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not been accepted by Tea and Coffee Planters where 8 hours' work is compulsory.

In these small holdings, the organised trade unions are trying to reduce the working hours. A few local workers who are themselves owners of small holdings are demanding reduction in the working hours to look after their own work elsewhere. If this is allowed to become a general rule, then the production of cardamom will suffer grievously. There are instances when only two-hours' work is done in a day. When the small holders deduct proportionate wages, they are harassed, manhandled and pressurised to pay full wages by the organised trade-unions. They are unable to pay full revised wages for less than 8 hours' work. The export of cardamom will also decline by 50 per cent if only 5 hours or 4 hours work is done in the plantations. The Government of India should issue directives through Cardamom Board that the revised wages agreed to mutually will be made applicable only to 8 hours' work and not less than that. The Central Labour Ministry should intervene in eliminating multiplicity of Trade Unions and inter-union rivalry in the interest of the cultivation of this major foreign exchange earner.

(iv) ROCK PHOSPHATE FACTORY AT
MEGHNAGAR (MP)

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 377 के अधीन महत्वपूर्ण विषय को थोर हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

मध्य प्रदेश के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुए एवं आदिवासी झाबुआ जिले के मेघनगर में 5 मिलीयन टन अच्छी किस्म का राँक फासफेट उपलब्ध है। वर्तमान में माइनिंग कारपोरेशन, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा इस राँक फासफेट का माइनिंग किया जाता है एवं कच्चा माल

बाहर की पार्टियों को विक्रय किया जाता है, जिससे मध्य प्रदेश शासन को कारपोरेशन से रायल्टी के रूप में करोड़ों रुपए अब तक प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। परन्तु इस क्षेत्र में इतनी प्रचुर मात्रा में राँक फासफेट उपलब्ध होते हुए एवं इस पर आधारित उद्योग लगाने की समस्त सुविधायें होती हुए भी इस क्षेत्र में कारखाना नहीं खुलने से भयंकर असंतोष व्याप्त है। यद्यपि, भारत शासन ने एक फर्म को मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट पर आधारित कारखाना डालने हेतु आशय पत्र जारी किया है, किन्तु शासन द्वारा कुछ न कुछ तकनीकी दिककतें बताकर इस उद्योग को लगाने में विलम्ब से क्षेत्र में बहुत ही असंतोष फैल रहा है। यहां तक कि विगत दिनों मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट कारखाना खुलवाने हेतु एक संघर्ष समिति का गठन भी किया गया है तथा संघर्ष समिति द्वारा आन्दोलन, धरना, चक्का जाम करना आदि निर्णय लिए गए हैं एवं यदि इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही कोई उचित निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो कच्चा माल मेघनगर से बाहर नहीं जाने देने का भी निर्णय लिया है।

अतः शासन यथाशीघ्र निर्णय कर मेघनगर में राँक फासफेट पर आधारित कारखाना खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि इस क्षेत्र में व्याप्त बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सके एवं आदिवासियों को भी मजदूरी के लिए दर-दर भटकना नहीं पड़े।

(v) INTRUSION BY FOREIGN FISHING
SHIPS IN INDIAN SEA WATERS

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir,
with your permission I want to raise a matter under rule 377.

It is absolutely essential to stop immediately the interference and acts of 'intrudence' of foreign fishing ships in the sea water of our country causing great alarm and concern to our traditional fishermen. Such acts of 'intrudence' and interference in our sea water has become a regular act in the Southern Sea waters of our country—Bengal Sea, Arabian Sea and

Indian Ocean. Fishing nets and other utensils of our poor fishermen are snatched away destroyed by them. Their fishing occupation is severally affected and their poverty is aggravated and thereby they are put to hardships and difficulties. The foreign fishing vessel are doing fishing operation very close to our sea coast in violation of International law and principles regarding the usage of sea water. If this illegal practice is not stopped immediately irreparable loss and damage would be continuously caused to our poor fishermen. So Government may be pleased to take immediate steps to stop the above mentioned illegal activities of the foreign fishing ships intruding in our sea water.

(vi) **SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN WEST BENGAL**

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

West Bengal is passing through an acute shortage of cement which is holding up many important industrial and other construction projects, public works and construction projects not to speak of private housing by middle-class groups.

The Department of Industrial Development of the Central Government assured the West Bengal State government in September this year that the quarterly allocation of cement to West Bengal for October to December, 1980 would be increased. But no additional allotments of cement has been received by the West Bengal Government during the current quarter though in the same quarter Maharashtra has been given an additional allotment of 80,000 MT. In the background of general shortage of cement in the country the allocations should be equitable. The Minister of Industries is urged to move to fulfil the assurance given by his department to the Government of West Bengal and increase

the allocation of cement to West Bengal for the current quarter.

(vii) **INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF RICE, WHEAT, SUGAR AND OTHER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES TO KERALA**

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): Sir, there is a serious situation in Kerala arising out of inadequate supply of rice, wheat, sugar and other essential commodities. For the last several months, the supply of these commodities has been far short of the demand. Against the monthly requirement of 1,45,000 tonnes of rice, for proper distribution of ration the average monthly supply for the period from January to October 1980 was only 58,258 M. T. From September 1980 onwards, the monthly quota for wheat has also been reduced from 10,000 tonnes to 4,000 tonnes. For sugar also, there has been shortfall in supply and requests for making up the shortfall have not been heeded so far. The case of kerosene and high speed diesel oil is no different. The allotment made to the State is inadequate to meet even immediate requirements. The original quota of 28,600 M.T.'s of high speed diesel oil for October, 1980, was subsequently reduced to 24,560 putting core sectors like fisheries and transport to difficulties.

Maintenance of essential supplies requires the coordinated efforts of Ministries of Agriculture, Civil Supplies, Railways etc. But this is not seen even though we hear a lot about broader issues such as national integration. The question of enhancement of price has also been one of the reasons for non-allotment of foodgrains to the State. It is surprising that the Food Corporation of India which is controlled by the Central Government should adopt measures which will only encourage black marketing apart from imposing an additional expenditure of Rs. 2 crores on the State Government.

It is the inescapable duty of the Central Government to find ways to