

1967 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1967 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st of March, 1967 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 94 to 97 and 141 to 143 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967,

in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 95—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,56,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 96—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,82,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course

[Mr. Speaker]

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,51,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the performance of his Department regarding works and housing in the Plan period.

16.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Everybody knows that after food and clothing, people need housing facilities. The housing facilities are the most important aspect of this Report and any Government, worth its name, should provide these housing facilities to the people who are poor, who have no house sites, no houses and no facilities for drinking water, and to those Harijans (sche-

duled castes) and scheduled tribes people and the agricultural labourers, about more than 10 crores of people, who have no such facilities at all. This Government has failed to have a Plan which meets the needs of these people. Also, the importance that has been given, in the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan, is not so much and the very provision that is made in the Plan is not so much. To my surprise, even the meagre provision that has been made in the Third Plan is not being properly utilised by the Ministry.

For instance, in the First and Second Plans the amount that was allotted for housing was Rs. 111.50 crores, but that was not spent fully; the number of houses sanctioned was about 3,20,000 but only 1,95,000 houses were completed in the two Plan periods, i.e., in ten years. In the Third Plan, the Government have allotted Rs. 80.62 crores for States, Rs. 19.53 crores for the Union Territories and Rs. 22.41 crores for the Centre. Out of these, the States have spent only Rs. 37.73 crores; the Union Territories have spent Rs. 20.53 crores; and the Central Government have spent only Rs. 11.57 crores, thus totalling about Rs. 69.83 crores. That means, the State Governments, the Central Government and the Union Territories, all combined together, have spent only about 57% of the total amount that has been provided in the Third Plan for the four years. Now it has been estimated that the actual expenditure in the Third Plan would be about Rs. 90 crores. I would like to know why this Government have not cared to see that the meagre amount that has been allotted in the Third Plan has been properly utilised by the States. What was the matter? Why have the States not utilised the amount that has been provided? As far as this matter is concerned, the Central Government have not spent the very amount they have allotted for themselves on the plea that the State Governments have not given their matching grants.

As against the Plan target of constructing 4 lakh houses under the various schemes, the likely achievement is estimated to be 2.2 lakh houses, as it has been recently estimated by the Planning Commission. This shows how this Ministry have virtually failed to utilise even the very meagre amounts that have been provided in the Third Plan. Specially in these housing schemes, they have got so many schemes, but the Government have virtually failed to give proper attention to those people who need the Government's help, for instance, industrial workers, plantation workers, agricultural labourers and Harijans. I find from the report that the amounts that have been allotted for the industrial workers have not been utilised and the employers have not cared to construct houses, even when the Government have come forward to give some loans. In regard to plantation workers, the Government have allotted some money to build houses, but these industrialists clearly refused to construct houses on the plea that they have no money. The Government have come round to give some subsidy also—about 25%.

The Government have not taken care in regard to construction of houses for the welfare of the Harijans. In this country, nearly ten crores of people—Harijans, (scheduled castes) and scheduled tribes—have not got even the housing sites for constructing small huts. They have not allotted any money for that. The Government have simply stated in the report that they have some money for this purpose, I do not know how much money has been allotted for taking house sites and how much has been spent on house sites for Harijans. The Government have virtually neglected to see that these downtrodden people, these Harijans, get at least some house sites, though not constructed houses. Under the industrial housing schemes, since 1962, only 1,54,000 houses have been completed out of about 1,79,000 houses which were estimated to be completed.

In regard to slum clearance also, the Government have virtually failed. The amount that is allotted by the Central Government for the housing sector is to be spent mainly on slum clearance, but there is a provision that the State Governments also have to pay something as matching grants. Because the State Governments have failed to pay that, the Central Government did not spend the amount allotted; they have utilised only 50 per cent of the total allotment that has been made in the Third Plan. From 1956 to 1965, the Government were to construct 94,898 dwelling units, but they completed only 52,984 dwelling units.

Under the village housing schemes, as it has been clearly stated in the Third Plan, the first place in the programme for improving village housing should be given to housing for Harijans, agricultural workers and those sections of the community whose housing conditions are very deplorable. Everybody knows that. It is a good thing that it has been put in the Third Plan, but these things have not been translated into action. The Government have failed to note this point which has been put in the Third Plan. The Government have not cared to see that even the meagre amount that has been allotted for village housing schemes is utilised. They have not utilised the money. I have requested the Ministry again to give the details.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदन में गणनाति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

There is no quorum. The bell is being rung once again. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: As regards village housing schemes, Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 8.01 crores up to 1965. Out of this amount,

[Shri Yallamanda Reddy]

only Rs. 6.20 crores have been disbursed. The number of houses sanctioned was 57,923 of which only 28,362 have been completed.

As regards house-sites, no information has been provided in the report or anywhere else about the amount allotted for buying house-sites. The question of house-sites is a very important thing, as far as the villagers are concerned. Government will take time to construct houses for all the Harijans and the poor people in the villages. In every village, there is a craze at least for having a house-site. At least the house-sites can be provided by Government. There are many cases where Government could not take action to acquire the land even after they had proceeded in the matter, due to pressure from the landlords and due to so many defects in the Act. The State Governments have been requesting the Centre since a long time to amend the Act in such a way that whenever Government want to acquire land from the landlords or house-sites, they can do so easily. But up till now, nothing has been done in this regard. You will be surprised to know that there are so many cases which have been pending for the last sixteen or fourteen years. Even after the awards had been given, those lands have not been acquired because the landlords have been raising all sorts of legal difficulties and Government have been unable to do anything in that regard. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see that proper legislation is brought forward to amend the Act so as to enable the acquisition of house-sites for the Harijans. Till now, this has not been attempted. I would request the Government once again to look into the matter and see that proper legislation is brought forward.

Coming to the needs of these people, I feel that Government should allot at least Rs. 100 crores for providing house-sites and houses for the Harijana.

Regarding allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi, recently Government have issued an order that even those officers who have got private houses in Delhi could also be provided with Government accommodation. I do not know why Government should have issued such an order. If there had been sufficient accommodation in Delhi so that they could provide Government accommodation to each and every Government official in Delhi, certainly Government could do so and allot houses even to those who have got their own private houses in Delhi, but as it is there is paucity of Government accommodation and some Government officers have no houses to live in. Therefore, I would request Government to look into the matter and rectify the position.

As regards stationery, I want to bring to the notice of this House one important point. Recently, the Ministry has decided that there would be a decentralisation of the budget regarding the Printing and Stationery Department. I do not know how the Ministry has taken such a decision without even going into the implications of that decision. Has that decision been implemented on the plea that there will be economy in the Department and secondly that the necessary stationery could be supplied to the concerned Departments more easily? I would submit that these two objectives have not been achieved as a result of this decentralisation, and this has been proved by the Association of the Stationery Department employees. I would illustrate the position by mentioning the example of only eight items. If these items had been procured from the Stationery Department, the Government Departments would have had to pay only Rs. 52,41,729, whereas when they had to purchase the same articles in the open market, they had to pay, and they have paid virtually about Rs. 74,34,632. Virtually, the estimated loss would be about Rs. 22 lakhs. If we see the heavy loss that is incurred by the Government Departments to the tune of about

Rs. 22 lakhs on just eight items, we can estimate what a colossal loss would be incurred by Government as a whole if each and every Department is allowed to go to the open market for purchasing so many other items.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to explain why the Ministry has taken such a decision and whether the Ministry had worked out the economy of such decentralisation of the activities of the Stationery Department. I would request the hon. Minister to give us the reasons for this. He should also tell us whether there has been loss or not, and if so, why Government are pursuing the same scheme.

There was a representation to the Ministry in this regard by the Association of the Stationery Department employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude his speech now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He can go on; this time can be adjusted in the other Demands. Only the total time for each party should not exceed the allotted time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But if on every set of Demands the time is exceeded, then what is to be done?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have been told that the total time should not be exceeded.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Everything that is spoken here should be taken into account including Shri Kamath's remarks now and then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not interrupt my hon. friend. Let him carry on. I was only trying to help him.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I would request the hon. Minister to look into the representation made by the Association regarding this matter. Till now, the Ministry has failed to take

notice of this representation and they have behaved in such a way as if they want to avoid the representation from the association. Therefore, I would once again request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and abandon this decentralisation scheme.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): I do not agree with the hon. Member who has just concluded that the Ministry of Works and Housing did not utilise its allocations fully. That is not a fact. If we just look at the allocations made and the amount utilised by the Works and Housing Ministry and for the projects directly under their charge, we shall observe that they have exhausted all the allocations. But the difficulty of the Ministry is that some of the schemes are carried out by the States and by the Union Territories. The States do not attach as much importance as they should to these housing schemes, and the result is that sometimes allocations made are not utilised. Secondly, the difficulty is that despite whatever allocations were made to this Ministry under the Third Five Year Plan, the Finance Ministry or the other Ministries of the Government decided to curtail the allocations of this Ministry on account of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression in 1962 and the Pakistani aggression in 1965.

17 hrs.

But when we have this review of the situation, we must admit one important fact, and that is that the housing shortage continues to be in the whole country. Urbanisation is taking place due to various developmental schemes, and if proper attention is not paid to housing, we will be in a very difficult situation, because slums will be created, insanitary conditions will come to prevail and all sorts of health hazards would be there. Therefore, it is essential that now Government take account of these things; if the Ministry of Works and Housing is not in a position to take up this matter independently, I think it enjoins on this whole House to take

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

up this matter, discuss it and come to some sort of conclusion as to what is to be done in the Fourth and subsequent Plans for tackling this matter, because unless we pay attention to this matter in the general context of the situation and face this housing shortage problem and solve it right now, there will be serious difficulty in future.

It is good that to the Ministry of Works and Housing has been added the department of Urban Development. But I must point out that in Delhi the work of land acquisition is still dealt with by the Home Ministry. This kind of dual control sometimes puts us in very great difficulty, because sometimes we have to run to the Home Ministry, sometimes to the Ministry of Works and Housing, and we are not in a position to discuss the whole matter in an objective manner; secondly, we are not in a position to pin responsibility on one Ministry as to how and in what manner things should be done in Delhi. Therefore, it is very essential, particularly in Delhi which is directly under the Central Government, not only in respect of housing but in regard to the whole, administration, that the responsibility of housing, land acquisition etc. should squarely and pointedly be transferred to the Ministry of Works and Housing, so that whenever there is any problem, we may be able to discuss this question with them.

Now, I do not want to take time on the all-India question, but I would certainly draw your attention to the conditions prevailing in the capital. What was the object of the land policy enunciated in the Third Five Year Plan particularly in Delhi, because Delhi is a developing and expanding city and there continues to be an influx of population into the city every year? It has been estimated by the planners themselves that on an average 25,000 families would be added to Delhi's population every year after 1961. Although this

is a conservative estimate, even if this estimate is accepted, we have to see what are the conditions in Delhi consequent on this influx.

What was the object of mass-scale land acquisition and construction of houses in Delhi? The object was that land values should be brought down; secondly, that sub-standard development should stop; thirdly, that profiteering by speculators or colonisers in plots should be checked. These were the main objects so that people may get plots at reasonable prices. Let us now have a comparative statement about the price of land. What was the position in, say, 1958 and 1959, even in 1960 at the end of the Second Plan, and what is the position today? Even land developed by the Delhi Development Authority which is charged with working this scheme has been sold to very low income groups, in lots of 80 and 125 square yards at Rs. 39 and Rs. 42 per square yard. Further, they auctioned plots, they auctioned them plots of 200 square yards and above. The auction price comes to Rs. 65, Rs. 75 even Rs. 85 per square yard.

I put it through you to Government whether it is in this way that we want to control land prices, whether through this means we would be able to help the poor people to construct their own houses or to solve their housing problem.

If we look at things as they are happening in Delhi, we will be convinced that there is absolutely no realisation about the situation as it is prevailing. It was the planners' estimate that in the beginning of Third Five Year Plan, there was a shortage of 145,000 houses in 1960. By the end of the Third Plan, the additional requirement would be 125,000 units. That is, in all, 27,000 units would be required. It was suggested that Government

should construct 25,000 units, under the low income group housing scheme there should be constructed another 25,000 units—again this was to be done under the public sector—and there should be 75,000 units under private housing—total 125,000. That was how it was apportioned. It was also estimated that about Rs. 83 crores may be required for the purpose.

Firstly, whatever allocations or estimates were fixed in the Master Plan for the Third Five Year Plan, we are much behind that. If we look at the performance in actual achievement of targets, you will be surprised that in addition to the houses constructed by the Ministry of Works and Housing for their employees, only 5,712 houses have been constructed. If we look at the register of property tax of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, we find that only 40,000 properties have been added in the property tax register. Again, all those properties are not authorised ones—a large number of those properties have been constructed unauthorisedly. It is here that we stand.

Now, what did Government do? Whatever plots were available in approved colonies, in respect of them they issued a notification in March 1964 and tried to freeze those plots. They extended the term by another year administratively, and again by another year. What happened? Now those people who thought that Government might mean business, tried to sell their plots. In 1964, when this notification was issued by Government, the price per square yard was Rs. 100; it fell down to Rs. 50, and Rs. 60. The fall was to that extent. But unfortunately, Government so many times play stunts. What did they do? They made those honest people sell their plots. Now the price of the same plots is Rs. 150 and Rs. 175 per square yard.

I would very humbly make this submission to this hon. House. Let

Members of the House go into this question as to how things are happening in Delhi and where we stand, because it is the capital of India; if there is an influx of population and if we do not provide housing for the incoming population, if we do not provide other amenities, conditions are going to be worse and I think neither Government nor this hon. House can afford to let that situation develop here.

At present, under the Central Government list, if we take the all-India figure, there is a shortage of about 105,000 houses. In Delhi alone, there is a shortage of 60,000 houses. As far as the employees of the Delhi Administration are concerned, out of 40,000 employees, only 5 per cent have accommodation. This is the situation. Is it not desirable that in a city like Delhi, which is the capital, Government should try to understand the reality of the situation and make bolder provisions in the plans and not reduce allocations just for one reason or other. I will admit that due to the emergency certain steps have got to be taken, some provisions have got to be adjusted, nevertheless it is important that important provisions, as far as the Capital is concerned, should not be disturbed in a casual manner.

I would invite the attention of the House to go through the Master Plan of Delhi, as I said earlier, and assess what was provided there with regard to industrial plots, with regard to commercial plots, with regard to other facilities, about the working force. You will be surprised, if I may say so, that though in the last five years industrial plots were developed, if you try to find out how many industries have come up on these plots, to the very great amazement and surprise of the hon. House you will find that hardly one or two factories might have come up so far.

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

What is going to happen to the working force which is increasing in this city every year? People will take to unauthorised activities, people will come and squat, just become hawkers. If you go to the Chandni Chowk or Jumma Masjid area, you will find that while four or five years back there used to be one or two rows of hawkers, today you will find five or six rows of hawkers. The number of unauthorised *rehriwalas* is more than the authorised *rehriwalas*, the number of unauthorised rickshawwalas is more than authorised rickshawwalas, the number of unlicensed industries is much more than the licensed industries. That is the condition in Delhi. If you look at the situation. We talk of respect for law, but it has become an unfortunate position that because of the failure . . .

An hon. Member: It is the responsibility of the Home Ministry.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: It is not the Home Ministry. It has a very good bearing because, whether we discuss the Ministry of Works and Housing or the Third Plan, the Master Plans are the responsibility of the hon. Minister. Unless those provisions in the Master Plan are implemented with regard to development of land and with regard to housing industries etc., I am afraid all these diseases follow from there. Therefore, it is very essential that something should be done in that regard.

The Delhi Development Authority has constructed about 180 houses and has decided to sell those houses to the people. The covered area is about 700 to 800 sq. ft. The price fixed by the D.D.A. of some of them is about Rs. 20,000. I put it to you: Is it possible for a person belonging to the poor community or to the lower middle class to afford a house of Rs. 20,000?

If you look at the problem of *Jhuggi-jhomprivalas*, what is happening? According to the 1960-61 census, they were about 43,000. The

hon. Minister was kind enough to say that if they submitted their proofs, he would get their names added to that list. The number came to about 50,000. So far, 25 sq. yd. plots have been allotted to only about 20,000 families; 30,000 is the balance, and another 50,000 has been added in the last five years. Is this city going to become a city of *jhuggi-jhomprivalas*, shanty-dwellers? And tomorrow, all sorts of problems will arise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 17 minutes.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: I will take two or three minutes more.

Again, you will be surprised to know that when Gandhiji came to Delhi in 1937, he started an agitation about the people living in city ditches. The Delhi Ajmeri Gate Slum Clearance Scheme was considered by the Government at that time, and all the properties were notified for acquisition. More than a thousand properties had been acquired. But what is the progress? It was in 1937. Thirty years after, what is the progress regarding this and other slum clearance schemes? If we have to deal with problems like this, I am afraid that whatever effort is made by the government, it is negated by the other factors. In this country we take things very lightly. The late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru visited various slum areas in July 1955 and he said: I want in two years these *katras* should be improved. Eleven years afterwards, today there are still 800 more *katras* to be improved. Even if persons like Nehru and Gandhiji or for that matter the highest person in the land wants to do certain things, ultimately in this rigmarole of administrative procedures all their efforts are thwarted and the problems remain where they are.

About the question of damages for DDA land. The hon. Minister has very kindly waived damages on the

land belonging to L&DO. I would submit to him that the conditions of those people who are occupying the DDA land and who are being charged damages is no better and therefore, I would urge upon him to treat them also on the same basis.

Under the master plan 136 zonal plans are to be prepared and you will be surprised that the master plan becomes a legal document on 1st September 1962. So far only one zonal plan has been approved by the government, 11 plans are with the Government; 19 have been published by the DDA. It has been sent to the government. In all 70 plans are at different stages. Legally speaking, technically speaking, no development is possible unless the land used is shown in the zonal plans. What is happening in Delhi? Because of the housing shortage and the failure of government to provide housing to the lower and poorer people, they are eroding the green land provided in the master plan. The price of land in areas which are earmarked for parking purposes, green purposes, not for residential purposes, is Rs. 21 per sq. yard. It is unauthorised but that is how the master plan is eroded every day. What is the alternative? A tin shed which you could get for Rs. 30 three years ago goes for not less than Rs. 75 in the Lodi Colony and other areas. It may be unauthorised. But all these factors go to show what sort of difficulties are there in Delhi. Unless the government and the House takes them into account and adopts a bold stand, things will be difficult. Therefore, in conclusion, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he may kindly give us an opportunity to meet the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister so that we may discuss this question of Delhi threadbare and come to some sort of conclusion as to what is to be done in Delhi and how we are going to face the housing problem of the capital, because the policy so far followed by the Government unfortunately has not borne fruit. Therefore, something has got to be done on this account.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to execute departmentally all minor original and maintenance and repair works of the C.P.W.D. (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to place all officers and establishments as are paid from the Public Works head of account, under the administrative control of the C.P.W.D. (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to carry out all major original works in the C.P.W.D. in Delhi through the agency of National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recover the House Rent Allowances from other departments, which is recovered by them from the salary of the staff who have been allotted Government accommodation (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide electric fans in Class IV quarters outside Delhi (11)].

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get all fans repair work of Delhi done in the Fan Repair Workshop of C.P.W.D. (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place the air conditioning and electrical works of the Supreme Court in New Delhi under the same Superintending Engineer (Electrical) of the CPWD (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in handing over certain air conditioning works in the Willingdon Hospital to Executive Engineer, Air Conditioning I of CPWD (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the scale of pay of pay of motor lorry drivers of CPWD (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the combined seniority list of workcharged staff of Central Electrical Divisions I & II, Calcutta of CPWD (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check continuous employment of workers on muster roll for maintenance works of permanent nature in each section of A, B and Parliament Works Divisions New Delhi of CPWD (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay the increments to certain workcharged staff of Allahabad Central Division of Central Division of CPWD for the year 1949 and 1950 (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain zonal seniority of workcharged staff of CPWD for purposes of retrenchment only (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the scale of pay of Road Inspectors on workcharged staff of the CPWD (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get transferred Provident Fund account of workers of CPWD taken over from the Ranchi Mental Hospital (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply liveries to the Elec. Khalasis of CPWD employed in mechanical, refrigeration and air-conditioning works (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer to the regular establishment the Work Assistants of CPWD in Calcutta Zone, who are on deputation to the P & T Department (23)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide recreation rooms to workers of CPWD Enquiry Offices at Moti Bagh, Nanakpur, Ramakrishnapuram, Netaji Nagar, Laxmibai Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Andrews Ganj and Shahjehan Road (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create additional permanent posts for work-charged staff of the CPWD with effect from 1st April, 1964 (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare the list of work-charged staff of CPWD eligible to be confirmed as permanent Machineman (26)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue confirmation orders of the work-charged staff of the CPWD declared eligible for confirmation as permanent with effect from 1st April, 1958 and 1st April, 1960 (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare the names of eligible work-charged staff of CPWD for confirmation as permanent on death or retirement of permanent workers (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get the G.P. Fund account upto March, 1963 of work-charged staff of CPWD transferred to various Divisional Offices from the A.G.C.R. and AGCW & M (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get the Provident Fund accounts of workers of CPWD who have come back from N.D.M.C. transferred to 'G' Division (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in disbursement of wages of work-charged staff of Ajmer Electrical Sub-Division of Faridabad Central Electrical Division of CPWD (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in disbursement of wages of work-charged staff of Gwalior Electrical Sub-Division of Faridabad Central Electrical Division of CPWD (32)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get transferred the Provident Fund Account of work-charged staff of Ghaziabad Electrical Division of CPWD from the divisions from which they have been transferred to this division (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to verify the services of the work-charged staff of Ajmer Sub-Division of Faridabad Central Electrical Division of CPWD for the period from 1st June, 1947 to 31st August, 1947. (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare the result of trade test of work-charged staff of Electrical Division No. VII, CPWD (35)].

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create additional permanent posts for the work-charged staff of the CPWD with effect from 1st April, 1965 (36)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the seniority list of work-charged staff of Faridabad Electrical Division of CPWD (37)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the seniority list of work-charged staff of Ghaziabad Electrical Division of CPWD (38)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply statements of Provident Fund account for the year ending March, 1965 to the work-charged staff of Electrical Division No. V, CPWD, in New Delhi (39)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the seniority list of work-charged staff of different units of Delhi Aviation Electrical Division of the CPWD (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the list of exceptional units for seniority of work-charged staff of the CPWD in view of the fact that some of the divisions have ceased to exist and new divisions have been created (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Public Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare the list of work-charged staff of CPWD eligible to be confirmed as permanent Concrete Mixer Drivers in the scale of Rs. 40-60 (revised Rs. 85-110) (42)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapur-
zha): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sponsor a housing scheme to enable the low-income group, including the Government servants to construct their houses (107)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rationalise the rules regarding allotment of Government residential accommodation to Government servants (108)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise the large idle land appended to the bungalows occupied by Ministers, high Government Officials and others without cultivation of food-stuffs (109)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decision making eligible Government servants owning houses for allotment of Government accommodation. (110)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide residential accommodation to low salaried Government servants. (111)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prevent rack-renting prevalent in Government colonies. (112) 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also now before the House.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है । . . अब कोरम हो गया है । श्री मोहन स्वरूप ।

श्री मोहनस्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राप का भारी हूँ कि प्राप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

वर्क्स, हाउसिंग ऐंड अरबन डेवलपमेंट पर बहस चल रही है । पिछले साल यानी 1965-66 में 89,14,15,000 रु० का प्राबिजन था और इस साल 74,94,76,000 रु० का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । इस रिपोर्ट में खास तौर से कुछ कमेंटियों का जिक्र है । उन में एक कमेटी आफ आफिसर्स और गोविन्द रेडी स्टडी टीम का भी जिक्र है और बहुत सी सिफारिशों उस में दी गई हैं । मैं उन सिफारिशों से सहमत हूँ । उस पर मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत सी रिक्मनेन्डेशन बहुत अच्छी हैं । लेकिन बात यह है कि पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट पर खर्च होता जा रहा है लेकिन उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है । मुझे यह कहते हुए कर्तई संकोच नहीं हो रहा कि बहुत कुछ कहने बाद, बहुत उस पर टीका टिप्पणी होने के बाद भी उस में सुधार होने की कोई आशा नहीं है । जो मकान प्राप बनते हैं

वह कल गिरने शुरू हो जाते हैं । अभी पीलीभीत में बंगालियों के लिए कुछ मकान बनाये गये थे । सिर्फ तीन या चार साल बने हुए हुए हैं लेकिन वह गिरने शुरू हो गये हैं । कहीं छत गिर रही है और कहीं दीवार गिर रही है । आखिर यह स्थिति इस मंत्रालय की कब तक रहेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रो (श्री मोहन चन्द्र खन्ना) : रिहैबिलिटेशन इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मकान तो प्राप ही बनाते हैं ।

श्री मोहन चन्द्र खन्ना : जी नहीं ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं यह धर्ज कर रहा था कि इस विभाग के ऊपर बहुत बड़े-बड़े मकानों के बनाने का और देग के निर्माण का दायित्व है । जब उस की हालत नहीं सुधार रही है तो पता नहीं इस देश का निर्माण किस प्रकार हो सकेगा ? मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता था और जो सिफारिशों की गई हैं उन में कुछ ऐडिशन करना चाहता था ।

सबसे बड़ी बात जो है वह ठेकेदारी की कुप्रथा है । ठेकेदार ही सारे स्ट्रक्चर की खराबियों की बुनियाद हैं और सारे करप्शन की आधारशिला ठेकेदार पर होती है इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जाय और सारा काम धमानी में कराया जाये और प्रसिस्टेंट इंजीनियर बगैरह होते हैं वे इस काम को करें ।

एक बहुत बड़ी चीज यह है कि हमारे यहां धार्कटेक्ट्स की बहुत कमी है । जब भी कोई बड़ा मकान या कोई चीज बनानी पड़ती है तो उसके लिये बाहरी धार्कटेक्ट्स बुलाये जाते हैं और लाखों रुपये उस पर खर्च किये जाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि धार्कटेक्ट्स की हमारे यहां व्यवस्था हो और इस के लिये कोई स्कूल बगैरह होना चाहिये जहां पर उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो सके ।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

इस के साथ साथ कुछ बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसायटीज का भी निर्माण होना चाहिये जो टेकेदारों की जगह ले सकें। टेकेदार टेकनिकल लोग नहीं होते हैं। वह लोग तो सिर्फ रुपये वाले होते हैं और दूसरों से काम लेते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि रुपया तो खर्च होता है लेकिन काम अच्छे प्रकार से नहीं होता है। इस लिये बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन सोसायटीज बनें और जो ध्राज हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को रुपया दे रहे हैं उसका अच्छे तरीके से बटवारा हो।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक चीज यह चाहता हूँ कि सी पल सर्वे करने के लिये भी एक संस्था हो। चार स्टेज पर कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम को देखा जाये। पहले तो मीटीरियल की चैकिंग हो दूसरे जो लोहा और सीमेंट लिया जाता है उसकी चैकिंग हो। तीसरे जब प्रोसेज चल् रहा हो उम बन्त देखा जाये कि सीमेंट जो लग रहा है या मीटीरियल जो लग रहा है वह स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक है या नहीं और उस के बाद ध्राखिर में जब मकान बनना खत्म हो उस बन्त सैम्पल देखा चाहिये इतना करने के बाद फिर काम दिया जाना चाहिये।

लम्प सम देने की जो सिफारिश की गई है मैं उस को मानता हूँ। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि परसेटेज बेसिस पर टेके दिये जाते हैं। यह फायदे की चीज नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लम्प सम बेसिस पर काम किया जाये और जो भी पेमेंट हो वह उसी ध्राधार पर हो। परसेटेज पर जो भी काम होता है उस में गवर्नमेंट को हमेशा नुक्सान होता है और जो प्रोजेक्ट होता है वह ठीक से नहीं बनती। इसी के साथ साथ और बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन की ध्रा ध्यान दिया देना चाहिये। उनमें से कुछ यह है कि देखभाल अच्छी हो, विजिलेंस अच्छी हो, काम को ठीक से नियंत्रण में रक्खा जाय। भ्रगर इस तरह से किया जाये

तो मैं समझता हूँ कि स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस की ध्रा ध्यान दें। भ्रगर बिल्डिंग्स इस तरह गिरती रहेंगी तो हमारे निर्माण के काम को बड़ा धक्का लगेगा।

ध्रा मैं कुछ हाउसिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में स्थिति यह है कि कुल मकान जो मंजूर हुए वह 3 लाख, 20 हजार, 279 थे और उन में से 1 लाख, 95 हजार, 500 मकान बने। इस का मतलब है कि 1 लाख, 24 हजार, 779 मकान नहीं बन सके और कुछ रुपया जो 122.56 करोड़ मंजूर हुआ या इस काम के लिये उस में से कुल 69.83 करोड़ यूटिलाइज हुआ और 52.73 करोड़ रुपया अनयूटिलाइज्ड रहा। मेरा निवेदन है कि हाउसिंग के लिये जो रुपया ऐलोकेट होता है वह खर्च नहीं होता और जो बच गया वह हाउसिंग पर न लगा कर दूसरे कामों में खर्च होता है। इस सिलसिले में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो भी ऐलोकेशन हो वह सब का सब हाउसिंग के काम पर खर्च होना चाहिये और जो भी रुपया बच जाये वह भ्रगले साल इसी काम पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हाउसिंग का जो मसला है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मसला है और चाहे देहाती क्षेत्र हो या शहरी क्षेत्र हो यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन गया है। हर साल घरों की बहुत कमी होती जा रही है और जनसंख्या बराबर बढ़ती जा रही है। इसी के साथ जो दूसरी चीज हो रही है वह यह कि गांवों से लोग शहरों की तरफ माइग्रेट करते जा रहे हैं, गांवों की तरफ से लोग बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शहरों में चले ध्रा रहे हैं इसलिये शहरों में कंजेशन बढ़ रहा है और मकानों की समस्या दिन प्रति दिन जटिल होती जा रही है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस तरफ तबज्जह दी जाय मकानों को बनाने की तरफ और जो मकानों की कमी है उसको दूर करने की तरफ।

ज्यादा हीटल्स में न जाकर मैं सिर्फ बिल्डेज हाउसिंग की बात कहना चाहूंगा। अभी द्वितीय पंच वष योजना पर जब जिक्र हुआ तो बिल्डेज हाउसिंग की एक तस्वीर खींची गई थी। उसमें बताया गया था कि कुल 558100 गांव हमारे देश में हैं और उसके हिसाब से 357 मिलियन आबादी तो सन् 1951 की जनगणना के आधार पर थी। उसके अनुसार 295 मिलियन मकानों की आवश्यकता थी। तो अगर उस तरीके से हिसाब जोड़ा गया था कि 5 सौ रुपये प्रति मकान भी खर्च हो क्योंकि मारे के सारे मकान जो देहाती क्षेत्र में हैं वह या तो नये बनने हैं या पुरानों की मरम्मत होनी है, तो 5 सौ रुपये प्रति मकान के हिसाब से अनुमान लगाया था कि 25 सौ करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। तो बिल्डेज हाउसिंग का बहुत बड़ा ममला है क्योंकि देश की 80 प्रति शत आबादी गांवों में रहती है और उसको सुधारने के लिए बहुत कम काम हुआ है। अभी 5 हजार गांव कुछ छांटे गये थे। पूरे 558100 गांवों में से 5 हजार गांव छांटे गए थे। मगर उनमें से 2386 में काम शुरू हुआ। 57923 मकान मंजूर हुए थे और 28362 मकान बने। कुल 8.1 करोड़ रुपये इसके लिए मंजूर हुआ था जो कि बहुत कम है। समुद्र में एक बूंद के बराबर है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि गांवों की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को और मंत्रालय को इस तरफ सजग होना चाहिये क्योंकि गांव की स्थिति अगर नहीं सुधरती है तो देश की स्थिति भी नहीं सुधरेगी। शहरों के विकास या शहरों के लिए सड़कें बना देने से या उनको खूबसूरत बना देने से देश का वास्तविक विकास नहीं होगा। बल्कि जब गांवों की स्थिति सुधरेगी तभी मुल्क का विकास हो सकता है और उसमें सुधार हो सकता है।

कुछ थोड़ा सा स्टेट आफिस के बारे में भी कहना चाहूंगा। स्टेट आफिस का अब तक रेंट का बहुत बड़ा बकाया था। करीब

18.81 लाख रुपये बकाया था जो कि अब भी 5.25 लाख रुपया रह गया है। पेज 40 पर इसका उल्लेख है। अब भी बहुत बड़ी रकम रेंट की बकाया है। उसकी बसूलयाबी होनी चाहिये और उसमें ढिलाई नहीं बरती जानी चाहिये।

मुझे बताया गया कि मकानों की बड़ी भारी कमी है। 1 लाख 5 हजार 770 मकानों की कमी है। लेकिन कमी के साथ साथ एक प्रवृत्ति और है मकानों को गिराने की। बहुत सी जगह मिन्टो रोड पर और दिल्ली के बहुत से भागों में पुराने मकान गिराये जा रहे हैं। आपने खुद इस रिपोर्ट में माना है कि रुपये की कमी है। तो जब रुपये की कमी है तो जो हटमेंट्स या जो मकान मरम्मत के लायक हैं उनको क्यों गिराया जा रहा है? अभी बच रोड पर पूरी लाइन की लाइन गिराई गई। मैं समझता हूं कि काफी मकानों में मरम्मत से काम चल सकता था लेकिन उनको गिरा दिया गया। तो जब यह स्थिति है तो इनको क्यों गिराया जा रहा है? इसमें भी इसकी फिगर्स मौजूद हैं। 1 लाख 60 हजार स्क्वायर फीट जो जगह है वह गिरायी गई। इसी के साथ साथ गवर्नमेंट ने दफ्तरों को दिल्ली के बाहर भेजने की योजना चलायी थी। बहुत से दफ्तर बाहर भेजे गए। लेकिन बहुत से मंत्री लोग इसकी मुखासिफत कर रहे हैं। वह अपने दफ्तरों को फरीदाबाद नहीं ले जाना चाहते तो जहां एक तरफ कन्जेशन है, दफ्तरों की कमी है, मकानों की कमी है वहां इसकी मुखासिफत हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कैबिनेट के स्तर पर इस पर विचार करके स्थिति को सुलझाना चाहिये।

इसी के साथ साथ एक चीज विशेष रूप से प्रिंटिंग ऑफ स्टेशनरी के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। अभी हमारे यहां जो रिपोर्टें पैक हुई हैं, उनके अनुसार यह तय पाया है कि ढाई करोड़ रुपये

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

कागज पर प्रौर 20 लाख रुपया दूसरी मर्दों में जो खर्च होना है उसको स्टेशनरी विभाग जो कलकत्ते में उसके ऊपर वह कम्पेन्ट नहीं करेगा यानी वह उस मांग को पूरा नहीं करेगा बल्कि सुझाव दिया गया है कि 100 रुपये या हजार रुपये की जो चीजें हैं मंत्रालय स्वयं उनके खर्च को वहन करेगा प्रौर वह सामान मार्केट से खरीदेगा। मेरे पास कम्पेरेटिव फिगर्स मौजूद हैं। उसमें जाहिर होता है कि जो सामान स्टेशनरी विभाग के जरिये खरीदा जाता है वह कहीं सस्ता है प्रौर जो बाजार से सामान खरीदा जाता है उसकी कीमत डबल तक है। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह से जो डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो रहा है उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला है। एक तरफ तो 7 हजार घ्रापके इन्डेन्ट्स हैं जिनमें मिनिस्ट्रीज भी शामिल हैं। बहुत से विभाग हैं प्रौर बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो गवर्नमेंट के नहीं हैं लेकिन यहीं से सामान लेते हैं। तो 7 हजार इन्डेन्ट्स को 100 रुपये या 1 हजार का सामान लाने के लिए भ्रमण से घ्रादमी मुकर्र करके पड़ेमें प्रौर ले जाने का खर्चा प्रौर बढ़ेगा। इस तरह से जो डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन होगा उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर विचार किया जाय। यह बहुत पुरानी संस्था है जो कि सस्ते दरों पर सामान को इकट्ठा करके मन्त्रालयों को प्रौर दूसरी जगहों को देती है। तो यह कोई घच्छी बात नहीं होगी कि इसमें काम में कटीती की जाय प्रौर इस तरह से खर्च को बढ़ाया जाय। एक तरफ तो हम खर्च की बात को कहते हैं, रुपये की कमी की बात कहते हैं दूसरी तरफ खर्च को बढ़ाना भी चाहते हैं बिना बजह कोई कारण नहीं है, स्वामस्वाह एक नयी बात करने के लिए। बनिया जैसे बक्ती में बाटों को इधर उधर तोलता है उसी तरह बाटों को तोलना चाहते हैं। काम जो करने को है वह करना नहीं चाहते प्रौर फिजूल की बातों में बक्ती प्रौर रुपये को गंवाना चाहते हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि

इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये प्रौर यह जो इस तरह की स्कीमें हैं वह नहीं हानी चाहिये। इस मुहकमे का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि काम जिस तरह से चल रहा था उसी प्रकार होना चाहिए। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

17.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SHRI PURUSHOT-
TAM DAS KAKODKAR**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Home Minister wants to make a statement.**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hosh-angabad): It has not been announced earlier.**The Minister of Home Affairs** (Shri Nanda): I had given intimation in the morning.**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But the Speaker did not announce it. It comes as a surprise.**Shri Nanda:** It is something which hon. Members would like to know.**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** That is a different matter. In fairness, it should have been conveyed to Members in the morning. They did not even know that there would be a statement.**Shri Khadiikar** (Khed): I had given notice....**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The usual practice in this House has been