

(vi) Need for effective steps to check pollution of water by effluents from various chemical and pharmaceutical industries in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in Ratlam

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in violation of Central Laws regarding pollution and environment many chemical and pharmaceutical industries located in Madhya Pradesh have not set up proper polluted water treatment plants as a result of which the life of people living around those industries has been endangered and it has caused adverse affect on their health.

In some areas located within a radius of 15-20 KMS the water has been polluted upto the depth of 200-300 fts. As a result there is an acute crisis of drinking water and birds and animals are dying. Particularly, the industries like Alcohol plant, Sajjan Chemicals, Jayna Vitamins and IFFCO Laboratories in Ratlam need special mention in this regard. Therefore, the Government should take immediate legal actions in this regard.

(vii) Need to take steps to check soil erosion caused by Ghaghra river in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, every year lakhs of people are rendered homeless due to floods in Ghaghra river and erosion caused thereby. It destroys the crops and other property worth crores of rupees and causes havoc. It creates a great problem of providing food and accommodation to people and fodder for animals. The entire area is submerged for a period of 3-4 months. Means of transport and communication are also thrown out of gear.

Every year hundreds of villages are washed away by flood and are swallowed due to the cyclonic erosion caused by that river. In this way this river causes great havoc. Every year crores of rupees are spent by Government to check the flood and soil erosion, but no permanent solution has been

possible uptill now.

The rainy season is about to start. The land between river and beridge be is a low lying area which always remain submerged. This area lies in my Parliamentary Constituency, Ajmagarh.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to evolve a permanent solution to rescue that region from the meance of erosion and flood.

[English]

(viii) Need to withdraw cases of Victimisation against Railway employees and to remove Rule 14 (ii) of the Railway servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1968

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): While replying to the debate on the Railway Budget 1990-91 in Lok Sabha, the Minister of Railways assured the House that all cases of victimisation of Railway workers would be reviewed, and justice would be done. But till this date, nothing has has done except an assurance that the 'review of cases under Rule 14(ii) of Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1968 is an involved process'.

However, there are two categories of victimisation cases. One under Rules 14 (ii) as mentioned above, which should be summarily as withdrawn, Rule 14 (ii) itself is vindictive. Secondly, there was victimisation under the facade of normal disciplinary measures, causing demotion, transfer and even removal—but for trade union activities. The Ministry must form a Parliamentary Committee to screen that, or refer the matter to some Supreme Court Judge to screen such cases and give justice to them also.

Lastly, the Government should remove Rule 14 (ii) of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968. An announcement to this effect may be made before the end of the present Session itself.