

We, therefore, demand from the Government that the Compensatory Allowance should be restored so that the employees can do their work in a better way ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him speak. I shall call you after him.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get a chance just now.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise an issue which I have raised in this House time and again. The matter is that the Sahar International Airport of Bombay has become a den of undesirable elements and anti-social elements. The passengers who are coming from ...*(Interruptions)*. Why are you obstructing like this? Are we not Members of this House?

SHRI PRAKASH VISHWANATH PARANJPE (Thane) : Sir, when the Central Government has approved the name Mumbai how can he call it Bombay?

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, the International Airport at Sahar has become a den of undesirable elements.

Those passengers who are coming from other countries are being whisked away by undesirable elements and they are taken to a hotel where they are being robbed off and even being killed. On the 15th of this month, one Shri Abu Baker, from my place, has come from Sharjah, and at the Sahar International Airport, he has been taken away by some people. His body has been found yesterday on the railway track near the Victoria Terminus. It is happening every day. Some time back, when I raised this point, the Maharashtra Government — the previous Government as well as the present Government — has not taken very effective steps. Unfortunately, the Maharashtra Government is taking a lethargic attitude on this issue. I do not want to blame the entire Government. It is only the security agencies, who have been made in-charge of the security at Sahar Airport, who are not attending to this problem. The innocent passengers — those who are going to the Gulf, spending two or three years and earning whatever they can — who are alighting at Sahar Airport are being whisked away and after being robbed, are being killed.

Sir, this is a very serious matter and the Government of India should take care of these people, who, before coming to Kerala, are alighting every year at the Gate Way of India, Bombay or what you call now as Mumbai. It is a very serious matter and the Mumbai or Maharashtra authorities should attend to this problem.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, seven cotton mills are operating in U.P. under Textile Corporation of U.P. Government. At present, these mills are closed. About 17000 labourers working in these mills are rendered jobless and are unable to get their bread. The Government are not in a position to decide whether to run those mills or not and as a result of which 17000 labourers are rendered jobless and resorting to strikes and demonstrations. The main reason for the closure of these mills is corruption in the administration which include misappropriation of funds amounting to crores of rupees. This question was raised in the previous Legislatigve Assembly of U.P. and a demand for the inquiry was also made. The finished goods of those mills worth crores of rupees are lying unsold because permission has not being given to sell those goods. This is the question of the interest of the labourers. In a mill at Jhansi about two thousand labourers are working and out of them only 300 labourers are getting work and the remaining 1700 labourers are staging dharnas or resorting to demonstrations. My demand is that immediate decision should be taken in regard to the future of the labourers of these mills being operated by the Government and all the labourers should be given their job. Inquiry should be made regarding the corruption rampant in the Management causing loss to the mills and steps should be taken to revive these mills.

*[English]*

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise a very serious matter before the House. The Government of India is putting a barbed iron fencing in the Indo-Bangla border, particularly in the North 24 Paraganas of West Bengal. The Government is putting this barbed iron fencing far from the zero point of the Indo-Bangladesh border. This barbed iron fencing which is being erected encircles so many villages.

13.00 hrs.

Many villages in Swaroopnagar Police Station of North 24-Parganas district of West Bengal are encircled by barbed fencing. There is a provision for gates. The distance between one gate and another is more than one kilometre. The gates will open at 6 AM and closed at 6 PM. After 6 PM, many people unable to come out from the fencing encircled village to their homeland and they are detached from the mainland. And they will not be provided with medicine even if they are attacked by cholera and other serious epidemics. They are unable to get medicines because they cannot come out to the mainland. There is a vast tract of agricultural land inside the barbed iron fencing. Dacoits come and loot the property of the villagers but nobody is there to protect them. So, the Government should take care in the matter because it relates to villagers as they are living in