

(b) The main reasons for losses incurred by the Corporation are :

- (i) Initial expenditure on provision of infrastructure.
- (ii) High administrative over-heads in relation to sales turnover.
- (iii) High inventories of finished goods, raw materials, stores and spares.

(c) The year-wise losses of Bharat Leather Corporation since inception are as following :

YEAR	LOSSES (Rs. in lakhs)
1976-77	3.93
1977-78	6.78
1978-79	6.32
1979-80	15.55
1980-81	30.81
1981-82	45.80
1982-83	42.17

दिल्ली में महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध

3514. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में 1980-81 से 1982-83 वर्षों के दौरान महिलाओं की मर्यादा हनन के मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेकटसुब्बय्या) : अपेक्षित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं।

वर्ष	सूचित किए गए मामलों की संख्या
1980-81	146
1981-82	146
1982-83	166

Functions of Officers of the Rank of DSP and above in B.S.F. Posted in Delhi

3515. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the precise functions of officers of the rank of D.S.P. and above in Border Security Force who are posted in Delhi; and

(b) Whether their services can be better utilised by posting them to border areas at regular intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Officers of the rank of D.S.P. and above posted in the B.S.F. at Delhi are performing staff/administrative duties.

(b) Officers are posted in Delhi from field formations deployed on the border and are posted to border units on completion of their normal tenure.

Task Force on Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

3516. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee or Task Force has been appointed by Government on shelter for the Urban poor and slum improvement;

(b) if so, how many places the said Committee have visited and met, the poor and weaker sections and their representatives;

(c) the particulars posts and status of the members of the said Committee of Task Force;

(d) the details of representations, memoranda etc. received by the said Committee;

(e) whether any interim or final report has been submitted by the said Committee;

(f) if so, the details of the said report; and

(g) the action taken to implement the recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force as group visited

Hyderabad in order to assess the Urban Community Development Programme. Some members of the Task Force also visited Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Jaipur, Madras, Pune and Viskhatnam.

(c) The members of the Task Force were :

1. Shri L.M. Menezes,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works & Housing Chairman
2. Shree Kirtee Shah, Director,
Ahmedabad Study Action Group,
Ahmedabad—Member
3. Dr. Meera Bapat, Centre for
Development Studies and Activities,
Poona—Member
4. Shri S. S. Tinaiker, Secretary,
Housing Department, Government
of Mahara shtra, Bombay—
Member,
5. Shri H.U. Bijlani, Chairman and
Managing Director, Housing &
Urban Development Corporation,
New Delh—iMember
6. Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Senior Con-
sultant, Planning Commissson—
Member—Secretary.

(d) The Task Force did not receive any representations or memoranda.

(e) The task Force has submitted a summary of Findings and Recommendations. The main report is under print,

(f) The salient features of the Summary of Findings and Recommendations given in Annexure.

(g) The findings and recommendations of the Task Force constitute background material to enable Government to formulate programmes and policy measures for the Annual Plans and Five Year Plans in the field of Housing and Urban Development. These recommendations are under examination in the Commission.

Statement

Salient features of the Summary and Findings of the Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

The Task Force has examined the existing polices and programmes concerned

with shelter for the poor and has identified the key problems to be encountered in this areas. It has reviewed the existing local and other legal impediments which have hampored the poor from making their own housing investments. It has estimated the affordable demand for shelter that may be expected from the urban poor over a 15-years perspective. It has identified the existing innovative programmes which have been found to be successful in different urban areas and has suggested ways and means for their adoption in other places. It has suggested policies and programmes for shelter for the urban poor which are financially feasible as well as institutionally viable, and measures for slum improvement.

2. A gist of the main findings of the Task Force is given below :—

1. On the basis of a study of the social housing schemes in operation since the First Five Year Plan, the Task Force found that (a) the bulk of the Investments had gone towards construction of formal housing by Government, semi-government agencies and cooperatives, (b) the cheapest houses built were beyond the means of the Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups, (c) the total production of houses through budgetary support was insignificant/short of requirement, (d) there was insufficient evidence to show that the urban poor had benefited to the extent planned, (e) the criteria for eligibility were outdated, (f) the planned shift to 'Sites and services' concept had not materialised, (g) the monitoring of public investments on housing for the approved catagory was not satisfactory, (h) although the Plan schemes had played an important role as catalysts in the housing sector initially, they had mostly benfited the middle and higher income groups, and (i) budgetary allocations would be more fruitful if utilised almost exclusively for infrastructure and land development with heavy emphasis on delivering cheap serviced sites to the poor.

2. The existing legislation on slums in various States does not enable creation of conditions which would result in long term improvement of slum housing. Land

use plans, particularly in respect of public lands, perennially conflict with objectives and/or consequences of slum improvement and squatter upgrading.

3. Large-scale acquisition and development by Government/public agencies for the last 25 years and ceiling on landownership in major urban centres since 1976 have resulted in private developer's activities having been curtailed, large areas of vacant land standing frozen and undesirable speculation in land becoming conspicuous.

4. While some amount of urban housing may have to be built by specialised agencies in the public, private and cooperative sectors, there is overwhelming evidence to show that efforts to produce affordable housing for the poor by corporate bodies have failed. The evidence points to the fact that the bulk of housing for the poor is produced through their own efforts, legally or illegally. If public intervention in this field is to be effective, it will have to take into account the woeful limitations of Government organisations' ability to cater to the needs of low income families in the terms of costs, quality, functional adequacy, location and cumbersome processes.

5. The offtake of finance for housing for the lower income groups through institutional sources of financing has been insignificant with the result that by and large the urban poor depend mainly on their own resources and what can be borrowed in the private market.

3. The following is a gist of the important recommendations of the Task Force :

(1) The budgetary allocations in the Plan should be used by the State Government exclusively for schemes of land development and provision of infrastructure to facilitate construction of houses by individuals and appropriate organisations, with emphasis on 'Sites and Services' for the urban poor.

(2) The limited public funds available for construction of houses should be utilised through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) cooperatives and banks.

(3) Innovative and unconventional arrangements need to be made within the general framework of the national banking system for small loans for construction of houses or for repair/renovation/expansion to low income people. This could be achieved by setting up "materials bank" through which loans could be given in kind.

(4) Public agencies involved in land development should take up rapid releases of land in market and adopt progressive pricing policies, including system of cross subsidy.

(5) While the present approach of environmental improvement of slums be continued, certain factors such as realistic financial norms, proper identification of responsibility of various agencies involved, cost recovery, integration of physical improvement programme with schemes for pre-schools, nutrition, health and employment, taking up urban community development, maintenance of assets need to be looked into. The problem of squatters on private land should be tackled on a priority basis.

(6) Implementation schemes to supply more water to slum areas should be speeded up, and a massive programme of pour flush latrines, where water-borne sewerage is not feasible/affordable in the near future, should be taken up.

(7) Urban community development projects, on the Hyderabad model, should be initiated in all areas where public agencies are to take up slum improvement or housing projects, with full involvement of local bodies and voluntary agencies.

(8) Low income people should be encouraged to form cooperatives in order to meet their shelter requirements through positive efforts on the parts of the concerned Government Departments by giving them the requisite assistance and guidance.

(9) The state Government should make a more vigorous use of the existing legislation on slums, particularly in the matter of acquisition of private land under slums on payment of a multiple of the actual rent.

(10) All concerned agencies should

treat security of tenure in shelter programmes for the poor, whether serviced sites, improved slums or formal housing, as an integral and indispensable part of such programmes.

(11) All public agencies like Housing Boards, engaged in shelter as an essential pre-requisite to expanding the scope of housing programmes for the poor, should concentrate on development of land infrastructure and cut down their house construction programmes to the minimum.

(12) With a view to augmenting the efforts currently being made to provide housing finance for the poor through formal institutional channels, organisational arrangements should be worked out for encouraging the housing finance agencies like the Aousing Development and Finance Corporation to enter the housing market for this category of population.

Ban on Taped Speeches of Militant Sikh Leader

3517. SHRI GULSHER AHMAD :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI DAULAT RAM
SARAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFEAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two former Ministers of Punjab Government have appealed to ban the taped speeches of militant sikh leader Jarnail Singh Bhindrawale as the speeches are spreading hatred amongst the members of two communities, as reported id Hindustan Times, dated 22 October, 1983;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether a decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, when the decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cassettes containing objectionable speech by Shri Bhindranwale have already been precribed and a case has been regis-

tered against him for making objectionable speech.

(c) Does not arise.

Applications for Industrial Licences from Nagpur and Buldhana

3518. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of industrial licence applications from the districts of Nagpur and Buldhana in Maharashtra have been pending for decisions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after the declaration of Buldhana district as a backward one, not much industrial growth has taken place due to abnormal delay in deciding the various applications by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being proposed to be taken; and

(d) the totat number of industrial licences, areas-wise, both with or without foreign collaboration approved during the year 1982 for Maharashtra, Utter Pradesh and Wesi Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Six industrial licence applications for grant of letters of intent under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, for setting up of industries in Nagpur district of Maharashtra State are presently under consideration of the Government. No such application for setting up of any industry in Buldhana district of the State is, however, under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. All industrial licence applications are processed and disposed of in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down for the purpose. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to process and dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

(d) 95, 22 and 27 industrial licences were issued during 1982 for setting up of industries in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, respectively. The details,