था । लेकिन प्रितिनिधित्व के बावजूद जिस विभाग के जिम्मे यह कायं है उसने उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जिस उत्तरी बिहार में कोई उद्योग नहीं है वहां जूट के दोनों कारखाने बन्द हो गये है । वहां किसान जूट की फसल पैदा करते है लेकिन उनकी फसल को ग्रब कोई लेने को तैयार नहीं है । मैंने वाणिज्य मंद्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुये ग्रीर जब भी मुझे मौका मिला मैंने इस ग्रोर ध्यान ग्राक्षित किया है कि उत्तरी बिहार के लोगों में इससे काफी ग्रसन्तोष है ।

मैं सम्बन्धित मंत्री का ध्यान ग्रापके माध्यम से दिलाना चाहता हं कि यह इलाका पश्चिम बंगाल से मिला हुन्ना है। कटिहार में मजदूर भुखे मर गये है। वे रोजी स्रौर स्रपने बकाया भुगतान के स्रभाव में भखों मरे है। ग्रगर भारत सरकार इन कारखानों को टेकग्रोवर करके इन्हें नहीं चलाएगी तो वहां इसकी बुरी प्रतित्रिया होगी । श्राज वहां मजदूर दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे है। वहां के किसानों की पार फसल पहले 52-55 रुपए प्रति चालीस किलो के हिसाव से विकती थी ग्रब कोई उस फसल को 32-33 रुपये के भाव पर लेने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि ग्रार० बी०एच० एम० जुट मिल्स प्राइवेट लि० कटिहार ग्रौर कटिहार जुट मिल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कटिहार बन्द हो चुकी है।

हमने जनता से काम देने का वायदा किया था लेकिन ग्रब जो कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं । उत्तर बिहार की तीन करोड़ ग्राबादी में इन तीन जिलों की ग्राबादी 80 लाख है। इन कैरखानां में पांच-छह हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं । पहले की बिहार सरकार ने, उसके श्रम मंत्री ने बारबार भारत सरकार को लिखकर श्रपनी राय जाहिर की है कि बिहार सर-1795 LS—9.

कार की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि वह इन कारखानों की लेकर चला सके, इसलिए इंडस्ट्रीज डवलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशन एक्ट की धारा 18ए के ,ग्रधीन इन कारखानों को लेकर भारत सरकार चला सकती है। ग्रगर भारत सरकार इन कारखानों की लेकर नहीं चलाएगी तो मजदूरों में ग्रौर वहां की जनता में इससे ग्रसन्तोष फैलेगा। हमारी मरकार ने जनता से वायदे किया है कि वह बेरोजगारी को दूर करेगी ग्रौर लोगों को काम देगी। श्राज तमाम लोग वहां परेशान है। किसानों की हालत बदतर हो गई है, मजदूर दर दर की ठोकर खा रहे है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इन मिलों को टेक ग्रोवर करें ग्रौर वहां के जो मजदूर परेशान ग्रौर तबाह है, उनको शीझ मिल चालू कर रोजगार देने की स्यवस्था करें।

(ii) REPORTED STRIKE IN JUTE INDUSTRY OF WEST BUNGAL FROM JULY 28, 1977.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to know when the Report of the Commissioner of SC&ST is to be discussed. I am told that it is being postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Tea Bill is over. Probably, it will be after lunch.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the strike that is going to take place in the whole jute industry of West Bengal Over 2 lakh workers tomorrow. working in 62 jute mills in West Bengal are going on strike from tomorrow. They belong to all shades of political opinion and all trade unions to protest against the retrenchment and lay off in the jute industry and for the payment of bonus. We have raised this question of crisis in jute industry a number of times in this House and the Commerce Minister had given us an assurance that he [Shri Saugata Roy]

would take firm steps so that further retrenchment would be stopped.

Now, yesterday in the newspapers, we saw a statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal that when the Commerce Minister went to Calcutta on 3rd July, the industrialists had given a certain commitment but that word has not been kept. The industry has violated their commitment to the Commerce Minister. I take leave of the House to bring to your kind notice that a very serious situation has been created, that tomorrow all the jute workers will go on strike and that there will be no production tomorrow, resulting in loss of several crores of rupees.

That is why I request the Commerce Minister to take immediate steps so that the commitment made to him by the industry on 3rd July, when he went to Calcutta, is fulfilled by the industry and kept. Not only that. The basic problem of the bonus of workers in the jute industry is to be solved. Also, the retrenchment that is taking place till today is to be stopped. I also bring to your kind attention that after the Commerce Minister went to Calcutta, two more jute mills have declared lock-out, creating an unprecedented situation in which the Government does not seem to have any control on the jute industry. I hope, today or tomorrow, the Commerce Minister will make a statement on this matter in the House specially when all the jute workers in West Bengal are looking to the Commerce Minister and hoping that he will make some statement so that their problems may be sloved.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी लिख दिया है। हमारे यहां पर श्रकाल पड़ा हुग्ना है। दरभंगा में पानी ही नहीं बरस रहा है। लोग भूखों मर रहे है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदयः यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। बिहार में तो सर-कार है। भी हुकम देव नारायण पादव : हम वहां तो है ।

TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL-Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Tea (Amendment) Bill. Shri Purna Sinha.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, tea is the natural growth of Assam and the eastern parts of India. Prior to 1833, the East India Company had the monopoly trade in Chinese tea. It was only subsequently that the tea industry developed in India and tea gardens were started in 1833.

Prior to this, China had the monopoly trade in tea in the world. The Chinese tea used to go to London market and there it used to be auctioned and sold. Subsequently, only in 1938, tea grown in Assam was reported. I can tel you, from the history of tea growing, that the first consignment of 12 boxes of Assam tea was sent out to Calcutta in January, 1838 which reached Calcutta in May following and was shipped to U.K. in September and was sold there January, 1839 together with Chinese tea by auction in London market for the first time in history.

Since then, the tea business has come to stay. The East India Company in those days formed a Tea Committee to investigate how tea cultivation could be developed. The Tea Committee remained a monopoly of the planting houses, foreign companies and others.

After the Independence, the Tea Board has come to take the position of the Tea Committee or it has become the sole statutory body to look after the tea industry. The tea industry recruited labour from Adivasis of Chota Nagpur, Bada Nagpur and Orissa. They were recruited to work in tea plantations. Their initial salary was three annas a day and they were made to serve there compulsorily for a number of years. Now, their population in and around tea industry