

(VI) CENTRAL AID FOR MOGHAL ROAD IN J & K STATE

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : The Jammu and Srinagar National Highway is the only vehicular road linking the valley of Kashmir and Ladakh with the rest of the country. Transportation of goods to and from Kashmir is carried through this road. Kashmiri handicrafts, fruits, deodar sleepers, goat skin and other goods pass through it to the country. Though after the opening of the Banihal Jawahar Tunnel the road has remained open for traffic throughout the year except temporary closures in winter months of December, January and February, but of late, the road has shown great strain by regular blockades, causing much trouble and anxiety. This development came as a result of further deterioration in the condition of road at Nashri Nullah, Ramban in 1982-83 as a result of which people living in the valley and Ladakh suffered a lot for lack of supplies of essential commodities; and tourists have been noneless victim to this state of affairs.

Need is felt for an alternate National Highway, which can be none else than the historic Moghal Road, connecting valley with Jammu *via* Shopian. It is a gigantic task and can be accomplished with perseverance and generous aid from the Centre. I would urge the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Tourism to respond favourably to this request, as it is vital in the national interest as well as in the interest of promoting tourism and in ensuring that essential goods are available at reasonable rates in the Jammu & Kashmir State.

(vii) REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE FAMILIES OF BETTIAH CAMP

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Sir, a scheme of rehabilitation of 100 new migrant families from erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) from Bettiah (Bihar) refugee camp to Jamshedpur was worked out and finalised by the Union Rehabilitation Ministry as early as in 1976 and the refugees were to be moved to Jamshedpur in 1979. The Central Government had also made arrangements for land, loan etc. with the State Government of Bihar. In January 1980, 25 of these 100 refugee families were

only moved into Jamshedpur and till now even these 25 families have not been properly settled. Sir, since then we have been pursuing the question of rehabilitation of the remaining refugee families of Bettiah Camp in Jamshedpur, according to the original scheme of 1977. For some time, the Government of Bihar, as well as the Central Government, had taken the plea that owing to Jamshedpur communal riots, the remaining families could not be settled there. But, even after normalcy had been restored at Jamshedpur, they were not brought to Jamshedpur for settlement. Now the Chief Minister of Bihar has informed Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. on 1.8.83 that 22 families from Bettiah camp have been settled at Katihar and that the other remaining 52 families have been provided rehabilitation in the districts of Darbhanga, East Champaran and Muzaffarpur. Sir, thus these remaining families are being dispersed in different places against their wishes and in violation of the original scheme. I, therefore, demand that the remaining refugee families of Bettiah camp should not be dispersed to different places and should be properly rehabilitated at Jamshedpur as per the original scheme.

(viii) PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO SUGARCANE GROWERS AND SALARIES TO WORKERS BY SUGAR MILLS.

श्री अशफाक हुसेन (महाराज गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ना किसानों को पिछले तीन वर्षों से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। समय पर गन्ने की आपूर्ति न होने के कारण सीजन पर किसान परेशान रहता है। मिल स्तर पर पर्ची के मामले में धांधली और भ्रष्टाचार अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच चुका है।

केवल उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ही गन्ना किसानों का 31 फीसदी और 54 फीसदी से अधिक बकाया पिछले सीजन और इससे भी पिछले सीजन का बकाया है। यह बकाया केवल निजी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे ही नहीं है बल्कि केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन और राज्य सर-

कार के अधीन और सहकारी चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे भी है। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के अधीन चलने वाली चीनी मिलें भी किसानों के बकाए के 14 दिन से अधिक विलम्ब के भुगतान के "गन्ना नियन्त्रण आदेश" को धारा 3-ए के तहत स्पष्ट कानूनी हिदायत का पालन नहीं करतीं।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किसवा बाजार चीनी मिल की दशा तो सबसे अधिक चिन्तनीय है। इस सीजन का तो गन्ना किसानों को पूरा रुपया बाकी है ही, पिछले सीजन का बकाया भी अभी साफ नहीं हुआ है। मिल सीजन भर रुक-रुक कर चलती रही है और इसने पूरे सीजन में अपनी क्षमता का आधा गन्ना भी नहीं पेरा जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र का गन्ना खेतों में सूखता रहा और आखिर तक दूसरी मिलों को सप्लाई होता रहा। कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह भी बाकी पड़ी है। आइन्दा यह मिल ठीक से चले इसके लिए अभी से आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जरूरत है। किसानों को बकाए का भुगतान मय ब्याज के अविजम्ब होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कर्मचारियों को उनके बकाए वेतन का भुगतान भी अविजम्ब होना चाहिए। यदि केन्द्र सरकार ने फौरी तौर पर हस्तक्षेप न किया तो किसान और कर्मचारी सीधी कार्यवाही के लिए बाध्य होंगे। केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य सरकार को जरूरी निर्देश देना चाहिए।

14.55 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES CESS BILL-
Contd.
AND
JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up the Jute Manufacturers Cess Bill. Shri P. A. Sangma has to continue his speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was submitting the other day before the House that the existing Jute Manufactures Development Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is ill-equipped as it does not have adequate funds, nor is it constitutionally broad-based with well-defined powers and functions to take a dynamic view of the promotional and developmental needs of the jute industry.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide for the establishment of a new Council to be known by the same name as the existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in view of the fact that the existing Council has received international recognition over the years. The new Council is proposed to be constituted among others, with the representatives of producers and exporters of jute manufactures, growers of jute, workmen employed in factories producing jute manufactures, experts in jute technological research, marketing or economics, representatives of the Ministries of the Central Government dealing with Agriculture, Commerce (Textiles), Finance, Industry, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, and representatives of the State Governments where jute is cultivated on a large scale. It is proposed to vest the Council with adequate powers to deal with various aspects of the jute industry. The existing Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, will be dissolved as soon as the Council is established under the proposed legislation and provision has been made in the Bill for the transfer of the officers and staff employed in the existing Council.

14.57 hrs.

(Shri R. S. Sparrow in the Chair)

The finances of the Council will consist of sums provided by the Central Government from out of the proceeds of the cess on jute manufactures collected under the provisions of the Jute Manufactures