

[Sh. P. Kolandaivelu]

industry immediately. The yarn bank should be shifted from Kanpur to Madras. The period of rebate should be raised to 60 days per year.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Need to direct Delhi Administration to ensure proper maintenance of colonies handed over by D.D.A. to Delhi Municipal Corporation

SHRIBHARAT SINGH : (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. D. D. A. has handed over many colonies to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. In these colonies, such as Lawrence Road, Paschimpuri, Janata Quarters, Pockets 1-2-3, Paschim Vihar, A 1-5, B 1-5 etc., the roads were constructed at the time of allotment. Since then these roads have neither been repaired by D. D. A. nor by the Municipal Corporation. Besides, there are many other colonies where roads are in dilapidated condition. Since the Municipal corporation collects taxes from the residents of these colonies, these roads must be repaired by 31-3-1988.

Therefore, I request the central Government to issue necessary orders to the Delhi Administration for the proper maintenance of these colonies and for the construction of roads there.

[*English*]

(vii) Demand for an Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL (Ahmednagar). The present capacity of the Telephone Exchange at Ahmednagar City, in Maharashtra is limited. There are more than 1,000 persons on the waiting list for telephone connections. At the present

rate of progress of giving connections, the Telecommunications Department will take at least 5 to 6 years to clear the list.

In view of the fact that Ahmednagar is an importance place having a number of Defence organisations and Cantonment, and a fast developing industry and trade, it is essential that an adequate expansion of telephone facilities is provided there. It is requested that an electronic telephone exchange with 10,000 lines may be installed at Ahmednagar in the immediate future.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Necessary Measures needed to save Kota district of Rajasthan from environmental pollution

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Deputy Speaker, Sir, global awareness has been generated against environmental pollution. The menace of industrial pollution has been growing in Kota, an industrial city of Rajasthan, due to the fact that in the wake of growing industrialisation the pollution control laws are not being applied properly. Apart from the pollution of surface as well as underground water resources, the atmosphere has also been polluted. Leakage of many poisonous gases from the Sri Ram Fertilizers and Chemicals of Kota city causes many persons to faint. Due to leakage of Ammonia, Chlorine, Sulpherdioxide and acetylene etc., the atmosphere surrounding the factory gets smoky both in the mornings and the evenings. These gases enter into the lungs of human beings and cause several diseases. Chlorine gas leaking from its castic-soda plant is not only damaging its machines but also frequently causing death of labourers.

Also water polluted with chemicals from other factories like Multimetals Nagpal factories is spreading into the adjacent localities

without any check with the result that the residents of Soor Sagar, Kansua localities are living in a hell. Innocent children play in the water polluted with chemicals. While visiting my area, I found that Kota city is becoming a hell for the poor people as the chemicals are causing slow poisoning. I would urge the Government to implement the Pollution Prevention Act more effectively and compel the factories to have treatment plants so that the Bhopal disaster is not repeated in Kota city of Rajasthan due to the effect of chemical substances and gases. So, the Government should intervene and save this city from becoming a hell.

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha Adjourned for lunch till
Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch
at fourteen minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P Chidambaram will make a statement on behalf of S. Buta Singh.

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STATEMENT RE : DISSOLUTION OF
PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, as the House is aware, on the recommendation of the Governor of Punjab, President issued a proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab on 11th May 1987. the Legislative

Assembly was kept under suspended animation. Though the Proclamation was extended for a further period of six months by a Resolution of Parliament, the position of the assembly remained the same.

The imposition of President's rule brought about a distinct improvement in the situation in Punjab. The fundamentalist campaign launched by the extremists in the garb of social reforms petered out. Secessionist utterances of Ragis and Dhadis stopped. Migration of Hindus from Punjab was checked and, in fact, a large number of families which had migrated out of Punjab started returning to the State. There has, however, been considerable rise in the number of extremist incidents since the end of last year. The Government has studied the situation and discussed this with the State Government to evolve a proper strategy to tackle this rise in extremist violence.

The Governor of Punjab has reported that one of the major hindrances in the effective and efficient working of the police and para-military forces is interference from members of the Legislative Assembly. The Governor has observed that there are numerous reports that many members of legislature not only attempt to interfere, influence and prevent the police action but also threaten police officers of dire consequences in the future if they failed to obey their commands. In fact, the Governor has reported that such threats and interferences affect the tempo of police work and have adversely affected action against terrorists, smugglers and other criminals.

The incident in village Sahari in District Hoshiarpur on the night of 3rd March shows the extent to which the terrorists determined to go. About 8 to 10 terrorists came to this village around 11.30 p.m. on 3.3.1988 and began to fire indiscriminately on the big gathering at a religious place, killing 40 persons on the spot and injuring 52. subse-