

[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

to the people of Ganganagar district at the same scale at which it has given to the people of Punjab and Haryana, because some floods have caused damage in Punjab, Haryana and Ganganagar. Crores of rupees have been given in the form of compensation to the people of Punjab and Haryana, but nothing has been given to the flood affected people in Ganganagar district so far. Due to this, resentment is growing among the people.

So, I demand from the Government of India to compensate the people of Ganganagar for the loss of life, property, crops houses and tubewells.

(v) Need to postpone recovery of loans given under I.R.D.P.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the loans given under I.R.D.P. has played a major role in the economic upliftment of those people living below the poverty line. But this programme has not met with much success as it was expected. This is due to lack of devotion in Government machinery and lack of interest among the political and social activists to educate the beneficiaries.

Because of lack of anticipated help and knowledge, the loans given under the aforesaid programme were misused. Now, recoveries are being made from these beneficiaries on large scale. They are being sent to jails. So, instead of fulfilling its real objective, it is having negative effects.

So, I request the Government of India to write off the loans given to the beneficiaries under I.R.D.P. with immediate effect in the interest of social justice.

(vi) Need to develop 'Harihar area' a Pilgrim Centre in Bihar.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we may go to any pilgrim centre, there the whole country seems to be one and there is no discrimination. Unity in diversity is seen

there. We get the inspiration of being one in spite of our diversities. Late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia once said that the pilgrim centres in the country should be made attractive. But it is unfortunate that instead of making them attractive, those pilgrim centres are in a depleted state.

'Harihar area' in Bihar is a pilgrim centre, which is called Sonapur now-a-days. Lakhs of people go there for taking bath in River Gandak and to worship Lord Shiva and Vishnu every year on 'Kartik Purnima'. This cattle fair is famous in the whole of Asia and is held for one month. The idols of Lord Shiva and Vishnu, installed in Harihar area have a speciality that the stone has been carved in such a way that one can see both the deities in the same idol. There is no other idol of this type anywhere in the country. It clearly shows that this is a place of get together of Shaiv and Vaishnav Communities of Hindu religion. This is the place where in the Mahabharata period, fighting took place between the elephant and the alligator and the wicked alligator was defeated. It is the place of meditation of Tantrikas also. This pilgrim centre gives the inspiration to respect all religions, to destroy the wicked tendencies like that of alligator, to create goodwill, brotherhood and unity in diversity. But it is a matter of regret that this historical place of ancient civilization and culture is in a depleted state. So, I meant that the Government should develop 'Harihar area' by paying special attention towards it.

(vii) Need to lay gas pipeline from Oraiyya to Agra via Firozabad.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present industrial development in Agra district is obstructed due to the apprehension of pollution of the Taj Mahal. The problem of environmental pollution is very serious because of furnaces operated by coal. Ofcourse, environment is polluted as a result of use of coal but at the sametime it affects the health of workers working in the factories and the common man as well. Fortunately H.B.J. gas pipeline is passin through the outskirts of Firozabad