

(ii) STEPS TO ENSURE SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO WESTERN DESERT DISTRICTS OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : राजस्थान प्रान्त के जयपुर, टोंक, सवाई माधोपुर, भरतपुर जिलों में अति वृष्टि और बाढ़ और पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी जिलों में अनावृष्टि के कारण पीने के पानी के स्रोत या तो नष्ट हो गए हैं या सूख गए हैं। अगले दो माह में सारे राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की समस्या विकराल रूप धारण कर लेगी जिस के कारण लाखों की संख्या में वधु पीने के पानी के अभाव में मृत्यु के शिकार होंगे और मनुष्यों के लिए भी जीवन को खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा।

राज्य सरकार अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए उक्त विकराल समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती। जोधपुर शहर में जवाई और हेमावास से पीने का पानी मिलता है। जवाई बांध में 14 फुट तक पानी आया है जब कि भराव क्षमता 62 फुट तक है।

यह पानी जोधपुर शहर की जनता के लिए तीन महीने से अधिक नहीं चल सकेगा। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान के दूसरे जिलों में लाखों में पानी का भराव क्षमता से बहुत कम है। शहरों से भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बड़ी दुर्गति होगी, उन्होंने गांव खाली करने पड़ेंगे।

इस समस्या के प्रति राज्य एवं केन्द्रीय सरकारों को बम्बीरता से विचार कर तुरन्त नसकूपों के निर्माण का कार्य युद्ध स्तर पर खाना चाहिये ताकि गर्मी से पहले पीने के पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था हो सके और पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वार्थी तौर पर पानी की आकूत व्यवस्था करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर की सिस्टम योजना निर्माण को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

(iii) NEED FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES IN THE BACKWARD DISTRICT OF ISLAMPUR, WEST BENGAL.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Islampur in the district of West Dinajpur in West Bengal is a very backward area. There is not a single industry worth the name.

State Government of West Bengal wanted to instal a Thermal Power Plant at Islampur and proposed accordingly to the Energy Ministry earlier. But unfortunately the said proposal of the State Government of West Bengal was turned down by the Planning Commission without assigning any logical reason therefor. Islampur is a neglected backward area, economically backward with large number of able-bodied unemployed youths. The area is rich in jute, sugarcane and hide and economic exploitation of these raw materials can profitably be made if jute, sugar and tannery mills are established.

I therefore urge upon the Central Government to consider the possibility of setting up a jute mill, sugar mill and a tannery mill in Islampur, in line with the Government's policy to uplift backward areas, along with the efforts made by the State Government.

(iv) STEPS TO ENSURE ENFORCEMENT OF EXISTING LAWS IN RESPECT OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED FOR VARIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS FOR ASI AD '82.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The ambitious and glamorous construction for ASIAD'82 is being carried out at a feverish pace at the cost of the minimum rights and social measures to which labourers are entitled under the IPC Conventions and the existing labour laws of the Government.

A survey report prepared by the People's Union of Democratic Rights (PUDR), states that the contractors employed by the Government to build the stadium, fly-overs, hotels, village complex and other associated constructions

[Shri Chitta Basu]

are violating with impunity almost every law at every stage. Government officials aware of what is happening are turning a blind eye, to cases of gross violation, eager as they are to complete the construction by any means by November 1982 when the ASIAD games would be inaugurated. In the process, the toiling workers are being denied the rights guaranteed under such important laws as (a) Minimum Wages Act, (b) Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, (c) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, (d) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (e) Personal Injuries (Compensation Act), (f) The Workmen's Compensation Act, (g) The Employment of Children's Act.

It was revealed on inquiry that all the workers were getting less than the minimum daily wages fixed, and in some cases were leading a life of bondage tied to the 'Jamadars' who enlisted them for contractors during the entire period of work, without any right to quit and join some other work. The minimum wage for an unskilled worker is Rs. 9.25 daily, but as per the current price index (January 1981) it is Rs. 11.25. In all the sites, workers are getting Rs. 8.00 only or even less, since they have to part with the best of their dues as commission to the Jamadars.

Almost all the workers are migrants, recruited from Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Most of them are from backward districts of these States and are mainly landless and poor peasants. Under the Inter-State Migrant Workers (Regular of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, such migrant labourers are entitled to certain benefits. At almost all the sites, the workers are being denied the benefits like 'displacement allowance' which is equal to fifty per cent of monthly wages payable to him or Rs. 75 whichever is higher, to be paid to the migrant workmen at the time of recruitment by the contractor; suitable residential accommodation during their

period of employment, prescribed medical facilities free of charges, and regular payment of minimum wages.

But what are provided by the contractors are nothing but hovels, torn tents and jhuggies.

Sanitary conditions are even worse. Given such unhygienic living conditions, and lack of proper sanitary facilities, the risk of diseases is pretty high. Yet, in spite of standing rules, which enjoin upon the employers to give free medical treatment, there is hardly any arrangement for such medical treatment. Maintenance of proper safety standards of construction sites is an obligation enjoined upon the employers by the law, but accidents due to negligence on the part of contractors are quite frequent.

The plight of women and children working at the sites is worse.

Having regard to these pitiable conditions of life and work for over a lakh of workers, engaged in the construction work of the Asiad '82, I urge upon the Government to hold an on-the-spot enquiry and take suitable steps to ensure enforcement of the existing laws in respect of them.

(v) INCREASING ACTIVITIES OF ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND STEPS TO CHECK THEM.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में समाजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों के बढ़ जाने के कारण वहाँ के अध्यापक एवं छात्र असुरक्षित हो गये हैं। विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में अपराध हो रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति के विरोध में वहाँ के सभी अध्यापक हड़ताल कर रहे हैं एवं उन्हें मोन जुलूस निकालने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा है। अध्यापकों की हड़ताल एक गम्भीर समस्या है जिससे छात्र भी प्रभावित हुए बिना नहीं रह सकते। उक्त विश्वविद्यालय एक