से बनने वाले उद्योगों का विकास हो सके, उसकी बिक्री हो सके और उसकी तरक्की हो सके तो पहला मेरा यह सवाल है। इस सिलसिले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नम्बर 2 और आखिरी सवाल यह है कि बाहर भेजने के अलावा हमारे देश के अन्दर इस उद्योग में बनने वाली चीजें जैसे रस्सी जटा की या वह पांव पोंछने के लिए जो पायदान विखरिया जाता है उसकी बिक्री ज्यादा हो तो सरकार ने यह तय किया था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट से इसको खरीदेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कितना परसेंटेज खरीदने का निश्चय किया था और जो फैसला हुआ था उसकी कार्यान्विति हो रही है या नहीं ? अगर हो रही है तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर नहीं हो रही है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री बो०रा० भगत : जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाने की बात है, वह स्कीम है। यह स्कीम 50 लाख रु० की है और लोन के मातहत एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाया जायेगा। यह बहुत वाजिव बात है और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए अगर केरल सरकार कोई एक्सपोर्ट हाउस बनाना चाहती है तो उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। इन्स्टिट्यूशनल फाइनेन्स का जो तरीका

है उसमें यह कार्य हो सकता है।

जहां तक खरीदने की बात है, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या खरीदेगी अभी से इसकी डिटेल्स देना मेरे लिये सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि वह मेरे पास अभी हैं नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the Minister will accept the suggestion to visit the State and to make a study of it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes.

19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 8, 1969/Chaitra 18, 1891 (Saka).