

[Sh. Madan Pandey]
 sible for implementing the Government policies do not pay timely attention to the industries set up in public and private sector well ahead their becoming sick. They pay attention only after the closure of the factories when the workers who are badly affected due to closure, start agitation. No doubt, the Government have taken some steps such as setting up of Rehabilitation Boards to control it but the persons appointed in these Boards too in-experienced to find out the reasons of their sickness and remedies there to. As a result of it, the capital amount invested for the purpose of rehabilitation by Banks and other financial Institutions is not only lost, but the capital which is needed for industrialisation also becomes scarce. Secondly, the Government is not in favour of labourer's participation in management. When the workers make demand to take over the management of sick industries in their own hands, their demand is turned down.

It is a matter of pleasure that the Supreme Court has done justice to the labour Union of Kamani Tubes Private Ltd. by allowing the Workers Co-operative Society to run this industry. The Financial Institutions have also agreed to extend financial assistance.

I, therefore, would like to say that keeping the above judgement in view, the Government should amend the present Industrial policy of the country suitably so that Gorakhpur Fertilizer factory in Uttar Pradesh and other sick industries in various parts of the country could be run efficiently.

- (iii) **Need to provide basic amenities to the people living in Slums in metropolitan cities and to take steps for environmental improvement there.**

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): The number of slums has been continuously increasing in various metropolitan cities of the country. In 1981, the

number of persons living in slums in metropolitanities was estimated at about in between 3 crore 20 lakhs to 4 crore. It has been generally seen that there are more slums in metropolitan cities than in smaller towns. The number of people living in slums in Bombay is 33 lakhs, while their corresponding figures for Calcutta Delhi and Madras are 32 lakhs, 26 lakhs and 13 lakhs respectively. Sites for the persons doing civic work are not earmarked at the time of formulating Master Plans for the cities. As a result of which, the poor people are forced to live in jhuggi-jhopries where arrangements for cleanliness and other basic amenities do not exist. Basties in Calcutta, Jhopar-pattess in Bombay, Jhuggi-jhoparies in Delhi and cherias in Madras are examples of some such places where there is complete absence of basic amenities such as drinking water, cleanliness and street lights. Initially, a provision of Rs. 150.45 crore was made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for providing sanitation facilities to the people living in slums and an amount of Rs. 169.45 crore was earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this but the number of slums went on increasing and even today these can be seen everywhere in Metropolitan cities.

I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government to take effective steps to improve the environment in Metropolitan cities so that the people living there may get rid of this polluted environment and have a sigh of relief.

- (iv) **Need to pay compensation to the people of Ganganagar district in Rajasthan affected by floods in Punjab.**

SHRI BIBBAL (Ganganagar): Hanumangarh, Pili Banga, Suratgarh and Anupgarh districts of Rajasthan have been submerged, as a result of floods in Punjab. Due to the cracks in Harike Barrage, Indira Gandhi Feeder and Sarhind Feeder in Punjab, the whole system of Ganganagar and Indira Gandhi canal has been crippled. In view of this heavy destruction, the Government of India should pay compensation