

river. The smoke and other waste from the chimneys of this refinery is reported to be affecting the Taj Mahal in Agra. The whole of Bombay particularly the Chembur area in the city is seriously affected by air pollution. The industrial waste from such factories is seriously damaging agricultural operations along the rivers. As is well known, the villagers utilise the waters of these rivers for drinking purposes and these waters cause a number of diseases which affect the public health.

I would particularly like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the effluents from Methur Chemicals Factory, Champlest Factory and the Travancore Chemicals Factory in the Mettur area of Tamil Nadu. It is reported that these factories discharge the effluents even in the open fields which does not find any outlet and which causes discomfort and misery to the people around these areas including agricultural operations. The effects of this pollution are visible in Gunachandiyur, Murugan Nagar and adjacent village in Mettur.

I am sure the hon. Minister will devise ways and means to combat this situation and will not hesitate to take serious action against the erring factories.

(xi) Need to increase Railway facilities in Bihar.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna): To increase rail facilities for people of Bihar, the Mahanagar Express running between Bombay and Varanansi should be extended to Patna and Ganga-Kaveri Express should also be extended to Patna. There should be at least 30 berths in Tinsukhia Mail for Patna. A local train between Arrah and Mokamah should run in the morning and evening to ease traffic problem during office hours.

[Translation]

- (xii) Need to give adequate compensation, residential plots and employment to the farmers whose lands are acquired by the Delhi Administration**

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is already shortage of land in rural Delhi but the Delhi Administration are acquiring the farm land. Our policy is to increase production, not to acquire arm and

With the acquisition of land by Government the farmers and labourers become unemployed. Adequate compensation should be paid to the rural people. They should be provided, according to their qualifications, with commercial plots, residential plots etc. The person whose land is acquired should be given employment in any of the Departments. Although the law has been changed, compensation for acquisition is paid according to the old law. The difficulties of the farmers increase and they have to knock at the doors of the courts and have to spend money on appeals etc. Whatever compensation is given is spent on filing suits etc. and the farmers remain without work. At the time of acquisition of land, the position of the village should also be kept in mind. Keeping in mind the increasing population of the village, the limit of "Lal Dora" should be extended and land also be left for the use of the village population. Land for parks, playgrounds, community centre, Barat-Ghar, Library etc. should also be left vacant. When Government acquire land for such purposes. The amount of compensation should be increased and farm land should not be acquired because the country suffers there. Those rules should be applied for compensation which were adopted by the Seventh Lok Sabha.

[English]

- (xlii) Need to make available 'Imuran', a life saving drug for kidney patients**

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah): Sir, life-saving drug for kidney patients, Imuran, is not available in the market.

Burrough-Wellcome laboratories have stopped the manufacture of this drug, since last year on the plea that the workers are affected in the manufacture. It is a life-saving drug for kidney transplantation patients and the patient starts taking the drug after transplantation and continue throughout his life-time. It is sure death if the patient stops taking it even for a day.

The Government should either persuade the company to start production or think of production with foreign collaboration, or direct the State Trading Corporation to import the drug from other countries and supply it to needy patients at a subsidised rate, as the price is beyond the capacity of the middle-class people.

- (xiv) Need to take Remedial measures for the survival of 'Swaria Paharia' tribe facing extinction.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Sir, a tribe of the Santhal pargana region in Bihar—"Sawaria Paharia"—is virtually facing extinction.

The population of the primitive tribe, as per the 1971 Census, was 59,047 which declined alarmingly to 19,481 in the 1981 Census.

The decline is attributed to their poor socio-economic conditions resulting in one of the highest rates of fatal diseases caused by mal-nutrition and use of polluted water.

These tribals are medium statured, muscular, wiry and capable of great physical endurance, but are fighting a grim battle of survival. Tuberculosis, goitre, leprosy, malaria and diseases of eye and skin are common among them. An official survey has revealed that at least 45 per cent of them suffer from tuberculosis, another 10 per cent from leprosy, and 25 per cent from goitre.

The prime reasons for the decline in their population are economic and health problems. The "Paharias" used to earn their livelihood from forests which were

denuded over the years. Mortality rate among the children up to the age of five is 25 per cent, while survival above 45 years is of the order of one in thousand.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry of Home Affairs to investigate the reasons for the drop in their population and take necessary remedial measures for their survival which is being threatened by their poor-socio-economic conditions.

- (xv) Need for Financial assistance to the Government of Orissa to help the farmers in Balasore district and to amend the Famine Code

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Heavy rains, cyclonic whirl wind and hailstorms on a very large scale, have damaged thousands of dwelling houses, public institutions, high-yielding peddy and Rabi crops in many thousand hectares, and taken the lives of many cattles and human beings in the district of Balasore Mayurbhanj, Cuttack and Keonjhan in Orissa State in the second week of the last month. Thousands of farmers' mainly from small and marginal categories, who had prepared their crops taking huge amount of loans from nationalised banks or cooperative societies have been rendered paupers. As per the present procedure of Famine Code, the crop loans for agriculture purposes can be converted into medium-term if the concerned crop is damaged more than 50 per cent according to the assessment of the revenue department. But there is no provision for assessing the Rabi crops including paddy or wheat, resulting in untold miseries and heavy financial losses to these farmers. Similarly, relief operations cannot be undertaken by the Government in the absence of assessment of crop losses.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government to come to the rescue of these poor farmers with financial aid. Seeds, fertilizers and other inputs for cultivation of their Kharif crops may be provided to them free of cost at the earliest so that they are in a position to take up Kharif cultivation. The R.B.I. may be asked to direct the concerned