

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF U.P.S.C. FOR 1951-52 AND 1952-53, AND MEMORANDA EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THEIR ADVICE IN CERTAIN CASES

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers under article 323(1) of the Constitution:

(1) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1951-52; and Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in certain cases during 1951-52. [Placed in Library, See No. S-97/54]

(2) Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the year 1952-53; and Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the Commission's advice in certain cases during 1952-53. [Placed in Library. See No. S-98/54.]

## STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers and on suggestions made by Members during the various sessions shown against each:

(1) Supplementary State-ment No. III Fifth Session 1953 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 6]

(2) Supplementary State-ment No. VIII Fourth Session 1953 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 7]

(3) Supplementary State-ment No. XIII Third Session 1953 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 8] ✓

(4) Supplementary State-ment No. XIV Second Session 1952 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 9]

(5) Supplementary State-ment XIV First Session 1952 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10]

(6) Supplementary State-ment No. XI Third Session (Second Part), 1951 of the Provisional Parliament.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 11]

(7) Supplementary State-ment No. I (Suggestions) Fourth Session, 1953 of the House of the People.

[See Appendix VII, annexure No. 12]

## DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the consideration of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. The Demands Nos. are 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 138, 139 and 140.

Members and Leaders of Groups may hand over the numbers of the cut motions which they select to the Secretary in fifteen minutes. I will treat them as moved if those hon. Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and they are otherwise in order.

The usual time-limit on speeches will be observed. These Demands will be completed at 5 o'clock after which the House will take up Private Members' Resolutions. And the House will sit till 7-30 today.

As regards the time-limit the hon. Minister wants to take half an hour. Usually they take one hour; they have reduced it by fifty per cent. So I request hon. Members from various Groups to take ten minutes each. I will place the Demands formally before the House.

## DEMAND No. 102—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,97,000 be granted to the

\*Moved with the previous sanction of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

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, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 103—SUPPLIES**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,28,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Supplies'."

**DEMAND No. 104—OTHER CIVIL WORKS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,61,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

**DEMAND No. 105.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 106—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,93,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 138—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,06,98,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND No. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,76,75,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND No. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,16,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**Arrangements for industrial housing**

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore):**  
I beg to move:

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

*Retrenchment of quasi-permanent staff of Stationery Department in Calcutta*

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** I beg to move:

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

*Low cost houses on the models of those exhibited at the International Low Cost Housing Exhibition.*

**Shri R. N. Singh** (Ghazipur Distt.—East cum Balia Distt.—South West): I beg to move:

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

*Help for private housing societies and public co-operatives*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami** (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

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

*Housing facilities for Harijans and agricultural labourers by supplying cheap housing materials.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

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

*Inadequate supply of iron-materials for agriculture implements and for other productive purposes.*

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** I beg to move:

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

*Non-issue of tools to the carpenters, masons, electricians, wiremen etc. of the C.P.W.D.*

**Shri Namblar** (Mayuram): I beg to move:

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

*Retrenchment of staff employed in maintenance and repairs*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

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

*Providing of quarters to employees working in aerodromes*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to work out permanent posts required for the maintenance of permanent works.*

**Shri Namblar:** I beg to move:

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

*Need to introduce a system of pre-checking in respect of all expenses connected with the C.P.W.D.*

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I beg to move:

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

*Need to introduce an inquiry into the prices paid for furniture in the M.P.s. flats in North and South Avenue.*

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I beg to move:

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

*Failure to check corruption amongst the officers in the C.P.W.D.*

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I beg to move:

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

*Provision of air conditioning and dessert coolers to Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Secretaries in their residences and office rooms.*

**Shri R. N. Singh:** I beg to move:

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

*Corruption in the C.P.W.D.*

**Sardar Hukam Singh** (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I beg to move:

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

*Purchase and Supply Organisations in India and abroad*

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Disposal of surpluses*

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The cut motions are placed before the House.

श्री आर० एम० सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे यह समय दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ। मैं सब से पहले नार्थ और साउथ ऐवैन्यू के फर्नीचर के सम्बन्ध में जो इतिहास है उसके विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५२ में जब पहली बार हम यहां पर आये तो उस समय जो ये फ्लैट्स हमें मिले उनके साथ के सामान की एक लिस्ट हम को दी गई। उस लिस्ट में हर एक सामान की भलग भलग कीमत रखी गयी थी। उस सामान में से मैं एक दो सामान का नाम और उस की कीमत आप के सामने पेश करता हूँ। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ और साउथ ऐवैन्यू में जो स्नानगृह में एक पीढ़ा दिया गया है उसकी कीमत दस रुपये है। फिर इसी तरह से तीन फीट लम्बी और दो फीट चौड़ी एक एक दो दो चटाई दी गई हैं; जिन की कीमत आठ रुपये रखी गई है। इसी प्रकार से फ्लैट्स में जितना भी सामान नार्थ और साउथ ऐवैन्यू में दिया गया, उस की कीमत आज बाजार के भाव से दो गुनी और ढाई गुनी है। यह कीमत उस समय की लगाई हुई है जबकि बाजार में सी० पी० टीक बुड की कीमत कम थी। मैं आप के सामने यह प्रार्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि आज बाजार में जो सी० पी० टीक बुड की कीमत है वह कीमत उस समय की कीमत से छ अधिक ही है।

अब इसके बाद मैं आप को उस के ठेकेदारों के सम्बन्ध में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या क्या उन सब ठेकेदारों ने किया और उन सब इंजीनियरों ने किया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप के सामने सब बात रखता हूँ। जब १९५१ में ठेका दिया गया उस समय ठेके के लिये दो टेंडर भरे गये। टेंडर दो बार भ्रष्टचारों में निकाले गये थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में जो दो टेंडर डाले गये वह दोनों टेंडर एक ही घादमी ने डाले। उस के भ्रष्टचार

कोई दूसरा टेंडर नहीं पड़ा, वहीं टेंडर स्वीकार किया गया जो कि ८ लाख ७६ हजार ६२० रुपये का था ।

मैं आपके सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नार्थ और साउथ ऐवेन्यू के फ्लैट्स में फर्नीचर दिया गया है उस की कीमत आज की बाजार से ढाई गुनी है । इस के सम्बन्ध में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सामने मैं ने दो प्रश्न किये । लेकिन उन प्रश्नों का कुछ ठीक जबाब सही तरह से न देकर के इधर उधर का जबाब दिया गया । फिर उस के उपरान्त, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप से आधे घंटे का समय इस भवन में बहस के लिये मांगा था । परन्तु आप के द्वारा कहा गया कि यह मामला हाउसिंग कमेटी का है और यह हाउसिंग कमेटी में जाना चाहिये ।

उस समय में हाउसिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन बाबू त्रिभुवन सिंह जी से मिला और उनसे सब बातें बता लायीं । उन्होंने कहा कि यह मामला हमसे सम्बन्धित नहीं है, यह हाउस से सम्बन्धित है और यह हाउस में जाना चाहिये । उसके बाद फिर वह आपके पास गये और आपको उन्होंने बतलाया कि यह मामला हाउस में जाना चाहिये यह मामला भवन में पेश होना चाहिये, यह मामला मुझे से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है । उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दोबारा आपसे मिला और आपने कहा कि अब हाउस के पास समय बहुत कम रह गया है और इसलिये यह संभव नहीं है कि मैं आपको इस के लिये आधे घंटे का समय दे सकूँ । आप एक अल्पकालीन प्रश्न कर दीजिये और उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपको सब चीजें मिल जायेंगी । मैंने आपके कहे अनुसार अल्पकालीन प्रश्न किया लेकिन वह अस्वीकार कर दिया गया, और मुझे सूचित किया गया कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

अब मैं आपके सामने इधर जो नये फ्लैट्स बनाये गये हैं उनके बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ । उन फ्लैट्स में सामान (फर्नीचर) दिया गया है और उनके लिये भी ठेका दिया गया था और मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि यह जो नया ठेका दिया गया वह ठेका जो सन् १९५१ में दिया गया था उससे चालीस फ्रीसदी कम का ठेका है और उसमें सामान बहुत सस्ता आया । जिस ठेकेदार ने पहले ठेका लिया था उसने सन् १९५३ में भी फर्नीचर सप्लाई करने के लिये टेंडर दिया था और उसने अपने टेंडर में चालीस फ्रीसदी की कमी कर दी थी, जो भी हो उसका टेंडर मंजूर नहीं हुआ । पहले के फर्नीचर से जो आज फर्नीचर सप्लाई किया गया है उसकी कीमत बहुत कम है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से अगर अन्धाधुन्ध रुपया खर्च करते रहेंगे तो देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । आपको इसका ध्यान होना चाहिये कि किस तरह से आज गरीबों से पैसा लिया जाता है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय तरह तरह के उन पर टैक्स लगाते हैं और टैक्स का पैसा गरीबों से, किसानों से आता है, इस तरह से आये हुए पैसे को आंश बन्द करके खर्च करना कहाँ तक उचित है ।

इसके बाद मैं बन्द बातें और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । मकानों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी जो पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में हो रही थी और जिसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत शोर गुल और प्रचार किया गया कि वहां पर बहुत कम कीमत के मकान बनाये गये हैं, परन्तु मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उनकी लागत कोई कम नहीं है क्योंकि जमीन की कीमत तो उसमें शामिल है नहीं और मेरी समझ में वहां पर कोई भी ऐसा घर नहीं बनाया गया है जो पांच हजार या साढ़े चार हजार से कम का हो, उस हाजत में

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

में या कोई और यह कैसे कह सकता है कि वह कम लागत वाले मकान हैं। आपने मुझे अधिक समय नहीं दिया, खैर, अब चूँकि आपकी घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिये मैं इन घरों के सम्बन्ध में केवल यही कह कर खत्म किये देता हूँ कि यह घर के नमूने जितने बनाये हैं, वे सब शाहरी जनता के लिये हैं, देहातों की तरफ उनका ध्यान नहीं गया है। इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ एक इंडिविजुअल फैमिली जिसे व्यक्तिगत कुटुम्ब कहते हैं, उसी के लिये यह घर बनाये गये हैं, सामूहिक परिवार के लिये उस मकानों की प्रदर्शनी में कोई भी घर का नमूना नहीं है। देहात के लिये वह प्रदर्शनी मेरी समझ में बिल्कुल बेकार है। इसक अलावा अगर किसी व्यक्ति को एक सोलह वर्ष का लड़का है और एक चौदह वर्ष की लड़की है, तो उनको रहने में दिक्कत पड़ेगी और यदि कोई एक मेहमान उनके घर में आ जाय तो उनके पास उस मेहमान को ठहराने की जगह नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को प्रदर्शनी में कुछ ऐसे भी घर बनाने चाहिये थे जो कि देहाती जनता और उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुकूल होते और वह देख कर कहते कि हाँ यह हमारे लिये उपयुक्त है और इनमें एक सामूहिक परिवार रह सकता है। हमारे देश में अभी सामूहिक परिवार में रहने की प्रथा चालू है और अभी लोगों को पसन्द है।

Two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. In a period of ten minutes, two minutes is 20 per cent. I rang the bell after nine minutes. I gave one minute more. Formerly, when the time for each Member was 15 minutes, I used to ring the bell two minutes before time.

Some Hon. Members: He may be given some time more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. I am not going to accept this *sifarish*.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : खैर मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह देहात की जनता की तरफ ध्यान दें, वह बेचारे गरीब वहाँ बसते हैं और और उनके पास रहने लायक झोंपड़े तक नहीं हैं, ऐसी हालत में हमारा ऐयर कंडीशनिंग और कूलिंग अरेंजमेंट पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करना कहां तक उचित और न्यायसंगत है? गांवों में तो लोगों की ऐसी दयनीय अवस्था हो और यहां पर ऐयर कंडीशनिंग और डेज़र्ट कूलर (Dessert Cooler) की जरूरत महसूस ही और उसके लिये जनता का इतना रुपया खर्च किया जाय, यह तो हमारे लिये बड़ी धर्म की बात होगी। देश में जब इतनी गरीबी हो तो दूसरी तरफ हम आ कर अन्न चैन करे और स्वर्ग की चीजें यहां अपने लिये सुलभ करें, यह मेरे ख्याल में किसी भी हालत में ठीक नहीं है। बस मैं और अधिक न कह कर आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, हालांकि मुझे समय बहुत कम दिया गया।

श्री गणपति राम (ज़िला जौनपुर—पूर्व रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय के सम्मुख चन्द बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। मशरूफ़ म हा यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी हाउसिंग की मिनिस्ट्री ने इन थोड़े से दिनों में जो काम किये हैं, उनमें से बहुत सी चीजें प्रशंसनीय हैं, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता और मैं उस और अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों के रहने के लिये जो वस्तियाँ देश भर में बनाई

जा रही हैं, यह जो कल और कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके लिये जो टेनामेंट्स बनाये जा रहे हैं, उनमें जैसी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी उस अनुपात में अभी तक काम नहीं हो रहा है और मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री से एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था, उसके जबाब में उन्होंने कहा था कि अभी तक सन् ५३-५४ के लिये जो टारगेट फिक्स किया गया है, वह अभी पूरा नहीं हो सका है। सन् १९५४-५५ के लिये जो टारगेट फिक्स किया गया है, उसके लिये मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वह नियत समय के अन्दर पूरा हो सकेगा या नहीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के अन्दर यह भावना फैल रही है कि सरकार जो काम लेती है उसको नियत समय में पूरा नहीं करती। आज बहुत से प्राजेक्ट्स देश के कोने कोने में फैले हुए हैं और उन पर काम चल रहा है, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते दुःख होता है कि कहीं कहीं पर तो लीकेज हो जाता है और कहीं कहीं पर उन पर काम करने वाले इंजीनियर, ओवरसियर और ठेकेदार चोरी करते हैं जिसके कारण जनता में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है।

कहीं कहीं यह चोरियां पकड़ी भी जाती हैं और अखबारों में जो कुछ आता है उसके ऊपर जितनी निगाह होनी चाहिये, जितनी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं हो पाती, जिस की वजह से जनता में असन्तोष है कि सरकार उचित कार्यवाही नहीं कर पाती है। बाल्क जनता में यह विश्वास भी बढ़ता जा रहा है कि सरकार ठेकेदारों और इंजीनियरों की तरफ पक्षपात भी करती है। मुझे इस विषय में आप से यह अर्ज करना है कि जनता के इस अविश्वास, इस भावना को दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी लोकप्रिय सरकार पर है, और आप पर यह जिम्मेदारी

खास तौर पर है कि आप जन की इस जमती हुई भावना को दूर करें।

मैं आप के सामने एक नेस बताना चाहता हूँ। आज से कोई ६. ७ साल पहले सन् १९४८ में कार्नवालिस रोड पर फ्लैट्स बनाने का कंट्रैक्ट दिया गया था। जिस ठेकेदार को दिया गया वह दीवान चन्द्र सम्बरवाल था। इस के विषय में मुझे यह कहना है, यद्यपि यह मामला इजलास के अन्दर है, इस लिये मैं ज्यादा न कहना चाहते हुए भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कंट्रैक्ट जो दिया गया था, इस के अन्दर करीब दो तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। थोड़े दिन के बाद वह कंट्रैक्ट फेल हो गया, तब गवर्नमेंट के इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों ने मजदूरों, बेलदारों और जमादारों से जो उसके अन्दर काम कर रहे थे कंट्रैक्ट किया और उनको आश्वासन दिया कि अगर वे नियत समय के अन्दर काम पूरा करवा देंगे तो वह रुपया जो ठेकेदारों को दिया जाना था, उन बेलदारों, जमादारों और मजदूरों को दे दिया जायेगा। वह पूरे के पूरे फ्लैट्स बना कर तैयार कर दिये गये, लेकिन बाद में जब वह बेलदार और जमादार रुपया मांगने के लिये गये तो वहां के ओवरसियरों और इंजीनियरों ने उनसे बार्गेनिंग (Bargaining) शुरू कर दी। मैं ने इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री के पास पत्र भी भेजा था और सारी कार्यवाही जो कि इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों तथा दीवान चन्द्र सम्बरवाल के बीच में हुई थी वह भी भेजा था, मजदूरों की एक दस्खास्त भी भेजी थी कि किस प्रकार से इस विषय में जमादारों और बेलदारों को रुपया नहीं दिया गया था। उनका रुपया ३२ हजार या इस के करीब था। उस में कुछ और ठेकेदार थे, जिनमें से चार या पांच ठेकेदारों के सभी कुलियों और जमादारों को सारा पैसा दे दिया गया था। मुझे यह

[श्री गणपति राम]

सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ जब उन बलदारों और जमादारों ने आ कर यह कहा कि वह ओवरसियर और इंजीनियर, जो सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में हैं, कहते हैं कि आप रुपये में ४ आना लेना चाहें तो ले लें, १२ आना उन को खाने के लिये रहने चाहियें। वह लोग इस पर तैयार नहीं हुए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस विषय में पूरी जांच करें और हजार, दो हजार मजदूरों के प्रश्न को साफ करें क्योंकि यह उनकी रोजी का सवाल है। उनकी जानकारी के बास्ते में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन में से अधिकतर मजदूर रिफ्यूजीज हैं और वह अपना देश और घर छोड़ कर आये हैं, उन के पास और कोई साधन नहीं है। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर आप उनकी उचित मजदूरी का खयाल करते हैं तो इससे उनका बहुत कुछ फायदा होगा।

मैं आप के इंजीनियरों और ओवरसीयरों के विषय में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ही एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट है जिस के इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों के ऊपर जनता का भविष्यवास है। कहा जाता है कि ठेके का ज्यादातर पांच फीसदी, दस फी सदी या पंद्रह फी सदी तो वही खा खा जाते हैं। कहीं कहीं पर ऐसा भी देखा जाता है, मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि इसमें कितनी सचाई है या कितना झूठ है, लेकिन जनता की यह आवाज है, जैसी मेरे कानों में आती है उस को मैं आपके सामने बिना किसी हिचक के रख देना चाहता हूं। जनता यह कहती है कि इंजीनियर और ओवरसियर तथा ठेकेदार लोग जो हैं उन में भ्रमण भ्रमण कमीशन के रेट होते हैं। वह ठेकेदारों से भ्रमण रेट रखते हैं, और उन के ऊपर जो काम करने वाले अफसर हैं, अर्थात् ओवर-

सियर और इंजीनियर वह भ्रमण कमीशन रेट रखते हैं। दस, पंद्रह या बीस फी सदी जो भी टेन्डर के अनुसार कन्ट्रैक्ट होता है, वह उसमें से ले लेते हैं।

इस तरह से वह रुपया बनाते रहते हैं। जनता यह भी कहती है कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि ये अफसर, ओवरसियर तथा इंजीनियर जो थोड़े दिन पहले नौकरी में आते हैं, दो दो, चार चार साल में बड़ी बड़ी जाय-दाईं बना लेते हैं। उनके पास लाखों रुपये हो जाते हैं।

इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन को जनता सन्देह की दृष्टि से देखती है। इस भावना को आप को जनता में से दूर करना है। किस किस प्रकार आज सीमेंट की चोरियां, या कहीं पर और सामान की चोरियां इमारत के सामान की चोरियां, सुनने में आती हैं। आप जब इस डिपार्टमेंट को संभाले हुए हैं तो आप से मेरा इतना ही अनुरोध है कि आप जनता की इस फीलती हुई भावना को दूर करें, जिस से देश की और सरकार की और आप की भी भलाई हो।

श्री महोदय (नीमार) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हाउसिंग, वर्क्स और सप्लाई के बारे में मैं कुछ बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्दर बहुत से काम दिल्ली शहर में किये गये हैं और बहुत से बाहर। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी जनरल नीति यह होनी चाहिये कि हम शहरों को अधिक न बढ़ायें। इन दिनों संसार की जैसी परिस्थिति हो रही है, उस को देखते हुए भी यह उचित होगा कि जहां तक हो सके हम शहरों के अन्दर अब अधिक कंस्ट्रक्शन्स न करें।



दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, यह है कि गांवों के अन्दर जैसे मकान बने रहते हैं, उनके अन्दर भी सुधार हो। हमारी तो कास्ट हाउसिंग एग्जिजिशन के अन्दर जैसे मकानों के नमूने बनाये गये थे उन में शहरों के पक्के मकान भी थे और गांव के लोगों के रहने लायक कच्चे मकानात भी थे। ऐसे मकान जैसे कि वहां बनाये गये हैं, अधिक स अधिकार लोकप्रिय हों, उनका प्रचार हो इस का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मुझे यह देख कर खुशी है कि मंत्री जी इसका प्रचार करना चाहते भी हैं। यही नहीं, बल्कि ग्राम तौर पर जैसे मकानात बनाये जा रहे हैं, उन के अन्दर भी कुछ नये सुधार के नमूने पेश करना चाहते हैं।

शहरों के अन्दर मजदूरों की बस्तियां हैं, उनको वहां से हटा कर मजदूरों के लिये अच्छे मकानात बनाने की योजना भी हमारे सामने है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है। इसके लिये कुछ योजनायें शासन के सामने हैं और वे राज्यों के द्वारा और कोओपरेटिव सोसायटीज के द्वारा ऐसे मकानात बनाने की योजना को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। इस हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्दर २८ हजार से ऊपर मकानात बन चुके हैं, यह खुशी की बात है।

सप्लाई के विषय में भी दो बातें कहने की हैं। मैं शासन से नम्रतापूर्वक विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हो सके हमारे देश की बनी हुई चीजें, स्वदेशी चीजों को ही और इससे भी अधिक जो चीजें गांवों में बनती हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन देने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। करीब १६७ करोड़ का माल १९५२ में खरीदा गया और जिस में टेक्स्टाइल्स यानी कपड़े की चीजें करीब ३ करोड़ ३६ लाख की थीं। हम को यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उस में से खादी

केवल ढाई लाख की थी और काटेज इन्डस्ट्री तथा और दूसरी गृह उद्योग की चीजें मिला कर ६५ लाख की थीं। हम कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने पिछले साल मांग की थी कि हमारे निवासों के लिये जो चीजें लाई जावें वे केवल खादी की और घरेलू उद्योग की ही हों। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस विनती पर कहां तक अमल करने का विचार शासन कर रहा है। इन चीजों की तरफ हमारी सरकार ही ध्यान नहीं देगी तो और कौन लोगों का किसी प्रकार से मार्गप्रदर्शन कर सकेगा ?

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati):** On a point of order. What is the actual procedure for selecting speakers? My hon. friend Shri Radha Raman never stood up and never tried to catch your eye. Still, he has been called.

**Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City):** I stood up.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Some of us have stood up several times and we are never given a chance.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I allot the time between the Congress Party and the Opposition in the ratio of 60 : 40. Each Opposition Group knows how much time it will have and they divide the time amongst themselves. I have not had much difficulty there, and one after another I call whichever name they have given. So far as this side is concerned, I have to choose myself from 370 Members who rise from time to time. There are 86 Members from U.P. and a Member from U.P. gets up and says that from the sixty per cent. of the time allotted, their proportion should be given, namely, 86/370th of the time should be given to that State. Some 57 Members who are backbenchers wrote to me saying that they are never called. Then I have to call Lady Members; they say they have not been called. Some States say they have been ignored. Then there are other interests that have to be represented.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Some say that labour has not been represented. In between these different interests, I try to divide the time. I am not *Brahma* to increase the time. Nobody sticks to his time and thereby helps me. It is the duty of the Secretary or the Whip of each Party to satisfy the members of the Party. They must give only those nine or ten names which should be called. I have had a lot of difficulty consequently. (Interruptions) Shri R. K. Chaudhuri should wait for his turn. (Interruptions) Merely because an hon. Member gets up, I cannot call him. Ultimately, I am here to regulate the debate and raise it to a high level. I am not going to be coerced into one course or the other course. I am trying to do my best.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: In today's case, no list has been given by my Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order. order.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Radha Raman may proceed with his speech.

श्री राधा रमण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि हाउसिंग, सप्लाय और वर्क्स मिनिस्ट्री के काम की चर्चा करने का मौका मुझे दिया गया। सन् १९५२ में इस मिनिस्ट्री को खास तौर पर इस ब्याल से कायम किया गया था कि यह महसूस किया गया कि इंसान की बुनियादी जरूरतों में से हाउसिंग भी एक है। और अब जब कि हम आजाद हो गये हैं हम यह चाहते हैं कि जहां हमारे यहां हर एक इन्सान को खाना और कपड़ा मिले वहां उसके रहने की व्यवस्था भी ठीक हो। इसलिये यह सोचा गया कि यह बेहतर है कि हाउसिंग की एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाय और उसके जरिये हाउसिंग के प्रश्न को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाय।

मैं आपका ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लूंगा। जितना बक्त आपने दिया है उसी में दो तीन बातें हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में सदन के सामने और आप के सामने रखूंगा। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर गौर करेंगे और अगर वह सही मानों में आम आदमी की तकलीफें हैं तो उसे दूर करने की भी कोशिश की जायगी।

जो रिपोर्ट हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की सदन के सदस्यों के पास भेजी गई है उसको मैं ने बहुत काफी गौर से पढ़ा। यह सही है कि मिनिस्ट्री कायम होने के बाद इन दो सालों में हिन्दुस्तान भर में और खसूसन दिल्ली में काफी ऐसे काम हाथ में ले लिए गये हैं कि जिनके जरिये सरकारी मुलाजिमों को और उन मजदूरों को कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में रहते हैं काफी सुविधा मिलने की आशा है इसके अलावा जो सरकार को अपने दफतरों के लिये इमारतों की जरूरत है उनके बनने में भी काफी तेजी नज़र आती है। लेकिन एक चीज़ जो मैं ने देखी और जो कि मुझे रिपोर्ट में नहीं मिली वह यह है कि आम आवसियों के लिए कोई मकानों का सरकार की तरफ से इन्तिजाम नहीं है। यह तीनों बातें कि सरकारी दफतरों के लिये इमारतों का इन्तिजाम हो, सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिये मकान बनें और जो मजदूर तबका है उसके लिये रहने का इन्तिजाम हो निहायत जरूरी हैं और इस सिलसिले में जो कुछ किया गया उसकी सराहना की जा सकती है, मगर एक बहुत बड़ा तबका जो कि आम लोगों से ताल्लुक रखता है वह रह जाता है और उसकी तरफ कोई तबज़्जह अभी तक हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं की है। मैं आपके सामने एक खास तकलीफ दिल्ली की रखना चाहता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या हर साल काफी तादाद में बढ़ती जाती है। मेरा अपना ब्याल

यह है कि जहां सन् १९५१ की सेंसस में दिल्ली की जनसंख्या १८ लाख के करीब थी वह सन् १९६१ में ड्योढ़ी जरूर हो जायगी यानि २५ लाख हो जायगी। यह मेरा अपना अन्दाज़ा है और मैं समझता हूं कि गलत नहीं होगा। तो हमें यह देखना है कि जिस तेजी से यहां जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है उस तेजी से मकानात बन रहे हैं या नहीं। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर शख्स जो कि बाइजुत जिन्दगी बसर करना चाहता हो उसे कम से कम रहने लायक एक मकान मिले। मैं इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाबजूद इसके कि यहां पर इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट है और बाबजूद इसके कि यहां पर लेंड डेवेलपमेंट का आफिस काम कर रहा है कितने मकानात हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की मदद से ऐसे बने हैं जो हमारी बढ़ती जाने वाली आबादी की जरूरतों को पूरा करते हों। रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये बहुत सारे मकान बने हैं लेकिन मैं शर्त यह है कि जो विस्थापित हैं वही उनमें रह सकते हैं। लेकिन क्या आप यह मुनासिब नहीं समझते कि यह जो दिल्ली की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है इसकी जरूरत को सामने रखकर हम यहां पर कोई न कोई ऐसी स्कीम जारी करें जिसमें कि जो यहां साधारण आदमी रहता है जिसको मकानों की कमी की वजह से बहुत तकलीफ है उसके लिए मकानों का इन्तिजाम हो। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप दिल्ली की कोर्ट्स में जाकर देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि ७५ फीसदी मुकदमे मकानों की तकलीफ की वजह से रहते हैं और आदमियों का हज़ारों और लाखों रुपया इस पर खर्च हो जाता है और इसके बाबजूद भी वह तकलीफ दूर नहीं होती। मुझे याद है कि दो तीन साल हुए कि चन्द आदमियों ने दिल्ली में एक कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी बनायी थी। उसमें ज्यादातर मिडिल

क्लास के लोग थे। उसके चेयरमैन मिस्टर शिवराव थे और संसद् के कुछ सदस्य भी उसके मेम्बर थे, गवर्नमेंट के मुलाजिम भी और दिल्ली के साधारण रहने वाले भी उसके सदस्य थे।

दो साल तक बराबर कोशिश करने के बाबजूद भी उस सोसायटी को कोई जमीन नहीं मिल सकी कि जहां वह जगह हासिल कर के और कुछ अच्छे अच्छे मकान बना कर अपने रहने की तकलीफ को दूर करती। इसलिये मेरा यह ख्याल है कि जहां मंत्री महोदय सरकारी मुलाजिमों की तरफ तबज्जह देते हैं और मजदूर तबके की तरफ तबज्जह देते हैं और सरकारी इमारतें बनाने की तरफ तबज्जह देते हैं, वहां इस जरूरत की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। कोई ऐसा हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन कायम किया जाय या कोई ऐसी और एजेंसी कायम की जाय कि जिस में साधारण मनुष्यों को यह सहूलियत हो कि वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता करके मकानों के मालिक बन सकें और बजाय इस के कि लैंडलाड्स के हाथों से उन को तकलीफ हो, वह अपने मकानों के मालिक बन कर उन में रह सकें और आराम की जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की तरफ इस काम के लिये दिलाना चाहता हूं। जैसे उन्होंने इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया के लिये हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज बनवाई हैं, इसी तरह से कुछ ऐसे आदमियों के लिये कि जो साधारण स्थिति के हैं आम कारोबारी हैं, जो साधारण तीर से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं, जिन की रोज़ाना की अपनी आमवनी बहुत नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों के लिये भी कोई इन्तिजाम करना बहुत जरूरी है और वह करना चाहिये। हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी का जो तजर्बा बम्बई में लोगों को हुआ है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस से हम कुछ सबक ले सकते हैं। वहां हज़ारों की तादाद में लोगों को कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये जमीनें दी हैं।

श्री इय्याम नन्बन सहाय (मुजफ्फरपुर मध्य) ; मद्रास में ।

श्री राधा रमण : मद्रास में भी ऐसा हुआ है कि उन्होंने मिल कर आम लोगों के रहने के लिये अच्छे अच्छे मकान बना लिये हैं जिस से उन की ज़िन्दगी बहुत शानदार और अच्छी गुजर रही है ।

दूसरी चीज़ में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी ज़िक्र किया है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने स्लम क्लीयरेंस का काम भी अपने हाथ में उठाया है । मैं इस सिलसिले में दिल्ली का जो मामला है वह मन्त्री जी के सामने और उपाध्यक्ष जी के सामने रखूंगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में लगभग दस या बारह ऐसे स्लम एरियाज़ हैं कि जहाँ इन्सानी ज़िन्दगी किसी तरह से भी गुज़र नहीं की जा सकती । अगर कोई भी आदमी इन स्लम एरियाज़ को जा कर देखे तो सिवाय शर्म के अपना सिर झुकाने के और कुछ नहीं कर सकता । इन्सान की ज़िन्दगी उन स्लम एरियाज़ में कतई बसर नहीं हो सकती । बावजूद इसके कि दो वर्ष से हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री कायम है, दिल्ली अजमेरी गेट की जो स्कीम चली उसको जारी हुए कई साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन उसकी रफ़्तार इतनी कम है कि जिस का ज़िक्र करना मैं समझता हूँ जरूरी है । तो मेरी अर्ज यह है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखें कि दिल्ली कैपिटल है, दारुलखिलाफा है । हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के मुक़र्रर करने का जो मकसद है उस का असर अगर हमारे दिल्ली शहर पर या दारुल-खिलाफे पर ही न दिखाई दे, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को हम क्या दिखा सकते हैं । इसलिये यह ज़रूरी है कि हम दिल्ली में ऐसी मिसालें रखें कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे स्थानों पर भी

लागू कर सकें । हमने अपना काम इन दो मर्दानों में करके दिखाना चाहिये एक तो स्लम क्लीयरेंस में और दूसरे साधारण लोगों के लिये मकान मोहय्या करने में । कोई ऐसी मैशीनरी जारी करनी चाहिये कि जिस से साधारण मनुष्य को इस बात का मौका मिले कि वह थोड़ा थोड़ा ख़या लगा कर अपने घर का निजी मकान बना सके और चन्द वर्षों के बाद उस का मालिक बन सके ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इंस्योरेंस सोसायटी भी बहुत काफी मंत्री महोदय को और गवर्नमेंट को मदद कर सकती है । तो इन ख़यालातों को मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह इन पर ग़ौर करेंगे ।

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one point, that is, about the purchases that are made by our foreign Missions in Washington and in London. In 1950-51 the question of these Missions was gone into by the Estimates Committee and at that time the total expenditure on these two Missions was Rs. 58 lakhs per annum. Now I find from the report (page 24) that the Indian Stores Department, London, costs Rs. 46.13 lakhs and the India Supply Mission, Washington, Rs. 21.88 lakhs. If this is all the expenditure incurred on these two Missions—because it was said that this was the expenditure incurred on these purchasing organisations—it comes to Rs. 68.01 lakhs. So far as the year 1953-54 is concerned, I am surprised to find that this expenditure has mounted up by about Rs. 8 lakhs. When the Estimates Committee, of which you, Sir, are the Chairman, went into this question in 1950, evidence of certain officers was recorded and it was laid down in the report (para. 35):

“During the course of the evidence before us, the representatives of the Ministry of Industry

and Supply admitted that the offices of the D.G. I.S.D. London and the I.S.M. Washington needed pruning to a great extent."

I would like to know, Sir, how, in the light of this recommendation that these offices needed pruning, is it that the expenditure has, instead of being reduced, gone up by about Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. Then, Sir, it was remarked:

"The Committee also pointed out to the officers of the Ministry of Industry and Supply that no other country in the world excepting Pakistan maintained purchasing organisations in foreign countries. It was, however, explained to us that so far as India was concerned, maintenance of such organisations had become necessary because of our requirements for plant, machinery and other things."

Then, Sir, it was further remarked:

"In view of this reduced work and the general policy of restricting imports from dollar countries, we feel that the I.S.M. Washington should be closed down immediately and whatever little purchases have to be made in that country should be entrusted to the Trade Commissioner there."

As regards the I.S.D. London they said that it might continue till the proposed State Purchase Corporation was established, and further said:

"Meanwhile, immediate steps should be taken to effect considerable reduction in staff and other expenditure in this office."

This was what they thought in the year 1950-51. But now we find that the expenditure has gone up by Rs. 10 lakhs during this year.

So far as the purchases are concerned, if there was any increase in purchases, then we could understand that there might be a corresponding increase in the establishment as well.

66 P.S.D.

On page 24, a statement is given of the purchases that were effected during the last year. Before I take up that, I might also refer to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the action taken by Government. It is put down on page 10.

"As regards the I.S.M., Washington, the matter has been recently re-examined. In view of the work involved in connection with the large imports of foodgrains from the U.S.A., it is not possible at present to close down the I.S.M. The matter will, however, be considered again when normal conditions return."

Now we find that in food supplies we have almost achieved self-sufficiency and we do not intend to import any large quantities of foodgrains from abroad and particularly from the U.S.A. So we should see whether such a huge establishment is necessary to be kept and whether the expenditure should go on increasing year by year.

There is another thing. So far as the purchases are concerned, if we look to the statement that is given on page 24 of the Ministry's Report, we find that the figures for six months from April to October in respect of the India Supply Mission are Rs. 9.23 crores (up to the end of September). When we go into the details, we find that Rs. 5.62 crores are for foodstuffs. I beg to submit that the purchase of these foodstuffs cannot be a permanent feature so far as India is concerned and this might be eliminated this year or the next year or we might require it for a year or two to pile up some stock.

4 P.M.

Further, we see that so far as the purchases are concerned, there are minor items and the biggest of them is steel and ferrous alloys. We might require some tools and other materials for some time. But, what I want to impress is that we may require certain articles for certain years, but it cannot be a permanent feature for

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

all times to come. Other purchases that we have to make in the ordinary course of trade will be continued—as was pointed out by the Estimates Committee—as other countries are doing by other methods. Our Trade Commissioners and our Embassies and other officers can do it. There is no reason why so much amount—Rs. 21.88 lakhs—should be spent on this huge organisation which is entrusted with the purchase of these stores.

As I have already said, if we take the last year's figures, out of Rs. 9.23 crores. Rs. 5.62 crores may be eliminated as that cannot be a permanent feature. The balance left is 3.61 crores. If that is the amount of purchase for 6 months, we can double it if we have to arrive at the figure that we might require for the whole year and that may be Rs. 7.22 crores and that is not an amount for which we ought to carry on or continue such a huge organisation in the United States.

There is another thing. What I am surprised to find is that instead of reducing the expenditure or curtailing it and looking into that recommendation, our Government has built a building of its own for this Supply Mission in Washington and it has spent about 2,52,000 dollars on that building. That might mean about Rs. 15 lakhs. I do not know whether the Government has any justification to think that would be a permanent feature and we shall require that for all times to come. I am not sure what rent we have been paying. I want an answer to that, whether so far as rent is concerned it would be rather economic to construct our own building and carry on our business there. Government might have come to the conclusion that for some years, perhaps, they shall have to continue it. I cannot at least convince myself that it was necessary to construct such a huge building there for this purpose alone because so far as our Embassy is concerned, there must be other separate buildings. If we wanted to

house one or two officers we could have done that there very easily. How grand this building is, is apparent from the report of the activities of the C.P.W.D. On page 5, it is put down, so far as the activities of the C.P.W.D. are concerned,—

“For the India Supply Mission building at Washington an ornamental door, an Emblem plated with gold leaf and a pair of Elephants were prepared and have been sent from Delhi.”

It is surprising to see that we had to send this Emblem plated with gold leaf and a pair of elephants and also the ornamental door. Perhaps, we wanted to impress on that country with the wealth or the riches we possessed! If it was intended to show the Indian culture or something of our native traditions, then perhaps more economic things could have been used and it would not have been necessary to send these plates and this door from here. I would also request the hon. Minister to give us an idea of what this ornamental door and the emblem has cost us.

Besides that, I wanted to say something about corruption in the Central P.W.D. I will finish it soon. I have this complaint that unqualified officers have been given encouragement; they have been confirmed, while qualified and able men have been superseded and they have been discouraged. Because my time is up, I cannot explain and dilate upon this, but I would request the hon. Minister to go into that question as well. If he wants, I can send him any number of instances that have happened in this Department.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to congratulate the Ministry for having made wonderful progress with regard to housing accommodation and other things under this Ministry. (Interruption) This Ministry was born about two years

back and it has got a separate Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh. It is really good. When he came to Mysore and declared open about 80 tenements for industrial labourers, he was pleased to say that though the State Government were very slow he was prepared to go ahead and sanction any amount if the State comes forward to help labourers. I am very happy that this Ministry has taken very keen interest to promote the welfare of the masses including the labourers. For a human being, naturally, apart from food and clothing, it is housing and better environment and employment that are essential. With better housing and environment, a human being can become a good citizen in a welfare state which our Government contemplates.

Housing is a very important item of a welfare state. This Ministry is doing its very best, I hope. I am sure that this Ministry, with all its enthusiasm and vigour will help more and more not only the industrial labourers but also the agricultural labourers and will also take up slum-clearance both in the rural parts and in urban areas.

Now, the procedure is that the Ministry is giving grants, subsidies or loans to the housing corporations formed by the States or to co-operative societies. The meaning of "common man" must be understood very well by any Minister or Ministry or even by hon. Members. Common man does not mean a capitalist nor even an ordinary labourer.

**An Hon. Member:** Man in the street.

**Shri N. Rachiah:** He is not a zamindar, but a man who has no employment, who has no house, who has no site, who has nothing to do. There are millions and crores of such people in India. So, this Ministry, apart from giving some grants, loans or subsidies to those who are already secure by having some employment or other and who are agitating for more amenities—whose cause our friends like Shri Nambiar are always advocating—I am of the opinion, should take

a survey of such people who have no employment etc. just like the National Survey. Such schemes should be provided with more financial aid, and whoever may be the persons concerned, Scheduled Caste or any caste, they must be given such assistance and that should be the motto and policy of the Government. Apart from that, for the construction of houses, they should have all the assistance and facilities from the Government departments, which I do not find either in the P.W.D. at the Centre and in the P.W.D. in the States. Even yesterday, there was so much of criticism on the Communications budget and so many Members particularly referred to this aspect. There must be a policy of providing more funds to the co-operative societies. If any individual were to come with all his earnestness for help from Government, he must be provided ungrudgingly all facilities and cheap building materials. I want that such a policy should be pursued.

I wish to say a few words about the Scheduled Caste people in the country. No Ministry is particular about these unfortunate people. I am very sorry to say this, because except the Finance Minister and some Members, most of the Ministries are not attentive or bestowing more attention with regard to the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people in the country. Apart from the poor common man, more than the displaced person, the so-called refugee, the case of the Harijans is different. The case of the Scheduled Caste people must be viewed from a different angle. They form one-fifth of the population and they are more than five crores in number, and including the Scheduled Tribes, they form huge population. Take any scheme or go to any village where our plans are being worked. You will find that the common man means the privileged class man, and so, the Scheduled Caste people are not getting the proper attention of the Government. I, therefore, press very earnestly that every Ministry, if it

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is really sincere about the welfare state and about democracy, must first bestow attention on this point and treat the Scheduled Caste people as human beings. They are also voters and they are also citizens of the country, as such they deserve all sorts of encouragement socially, economically and educationally, and even with regard to housing, which is the most essential part of human life, they should be considered by Government. While supporting the Ministry of Housing, I would urge upon the Minister that to whomsoever he gives grants for construction of houses, he must make it a point to reserve at least a certain percentage of the houses for those unfortunate people who deserve all the sympathy. Gandhiji meant *swaraj* or freedom for all the masses, including the Scheduled Castes and he did not mean it only for a certain section of the country. Though it may be the policy of the Government to gradually equip them, it should not be after having satisfied all other people that they should come to the Scheduled Castes. Government must also feel that they, that is the Scheduled Castes, are part and parcel of the country and must, therefore, receive all possible attention. From this point of view, I request the Housing Ministry to consider the problem from a humanitarian point of view and see that all encouragement is given to these people, so that we could establish *Ram raj* in this country as contemplated by Gandhiji. I very strongly support the Demands because Ministry has been doing work very honestly and with sympathy for the common man.

**Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari):** Within the very short time at my disposal, you will appreciate that it will not be possible for me to do justice to the three very important departments that are embraced by this Ministry. I would begin in the reverse order according to their importance. Let me first of all take the Printing Department, which is being run by

the Ministry. I have, on a previous occasion, brought to the notice of the hon. Minister the delay in the publishing of various journals and publications, which are printed by the Manager of Printing, Government of India. I have one instance here. This weekly 'Hansard' of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom—this is for the week 19th to 25th February, 1954—was received here by this morning's post, whereas our Debates are available only for September of last year. Something must be done to expedite the printing of our Parliamentary Debates and other publications.

I have another complaint about the pricing of publications. This small publication, which is in my hand, costs Rs. 20. It relates to accounts relating to inland and river-borne trade of India. This is another publication relating to statistics....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it Rs. 20 annually or per copy?

**Shri Bansal:** Rs. 20 per copy, Sir. The other publication is priced Rs. 31 per copy. I realise that the circulation of these copies is very limited. Very few persons purchase these publications and, therefore, the cost is very high, but I must point out that pricing them so exorbitantly is putting a premium on ignorance, because these are publications in which economists are interested and in which research students are interested. If you do not make them available within the reach of ordinary people—I do not say that the price should be eight annas or a rupee—it will be a great hardship for the research students. You will appreciate that the price of Rs. 31 per copy is really exorbitant, and even the colleges and universities cannot afford to pay such a price. I know this because research students have come to me and borrowed from the library, of which I am in charge, and when I have asked them why they could not take the books from their universities, they have told me that they are



not kept in the universities—on account of the high prices. In the interest of education and in the interest of research, I urge that the cost of these publications should be made cheaper.

There is another difficulty why some of the publications are delayed in printing. When I made enquiries, I found that for deciding the price of the publication, so much as three to four months' time is taken by the Manager of Printing. Such delays should also be reduced.

I come to the housing question. In the report, certain figures have been given by the Ministry. Within these two years, some houses have been constructed under the industrial housing scheme. For these two years, I think the target figure was about Rs. 7 crores. That means, that Government were going to spend about Rs. 7 crores during the period of two years on industrial housing to be utilised by State Governments, employers and co-operative societies. I find that the State Governments have utilised only Rs. 1.31 crores, or rather that the amounts have been sanctioned to them to the extent of Rs. 1.31 crores. So far as industrialists are concerned, the figure is very small and some small loans have been taken by co-operative societies. There may be some difficulties. Perhaps, the Ministry may blame the industrialists that they are not coming forward and taking advantage of the scheme. I think there is something wrong in the approach that is being made by the Ministry. Is there something wrong in their Public Relations Department, or is there something wrong in their handling of applications? It really surprises me that while the amount of assistance sanctioned runs to crores of rupees, the actual authorisations have run only to lakhs of rupees. In the case of employers, the figure is about Rs. 4 lakhs, whereas in the case of States, the figure is Rs. 1.31 crores. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that the Public Relations Department of the Ministry should be improved so

that the genuine difficulty of the industrialists and of the co-operative societies may be ascertained, and the best way, in my opinion, would be to call a small meeting of the co-operative societies and of industrialists and discuss with them as to what the difficulties are and why they are not coming forward to take advantage of these loans subsidies. After all the terms which are being offered are very good in my opinion and they must be taken advantage of. Unless there are some defects in the approach, I cannot explain as to why the industrial housing programme is not making the desired progress.

Then I come to the Supply organisation of the Ministry. From the figures that have been given in this report it seems that the percentage of indigenous supplies to the percentage of supplies obtained from foreign sources has been regularly going down. This was also given out by the hon. Minister in reply to a question which I had tabled last year. It was 49 per cent. in 1950-51; 47 per cent. in 1951-52 and it is 34.60 per cent. in 1952-53. There has been some revision of figures in the latest report. Even then the percentage of 1952-53 would not be more than 44, which shows a gradual decline. Now, I do not understand why this should be so. On page 26 of the report it is however stated that an attempt is being made now to increase supplies from indigenous sources.

Another important point which I would like to refer to relates to the purchases made by our purchasing missions. I fully agree with my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh when he asked as to why we should have these costly purchasing missions. I had not known that our own Committee of the House had recommended that these purchasing missions should be abolished. Excepting Pakistan no country has purchasing missions abroad. Then why should we have, when the buyer's market has been returning, such expensive machinery

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in foreign countries? When we purchase things from foreign countries through our purchasing missions, not only do we deprive our merchants and importers of the incidental commissions and charges which they get, but we deprive them of the facilities to handle these foreign stores. As the House knows, very highly complicated machinery and stores are purchased abroad. When these are imported by our importers they get an opportunity of handling them. I will give a simple instance. Printing machinery was being imported all along. Now, those people who were importers of printing machinery, because they had been handling it for a number of years, began to assemble it here. Now they have known all about printing machinery and some of them have begun to manufacture the machinery in our country. I would, therefore, suggest that we should place less and less reliance on purchases through supply missions and see to it that all our tenders are not only invited here, but all the purchases are made in the country itself. When we make the purchases in the country we get better competitive advantage, because the representatives of all the countries are here. If they are not here, the Indian agents of those countries are here, so that there are so many representatives of all the countries to tender here. But when we cross-mandate our tenders to Washington or London, we restrict the source of supplies to these two countries only.

I will refer to one brief point and finish.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have given ten minutes to the hon. Member. I am sorry I cannot give him any more time. Mr. Nambiar.

**Shri Nambiar:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall deal with the housing programme of the Government of India first. I can say that nothing tangible has been done so far, except the preparation of a scheme of subsidised industrial housing which so far has not produced

much results. As Mr. Banal has just now observed even the industrialists have not come forward and have not actually done what they are expected to do. It is seen from the report that Government have sanctioned Rs. 37 lakhs as loans and Rs. 28.5 lakhs as subsidy to the Employees. They were supposed to construct 4,638 houses during the last two years. Even for the remaining two years, the Central Government have earmarked sufficient amount. But the employers are not utilising the amount and the majority of industrial workers are practically without a roof over their head. Now I submit to the hon. Minister that unless some pressure is brought to bear on the industrialists there is no possibility of their utilising this amount. I would even suggest Government bringing forward legislation to persuade the employers to construct houses. Otherwise there are no prospects of the industrial labour of this country being properly housed.

In regard to utilisation of these amounts by the States, we find that during 1953-54 there has been a decline. This may perhaps be due to the financial stringency of the States. But that is no reason for the suffering of the industrial workers.

Coming to the co-operatives, the figures show that no serious efforts have been made by any co-operative; leave alone the co-operatives run by the trade unions. When the question of recognition of Trade Unions itself is hanging fire, and Government do not grant even this elementary right to labour, how can you expect trade unions coming forward and forming co-operatives to construct houses? Unless Government changes its policy, there is no hope of the trade unions doing much. The Minister says that he would welcome trade unions coming forward to form co-operatives. But this attitude is not enough. They must be encouraged, they must be given all facilities.

For slum-clearance the State Governments have asked for about Rs. 16 crores. But here we find that only a

sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for. This speaks for itself—I do not wish to expatiate upon it. With regard to rural housing I have not have much to say, because the Government have no plan. Even the Planning Commission are not worried, or do not care to think about it. As an hon. Member pointed out just now the conditions that obtain for Scheduled Caste men in what we call *cheris* in the South are most inhuman. I can understand the Government not being able to do much for the economic upliftment of these backward classes on account of their limited financial resources. But why do the Government not come forward with some scheme by which, with the co-operation of these people something may be done?

I have something to say about the condition of the C. P. W. D. labour. Firstly, I say that there is no necessity for any sort of retrenchment in the C.P.W.D. The hon. Minister pointed out that as and when construction works are over, there is bound to be retrenchment. But the so-called work-charged staff are required only after the construction of the houses, for repairs and maintenance. As more and more houses are constructed, more and more men will be required for repairs and maintenance. There cannot be any reason for retrenchment.

I understand that in the Government Stationery Office in Calcutta about thirty people, class III and class IV employees have been given notice of retrenchment on the 1st March, 1954. A similar notice was served on them last year, but it was stayed. I would request the hon. Minister to absorb these men somewhere.

The words "work-charged" I consider to be a misnomer. These words give an impression that these employees are attached to some work, which is not a fact. This nomenclature has been evolved to confuse people. This term should therefore be done away with.

With regard to the conditions of this category of employees, the Central Pay Commission recommendations have not been implemented in their case. There

has only been a partial implementation of the merger of dearness allowance scheme. With regard to travelling allowance they are governed by a funny rule. When they are transferred they are given travelling allowance equal to the train fare, whereas all the other categories of Government servants get travelling allowance at the rate of something added to the train fare.

I do not know why this peculiar thing happens in the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

Coming to the question of houses for the staff, these people are supposed to be maintaining and repairing the houses for all of us. But they have no houses! It is an irony of fate.

In regard to confirmation I have to say for instance that in Rashtrapati Bhavan I hear that the President's gardeners who have put in twenty-five to thirty years of service are not confirmed. They are termed as President's gardeners. In spite of having put in so many years of service they are not confirmed. I do not know what explanation the hon. Minister can offer for this sort of thing. All sorts of things are being done with regard to this confirmation question.

Another funny point which I want to bring to notice is this. The workers who are engaged in repairs and maintenance are not giving the tools. Electricians, wire-men, carpenters, masons, etc. repairing this very Parliament House and the Secretariat buildings will have to bring the tools from home, purchasing them from the market from out of their wages, and this Ministry will not supply them the tools, though there is a Demand already granted and there is a provision in the Demands that these men should be supplied with tools. In June 1946 the Ministry promised that these men will be given the essential tools. But even those essential tools are denied, and I do not know what explanation they can offer for this.

So I have to say that this Ministry must go into these reasonable points. I do not want to say that every one of

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the C.P.W.D. staff should be given every one of his demands immediately but there must be a responsive attitude. See instance, those men who are working in the aerodromes. Aerodromes, as you know, Sir, are situated far away from the towns. And those men who are working in such far off places must be given quarters. Otherwise they should be given at least the transport facilities to go there. But these people who are living ten or twelve miles away from the aerodrome are supposed to attend duty at seven in the morning, and they are not given the facility either of transport or of housing.

These are all small matters which, if the Ministry want, they can give. I have got many other points on which to speak, for instance the system of purchase and supplies, etc. Unfortunately I have not got much time. But before closing I want to draw the attention of the House to the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in its Report for 1950-51. On page 56, in the Summary of Recommendations, it is stated as follows:

"A committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power and Finance should be set up to consider the feasibility of the works being executed by the C.P.W.D. departmentally with a view to saving some margin of profit now availed of by the contractors."

This is the recommendation made. But I do not know if anything has been done. Nothing material has come out so far. Otherwise why should this contract system continue. I can understand, the contract system may be necessary in certain areas or for certain limited constructions. But generally speaking, the C.P.W.D. do not departmentally construct houses. They consider—I do not know, that may be his explanation—it may be a loss for the C.P.W.D. to maintain a large number of workers, giving them all amenities and concessions. But he must not forget the fact that a large amount of

money has been given to, I can say—if I am permitted to say squandered on—the contractors. Otherwise why should the contractor come forward and do this job, if it is only for mere normal profit? The contractor constructs his palace first before constructing the house of the M.P. or of the Minister himself. A committee should therefore be appointed to examine the performance of the contractors so far.

Let it not be thought that I am throwing mud at the hon. Minister or his Ministry. I can understand, he has got many difficulties, and the whole country has got difficulties. They can not be solved all of a sudden. But if he takes the workers into confidence, if he takes the public, whose needs he has to satisfy, into confidence and brings forward a plan which will satisfy all sections of people though not straightway today but bit by bit, and if he proceeds steadily he is sure to win. Not otherwise, if his attitude towards labour is a negative attitude.

I am sure he is going to say something today, that "this Industrial Housing Scheme which I have brought forward is unique in the whole world". Of course it is a good thing. They can say that, and I am glad to hear it. But it will be only four thousand houses so far constructed.

I would in the end submit that he must think in these terms and see that the workers are also kept contented, along with the people and the nation who should get the benefit of better housing.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** I am grateful to the Members of the House for a number of suggestions that have been made for improving the functions and the working of this Ministry. This Ministry is essentially a service Ministry, and as such the volume of confidence or the volume of satisfaction that it creates in those for whom it works is some test of its efficiency or at least of its capacity to discharge its responsibility. It is not surprising that there should be some criticism

with regard to the functions of a Ministry of this nature when it is remembered that it has a very heavy volume of work to handle and has to come in to contact with a large number of persons of various categories, sometimes with conflicting interests. Actually, the surprise is that the criticism is neither so violent nor so pointed with regard to the activities of this Ministry. And, Sir, within the short time at my disposal I will make an effort to meet some of the points that have been urged by the various hon. Members.

With regard to the scheme of housing, a number of suggestions have been offered and criticisms made from different quarters. Even my hon. friend Mr. Nambiar, perhaps very grudgingly, had to say that the Industrial Housing Scheme is a scheme the like of which has not been attempted anywhere else. His grievance, however, is that we are not doing enough. But I have no hesitation in saying that actually the volume of work handled under this Industrial Housing Scheme is much greater than the small figure of four thousand and odd tenements which the hon. Member mentioned, would indicate. Actually, during these years, the effective working part being only about a year and a half, it has been possible to accord sanctions to about thirty thousand tenements all over the country. That is not a mean figure when it is remembered that this idea of industrial housing had been in the air for quite a few years and, though it is unfortunate, no house could actually be constructed, until this present Industrial Housing Scheme was introduced. It is hoped that the industrialists, the employers, the State Governments as also the industrial workers will take increasing interest and the tempo during the next year will definitely be greater. In a scheme of this nature where construction is involved, large numbers of persons are concerned and the activity is dispersed all over the country, it is quite natural that it would take some time for momentum to be gathered; but once it gathers,

then it is likely to increase in tempo yielding better results at a later stage.

I do not know wherefrom certain hon. Members have taken it that no co-operative society of the industrial labour has yet taken advantage of this industrial housing scheme. A large number of co-operative societies have already taken advantage and sanctions have been issued to a number of them, I am glad to announce that interest is shown by other co-operative societies also, because the extent of financial assistance in the form of 25 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan which is recoverable in easy instalments is really attractive and I am sure that the co-operative societies will take greater interest in this. I would appeal to the hon. Member who speaks so much for the welfare of the working class, to take a little constructive attitude in this matter. He should really persuade those societies and if any initiative or help in organising them is necessary he can count upon the assistance on that score, both of the Centre and the State organisations. It is true that employers have not taken as much advantage of this scheme as I thought they should have and this is probably due to a certain amount of apathy or lack of appreciation of the attractive features of this scheme. Opportunity has been taken from time to time to acquaint the employers and the industrialists with the various features of this scheme, and opportunity was also taken at the time of the last session of the Federation of the Chamber of Commerce to contact individually, and also in a way collectively, the various employers and to impress upon them the desirability of going ahead with the construction of tenements under this scheme. Some interest is now being shown, and when I say that they have not taken as much advantage as they should have taken, I should not be taken to be saying that they have not undertaken any industrial housing schemes at all. As a matter of fact, sanctions have already been issued to employers in different parts of the country and they are already going ahead with construction. It is hoped that more

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of them will come forward with their schemes.

So far as State Governments are concerned, they are doing quite a bit. There are two or three States who, for various reasons, have not been able to show sufficient organisational capacity to go ahead with the schemes, but now steps are being taken to help them and to ensure that they understand the significance of the scheme which is really beneficial particularly when the construction is undertaken by State Governments because then the element of subsidy is as high as 50 per cent and the remaining 50 per cent also is initially found by the Central Government in the form of loan which is repayable over a period of 25 years.

It is true, Sir, that nothing by way of direct help has so far been attempted in the sphere of rural housing, but I would request the hon. Members of this House to remember that the responsibility of housing, particularly on the rural side, is essentially that of the State Government according to the Constitution. It is true that in all cases where the resources of the States are inadequate, in this sphere or in others, the Centre is always willing to go to their help, but there is always a limit to the help which could be extended, and in the sphere of rural housing, general housing or housing for the common man—whatever name might be given to it—it is essentially a responsibility which devolves upon the States. Even at the State level, activity of this nature, if construction has to be undertaken by a State agency directly it is something which cannot easily be thought of, regard being had to the volume of the problem and the magnitude of the financial resources that would be necessary to tackle such a situation. Some sort of aided self-help could be the only thing which could be thought of, and already, in a limited manner, the Community Projects Administration is examining schemes of aided self-help so that something could be done to improve the housing conditions on the

rural side. But, it cannot be ignored that to the extent industrial housing tenements come up under the industrial housing scheme, to that extent a considerable easing of the situation results even with regard to the houses for general population, and that is not only a theoretical thing, but that is the experience which has flowed from the springing up of new colonies in some of the congested industrial areas like Kanpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore and quite a few other places also.

I am glad, Sir, that the industrial housing scheme has received the support that it has, and the successful holding of the International Exhibition on Low Cost Housing has further stimulated thought on this important aspect of housing. Even the common man with limited means has started seriously thinking of a possibility whether he can own a house. The general impression that this housing exhibition has created on visitors of various categories, various classes, various pay groups or income groups, visitors from inside the country, from different States or from abroad, is one of uniform appreciation, that this is a practical approach to the problem. Some have described the houses as 'low cost', some have described them as 'high cost', some say they are too big and some others say that they are too small. In a matter of such individual character, especially a house, all this type of criticism is quite natural and I do not blame anybody. But, I am very happy that a considerable volume of thought has been created and people have started thinking that there is a problem, the problem of housing and that it is possible for an average man even with a low income, to possess a house which does not cost very much. That has also given some rational ideas about extent of accommodation, arrangement of rooms and quite a few other things.

Shri Nambiar: What about the cost of the site?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The cost of the site, roughly, in a case of this nature will be anywhere between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. Even if you add it to that price, it does not make it frightfully excessive as the type of people for whom some of the hon. Members seem to be holding a brief, may not be asking for sites in the Connaught Place area or at a place where the cost of land is much greater.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil):** Connaught Place is reserved for P.W. contractors: is it not so?

**Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East):** Connaught Place is cheaper than land in Calcutta.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** So far as Calcutta is concerned, with all its huge and difficult problems, it has got the problem of shortage of land.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha):** And shortage of houses.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** And shortage of houses as the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance points out. With a city of that size, this problem is quite understandable. Even in Calcutta, some schemes have been undertaken and the Improvement Trust also is doing something.

So far as the other activities about which something has been said are concerned, I would briefly touch upon one or two. On the Supply side stress has been laid, and quite rightly, on the point that the purchase policy should be of such a character as would encourage indigenous production and that our procurement policy should be so rigid as to encourage procurement internally as far as possible and also through Indian media so far as our procurement from abroad was concerned. So far as these principles are concerned, they are quite cogent and quite sound. Already the Stores Purchase Committee which is

presided over by an eminent public man with considerable business experience, is going ahead with its labours and it is hoped that as a result of their recommendations, it will be possible to take some concrete steps to ensure that this policy which is accepted by the Government is actually translated into action and to remove shortcomings, if there are any. On this occasion, I cannot help referring to the excellent work that was done by my late colleague Shri Buragohain, who took great pains in looking into the details of the purchase organisation, and with great eminence presided over the deliberations of this Committee. He had actually gone on this mission to Calcutta where, unfortunately, he contracted an illness from which he could not recover. I am sure that all sections of the House will join with me in paying a tribute to the selflessness and sense of devotion which was universally brought to bear by my late colleague in the discharge of his very difficult and onerous duties. I may also add that he was taking a considerable load of the work so far as the Supply side was concerned, and a distinct improvement was noticeable in the work of that department. It was no mean achievement, for by way of complaint it is only some old instances of 1949 or 1950 that are unearthed by the vigilant Members of this hon. House. Nothing has been said which might indicate that there has been any real cause for criticism with regard to the activities of the Supply organisation. Besides the Stores Purchase Committee, we had set up small Committees to look into the working of the I.S.M., Washington and I.S.D., London. The reports of these Expert Committees have already been received by the Government and some action has already been taken to ensure that such defects as were found either in their functioning or in the organisation may be removed. When the Report of the Stores Purchase Committee is finally before the Government and the recommendations of the other two Committees are examined in a proper

[Sardar Swaran Singh]

perspective, all the recommendations may be dovetailed together and the Government will have no hesitation in taking suitable action to ensure that the accepted policy of the Government is given due effect to.

My hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh said something about the mounting expenditure of the India Supply Mission and he picked it out to suggest that we are not vigilant enough to ensure that the expenditure remains within reasonable limits. It is true that there is a slight increase. But, we have to remember that the activities of a Mission of this nature do vary from time to time and the volume of purchases in terms of money cannot always be the correct yardstick. The difficulties of procurement in certain cases, the peculiar nature of any stores or the type of effort that has to be put in to procure, and all the circumstances, have also got to be taken into consideration. But, as I have already said, I do not swear by this that whatever is done is absolutely correct, or that there is no scope for improvement. I am not one of those who are complacent in these matters. I always have an open mind with regard to this question. Now that this aspect has been pointedly brought out here, I would certainly look into this organisation and find out whether the extra expenditure is justified by the volume of work and if it is found that the expenditure could be reduced by any kind of rationalisation either in the staff or in the grades, Government will have no hesitation in undertaking such suitable changes in order to ensure that we do not spend a pie more than is absolutely necessary.

I have not got much time at my disposal. There are one or two things which I should touch upon, particularly with regard to what was said by my hon. friend over there as regards work-charged staff. This is a matter which has been coming up quite often and there is a certain amount of history behind this organi-

sation of work-charged staff. Really the attempts that are made by one demand or another is to equate it entirely with the permanent staff and to bring it on a par with the members of the regular services. That is the general background of the various demands whether they are put forward in the form of leave allowance or travelling allowance, etc. The real distinction does remain that they are temporary employees and not permanent employees. I know that this is not a complete answer because the matter has to be gone into and it has to be assessed as to what the volume of work is which justifies a particular strength and whether that strength should have more and better type of amenities on a par, though not exactly the same as are enjoyed by the permanent members of the staff. There always remains a fluctuating demand and I am sure that no section of the House will press upon the Government the obvious suggestion that we should take upon our hands a larger number of people than are absolutely necessary. Effort is constantly made in that direction. Recently we have taken a decision to make 1,000 of these people permanent; we have already made 1,500 of them permanent. That would bring the total number to over 2,500. We will further examine as to whether the volume of work that is on our hand justifies the making permanent of a larger number of these workers. Now, so long as that thing is not done and still a certain number of work-charged staff do remain on our hands, it is always our endeavour to ensure that they are fairly treated in respect of the demands that they have been putting forward from time to time. Some of them have been accepted, and in a case of this nature we sit across the table. I have had deputations from them on occasions more than one. Some things have been settled, and in spite of the demonstrations which are generally encouraged by my hon. friend over there, we have always taken a very fair view. We have always taken a considerate view of



their demands. We have every sympathy for some of the difficulties which they have been experiencing, and we have given substantial concessions to them in ways more than one, and not merely the slogans which have been given by my friend across there.

5 P.M.

Then retrenchment has been mentioned, but when it actually came to brass tracks.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the House agrees, the hon. Minister may go on for five more minutes.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I am winding up now. I do not want to take advantage of the indulgence of this hon. House too much.

With regard to retrenchment, regard being had to the fact that thousands and thousands of people are in the employ of this Ministry, my friend over there has only cited the case of 30 clerks who, he says, are on the point of being retrenched from the Stationery Office at Calcutta. This question of retrenchment is a general question, and within the short time at my disposal, I will not attempt any theoretical approach with regard to this. There is always the theory of rationalisation, increasing efficiency and what not, and when something is done, a certain amount of rationalisation is undertaken and it is found that the number of hands who are actually employed in any organisation is slightly larger, then a certain amount of retrenchment has to be undertaken. But I am glad to say that Government have always displayed a very humane approach to this problem in this Ministry as elsewhere, because we are fully aware of the problem of unemployment with which we are faced at the moment, and all our retrenchment proposals are worked out in such a way that the least hardship is caused. In the interest of efficiency, in the interest of rationalisation, if ultimately we come to the conclusion that there are some people who are surplus in any particular organisation, every effort is

taken to create conditions in which those people are absorbed in one capacity or another either in that organisation or in any of the sister organisations.

With regard to the persons who had to be retrenched on account of the acceptance of certain recommendations of the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee which was specially asked to look into the working of the Public Works organisation, the people who were retrenched were generally absorbed in one organisation or another. Even with regard to these 30 clerks, it was found as a result of enquiry that these hands are surplus to our requirements, but according to the general policy, every effort will be made to ensure that they are absorbed either in this or in some other capacity; and even when a condition is created where they have to go, all the benefits which accrue to them by way of gratuity, their right to be considered afresh on a certain priority basis etc.,—all those advantages will be available to them. What I wanted to say really was that this retrenchment which was mentioned with a great blow of trumpets when actually examined, has boiled down to the case of 30 clerks with regard to whom my friend says that a notice has been issued some weeks ago. So, it is not a problem of any magnitude or a problem which is of such great volume that it is not capable of solution.

**Shri Nambiar:** It is a small problem. Put them back on the job.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have nothing more to add. There are some other points also I know, but within the short time at my disposal I thought I should mention only some of the prominent points and not go into minor details.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह (जिला नजीपुर  
—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—दक्षिण-पश्चिम) :  
मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से एक सवाल पूछना

[ श्री आर० एन० सिंह ]

चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने फ़रनीचर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं कहा। पांच छः आदिमियों की एक कमेटी इसकी जांच करने के लिए बनायी गयी थी। उसके सन्ध में क्या हुआ। यह कमेटी उस समय बनायी गयी थी जिस समय कि एक कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने हाफ़ एन अवर डिस्कशन मांगा था और वह उन्हें दिया गया था। परन्तु उन्होंने भवन में किसी कारण से बहस नहीं की।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a non-official Resolution.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** May I say one word, Sir?

I did not want to be unfair to the country by taking the time of this august House over such a small matter—about a few thousand rupees this way or that way with regard to the furniture of the M.Ps. That is a point which has been gone into on occasions more than one. The hon. Speaker of the House himself went to the spot and had a look at the furniture. The tenders were examined. There was a House Committee, and everyone thought that was the lowest tender. If on a latter occasion we have been able to effect a certain economy—and the price that we now pay is, according to that Member, 40 per cent. less—then it is not an occasion on which he could lash us. On the second occasion we have gone to this Rajpura refugee centre, and there is that element of subsidy because the Rehabilitation Ministry is advancing them funds to a certain extent—we do not grudge that. The prices also have gone down to a certain extent. Therefore, on such a small matter I thought I should not take the time of the hon. House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*The cut motions were negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 138, 139 and 140 be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]*

#### DEMAND No. 102—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,97,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

#### DEMAND No. 103—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,28,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Supplies'."

#### DEMAND No. 104—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,61,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

**DEMAND NO. 105—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,33,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 106—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,93,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 138—NEW DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,08,98,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,76,75,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND NO. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,16,000 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, 1955, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

**MOTION RE FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Shri Altekar (North Satara):** I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st March, 1954."

We had allotted 2½ hours for the Resolution of Mr. Gurupadaswamy for the abolition of the Second Chamber at the Centre. Half an hour was taken up last time, and two hours remain for today.

After that we would take up the Resolution of Mr. S. N. Das for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the working of the administrative machinery and methods at the Centre. It is a rather important Resolution. Many hon. Members want to take part in it and they are interested in it. Therefore, the Committee has allotted four hours for that, and I think that this particular report that we have made should be accepted by the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 31st March, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

**RESOLUTION RE SECOND CHAMBER AT THE CENTRE**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following Resolution