

ning Commission also appointed an *ad hoc* sub-committee and they went on with the work for some time. That is the reason why the sub-committee of the Standards Committee has not submitted its recommendations.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not a fact that the percentage of adulteration is the highest in dairy products, particularly in milk, and this is because the minimum standard of purity laid down by the authorities is invariably lower than the standard of genuine natural products?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is not correct. What happens is, if there is a range in the norm—some animals give milk of a higher percentage of fat and some lower—the Standards Institute has to come to some kind of an average by taking the samples over a fairly long range. It is possible that some animals, naturally, may give milk with a higher percentage of fat than the standard laid down. But there is no other way. This normal variation is there and the standards have to take this into consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The first answer reveals that there is a lamentable lack of co-ordination. I should like to know what effort was made to place the recommendations of the sub-committee before the *ad hoc* committee of the Planning Commission, whether those recommendations were taken into consideration and whether Government have set any date for bringing about this legislation which is referred to in the answer?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, there is no absence of co-ordination as my hon. colleague has pointed out. The hon. Member wants to know whether the recommendations of the first sub-committee were placed before the sub-committee of the Planning Commission. It was done. It was considered by the first sub-committee that the problems relating to the legislation should be better considered by

the Planning Commission sub-committee. That is why those recommendations were placed before the sub-committee of the Planning Commission. In the light of the recommendations made by the sub-committee of the Planning Commission some draft amendments have been prepared by the Health Ministry which are under examination in the Law Ministry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know by what date this legislation would be brought in?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: How can I give a date; it will be brought in as soon as possible.

Housing Ministers' Conference

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*166.	{	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
		Shri P. C. Borooah:
		Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
		Shri J. B. S. Bist:
		Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether a session of the State Housing Ministers' Conference was held in February this year at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the conference and also the steps being taken to implement those decisions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Meeting of Housing Ministers held at Bombay on the 4th and 5th February, 1963 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-875/63]. These are being examined in consultation with the authorities concerned. It is also proposed to discuss the matter with the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister for which communications have already been sent to them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सामान्य जनता के लिए आवास की बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव हो रही है। अतः उनकी आवश्यकताओं को अनुभव करते हुए जितने मकान यहां बनाये जाने चाहिये, उस सम्बन्ध में भी वहां कुछ विचार किया गया और कुछ निश्चय लिया गया यदि हां तो उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जा सकेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : एक वर्कर्स डिपार्टमेंट है और दूसरा हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट है। वर्कर्स डिपार्टमेंट जां है वह जनरल पूल एकांमंडेशन से डील करता है और हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट जां है वह उन स्कीम्स से डील करता है, जैसे सबसिडाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम, विलेज हाउसिंग स्कीम, लैंड डिवेलेपमेंट स्कीम, मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप स्कीम, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मार्फत इम्प्लेमेंट होती हैं, उनको देखता है।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : दिल्ली कौन सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ इस प्रकार का निश्चय किया है कि वहां की जो आवास समस्याएँ हैं, उनके समाधान के लिए ७५ प्रतिशत पया वहां के जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट हैं, लगायेंगे और २५ प्रतिशत रुपया राज्य सरकारें लगायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह क्या कहा है कि हमारी देखरेख में यह होना चाहिये ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ कठिनाइयाँ अपनी वहां आपके सामने रखीं और यदि रखीं तो उनका क्या समाधान किया गया ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : हमारा ख्याल है कि अगर हमने इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी है तो जरूरी बात है कि इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग

होना चाहिये। इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए मकान बनाने के दो ही तरीके हैं, या सरकार खुद बनाये या जो एम्प्लायर्स हैं, वे बनायें। हम चाहते हैं कि एम्प्लायर्स, अपना जो उनका हिस्सा है, जां उनकी जिम्मेवारी है, उसको महसूस करे। या तो वे खुद बनायें या हमें रुपया दें ताकि हम उनके लिए बनायें। दूसरी बात यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि जिस वक्त एम्प्लायर्स को लाइसेंस मिले इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए, उसी वक्त जमीन का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये जिस पर मकान बन सके। इस सवाल में काफी दिलचस्पी हम ले रहे हैं।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12.00 hrs.

Farakka Barrage

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Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

Shrimati Renuka Ray:

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

SNQ. 1. { Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Harish Chandra

Mathur:

Dr. S. K. Saha:

Shri G. K. Singha:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the abandonment of the construction of a barrage over the Ganga at Farakka and the proposal for the construction for the present of a railway bridge instead of a barrage, at the proposed barrage site are under the active consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.