

[श्री जगदीश प्रनाद माथुर]

माध्यम से कमाती है। इन कर्मचारियों की बदौलत जो पैसा आता है उस पर सूद मिलता है। सरकार उस पर पैसा कमाये लेकिन उनको उसमें भागीदार न बनाए यह उचित नहीं है। इस पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय होना चाहिए। कल से इन्होंने हड़ताल कर दी। ये केवल 9 हजार कर्मचारी है। उनका कहना यह है कि यदि हमारी बात नहीं मानी गई तो दुबारा अनिश्चित काल तक के लिये हड़ताल कर देंगे। इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स की तादाद बहुत बड़ी होती है। लाखों की संख्या है। उनकी हड़ताल में सरकार हिल सकती है। मेरा सरकार से यह कहना है कि ये 9 हजार लोग, जो वर्षों से मूक बैठे हैं, इनका फैसला किया जाना चाहिए। इनका सरकार के पास एक बहुत बड़ा मांग-पत्र पहुंचा है। उस मांग पत्र को यहां पर पढ़ने का न समय है और न आवश्यकता है। मेरा बार बार आग्रह है कि श्रम मंत्रालय इस पर अपना फैसला दे।

#### REFERENCE TO REPORTED DAMAGE TO CHILLI CROP BY PESTS

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset I extend my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to mention in this House a matter of utmost importance to the agriculturists and farmers of our country.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, chilli is a major commercial crop of our country. A good harvest of this crop is a bonanza to the poor agriculturists in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. But the unfortunate thing is that this crop very often falls a prey to pests. For the past two or three years, this valuable commercial crop has been spoiled and ruined by the attack of two particular pests, Aphid and Prodenia. In Tamil Nadu alone where 1,80,000 acres are cultivated, the pest has ruined the crop of 1,20,000 acres last year. When the farmer expected a good yield of 10 quintals per year,

he lost miserably 8 quintals because of this pest. If we assume that the average price of one quintal is Rs. 500, then the total loss will amount to Rs. 48 crores. Though the pesticide industry of our country has developed and produced many pesticides, they are not effective to control this particular pest. Trials are conducted in our State, particularly in the Agricultural Experiments Station at Kovilpatti and also in the Agricultural University of Madurai and of Coimbatore. They have revealed that the indigenous chemicals are not competent to control this disease, but that a particular chemical called TAMARON is able to wipe out this aphid and prodenia. But that particular chemical is not available at present in our country. That is available in West Germany. Experts say that it costs Rs.140 for the quantity of chemical to be used for one acre. For 1,20,000 acres the cost would come to only Rs. 1 crore 48 lakhs, while the loss that is sustained because of this pest amounts to Rs. 48 crores. Therefore, I do not object to indigenous production of pesticides and experiments. Let the Government do it, let the CSIR and other laboratories do it. But until we find the best substitute, we should import that chemical from West Germany; it will be a boon to the chilli growers. I wish to cite an example in this connection. Brazil, a small country, earns its foreign exchange only by the export of coffee. Two years ago there was a terrible attack of pest on the coffee plantations in that country. What did they do then? When they came to know that an effective pesticide was available in West Germany, immediately they imported it from West Germany: they never fumbled on formalities. Within 48 hours they imported that particular pesticide and saved their plantations and thus their country's economy. Now I see good relations have been developed between West Germany and our country. Our delegations are visiting West Germany and their parliamentary delegations have come here. Mr. Mohan Dharia, Commerce Minister,

also says that the import policy has been liberalised. Then, why cannot we import this particular pesticide? Then alone can we save the agriculturists from their poverty. This year also in Tamil Nadu more than a lakh of acres are under cultivation. So we have to help the chilli growers. We should not wait until the necessary pesticide is produced within the country. We have to improve the lot of the agriculturists. I would request the Government not to advance all kinds of intelligent arguments sandwiched by statistics supplied by the bureaucrats, but to help the agriculturists, rescue them from the clutches of rural indebtedness, liberate them from the curse of born-indebtedness. These poor agriculturists are born in debt, they live in debt and die in debt. We must help these helpless people. If one acre with a good harvest is there, it can fetch them a remunerative price, and it will give a good boost to their morale and help them out of their present miserable condition; the farmers can pay back the debts which they are not able to repay under the existing conditions. In Andhra Pradesh also the agriculturists are facing the same problem and there also they are suffering a lot. I therefore request the Government to take immediate steps for the import of this particular pesticide and help the poor agriculturists.

**SHRI N. G. RANGA:** The Government should import it on its own account and give it to the poor farmers.

#### REQUEST FOR THE SUPPLY OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS IN ENGLISH

**SHRI GHOUSE MOHIUDDIN SHEIKH** (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to bring to your notice one very important thing. Just this morning I received my papers printed only in Hindi or in which language, I do not know. It was demanded in this House repea-

tedly and it was brought to the notice of the Chairman repeatedly that all papers to us should be sent not only in Hindi, but in English also; along with Hindi communications there should be an English translation; papers should be supplied in English also. I do not understand why this Government is failing in giving complete information to us. The other day Shri Gopalsamy raised this question and the concerned Minister promised that he would look into it. How long could this Hindi fanaticism be tolerated? How many times should we remind—I do not understand. I have to sit with somebody to understand this. This is the paper...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That will do. You have made your point.

#### THE WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AM- ENDMENT BILL, 1978—contd.

**SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO** (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the great harm that is being caused to the people by throwing out huge quantities of not only chemicals but also metallic wastes and other industrial effluents into the rivers by many of our industries particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and other States. I will tell you of something what is happening in the very Capital in which we are having our Parliament. Take the case of 'M' Block in a place called Lakshminagar in the trans-Yamuna colony where there is a dye factory. They throw all the chemicals on the surface itself. Unfortunately the people there have not got pipe water facility. They depend on tube wells for their requirement of water. The water they get out of the tube is nothing but chemical water. They have been complaining about this for so many years. But nothing has happened. There is another such factory in my own State. This is J.K. Paper Mill owned by the Singhanias. Mr. Bakht has answered