

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I only want to add that there will be a Committee of 30 Members belonging to the Lok Sabha to be nominated by the Speaker and 15 Members from the Rajya Sabha to be nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The President wherever practicable, will consult the Committee before enacting the law.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:** I introduce the Bill.

14.43 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED IMPOSITION OF TRANSPORT TAX BY TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT ON TOURIST BUSES PLYING ON INTER-STATE ROUTES

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** The Government is committed to develop tourism in our country and, therefore, it is giving all encouragement to it and developing the tourist centres.

Having this in view the Government is taxing the tourist buses only in one State, though they are entering into other States. This is making the task of the tourist easier as the charge they have to pay is not prohibitive at present.

Recently the State Governments in Southern part of India met and came to an agreement to tax these tourist buses belonging to other States in every State. Accordingly Tamil Nadu Government issued a notification on taxing the tourist buses which are coming from other States. This has become a great

burden among the tourist bus operators. If all the Southern States follow T. N. Government and tax tourist buses coming from the other States, then the tourist has to bear the charges twice or thrice the present charges. If all the States in India adopt the same method, then the charges of the tourist will be increased five or six times. Then tourism will become prohibitive and beyond the limits of middle class persons. Then it would be a great setback to tourism and ordinary people will not be able to tour other States. Government should consider this aspect of the question and see that tax will not be levied on the tourist buses, except in one State.

(ii) OVER PRODUCTION OF ONIONS IN BIHAR RESULTING IN DISTRESS SALE

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभापति जी, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन यह सूचना सदन में देना चाहता हूँ:

“बिहार के प्याज उत्पादक किसानों पर संकट

बिहार की गणना उन राज्यों में की जाती है जहाँ प्याज की खेती अधिक होती है। इस वर्ष वहाँ अत्यधिक प्याज की उपज हुई है। लोगों का कहना है कि इतनी अच्छी उपज पिछले कई वर्षों में नहीं हुई थी। परन्तु प्याज की अधिक उपज का नतीजा यह हुआ कि किसानों को उसे मिट्टी के माल बेचने को मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। किसानों को लागत से बहुत कम कीमत मिल रही है।”

सभापति महोदय: मध्य प्रदेश सारी प्याज भिजवा दीजिए, सब बिक जाएगी।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** मैं यही बता रहा हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश कैसे जाएगी। अगर स्थिति ऐसी ही रही तो किसान उजड़ जायेंगे और अगले वर्ष प्याज की खेती पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। फलतः किसानों में घोर असन्तोष और निराशा है।

महाराष्ट्र के किसानों ने अपने दो किसान साथियों को शहीद बना कर अपनी स्थिति कुछ बेहतर कर ली है। उन के आन्दोलन के बाद सरकार ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कृषि सरकारी विपणनसंघ, मर्यादित (नेफेड) के द्वारा 40 से 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल प्याज खरीदने की व्यवस्था की है। अतः बिहार के प्याज उत्पादक स्वभावतः यह मांग उठा रहे हैं कि सरकार प्याज के उन के स्टॉक को भी नेफेड के द्वारा 40 से 60 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से खरीद ले। ऐसा कर के ही बिहार के किसानों को विनाश की विभीषिका से बचाया जा सकता है।

सरकार को शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कदम उठा कर किसानों की हित रक्षा में अग्रसर होना चाहिए।

(iii) REPORTED CLOSURE OF LEADING UNITS OF J. K. GROUP IN KANPUR RESULTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Kanpur, the major industrial town of UP is facing very serious crisis because of the illegal closure of the leading units of the J. K. Group since the last few years. This closure has rendered more than 10,000 workers' families without a living. Many of the affected workers have committed suicide and many of them fled in search of work. Now, about five days back, the workers of the J. K. Rayon have gone on indefinite hunger strike. According to the information received in the morning of 23rd June, 1980, the condition of two striking workers has become serious. In the meantime, the workers have suspended their agitation as a mark of respect to the memory of Swargiya Sanjay Gandhi.

It is note worthy that the mill was closed down under the pretext of 66 per cent power cut and the Management had pleaded for 50 per cent supply to keep the unit running. The U.P. Government have already restored 75 per cent power supply but the Management is refusing to re-

open the unit more because of the internal feuds and conflicts. This is to bring the matter to the notice of the of the House and request the Government to take appropriate action to save the workers from total ruin.

(iv) NEED FOR GODOWNS, RAILWAY WAGONS FOR JUTE GROWERS.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): The golden fibre raw jutes are coming to the markets of North Bengal. Due to alarming situation in Assam the raw jute from Goalpara district and other adjacent areas of Assam are also flowing in the North Bengal markets. But there is no purchaser of raw jute from the Jute Corporation of India. Not to speak of remunerative price of raw jute as recommended by Parliament Estimates Committee at the rate of Rs. 497/- per quintal, the jute growers are being forced to sell their jute far below the support price of Rs. 155/- per quintal as declared by the Jute Corporation of India. The raw jute is selling at the rate of Rs. 120/- to Rs. 130/- per quintal in North Bengal.

According to West Bengal Government Agriculture Department larger areas have been brought under jute cultivation in 1980-81. If the weather remains favourable the new jute crops would be at least 15 lakh bales alone in North Bengal. 180 kg. equal to one standard jute bale.

It is a matter of grave concern that the Jute Corporation of India is not operating in this area. The JCI have been bound to pack up their purchasing business due to shortage of godowns. In last year the JCI along with the help of cooperatives had purchased one lakh eighty eighty thousand one hundred and forty six bales which is only 13.42 per cent of total raw jute production of North Bengal. Moreover, the JCI could not despatch a substantial quantity of raw jute due to shortage of Railway wagons and due to the ill motive of the jute mill owners. At present,