

by. In view of the above mentioned dangers inherent in the use of such pesticides, the Government of India should send circulars to the farming communities warning them not to use the chemical pesticides without proper precaution and care. It may be recalled that the former USA President had banned the export of chemical pesticides by the various trading companies of USA which were harmful and poisonous. He had cautioned the farmers all over the world against the use of those pesticides. In view of this, I request that the Government of India should take every precautionary measure for not using such harmful and poisonous chemical pesticides.

Even water kept in the clean tins and plastic packets earlier used for containing pesticides has been found to be contaminated. Since most of the farmers are illiterate the Government should immediately impose restrictions on use of such poisonous chemical pesticides. I demand that the Government should set up a research laboratory in each State and these chemical pesticides should be examined thoroughly in the laboratory before sending to the fields.

(iii) NEED TO ACCORD TRADE UNION RIGHTS TO THE WORKERS WORKING IN THE INDUSTRIAL BELT OF MIRZAPUR, U.P.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): In the industrial belt of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh in places like Renukut, Benusagar, Saktinagar, big factories like Hindalco exist and also big power plants are being constructed, and big coal mines are functioning. These power projects belong to the public sector and belong to the Central Government as well as the State Government. The coal mines are owned by the Central Government. In this area there is absolutely no right for the workers to function and organise their trade unions. In the entire belt Section 144 is enforced for more than 16 months at a stretch. The union specially cannot hold any public meeting or demonstration since permission is rarely granted to them. Restrictions on meetings and demonstrations are

projects in collusion with the local administration. Even ordinary gate-meetings are not allowed to be held at the gates of Hindalco and Renuagar Power Projects. The local administration is controlled by the management and in factories and projects at their behest the police openly terrorise the workers and very often beat them and start false cases against them. The Central Government should immediately enquire into the whole matter and see that rule of law prevails there and industrial workers are not treated as bonded labourers and slaves as they are also employees of the public sector belonging to the Central Government.

(iv) Need to provide coal and lignite to brick kiln manufacturers of Gujarat.

श्री मोती भाई शार० चौधरी (मेहसाना) : गुजरात में ईंट पकाने के लिए स्लैक कोल और लिग्नाइट न मिलने की वजह से ईंट उद्योग में भारी रुकावट आई है। सिर्फ अहमदाबाद में ही ईंट उत्पादन में 40 प्रतिशत की कमी हो रही है। कई ईंट पकाने वाले कारखाने (भट्टे) बंद हो गए हैं जिससे कि 15 से 20 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं अर्थात् बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। मिलों और कोयले से चलने वाले कारखानों से जो कोयले की राख निकलती है यह ज्यादातर ईंट पकाने के उपयोग में आती है लेकिन बढ़ती हुई ईंटों की मांग को देखते हुए यह राख पर्याप्त मात्रा में ईंट पकाने वाले कारखानों को नहीं मिल रही है। राख की मांग ज्यादा होने के कारण इसके दामों में 2 से 3 गना तक की वृद्धि हो गई है जिससे ईंटों के भाव भी बढ़ रहे हैं। ब्रिक मेनी-फेक्चरर्स एसोसिएशन ने बार बार मांग की है कि गुजरात में कच्छ में जो लिग्नाइट वर्तमान में मिल रहा है यह ईंट उद्योग को दिया जाए क्योंकि स्लैक कोल मिलता नहीं है और लिग्नाइट भी नहीं मिल रहा है। अब मानसून भी आने वाला

है तो जल्दी से जल्दी ईटे बनाने वालों को लिगनाईट और स्लैक कोल की माग रेल मंत्रालय और खान मंत्रालय से पूरी की जावे जिससे कि ईटे काफी मात्रा में तैयार हो सके और बेरोजगार मजदूरों को काम मिल सके।

(V) NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN TO MEET FAMINE CONDITIONS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Rajasthan continues to be in the grip of the worst famine that has ever visited the State. While this situation prevailing in the State continues to be grim, the availability of the funds with relief department is rather depressing. The Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 7.74 crores for the financial year 1980-81. Most of this money has already been expended for meeting the liabilities of the famine work undertaken by the State Government for the previous year and virtually no funds were available to meet the exigencies of the current famine. During the first week of November, 1980 an allocation of Rs. 3 crores was made by the State Government but this too has been fully utilised for meeting the expenditure on test-relief work, payment of wages for the previous famine work, making arrangements for transporting drinking water and fodder to the remote areas. The net result today is that the State Government's coffer is totally empty and the situation continues to be grim and a sustained relief operation is the need of the hour. Most of the test relief work started in the districts are nearing completion and this must be followed up by regular relief works. Nearly 62,926 labourers are engaged in relief work in 431 test relief centres and all these persons will be thrown out of employment unless Central assistance is forthcoming to meet their wage bills. The Central Study Teams visited the State from 27th to 30th November, 1980. Subsequently, the team sought some information which was submitted immediately. In a memorandum submitted to the Government of India on 15-11-1980, the State Government had asked for an assistance of Rs. 174 crores for various

relief measures but till today no information about the Central allocation of funds to the State Government has been furnished.

The State Government have in anticipation of the Central assistance, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 16 crores for the current year, so that no worker is retrenched and no relief work is stopped. The State Government have also taken a decision that all the relief works there were continuing on 31st of March, 1981 should continue and where the work has been completed, the labour force working there should be transferred to other places. The Centre would have to realise that the aforesaid commitments of the Government, which are just and necessary to meet a difficult situation cannot continue unless immediate Central assistance is rushed to the State Government. It is indeed strange that although the Minister of Agriculture has assured this House that he would give all possible assistance to the State of Rajasthan to meet the difficult situation, the Central assistance is yet to reach the State Government, although all the necessary information and break-up of the utilisation of the money sought from the Centre has already been furnished as late as December, 1980. Centre has already taken three months to consider this issue and any further delay to give assistance to the State will hamper all developmental activities and plan programme, because the State will have to give top priority to meet the famine conditions in the State and divert all funds earmarked for developmental activities for this purpose. I hope and trust that the Central Government would realise the gravity of the situation and act expeditiously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the half-hour discussion.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I hope the Finance Bill will be only moved for consideration today.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You know more than anybody else that the Finance Bill has got to be moved on the day it is set down, because it