

(iii) Need for a Comprehensive Slum Development Welfare Scheme throughout the country

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): The living conditions of the slum dwellers in Madras City particularly in Central Madras are deplorable. One third of the population of Madras City is living in slums, in single rooms, each family consisting of more than six to seven persons and live without proper basic amenities like bath room, toilet, electricity and water.

Growing slums in industrial areas as well as in all metropolitan cities is a common phenomenon. It is not a problem of Madras city alone. The development of slum is no more a problem of a particular State and it is an All India phenomenon. The Hon'ble Urban Development Minister had already assured on the floor of the House that there is a proposal to take some effective steps to improve the conditions of slum dwellers.

The Government should come forward with an effective and extensive programme exclusively for the welfare of the slum dwellers on All India levels and to provide them houses at cheaper rates with basic civic amenities.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to bring about a comprehensive slum development welfare scheme particularly for the Central Madras.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to set-up industries in Madhepura district in Kosi Division of North Bihar

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Bihar is a backward state from the industrial point of view, particularly Madhepura district of North Bihar is the most backward area. The poor and the labourers of the district are migrating to other states such as Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in search of jobs. Agriculture in the district is totally dependant on the vagaries of nature and this district is a no-industry district. On the other, youths are unemployed.

So, I request the Government to set up a sugar mill and a jute factory in Udakishanganj of the Madhepura district and in the district headquarter of Madhepura, respectively as there is a great potentiality of these industries in the area.

I also request to re-open the Baidyanthpur Paper Mill situated at the border of Madhepura and Saharsa districts. This is my earnest request to Central Government.

(v) Need to convert Narrow gauge railway line between Nadiyad and Kapadvanj into broad gauge and to extend it upto Modasa

SHRI N.J. RATHVA (Chhota Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of Public importance under Rule 377.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the demand to convert narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge between Nadiyad and Kapadvanj and to extend it upto Modasa was accepted in 1979. At that time it was to be costed Rs. 15.75 crores and the work was going with full swing. But after some years when Rs. 5 crore was already invested on it, the pace of work was slackened. In 1985-86 Railway Budget allocated Rs. 200.00 lakh for this work and in 1988-90 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh was allocated to extend this railway line. The Government of Gujarat provided 16.5 hectares of land for this purpose.