

75 cents for the linear yard they sold carpet backing at the rate of 85 cents for the linear yard. That is how they lost the market. This enormous windfall profit was distributed between the Government and those profiteers and they also indulge in under-invoicing in this important business and Sir, they talk about productivity and efficiency. Their efficiency has gone off since 1979. They have ignored all the tripartite agreements legally binding, for which this Commerce Ministry has not raised their little finger against them. They are in league and collusion with the profiteers. Not only that. They have increased their productivity also to the highest extent. Though 80 per cent of the workers for more than one-and-a-half years were out of employment—and I charge that it was done with the connivance of the Government—yet, the production did not suffer, the tonnage did not suffer. That is how they have gone on increasing the workload of the workers against all agreements, tripartite agreements, that were signed and they have connived with them. They are not setting up, with their super profits, any industries in the State in which the jute industry is concentrated or situated. With these windfall profits they are setting up chemical, engineering industries and cement industries in other States. This is what they are doing. So, it is a Bill for the employer, it is not a Bill for the State or the workers, nor is it a Bill in the country's interests. So, I oppose it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, first, I want to categorically and stoutly deny that the Government has any share with any profiteering or anything of this nature. At the same time, about this charge that this is a Bill for the employers, certainly this is also firmly denied. In fact, the point is, it is not a question of price rise or what we can get by raising the price of our commodity. Unless and until the productivity is increased, we will not be able to maintain our competitiveness and this we can do in respect of jute, particularly by research on the problems. That I will not repeat,

as I have mentioned just now. And it is for the intensification of this research for increasing productivity that this Council is being formed. The limited purpose of the Bill is of the formation of the Council. So far as the larger question of the entire flow of finances from one industry to another is concerned, this is not within the purview of the Bill. It is for the formation of the Council for research and productivity activities. I think he should have no objection on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufacture by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

12 15 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Guitre disease prevailing in Tarai areas of Uttar Pradesh

श्री रणवीर सिंह (कैसरगंज) : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के जिले मुख्य रूप से बहराइच एवं बाराबंकी भयंकर रूप से "गाइटर" बीमारी की चपेट में हैं। यह बीमारी "गाइटर" की कमी के कारण और भयंकर होती जा रही है। बाप से बेटा इसे उत्तराधिकार में पा रहा है। एक बड़ी जनसंख्या इससे पीड़ित है। इस क्षेत्र में पेयजल की सुविधाओं का नितान्त अभाव भी इस रोग के प्रसार में सहायक हो रहा है।

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

रोगी कार्य करने की क्षमता नहीं रखता, उदासीन रहता है, पहले से ही गरीबी रेखा के बहुत नीचे जीने वाले इन लोगों की दशा और दयनीय होती जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र में अविलम्ब उपचार हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा चिकित्सकों के दल भेजे जाने चाहिये—स्थायी रूप से उपचार केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए—पेयजल की युद्ध स्तर पर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी पूर्णतया कुरूप एवं उत्साहहीन न हो जाएं। उनकी कार्यक्षमता न समाप्त हो जाए और उनकी अधिक भयंकर आर्थिक दुर्दशा न हो इसके लिए केन्द्र को अविलम्ब प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए।

(ii) Need for Shifting of Unit of BHEL from Corbett National Park Area

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Under rule 377, I make the following statement :

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has set up a Unit for manufacturing electrical panels in the heart of Corbett National Park. This industrial unit is affecting the ecology and harming the Wild Life of the Park.

Corbett is the oldest national park in the country and the location of a manufacturing plant in it violates the Forest Conservation Act and the Wild Life Protection Act. The 520 Sq. Km park as well as an area of 1,100 km. surrounding it are reserved forests. The Forest Act lays down unambiguously that no forest land can be diverted for non-forest purposes. The Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 is equally clear on that score.

In view of this, I demand that the electrical manufacturing Unit set up by BHEL at Corbett Park should be shifted to some other place and the ecology of the park which is on the verge of destruction restored.

(iii) Rehabilitation of families whose lands were acquired by Government for Setting up big factories in Dhanbad, Bihar

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : बिहार के धनबाद में स्थापित केन्द्रीय संस्थान भारत कोकिंग कोल तथा दूसरे ऐसे ही केन्द्रीय संस्थानों द्वारा कल-कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए जिन लोगों को जमीन अधिगृहीत की गई उन परिवारों को न तो उचित मुआवजा दिया गया है और न नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी है।

आश्चर्य यह है कि निगम को स्थापित हुए 21 वर्ष हो गये लेकिन बिस्थापितों का मामला आज भी सुलझाया नहीं जा सका है। जिनकी जमीन पर इतने विशाल कारखाने बने हैं वे आज भी बेघर-बार के ही भटक रहे हैं और नौकरी की तलाश में रांची छोड़ कर देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में भाग रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल तथा दूसरे सभी संस्थानों को आदेश दें कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उन परिवारों के सदस्यों को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दें और उनकी जमीनों का उचित मुआवजा दें।

(iv) Need to implement the decision taken by State Trading Corporation about entitlement of export of Salt

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Under rule 377; I make the following statement :

The State Trading Corporation on 17th June, 1982 convened a meeting of the Salt Manufacturers' Association in the country along with the Central Salt Commissioner and a Member of the Central Salt Advisory Board. It was unanimously decided in that meeting that only those Manufacturers' Association capable of producing annually