

Regarding this firm, it is producing one power tiller in Kerala called Kubota. Their capacity utilisation has been on the decrease because there has not been any increase of demand. We have not been able to allow them to increase.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I seek your protection. There is a factual error in this. That may be the total picture, but this particular company has come up with an expansion programme.

MR. SPEAKER: He is giving the information that is available with him. If there is a factual error, you can point out, that is all.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In 1975-76 they produced 547 tillers and in 1976-77 they produced only 455. That is why I said so. Till April, 1977 their production is only 34.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I only want a simple answer. Will they give facilities for expansion?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : एक तरफ जमीन की हदबन्दी के कानून पास होते हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप जमीन का टुकड़ा छोटा होता जाता है और दूसरी तरफ सरकार के द्वारा बिहार में एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन के जरिये जो ट्रैक्टर दिए जाते हैं वे महंगे ही नहीं होते बल्कि इन छोटी जोतों के काम में भी नहीं आते हैं। हदबन्दी के तहत जमीन का टुकड़ा चूँकि छोटा हो जाता है इस वास्ते बड़े ट्रैक्टर का जोत अनुत्पादक होता है। इस अवस्था में छोटी जोतों के लिए पावर टिल्लर कम कीमत में किसानों को मिले जो बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से सरकार जो स्कूटर और मोटरकार वर्ग रह के कारखाने खोलती जा रही है उनको बन्द करके सारा पैसा इन पावर टिल्लर के कारखानों पर लगाएगी ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ सके और किसान लाभ उठा सकें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : लो कास्ट पावर टिल्लर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं बनाए जाएं। यहां तक कि 3.9 हार्सपावर के जोकि केरोसीन से चल सकें और हर किसान खरीद सके बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। तमिलनाडु एग्रिकलचरल यूनिवर्सिटी कोइम्बटूर में एकसपैरिमेंट हो रहे हैं, और जगहों पर भी हो रहे हैं, हर सम्भव कोशिश की जा रही है इनको बनाने की ताकि छोटे किसानों को ये मुहैया हो सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allotted maximum time for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Whatever information the Minister has got, he has given to you. He will be able to give you more information while discussing the Demands of his Ministry? So, I am not allowing further questions on this. Now, we move on to the next question.

Regularising of unapproved colonies in Delhi

*209. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to regulate all the unapproved colonies in Delhi constructed before June, 1972 and also to provide alternative accommodation/plots to those whose houses were demolished/land acquired without compensation;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that no alternative accommodation has been provided so far to those whose houses in Mahendra Park, Man Enclave and Lakhi Park, which were demolished by D. D. A. in May, 1976; and

(c) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government have

decided to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi subject to the terms and conditions specified. The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities are to be rehabilitated.

(b) 390 persons who were occupying structures demolished were provided alternative accommodation in the shape of flats/regular plots/J. J. plots.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Whether the Minister is aware that a lot of irregularity has crept in the regularisation of all the unapproved colonies. In answer to an earlier question, the Minister has given a list of 101 unapproved colonies and from that list I find that the colonies or part of colonies which came into existence between 1962 and 1967 have been left out completely. I can give a number of examples.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question and do not give examples.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The extension of Laxmi Nagar has been left out though it has been included by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in its resolution which was passed in 1966. Whether the Minister is taking any steps to remove this irregularity and regularise all the left out parts of the colonies or left out colonies.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The hon. Member does not seem to be well up to date about the dates and all that. If he likes, I might give some survey of what has been happening about regularisation of unauthorised colonies. A survey was conducted by the Municipal Corporation in 1966-67 and from that survey, it was found that there were 204 unauthorised colonies. Out of that 103 were regularised which came up prior to September, 1962. There remained 101 colonies which came up between September, 1962 and January, 1967. Out of these, 68 colonies which were in residential

areas were regularised and 33 were not regularised which were in green areas or non-conforming areas. In 1972, another survey was conducted by the MCD and DDA jointly and from that survey, it was found that there were 112 colonies in the Municipal Corporation area and 53 in the D. D. A. area. In 1974 in accordance with the decision which was taken in the erstwhile Prime Minister's room, a lot of demolition was undertaken, particularly of the post-1971 colonies. But anyway, the *ad-hoc* approach to demolition was stopped and a committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. N. Banerjee was formed. The Committee submitted its report in 1975 and according to the recommendations of that Committee, the structures which came up prior to 15th June, 1972 were regularised. But in the month of February, 1977 a sort of order was issued that all unauthorised colonies were to be regularised. This is the position about the unauthorised colonies.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My second question is about the payment of compensation for the demolition of houses. Even *pucca* houses were demolished during the Emergency. I want to know from the hon. Minister how many such *pucca* houses were demolished during the Emergency without paying any compensation and how many persons affected were given compensation.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It appears to be relating to Mahendra Park, Man Enclave and Lakhi Park. I can give you the figures about these colonies. As you will find from the answer itself, the occupants of these colonies were provided alternative accommodation. But there were also 700 unoccupied structures, 300 plots having boundary walls and about 3000 vacant plots for which no compensation was given.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने
जवाब दिया है कि 1962 से करीब 30, 35,

कालोनियां ग्रीन एरिये में थीं जो कि रेंगुलराइज नहीं हुई, उसके बाद 200 के करीब और हो गई, और कुल मिलाकर 250 के करीब अन-अथोराइज्ड कालोनीज हैं। आज सन् 1962 से 1977 हो गया, करीब 15 साल हो गये, इन कालोनियों में लगभग 10 लाख लोग रहते हैं, और बहुत बड़ा स्लम दिन-प्रतिदिन बनता जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनका मंत्रालय इतनी सुस्ती से क्यों चल रहा है कि 1975 से लेकर आज तक एक भी कालोनी रेंगुलराइज नहीं हुई है, और वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है? क्या वह कोई टारगेट फिक्स करेंगे कि साल में, दो साल में या 6 महीने में इन कालोनीज को रेंगुलराइज करेंगे? इसके लिये मास्टर प्लान को बदलने की जो जरूरत है, उस दारे में क्या कार्यवाही अब तक हुई है और वह कैसे जल्दी हो सकती है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, सवाल बड़ा अजीब है। मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि मारी कालोनीज दिल्ली में जो अन-अथोराइज्ड हैं, वह रेंगुलराइज हो चुकी हैं। फिर कोई सवाल नहीं रहा कि कब तक रेंगुलराइज करेंगे।

मास्टर प्लान की तबदीली का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, उस पर गौर किया जा रहा है कि उस में किस किस की तबदीली लाई जाये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I think, the hon. Minister is not correct. Let him check up whether all the unauthorised colonies have been regularised. All the unauthorised colonies have not been regularised.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: All are being regularised.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the target date for regularising all the unauthorised colonies? Is he prepared to fix some target date as to by which time all these unauthorised colonies will be regularised?

There is a difference between "are being regularised" and "have been regularised".

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Have been regularised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: During the demolition operation in Delhi, many houses were demolished and many poor people were evacuated from their dwellings and dumped into different parts of Delhi saying "This is your plot of land, you construct the house." They cannot construct the houses on their own. I want to know whether the Government will help them in constructing their houses.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: If I have understood the question rightly, I have already announced that all those people who were removed from the residential areas are going to be re-settled back in those very same areas. But as far as the J. J. colony people are concerned, they are being removed to development colonies.

श्री राममूर्ति : दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी को देखते हुए आये दिन इरेंगुलर तरीके से नई कालोनियां बसती जा रही हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनको शुरू शुरू में ही क्यों नहीं रोकती है, जिससे बाद में डिमोलिशन वगैरह की दिक्कत न हो?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : अब इस किस्म का निश्चय किया है कि नई कालोनीज बनने से पहले ही उन्हें रोका जायेगा।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई फिगर्स हैं कि अब तक कितने मकान डिमालिश किये गये हैं और उसमें से कितने लोगों को आल्टरनेटिव एकोमोडेशन दिया गया है और कितनों को देना बाकी है?

श्री सिबन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल, इस सवाल में आता नहीं है।

I think, I have already answered it.

Shortage of houses at the eve of Fifth Plan

*210. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total shortage of houses at the eve of the Fifth Plan in urban areas and in rural areas;

(b) whether the Hindustan Housing Factory has helped to overcome the shortage during the Fourth Plan and so far during the Fifth Plan; and

(c) what scheme Government have formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The housing shortage in the country as estimated at the beginning of the Fifth Plan was 11.8 million housing units in rural areas and 3.8 million housing units in urban areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main thrust of the programme in the Fifth Plan is directed towards ameliorating the housing conditions of the backward sections of the society. This is sought to be achieved by taking up construction of houses by the various executing agencies for persons belonging to economically weaker sections and low income group under various housing schemes and programmes and by taking up on a large scale a programme for the provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In view of the fact that there is a very great shortage of housing especially in the rural sector of our country, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Janata Government would come forward with a

massive programme of providing houses to the rural poor, because the answer says that there are specific agencies doing it? In that case, Government might explain what are those agencies and what sort of programme they are undertaking.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Specifically for rural housing a lot is being done and has been done. The agencies are: NBO; (the State Governments have ear-marked some allocation in the plan outlay) Housing Boards and the Improvement Trusts of different States.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It is so difficult to get information from the hon. Minister. He must be given some prize for avoiding us. I would like to know from him whether this Government has got a massive scheme or at least a plan all over the country for the rural poor? Regarding housing shortage in the urban sector, there are schemes in the States. I would like to know from him whether Government has any programme to support financially those schemes in a big way so that this housing shortage can be brought down?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I can give both the figures. In 1961, in the urban areas it was 11.3 million units; in 1971—it had increased to 16.1 million unit. In the rural areas in 1961, it was 57.1 million units; in 1971, it had increased to 66.4 million units. The housing shortage as on April 1974 was 15.6 million units, out of which 3.8 million units were in the urban areas and 11.8 million units in the rural areas. The present shortage is 16.7 million units, out of which 4.7 million units are in the urban areas and 12 million units in the rural areas. Rs. 600.92 crore has been included in the plan outlay in the 5th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs. 505.50 crore has been allocated to the States and Rs. 5.00 crore for plantation workers which is in the central sector.