

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) One Shri H.V. Rao, a resident of Bombay was found murdered in a Five Star Hotel in Vasant Vihar, on the 9th January, 1984 in the evening. Two alleged culprits were over-powered and arrested on the spot. The case has been challaned in the Court and is pending trial.

Initially, the suspicion was that some Call Girls racket was involved, but investigations have revealed that it was a case of robbery with murder.

दियासलाईयों की उत्पादन क्षमता

10537. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) देश में दियासलाई की वर्तमान वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य की दियासलाई निर्माता फॅक्ट्रियों और उनमें निर्मित दियासलाईयों के निशानों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) प्रति दियासलाई की उत्पादन लागत कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या इस वर्ष दियासलाई का उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में कुछ अधिक होने की संभावना है ।

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामाराव) : (क) दियासलाई उद्योग लघु क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए आरक्षित है तथा लघु और कुटीर क्षेत्र में एककों की उत्पादन क्षमता केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती। भिर भी, मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार

दियासलाई उद्योग के इन क्षेत्रों में उत्पादक क्षमता लगभग 9 करोड़ डिवियां होने की आशा है। संगठित क्षेत्र के एक मात्र एकक मेसर्स विमकों की क्षमता 347.22 लाख डिवियां हैं।

(ख) और (ग) यह जानकारी केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखी जाती है।

(घ) दियासलाई निर्माताओं के विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार दियासलाई का उत्पादन इस वर्ष पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक होने की संभावना है।

Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement

10538. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the task force on shelter for the urban poor and slum improvement, has submitted its main report to Government ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Report are given in the attached statement. Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library.

Statement

Salient features of the Report of the Task Force on Shelter for the Urban Poor and Slum Improvement.

The Task Force has examined the existing policies and programmes

concerned with shelter for the poor and has identified the key problems to be encountered in this area. It has reviewed the existing local and other legal impediments which have hampered 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-year 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 important recommendations made by the Task Force is given below :

1. The budgetary allocations in the Plan should be used by the State Governments 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. While drawing up shelter programmes for the poor, priority should be given to water supply, sanitation and garbage collection.

3. The limited public funds available for construction of houses should be utilised through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (H.U.D.C), cooperatives and banks.

4. Public agencies involved in land development should take up rapid release of land in the market and adopt progressive pricing policies, including systems 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 of 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. The State Governments should conduct comprehensive surveys in all cities with a population of over 1 lakh people (to begin with) as per the 1981 Census and prepare detailed slum improvement master plans for these cities.

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

9. A full-scale review of slum legislation in India, addressing itself to strengthening the legislation to facilitate improvement programmes in squatter settlements, up gradation slums in built up areas, speedier acquisition of private lands under slums and grant of tenure

to residents of improved slums, should be undertaken by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

10. The State Governments should make 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.
11. The real impact on the lower income groups should be borne in mind while undertaking a review of rent control, urban land ceiling and land acquisition for urban development.
12. 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 programme to the minimum.
13. The suggested reorientation of public agencies can be assisted by inducing the participation of non-governmental agencies in the provision of shelter programmes for the poor. In organising the poor for self-help, whether for construction of low cost house or delivery of basic environment or social services, the voluntary agencies, either main profit professional organisations or small community groups should be encouraged to play specific roles.
14. 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 Housing Development and Finance Corporation to enter the housing market for this category of population.

Setting Up of Salem Steel Plant

10539. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government promised Government of Tamil Nadu to set up a full fledged Steel Plant in Salem ;

(b) whether Government have set up such Steel Rolling Mill instead of Steel Plant ; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) An integrated steel plant for the production of alloy and special steels at Salem (Tamil Nadu) was envisaged in two stages ; the first stage consisting of a stainless steel cold rolling mill complex with requisite processing and finishing lines and in the second stage the setting up of iron and steel making, casting and hot rolling facilities. Accordingly, a cold rolling mill complex for the annual production of 32,000 tonnes of stainless steel sheets and strips has been set up already. The question of proceeding with the second phase which includes another cold rolling mill will be considered when the production from the existing cold rolling mill complex has been stabilised, the market for its products has improved, and the viability of expansion (including the technology that is most cost-effective) and its time phasing has been established.