

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.

श्री फिरोज़ी प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने ये जो आंकड़े दिये हैं कि इतनी संख्या में बैचरबार वाले पड़े हुए हैं, मैं उन से खानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कुछ काफिला टाइप लोगों के झुंड रहते हैं जिनके घर पेड़ों के नीचे हुआ करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों की और किसी की निगाह नहीं जाती है, आज यहाँ हैं कल दूसरी जगह चले गए और उन की कोई निश्चित जगह न होने के कारण उन में से कुछ त्रिमिनल पेशे में भी लगे हुए हैं तो मंत्री जी ने ये आंकड़े किस माध्यम से प्राप्त किए हैं और क्या इन बातों पर भी ध्यान रख कर पुनः जांच कराएंगे ताकि जो ऐसे घूमने फिरने वाले लोगों की संख्या है वह भी इस में आ जाये ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is entirely a separate scheme for providing house sites to the landless.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Hindustan Housing Factory had produced sub-standard materials and they were used in the construction of houses which got destroyed very early. What is the action taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There is no question of sub-standard material. The Hindustan Housing Factory was set up in 1949 and it was found that the pre-fabricated material it was not sub-standard—was not found to be suitable for construction. The factory was closed in 1952. Again it was restarted in 1953-54 in collaboration with a private party. Again the venture failed and in 1955 the Government took it over. Government has been entering into different experiments. But unfortunately it has not yet become workable as far as commercial operation is concerned.

श्री लालजी भाई : सभी सभी मंत्री महोदय ने नगरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आंकड़े बताए, मैं उन से खानना चाहता हूँ कि इन

आंकड़ों के साथ कोई समय या अवधि भी वह बताएंगे कि दस साल या पांच साल में इन लोगों को इतनी संख्या में मकान बना कर दे देंगे ? इस तरह से कोई समय आप की योजना में निर्धारित है ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It all depends on the resources available.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: What is the total expenditure involved in meeting shortage of houses in urban and rural areas?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The figures are not available with me now.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: In view of acute shortage of houses, particularly in rural areas, may I know whether Government will think of a scheme to mobilise carpenters, black-smiths, brick-makers and other rural labour in a big way for a massive house construction scheme? In the State of Kerala, for instance, in a short time, the Government, with the help of voluntary labour, mobilising all this labour, have been able to construct 100 houses per panchayat; they have thus been able to build one lakh houses. Will Government take a cue from this and start a massive scheme for rural development, particularly in the housing sector?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The suggestion of the hon. Member has been noted.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I ask the hon. Minister to tell us, out of the total outlay of Rs. 609 crores, how much has been allocated for rural housing, and out of the different schemes that are now in operation, how many are being executed by the Central Government and when those schemes are likely to be completed?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is left to the States themselves to break up the allocation in the manner they like for rural and urban housing. Out-

of the amount of Rs. 600.92 crores, an amount of Rs. 505.56 crores has been left to them.

As far as the other part is concerned, the Central sector is having a sort of joint effort with them by providing them with knowhow, design, how to reduce the cost of construction, etc. The houses to be provided for the plantation workers come under the Central sector and, out of the above amount, Rs. 5 crores has been reserved for this scheme.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : ग्रामों में जो ग्रामीण आवास योजना चल रही है और जिस के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देती है— क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि यह योजना बिलकुल ठग है, इस पर कोई काम चालू नहीं है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दें कि ग्रामों में जो ग्रामीण-आवास योजना चालू है, उस के अन्तर्गत तत्काल मकान बनाने की कार्यवाही शुरू हो ।

श्री सिकन्दर बहत : बहुत बेहतर ।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: I rise on a point of order. I have not been allowed to put any question.

MR. SPEAKER: Already four people from this Bench have asked questions. There are so many Benches and we cannot have people only from this side putting questions.

Release of Additional Quota of free sale sugar

*211. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have ordered the release of some additional free sale sugar for internal consumption; and

(b) if so, quantity of quota distribution, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURAJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In addition to 0.95 lakh tonnes of free sale quota initially released for internal consumption for June, 1977, 10,000 tonnes was released on 24th May, 1977 and another 15,000 tonnes on 2nd June, 1977 raising the quota to 1.20 lakh tonnes. A similar free sale quota of 1.20 lakh tonnes has been released for July, 1977 also.

(b) Free sale sugar is released to the factories for sale to the licensed wholesale dealers any where in the country. No State-wise quotas are allotted out of the monthly free sale releases.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the Minister whether an estimate has been made of the total sugar requirement of the country based on the minimum *per-capita* consumption and, if so, the particulars thereof and whether there is any deficiency or insufficiency in allocating the quota of sugar. I would also like to know whether its release of sugar is sufficient for the country.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The consumption is about 37 to 38 lakh tons. This is not based on the *per-capita* consumption. Levy Sugar is released on the calculation that there should not be more than one kilogram per individual and not less than one kilogram per family.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I had asked whether any assessment had been made.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have answered that according to the estimate the consumption is about 37 to 38 lakh tons.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: My second question is this. If a large quantity of sugar is released to the open