

the Government up till now in regard to them?

Shri Asok Mehta: The hill districts of Assam have a separate development plan and I believe during the fourth Plan period, Rs 50 crores will be spent for the development of the hill districts of Assam.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Squatters at Pankha Colony, Delhi

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SNQ 32. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. A. Dange:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri Yogendra Sharma.
Shri P C Adichan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the miserable plight of hundreds of families of squatters shifted to Pankha Colony Delhi following the recent heavy rains, and

(b) if so the steps taken to provide protection and the minimum amenities of life to these people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

As part of the normal clearance programme under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, 818 squatter families were shifted from Patel Nagar area (316) and Mahandiyar Grave-yard on Mirdard Road (near the Maulana Azad Medical College) (502) on the 27th June and 30th June, 1967, respectively. Out of these only 116 families were 'eligible' for alternative accommodation under the Scheme, as they squatted on Government land prior to the 31st

July, 1960 and they were allotted alternative developed plots in the regular colonies developed under the Scheme near Rajouri Garden and Pandav Nagar. The remaining 702 families were 'ineligible' squatters on account of their squatting on Government land after the 31st July, 1960, and they were not, therefore, entitled to alternative accommodation under the Scheme. However, on humanitarian considerations these ineligible squatter families were shifted to the village Hastal near Pankha Road in Najafgarh area. This site is more or less even and is easily approachable from the road. They were provided free transport to remove their belongings, including building materials etc., to the new site at Hastal village where they have put up their huts. For water supply, in addition to the two wells already existing in the Hastal area, 14 hand-pumps have been installed there. Such of them as wanted Surki, were supplied to provide shelter. Three blocks of trench latrines were also constructed.

Facilities have also been provided for the issue of ration cards and the sale of rationed articles in this colony.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have also made arrangements to keep the area clean and free from diseases. A mobile medical dispensary also visits the Hastal colony twice a day. The Delhi Transport Undertaking has also been requested to arrange for shuttle bus service from the camping site to the city and back.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement, the Government has tried to give a very rosy picture about the plight of these unfortunate families, nearly 500 of them, who have been thrown into the wilderness. The *Times of India* dated 5th July gives the headline as "Heartrending scene at Pankha Colony." I hope the Minister might have seen it, but for the benefit of hon. Members, I would like to read two or three sentences

from it; it says:

"Until the squatters arrived on June 30, Pankha Road was just a vast expanse of wilderness; no drinking water was available; two wells in the area had not been cleaned ever since they were dug. The squatters complained that they have found snakes, frogs and other insects in the muddy water drawn from the wells. There were no ration shops nearby, and the squatters said that they had to make do with roasted gram and gur on the first day."

I should like to know why this kind of treatment was meted out to these poor people who are helping the building of your palatial mansions here in Delhi, the capital city; why they were thrown out of their dwelling places when the monsoon was coming; why they could not wait till the monsoons were over; and what were the reasons for doing so, and what are the measures being taken to resettle these 500 families which include many children.

Shri Iqbal Singh: In regard to the removal of these persons from that place, there were two types of squatters who have been removed: eligible and ineligible. The hon. Member is talking of the "ineligible". According to the scheme, they were not entitled to any accommodation, but still we have provided some place where they could go, and there, handpumps have been provided and wells have been disinfected; and regarding ration shops, there is a ration shop there. Still, we have tried to provide whatever facilities could be provided under the scheme.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sometime back, the Government categorised these people into eligible and ineligible on the basis of a date: as from 31st July, 1960. I would like to know if it is not a fact that thousands of people have come to the city and settled down because they did not have any accommodation after this date, and whether there is any idea of reviewing the whole position and

to fix a later date so that most of the people are covered under your clearance programme.

Shri Iqbal Singh: This scheme was introduced in 1960, and at that time, the total number of squatters was 50,000 families. We had sanctioned a scheme of Rs. 10 crores for the eligibles. Now, squatting on Government land should not be dealt with in such a way that more people come again and squat on the Government land. If we make the scheme more attractive, then more and more people will come again and squat on Government land. Even persons who had been allotted 80 sq. yards each have sold their plot and have come again and are squatting on Government land. For that purpose, they have been differentiated as eligible and ineligible. Those who had come after that date are ineligible but still even for them whatever minimum amenities could be provided have been provided.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय्या: मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन लोगों को हम ने प्लाट दिये थे वह बेच कर चले गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि: मंत्री महोदय के सामने ऐसे कितने केसेज आये हैं जो लोग प्लाट को बेच कर दूसरी जगह चले गये। क्या सरकार इस बात की घोषणा करेगी कि जिन लोगों को आपने बसाया अगर उन की जमीन को कोई व्यक्ति लेगा तो उस को नाजायज करार दिया जायेगा? दिल्ली की यह समस्या कोई नई समस्या नहीं है। सरकार रोजाना लोगों को उजाड़ती है और रोज बसाती है। सरकार ने पहले 80 गज के प्लाट देने का वादा किया था लेकिन अब वह 25 गज देती है। इतनी जमीन में उन लोगों का गुजारा कैसे होगा?

श्री इकबाल सिंह: इस वक्त दो किस्म के प्लाट हैं। एक तो 80 गज के और दूसरे 25 गज के। जो एलिजिबल स्क्वैटर्स हैं उन को पहले 25 गज के प्लाट पर ले जाया जाता है उस के बाद आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन को 80

गज के प्लाट दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन जिन आदमियों को हम न तो 25 गज के प्लाट दे सकते हैं और न 80 गज के उन को हम हस्तल गांव को ले गये हैं।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछ्वाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि 80 गज के प्लाट देगी लेकिन अब नहीं दे रही है। उस ने बिल्कुल गलत बयानी की थी गलत वादा किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि जिनको आप ने 80 गज देने का कहा था उन को 25 गज दिया है और बहुतों को दिया ही नहीं है। आखिर यह क्या बात है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक 80 गज के प्लाटों का ताल्लुक है 167 आदमियों को टेनेमेंट्स दिये गये हैं, 348 आदमियों को प्लाट दिये गये हैं 80 गज के। 14 हजार आदमियों को अभी प्लाट देना है। जहाँ तक 25 गज के प्लाटों का ताल्लुक है करीब 18,000 आदमियों को दिये गये हैं।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछ्वाय : जिनको पहले 25 गज के प्लाट दिये गये थे और बाद में 80 गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं ऐसे कितने लोग हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Twice I allowed him. That means the Minister is not incapable of satisfying him. I do not know if anybody can.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In a few months winter is coming and I shudder to think of it. Every day in the newspapers we read that so many pavement dwellers die because of the cold. Sometimes they do not like the place where they are given alternative accommodation and they do not go there; they prefer to stay on the pavements.

Mr. Speaker: There are still three months for the winter to come. You will have another session before that and the question can be asked then.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने और दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने सरकार को लिखा है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की जो स्कीम है वह बहुत बड़ी है और उसकी पालिसी के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो एलिजिबल स्क्वैटर्स बतलाये उनको आपने क्या क्या अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो इन एलिजिबल हैं उनको क्या क्या अमेनिटीज देना चाहते हैं और जो यह स्क्वैटर्स की प्राब्लेम है उसको कैसे साल्व करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक एलिजिबल का ताल्लुक है उन्हें 25 गज और 80 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे। जहाँ तक इन एलिजिबल का ताल्लुक है वह सिर्फ ह्यूमैनिटीरियन बेसिज पर दिये जाते हैं जिससे उनका गुजारा हो सके।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा एक पार्टिकुलर सवाल था कि जो एलिजिबल लोग हैं उन्हें क्या क्या अमेनिटीज दी जाती हैं, पानी दिया जाता है विजली दिया जाता है ? और जो नान-एलिजिबल होते हैं उनको क्या क्या अमेनिटीज दी जाती हैं ? मंत्री महोदय जानबूझ कर पालिटिक्स चलाना चाहते हैं और इस मामले को अनायड करना चाहते हैं।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जहाँ तक एलिजिबल लोगों का ताल्लुक है जब स्लीम मुकम्मल हो जायगी तब 5 हजार आदमियों को टेनेमेंट्स दिये जायेंगे। 14 हजार आदमियों को 80 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे और 30 हजार आदमियों को 25 गज के प्लाट दिये जायेंगे।

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Is the hon. Minister aware that there has been widespread resentment regarding the manner in which these people who are citizens of this country have been removed and the misery in which they are located; and that foreign television companies have specially filmed

them—I know in particular a German Television Company has as many as five films of these people—and these will be shown in European countries bringing discredit to our country?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): This is a problem of large dimensions. The squatter population in Delhi is increasing by leaps and bounds. Therefore, we have put a limiting date and we have said that those squatters up to 31st July, 1960 enumerated in the census are called 'eligibles'. They will be given tenements or plots where they will be accommodated. It is not possible for the Government to meet the requirements of ineligibles, but on humanitarian grounds they are taken out to the periphery and basic amenities are being provided to them.

Shri Kinwar Lal Gupta: What are the basic amenities?

Shri Jaganath Rao: Water supply, community latrines etc.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Apart from the question of eligibility or ineligibility, is the Government aware of the fact that the question of squatters in Delhi is a blot on the country on humanitarian grounds; if so, would the Government see that this blot is removed and basic amenities of shelter are provided to these people who had voluntarily or involuntarily to squat on the ground?

Shri Jaganath Rao: We are trying to see that no squatting hereafter takes place on Government lands or public lands which are lying vacant. Regarding the other part of the question, about providing basic amenities whether they are eligibles or ineligibles, as I have submitted a little earlier, it is a problem of great dimensions and finance is a limiting factor.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, while it is very difficult to swallow the concept of ineligibility, that is to say, ineligibility in regard to amenities provided for human living, may I know

why it is that Government has not proceeded in the direction of providing special camps for those jhuggi dwellers who come here only in order to work for purposes of construction of governmental buildings and why the recommendation, reportedly made by the Lt. Governor, that those who are not eligible should be shifted to transit camps, for which I am sure the responsibility lies with the Government, has not been implemented and why these people have been pushed out in the monsoon conditions when their torture is aggravated?

Shri Jaganath Rao: These labourers who come to Delhi are really ineligibles. It is the responsibility of the contractor who hires this labour. They are taken to the periphery. They are really transit camps and basic amenities are provided for them.

श्री बलराज मधोक : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने फिर्जा दी है कि पांच हजार को अस्सी गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं और पंद्रह हजार के करीब की पच्चीस गज के दिये गये हैं ये उनको दिये गये हैं जो 1961 के पहले दिल्ली में आ गये थे। दिल्ली के अन्दर सक्वैटर्ज की संख्या अब बहुत अधिक हो गई है और पिछले दिनों के अन्दर ही लगभग हर एरिया के अन्दर पांच हजार से दस हजार सक्वैटर्ज आ गये हैं। 1961 के आधार पर ही आप चलते रहेंगे या आज की जो स्थिति है इस पर विचार करके आप अपनी नीति बनायेंगे ?

आज सक्वैटर्ज को हटाने की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर है और उनको बसाने की किसी और पर है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने गवर्नमेंट को कहा कि इन सब सक्वैटर्ज के बारे में सारी नीति उनको बसाने की, उनको हटाने की एक ही के पास होनी चाहिये, इस सब चीज को एक ही आथोरिटी कंट्रोल करे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने इस सारी समस्

का कन्ट्रोल एक ही प्राबोर्टिटी के हाथ में देने का निर्णय किया है या नहीं किया है ? क्या आपने कोई डेफिनिट डायरेक्टिव दिया है या देना चाहते हैं ताकि नई ब्रुगिंगया बनना बन्द हो सके और जो पुरानी बनी हुई है उन सबके निवासियों को बमने के लिये स्थान मिल सके ?

Shri Jaganath Rao Under the jhuggi removal scheme the implementing agency will be the Municipal Corporation I have had a series of meetings with the Lt Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor It was suggested in that meeting by the Lt Governor and rightly so, that this work should be entrusted to one single agency We are considering that question, whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation can do it or the Delhi Administration can do it The Mayor of Delhi was absent in that meeting and therefore we could not take any decision Very soon we will take a decision

Shri Bal Raj Madhok. What about the other part of my question?

आप पन्द्रह हजार लिये कर रहे हैं लेकिन सबवटयों की मध्या दो लाख के ऊपर है। क्या आप इन दो लाख के लिये कुछ करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री भगवान् राव : दो लाख का कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

It is not possible for the government to give it for 2 lakhs people

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Enquiry against Shri Bhoothalingam,
Former Finance Secretary**

*1266. **Shri I. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri V. S. Sharma:

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether the former Finance Secretary, Shri S Bhoothalingam has been appointed Director-General, National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi,

(b) if so, whether an enquiry against him in connection with Amin Chand Pyare La' firm has been completed, and

(c) if not the reasons for this appointment?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Since there has been no enquiry instituted against Shri S Bhoothalingam I presume the reference is to the Committee appointed to investigate into transactions relating to the Iron & Steel Ministry referred to in the 50th and 56th reports of the Public Accounts Committee and also transactions concerning other parties to whom licences/permits were issued from 1961-62 onwards No report has so far been submitted by this Committee

(c) The National Council of Applied Economic Research is a non-Government institution and is competent, under its Memorandum of Association and rules, to appoint its office-bearers including the Director-General

Fourth Plan of States

*1267. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlays for the Fourth Plan have been finalised by all the States; and