

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1977-78)**

(SIXTH LOK SABHA)

EIGHTH REPORT

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(UNION TERRITORY OF CHANDIGARH)**

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninetyninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh.



Presented in Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1977

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1977-78)

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Shri K. S. Bhalla—*Chief Financial Committee Officer.*

Shri H. C. Bahl—*Senior Financial Committee Officer.*

*Elected *w.s.f.* 30-11-1977 *vice* Shri Samar Guha resigned and Shrimati Renuka Devi Barkataki, Sarvaahri S. Kundu, Janeswar Mishra, Fazlur Rehman and Sher Singh ceased to be members on their appointment as Ministers of State.

STUDY GROUP 'G'
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1977-78)

1. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha—*Chairman.*
2. Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik—*Convener.*
3. Smt. Mrinal Gore
4. Shri Krishan Kant
5. Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi
6. Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde
7. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh.

2. The Ninety-ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 28 April, 1976. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that report by 15 December, 1976. Further information called for by the Committee was furnished by Government by 19 April, 1977. The replies were examined by the Study Group 'G' of Estimates Committee (1977-78) at their sitting held on 24 November, 1977 who desired to be furnished with further information on certain points. The draft report was adopted by the Estimates Committee (1977-78) on 5 December, 1977.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

- I. Report.
- II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.
- III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies.
- IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix III. It would be observed, therefrom, that out of 46 recommendations made in the Report, 33 recommendations i.e. 91.7 per cent have been accepted by Government. Replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee in respect of 3 recommendations i.e. 8.7 per cent.

NEW DELHI;

December 22, 1977.

Para 1, 1899(S).

SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1. This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 99th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Union Territory of Chandigarh which was presented to the House on the 28 April, 1976. Action taken notes were received in respect of all the 36 recommendations from the Ministry on 15 December, 1976. Further information in respect of 5 points was received from the Ministry on 19 April, 1977.

1.2. The action taken notes on the recommendations/observations contained in the Report have been categorised under the following heads:—

I. Recommendations/observations that have been accepted by Government.

Sl. Nos. 2 to 6, 8 to 26, 28 to 36 (Chapter II).

II. Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of Government. Nil.

III. Recommendations/observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

Sl. Nos. 1, 7 and 27 (Chapter IV).

1.3. The Committee will now deal with the action taken on some of their recommendations/observations.

Organisational set up- Recommendation (Sr. No. 1, Paras 2.15—2.17)

1.4. In paragraph 2.15 of their 99th Report, the Committee had pointed out that the Administrative Reforms Commission (1969) had made observations regarding the excessive staff employed in the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh and had recommended simplification of the administration.

1.5. While recognising the multiplicity of functions/responsibilities to be discharged by the Chandigarh Administration, the Committee stressed that the officers in the field should be given

adequate powers with effective supervision but multiplicity of administrative levels should be done away with in the interest of efficient and economic functioning. The Committee recommended that a review of the staff strength should be made by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with a Director of leading public institution well-versed in municipal affairs and a representative of the Ministry of Finance with administrative experience so that the strength is rationalised and all possible economies affected consistent with the maintenance of efficient services. In making this recommendation, the Committee had kept in view the fact that the rationalisation of staff would constitute no problem as a substantial number of staff were on deputation to the Chandigarh Administration.

1.6. In their reply (November 1976) the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the field officers in this Administration are either of district or of lower level and their work is directly controlled or supervised by the Secretariat office. They have been given administrative and financial powers as Head of Offices. In certain cases additional powers as Head of Departments have also been given, besides conferring the Secretariat status by designating them as Deputy Secretary, etc. in *ex-officio capacity*. The bottlenecks and difficulties in the official functioning including the problems of inter-departmental coordination, are resolved in the meetings which are frequently held under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner. A study about the powers enjoyed by the field officers has been made and it has been endeavoured to arm them with authority commensurate with their responsibility. A constant watch is kept to see that the field officers function effectively“.

1.7. As regards the review of staff strength, it was stated that “preliminary study has been made by the Administration—and the staff in position has not been found excessive. On the other hand there is demand for increase in staff in certain cases like the town plannings, engineering, education, sanitation and health, excise and taxation, etc. due to the additional activities and development work under the Fifth Plan. While considering demand for additional staff, attempts are made to cope with the additional work from within the existing strength.”

1.8. The Committee desired to know the action taken to review the staff strength in pursuance of their recommendations, institutional arrangements made to safeguard against avoidable growth of staff and the details of enhanced powers given to field officers. In their reply, the Ministry have stated that for undertaking review of the staff strength of the Chandigarh Administration, three officers had

been nominated to serve on the Committee (i.e. an officer of Staff Inspection unit, Ministry of Finance, an expert in Municipal Affairs from the Indian Institute of Public Administration and an officer of the Finance Department of Chandigarh Administration. The Committee was expected (April, 77) to start examination of the staff strength of the various Departments shortly. The Ministry in a further reply (December, 1977) have stated that "for collection of data for review of staff strength, certain clarifications were called for by the Chandigarh Administration from the Ministry of Finance (SIU). who, in turn, advised the Administration to depute one of their officers to get himself acquainted with the method of filling in various proformae. Accordingly, an officer of the Administration has been deputed and the necessary data required for review by the Committee will soon be collected from all concerned."

1.9. It has been stated that after this Committee has reviewed the staff strength keeping in view of developing requirements of the city, it would be possible to say whether any staff is surplus.

1.10. As regards avoidable growth of staff, firstly, it has been stated that there is a complete ban on engagement of additional staff under the Non-Plan sector and, as such, no additional post is being allowed in this sector or in any of the offices of the Chandigarh Administration. The additional staff of operational and functional nature is, however, allowed only for the implementation of the plan schemes where considered absolutely necessary, with the concurrence of the local Finance Department.

1.11. Regarding the delegation of enhanced powers, it has been stated that officers in the Administration are generally of lower level and no new or enhanced powers have been given to them. Action in this regard will be further considered after the review of the staff position has been completed.

1.12. The Committee are perturbed to note that the Committee appointed by Government to undertake the review of the staff strength and functional efficiency of the Chandigarh Administration has not even started working. An officer of the Administration has now (December 1977) been deputed at the instance of the Ministry of Finance to get himself acquainted with the method of filling in various proformae for collecting the data from all concerned required for review by the aforesaid Committee. The Committee urge that data collection should be completed without further delay and the review Committee should be asked to complete the work and finalise its report expeditiously and thereafter the Government should lose no time to take follow-up action to simplify and ration-

alise the administration with a view to affecting all possible economies consistent with maintenance of efficiency in services. They would also like that the recommendations made by the Review Committee and action taken thereon be brought to the notice of Parliament at the earliest.

1.13. The Committee also reiterate that institutional arrangements should be strengthened to safeguard against avoidable growth of staff in future.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 7, Paras 2.40 to 2.42)

Rent of Buildings

1.14. The Committee took note of the fact that a total amount of Rs. 6.7 crores payable by the State Governments of Punjab (Rs. 4.1 crores) and Haryana (Rs. 2.6 crores) as rent for office and residential buildings in their occupation in Chandigarh had not been paid by them on account of lack of agreement regarding the formula for assessment of rent of these buildings.

1.15. Besides, for the common service, rendered in the main Secretariat buildings, Vidhan Sabha buildings etc., out of an amount of Rs. 41 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs due from the Punjab and Haryana State Governments, respectively, upto 31-3-1975, only Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs, respectively, had been realised from the two State Governments. The balance of Rs. 25 lakhs had not been paid by the two Governments, as they had not agreed to pay departmental charges of 15 per cent.

1.16. The Committee stressed the need for an early settlement of these matters by holding discussion at the highest level, if necessary.

1.17. In their reply (November, 1976), the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that to sort out the differences, meetings were twice fixed at the highest level, first on 27 July, 1976 and thereafter on 30 October, 1976, but these could not take place because of the pre-occupation and ill health of the Chief Ministers of the Governments concerned. In a further reply (April, 1977) the Ministry have stated that "it has not been found possible so far to convene the proposed meeting with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, to sort out the differences. The question is, however, engaging attention. As soon as the formula for assessment of rent of Government buildings at Chandigarh is finalised in consultation with the State Governments, the outstandings on account of the payment of rent of buildings will be got cleared."

In a subsequent reply (December, 1977) the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that "the Governments of Punjab and Haryana were requested that necessary instructions to their officers should be issued for early disposal of the arrears of rent to Chandigarh Administration in accordance with the Simla formula, which in fact, has had the tacit approval of both the State Governments. Despite reminder issued by the Chief Commissioner, there is no response from the State Governments".

1.18. The Committee regret to note that huge amounts on account of rent for offices and residential buildings in the occupation of the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana in Chandigarh continue to be in arrears, in spite of the fact that a formula (simla formula) for settlement in this regard has been evolved with the approval of both the State Governments. The efforts made to realise arrears of rent by the Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh Administration, have failed to get a response from the two State Governments. The Committee desire that the Government should take up this matter at the highest level with the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana and realise the arrears at the earliest. It should also be ensured that the dues on this account do not fall into arrears in future.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 24. Para 3.55)

Housing Slum Prevention Measures—

1.19. The Committee observed with regret that Master Plan did not visualise the housing problem of the economically weaker sections of society viz, artisans, domestic labour, labourers involved in the construction of the city etc., with the result that slum like conditions had come into existence in the planned city of Chandigarh. It was only in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1974-75) that a scheme for building tenements for this category of people had been approved. There were as many as 7004 families living in slum areas who had to be provided alternative accommodation, and it was proposed to build 2750 houses at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The Committee desired that Government should study in detail the causes which had led to the creation of slums and take concerted measures to overcome the current problem. They also suggested that the lessons learnt from this study should be circulated to all concerned, so that future town planning was done in an integrated manner and recurrence of such situation was avoided. At the same time the Committee desired that measures should be taken to ensure that new slums were not created in future and that Chandigarh attained the distinction of a city without slums.

1.20. In their reply (November, 1976) the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the Administration has already chalked out a phased programme for construction of EWS houses in different sectors. A scheme has been formulated for the rehabilitation of the residents of the Labour Colonies in the tenements and transit camp where all the basic civic amenities are available. 836 houses have already been constructed and 558 more houses would be ready during the year for allotment under this scheme. Effective measures are being taken through the enforcement staff engaged in the Estate Offices in order to check further encroachment of Government land and every effort will be made to prevent any such fresh cases. The Ministry in a further reply (December, 1977) have stated that "under the scheme known as 'Licensing of Tenements and Transit Site Scheme, 1975', labour colonies in Industrial Area, Sector 32, 33 and Contractor Colony Sector-30 have been shifted in tenements and transit sites. So far 1384 tenements and 2085 transit sites have been allotted to the residents of these labour colonies. Thus 3469 residents of various labour colonies have so far been rehabilitated".

1.21. It had been further stated that the question of conducting a thorough study in the matter and its circulation to all concerned was under consideration.

1.22. The Committee desired to know the reasons for delay in undertaking study in detail of the causes which led to creation of slums and decision taken in this regard.

1.23. The Ministry in their reply (April, 1977) have stated that the conducting of study in detail as recommended by the Estimates Committee entailed scanning of numerous factors extending over a number of years and it is therefore, a time consuming process involving use of expertise in various fields particularly sociological, statistical and economic. Earlier, it was felt that this study could be conducted through the Colleges or University authorities, but subsequently this was not found feasible, as these agencies felt that this would need full complement of staff as goes with academic surveys, and also sizeable finances by way of employment of staff to make available records from various offices of Punjab and subsequently of the Union Territory, Chandigarh, meeting with a number of retired officers who were incharge of Capital Project and who were now residing in and outside Chandigarh. It was felt that apart from involving huge expenditure, this would take much more time, therefore, it was then felt that the planning and Statistical Unit of the Chandigarh Administration might be strengthened by providing additional staff as the Administration had no other expertise to carry out this study. The matter is under consideration.

The Ministry in a further reply (December, 1977) have informed that "the work relating to the undertaking of a study into the causes leading to creation of slums and to suggest remedial measures has been assigned to the Planning Officer, an incumbent of which post was selected from the Punjab Civil Service but he has not yet joined on deputation with the Chandigarh Administration. The study will formally be taken as soon as the Officer joins. In the meanwhile, however, the basic data regarding the slums existing around the city, is being collected as a part of the Administration's drive to eliminate these slums. This data will prove useful for the formal study".

1.24. The Committee note that Chandigarh Administration is considering to have the study into the causes leading to the creation of slums made through its Planning and Statistical Unit. The work relating to the undertaking of a study into the causes leading to creation of slums and to suggest remedial measures has been assigned to a Planning Officer selected from the Punjab Civil Service, who, it is stated, has not yet joined. The study will formally to taken up as soon as the Officer joins. The Committee are unhappy over the inordinate delay in taking up a formal study into the causes leading to the creation of slums. The Committee are anxious that the study should be completed expeditiously and the remedial measures found necessary in the light of the study taken without delay, so that the future town planning is done in an integrated manner and recurrence of the situation that has arisen in Chandigarh is avoided.

1.25. The Committee note that the Administration has chalked out a phrased programme for construction of houses for the economically weaker sections of society in different sectors and as part of a scheme for rehabilitation of the residents of the labour colonies in tenements and transit camps where all basic amenities are available. The Committee note that 3469 residents of various labour colonies have so far been rehabilitated. The Committee hope that more vigorous steps would be taken to rehabilitate the remaining families, who are living in slums. The Committee would like to reiterate that measures should be taken to ensure that new slums are not created in future and they hope that Chandigarh attains the distinction of a city without slums before long.

Water Supply—

(Recommendation Sr. No. 27, Paras 4.23 to 4.24)

1.26. The Committee had observed that the current requirement of water for the Chandigarh complex was 42 million Gallon daily

(MGD) which was likely to rise to 55 MGD by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period and to 95 MGD by the end of completion of Master Plan i.e., 1987. As against the requirement, the present availability, which was only through tubewells was 27 MGD only. The Committee had been informed that the possibility of augmenting the supply through tube-well was limited and alternative sources of water supply had to be tapped and a scheme for bringing water from Bhakra Main Line estimated to cost Rs. 11 crores had been mooted.

1.27. Pointing out that it was well known right from the inception of the Chandigarh capital project that there would be shortage of water and the tube-well supply would not be adequate to cope with the requirements of the projected population, the Committee expressed their regret that Government took no action during all these years to tap alternative sources of water for the Union Territory with the result that the existing supply had fallen far short of the requirements. As valuable time had been lost, the Committee desired Government to take concerted measures for augmenting the water supply through alternative sources without delay so as to avert a possible water crisis in the near future.

1.28. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their reply (November, 1976) stated that "a project for drawing water from Bhakra main line near Moranda has been drawn up. The proposal has been cleared by the Government of India. The execution was held up for want of concurrence of Punjab and Haryana Governments to share water from their respective quotas. MMHA visited Chandigarh towards the end of October and high level discussions were held on the issue. A formula to share water has been agreed to. The work may start immediately on receipt of formal concurrence. A provision of Rs. 2 crores to be spent during the coming year has been made."

1.29. The Ministry added that "the construction of four tube-wells to augment the water supply of Chandigarh was also taken in hand. Three of them have since been completed and the fourth is nearing completion. Four more tubewells are proposed to be constructed in the coming year and adequate plan provisions have been made for these works. Possibilities to use the tube-wells installed for irrigation for drinking water purposes are also being explored."

1.30. On being asked to clarify the latest position, the Ministry have stated (April, 1977):

"Though the project has been cleared in principle, the details of the scheme are still pending clearance. Two discussions

have recently been held—one on 21-2-77 and another on 24-2-77—for settling the outstanding points *vis-a-vis* clearance of the scheme.

Although concurrence of the Punjab Government for allowing Chandigarh to draw water from their share in the Bhakra Main Line Canal has been received, yet the matter is under correspondence with the Government of Haryana, who too have accepted the proposal in principle and the only outstanding issue relates to the question of Chandigarh's total requirements of water. This aspect is under mutual examination by the Chandigarh Administration and the Government of Haryana."

The Ministry have informed in a further reply (December, 1977) that the Government of Haryana have since given clearance, in principle, for the supply of water to Chandigarh from Bhakra Main line. This scheme has also since been finalised as approved by the Government of India. An expenditure of Rs. 100.04 lakhs is expected to be incurred during this year on items like acquisition of land, intake work of main canal, provision of various sizes of pipes. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs has been asked for this purpose in the Annual Plan for the year 1978-79.

1.31. The position of assessed requirements and availability of water during each year of the 5th Plan and that of the 6th Plan period is stated to be as follows:

Year	Prospective population (in lacs)	Peak season requirement (in MGD)	Maximum quantity available	Deficit/surplus (MGD)	Remarks
1976-77	3.00	47.00	28.50	(-)18.50	
1977-78	3.25	50.75	29.50	(-)21.25	
1978-79	3.50	54.50	31.00	(-)23.50	The deficit is proposed to be met by reducing hours of supply to a minimum of 8 hours.
1979-80	3.80	59.00	31.00	(-)38.00	
1980-81	4.10	63.50	57.00	(-)6.50	
1981-82	4.40	68.00	57.00	(-)11.00	
1982-83	4.70	72.50	57.00	(-)15.50	
1983-84	5.00	77.00	57.00	(-)20.00	

1.32. The Committee note that the scheme for drawing water for Chandigarh from Bhakra main line near Moranda has been cleared

by the Central Government and the Governments of Punjab and Haryana. The scheme has since been finalised as approved by Government of India. The Committee desire that concerted measures should be taken to implement the scheme speedily and adequate funds should be provided for the purpose.

1.33. The Committee are concerned to note from the figures furnished to them that the water supply position in Chandigarh will continue to deteriorate till 1979-80 when the deficit will be as high as 28 MGD (i.e., about 47 per cent of the peak season requirement) and even thereafter the gap between requirement and supply will go on widening from 6.5 MGD in 1980-71 to 20 MGD in 1983-84. They are informed that deficit is proposed to be met by reducing hours of supply to a minimum of 8 hours daily. The Committee would like Chandigarh Administration to take serious note of the projections of water supply position available till the end of 1983-84 and undertake studies right now to find additional sources of water and initiate action well in time to augment the water supply in Chandigarh in order to avert any water crisis later. The Committee would also like the Administration to keep the situation under constant watch with a view to ensuring that reasonable requirements of the people of Chandigarh are fully met in the meantime and the water shortage is not allowed to go out of manageable limits at any time.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sr. No. 2, Para 2.26 and 2.27)

“Advisory Committees”

The Committee note that as many as 14 Advisory Committees have been constituted to assist the Chandigarh Administration in its day-to-day working, the most important of which are the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, Local Advisory Committee and the Rural Development Committee. They also note that besides the official members, these Committees have non-official elements also. Thus, in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, 5 out of a total of 9 members are non-officials. The non-official members on the Local Advisory Committee are 24 out of a total membership of 30, and on the Rural Development Committee 24 out of a total membership of 31 members are non-officials.

The Committee appreciate the objectives underlying the constitution of these Committees to advise the Chandigarh Administration on various aspects of its working. The Committee, however, find that the constitution, functions and the periodicity of meetings of these Committees have not been spelt out formally. The Committee recommend that the constitution, functions and the intervals at which the Advisory Committees should meet, should be notified by Government for general information and adequate publicity should be given of the existence of these Committees and their role and functions, so that the public is made fully aware of the opportunities available through these forums to bring their problems, difficulties and grievances to the notice of the Government.

Reply of Government

The constitution, functions and periodicity of meetings of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee were notified in the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 25/119/67-DH(S) dated the 14th February, 1968.

The Local Advisory Committee is constituted every year through a notification to advise the Chandigarh Administration on matters relating to local administration. The Chief Commissioner has also

notified that the Committee shall meet every month *vide* reply to recommendation No. 4.

The Rural Development Committee is also constituted every year by notification to advise the Chandigarh Administration on matters concerning rural development. As stated in reply to recommendation No. 4 the Chief Commissioner has notified that this Committee shall meet at intervals of not more than three months.

Wide publicity is given to the meetings of these Committees through the media of press, radio etc. The citizens of Chandigarh are fully aware of the opportunities available through these forums to project their difficulties and grievances.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]:

Recommendation (Sr. No. 3, Para 2:28)

“Advisory Committees”

The Committee would like to emphasise that the composition of these Committees should be broad-based which should ensure the participation of public in general and of the various functional groups. They would also suggest that the selected functional groups/interests may be afforded an opportunity to submit a panel of names out of which nomination may be made by Government on these Advisory Committees.

Reply of Government

The composition of these Committees is broad-based in the sense that:

- (i) in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee, apart from local M.P., three of its non-official members belong to local political parties, one is a technical expert and one is representative of women and Social Worker;
- (ii) in the Local Advisory Committee representation has been given to all shades of opinion by including non-official members belonging to political parties, trade, industry, educational institutions, retired Government servants, medical practitioners, press representatives, etc.;
- (iii) in the Rural Development Committee, the elected members from the various panchayats of the territory are included and is thus fully representative in character.

Every care is taken to see that various interests are represented on these Committees and their representation is fairly wide and functional.

At times various groups/interests send names of their own for nomination on these Advisory Committees. The suggestions thus received are fully considered at the time of constituting the Committees. However, if any panel of names is invited for this purpose, it is likely to lead to difficulty, in that a very large number of such groups/interests would come forward and to satisfy all the groups and schools of thought would be a problem.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation Sr. No. 4, Para 2.29)

“Advisory Committees”

The Committee observe that in the last three years, the Home Minister's Advisory Committee have met only 6 times, while the number of meetings held by the Local Advisory Committee and the Rural Development Committee have been only 6 and 4 respectively. According to a Notification issued in February, 1968, by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Home Minister's Advisory Committee is to meet at intervals of not more than 6 months. In the case of Local Advisory Committee, a decision was taken in February, 1976 that this Committee should meet once a month, while in the case of Rural Development Committee, no definite periodicity for meetings appears to have been prescribed. The Committee have already recommended that the intervals at which the Committee should meet should be prescribed, notified and strictly observed. The Committee need hardly observe that the intervals between the two consecutive meetings of the Committee should not exceed three months.

Reply of Government

So far as Home Minister's Advisory Committee is concerned, it is considered that the periodicity for holding the meeting of this Committee as already notified *viz.* twice in a year, is sufficient.

2. As regards the Local Advisory Committee, it is now held every month and decision to this effect was made known to the members of the Committee in the meeting held on 11th March, 1976. Its meetings have been held on:

24th Meeting.	. . . . .	March 11, 1976.
25th Meeting.	. . . . .	April 13, 1976
26th Meeting.	. . . . .	May 11, 1976
27th Meeting.	. . . . .	July 30, 1976
28th Meeting.	. . . . .	August 31, 1976
29th Meeting.	. . . . .	September 29, 1976

No meeting could be held in June due to change in the incumbency of Chief Commissionership and reconstitution of the Committee. Notification regarding its periodicity has been issued (Copy enclosed—Appendix I).

3. Regarding the Rural Development Committee, decision has been taken by the Administration that the meetings of this Committee will be convened once in three months. Next meeting has been called for in November, 1976. Notification indicating its periodicity has been issued (Copy enclosed—Appendix II).

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 5, Para 2.30)

“Advisory Committees”

It has been represented before the Committee that delays have been occurring in payment of compensation for lands acquired and in the resettlement of oustees etc. In view of these grievances it is necessary that the Rural Development Committee should play a more prominent role in advising the Administration about the problems of the people from rural areas and finding solutions therefor. The meetings of this Committee should, therefore, be held frequently so that the people from rural areas could place their view-point before the Government through it.

Reply of Government

The Rural Development Committee advises the Administration on all problems of the rural people. This is also associated with the developmental work of the rural areas. As it provides representation to every village in the Union Territory, the rural people have no difficulty in bringing their problems through this Committee before the Administration. The Committee is playing an important role in its sphere.

2. In accordance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, it has been decided that it would meet once in a quarter to place its view-point before the Government.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (S. No. 6, Para 2.31)

“Advisory Committees”

The Committee have been informed by Government that though these Committees function in an advisory capacity but highest

consideration is given to the views expressed by them and their advice is implemented to the extent feasible. The Committee consider that since the Advisory Committees are the primary forums for representing public opinion in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, it would be desirable for Government to make these Committees an effective instrument for the expression of public point of view in the administration of the Union Territory by encouraging the representatives of the people on the Committees to contribute and participate to the fullest extent in the deliberations of the Committee. They would also like Government to ensure that comprehensive memoranda on the various items of the Agenda as also the concrete action taken by the Administration on the suggestions made by the members in the previous meeting, are prepared and circulated to the members well in advance to enable the members to make effective contributions. Considering the fact that these Advisory Committees have not been meeting frequently, the Committee stress that the Ministry of Home Affairs/Chief Commissioner should pay special attention to this aspect so that the people have a sense of participation in the administration.

Reply of Government

Wide publicity about the meetings and the business transacted by the Committee is given through the press and radio. The citizens are aware of these forums available to them for expression of their point of view in the functioning of the territory.

A comprehensive memorandum for the meetings of these Committees is prepared and circulated beforehand among the Members. The statement showing the action taken on the decisions in the earlier meeting of the Committees is also sent to the Members and viewed in the next meeting.

A large number of items received for the agenda of the meetings from the Members is indicative of the fact that public point of view is fully expressed and the Members contribute and participate in the deliberations of the Committees to a great measure.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 8, Para 3.12)

The Committee note that a Master Plan for the development of Chandigarh to cater to a total population of 5 lakhs is being implemented in two phases. Development of Phase I, consisting of 29 Sectors for accommodating a population of 2.5 lakhs has almost been

completed. Phase II envisages development of 17 sectors to accommodate an additional population of 2.5 lakhs and is likely to be completed by 1987. The Committee were informed that many problems have cropped up necessitating review of many assumptions in the Plan. The main problems are growth of slums, low level of development in peripheral rural areas, larger growth of population in the sectors, increasing strains of accelerated urbanisation and increasing pressure on social services due to the emergence of satellite towns of Mohali and Panchkula and the Air Force and Army Establishments. The Committee recommend that there should be a regular system of review of the Master Plan periodically, say after 5 years, in close coordination with the Governments of Punjab and Haryana who are concerned with the development of satellite towns of Mohali and Panchkula, and the Air Force and Army Establishments in order to re-orient it in the light of the pattern of growth of population and other developments. While reviewing the Master Plan, it would be useful to consult selected institutes/bodies of architects and experts in town planning. The Committee have no doubt that the deficiencies of the Master Plan noticed in the course of its implementation would be specifically brought to the notice of these institutes/bodies for expert advice.

Reply of Government

The Master Plan of Chandigarh, apart from designating the various land uses, provides a broad network of circulation system, dividing the city into a number of Sectors based on an universally accepted concept of neighbourhood units. Within the broad framework of the Master Plan, each Sector is detailed out and its layout is prepared according to a predetermined programme which is fixed after assessing the needs at the time and taking into account the socio-economic changes taking place in the social structure.

2. A high level Co-ordination Committee has been constituted by the Government of India under the chairmanship of the Secretary in the Ministry of Works & Housing with representatives of Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh Administration and the Defence authorities for the preparation of an integrated plan for the total urban area form. This Committee is assisted in its work by three Working Groups which are multi-disciplinary in character and include experts in their respective fields.

3. As regards the recommendations of the Committee that the review of the Master Plan proposals be done in consultation with selected institutes/bodies of architects and experts in town planning, it may be stated that this question also came up for discussion

in the meeting of the Home Minister's Advisory Committee for Chandigarh held in February, 1976. After deliberations at length, it was decided that there was no need to have a separate Committee for this purpose. However, expert advice on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee will be sought as and when considered necessary.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated, 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 9, Para 3.13)

As the Chandigarh city is now expanding extensively, the Committee would like to emphasise the need for developing each of the 17 Sectors in Phase II as self-contained units by providing services, marketing facilities etc., so as to reduce strain on transport.

Reply of Government

As the concept of neighbourhood unit has been applied in the planning of Chandigarh, each of its Sectors is designed to be self-contained by providing all the essential services. This concept has been applied in the Phase I Sectors. The development of Sectors in Phase II is also being made keeping this aspect in view.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]:

Recommendation (Sr. No. 10, Para 3.14)

"Capital Project—Estimate of Expenditure"

The Committee note that the estimate of expenditure on the Chandigarh Capital Project, which was nearly Rs. 24.00 crores in 1957 for Phase I of the Master Plan was revised in 1972 to Rs. 54.00 crores for Phase I. In addition, Rs. 42.00 crores has been estimated for development of Phase II bringing the revised estimates of the Project to Rs. 96.00 crores. The reasons for the cost escalation in respect of Phase I are stated to be "additional requirements since the formulation of the original estimates." The Committee feel that the increase in estimates for Phase I of the project by Rs. 30.00 crores during a time span of 15 years is of a high order. The Committee would like Government to prepare realistic estimates in the very beginning and to observe utmost economy in the execution of the Master Plan so as to keep the cost to an unavoidable minimum.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee for preparing realistic estimates in the very beginning and to observe utmost economy in the execution of the Master Plan is noted. It will be

ensured that this is followed in letter and spirit. Necessary instructions in this regard have been issued to all concerned.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]:

Recommendation Sr. No. 11, Para 3.15)

The Committee note that the density of population in various Sectors varies from 7 to 76 per acre. The Committee have been informed that the low density in certain Sectors is attributable to the location of Raj Bhavan, Capital Complex, shopping Centre, and also of common facilities like Colleges, Hospitals, Central green belt etc. Nevertheless, the Committee feel that there are wide variations in the density of population of various Sectors which detract from the need for optimum and equitable land utilisation. The Committee recommend that Government should take steps to remedy the situation and at least in the new Sectors that are coming up special care should be taken to ensure that the land utilisation is optimum and the population is equitably distributed.

Reply of Government

In the light of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee redensification of Sectors already planned is being attempted in the interest of optimum equitable land utilisation. In respect of the Sectors yet to be planned, it will be ensured that the land utilisation is optimum and population distribution equitable.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 12, Para 3.16)

“Capital Project—Disposal of developed plots”

The Committee note that 1616 plots which have been developed during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 have not been disposed of. The Committee are informed that these plots are being auctioned on the basis of demand from the public. The Committee need hardly point out that the delay in the disposal of developed plots leads to blocking of public funds besides holding up the satisfaction of the needs for residential, commercial and industrial accommodation. The Committee feel that one of the reasons for lack of demand could be the ignorance of the public about the existence of such plots. The Committee would, therefore, like Government to give wide publicity to the availability of such plots and dispose them of as early as possible. But before their disposal, the Committee would like Government to reconsider their policy regarding the disposal of these developed plots with a view to putting them to best use in the

interest of solving the problem of slums and constructing houses for weaker sections of society.

Reply of Government

Two auctions have since been held and 450 plots disposed of. Another auction is to be held in December and is expected to dispose of 200 plots in that auction. All steps are being taken to dispose of the remaining plots and wide publicity to the availability of such plots is being given while inviting applications for allotment.

2. In conformity with the recommendations of the Committee, the policy as regards disposal of developed plots is also reviewed and reconsidered with the object of solving the problem of slums and constructing houses for weaker sections of society.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/7/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]:

Recommendation (Sr. No. 13, Para 3.24)

“Capital Project—Acquisition and Development of Land”

The Committee observe that an area of 878 acres has still to be acquired for the Capital Project and that out of the land acquired so far, 1150 acres have yet to be developed. The Committee recommend that Government should prepare a perspective plan for the acquisition and development of land for the Capital Project and undertake its implementation according to a phased programme. These plans and programmes should be so framed as to avoid the recurrence of the shortcomings noticed earlier in the acquisition and development of land.

Reply of Government

The following programme has been drawn up for acquisition and development of land for the Capital Project:—

(I) Acquisition of remaining land falling in the Master Plan area of Chandigarh:

Land falling in Sector	Proposed year of acquisition
45	1976-77
41 (balance)	1977-78
44 (balance)	1978-79
42, 43 (balance)	1979-80

(II) Development of Sectors, land for which has been acquired to be acquired:

Sector	Proposed year of development	Remarks
39	March, 1978	Land already acquired.
40	Dec. 1977	Land already acquired.
41	March, 1979	Land already acquired except for abadi area.
46	March, 1979	Land already acquired.
45	March, 1981	Land being acquired in the year 1976-77.
44	March, 1982	A part of Sector 44 has already been acquired and balance is to be acquired in 1978-79.
43	March, 1983	A part of Sector 43 has already been acquired & balance is to be acquired in 1979-80.
42	March, 1984	Land to be acquired in 1979-80

2. In drawing this programme, the factors that a period of about 3 years is taken for preparing the land after acquisition till the stage of its development and the availability of funds in the Plan, have been kept in view.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 14. Para 3.25)

"Capital Project-Delay in payment of compensation"

The Committee are surprised that as on 1-1-1976 as many as 110 cases of compensation for land acquired by Government involving an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs were pending, out of which 42 cases were more than 5 years. The Committee see no reasons why it has not been possible to pay compensation in the 42 cases where the land was acquired five years ago. They would like Government to undertake a crash programme for the payment of compensation in these old cases within the next six months. In regard to other cases the Committee desire that Government should enquire into the reasons for the delay in their disposal and remove the bottle-necks, if any, which may have been holding up the finalisation of these cases. The Committee suggest that the Chief Commissioner should take energetic steps to locate the rightful owners of the land acquired and have the amount of compensation paid to them. The Committee would

like to be informed of the progress made in the settlement of these cases within six months.

Reply of Government

In all, 243 Awards have been announced from 1-11-1966 to 31-12-1975. Payment in 133 Awards has already been received by the right holders in full.

2. The reasons for non-payment in the remaining 110 Awards have been gone into. It is noticed that these cases are pending for want of settlement of disputes as regards the legal heirs. In some cases the owners have died and there is either no legal heir or no one is coming to receive the payment possibly because the amount is small. There are, therefore genuine difficulties in locating and pressing the right holders to receive the payment, the whereabouts of some of them are even not available.

3. *Prima-facie*, the onus is on the right holders, who do not come to receive the payment. Where the right holders do not come forward to receive the payment, the amount is deposited in the Revenue Deposit through the Treasury and the right holders can be paid at any time without any interest. Thus, the amount to be paid is lying safe and the claim can be liquidated as and when the right holders come to get the payment.

4. In spite of the difficulties in finalising the old cases, efforts are being continued to find out the rightful owners and to settle the cases as quickly as possible.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16017/5/76-GP
dated 30-11-76]

Statement showing the action taken on the recommendations|conclusions contained in the Ninety-Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Home Affairs-Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 15, Para 3.28)

“Capital Project-Rehabilitation of oustees”

The Committee consider that the rehabilitation of agriculturists whose lands have been acquired for the Capital project should be the first charge of the Chandigarh Administration and a scheme for their rehabilitation should have been an integral part of the Master Plan. The Committee feel that the idea of total displacement of village whose lands are acquired should now get replaced by the

concept of absorbing the villages in the city plans and making them an integral part of the planned development of the metropolis. This would serve three-fold purpose—the problem of rehabilitation of oustees would be resolved; the social tension would be eliminated and a sense of participation in the development process would be imparted in all sections of society.

Reply of Government

Resettlement of agriculturists whose lands are acquired for the Capital Project, has always been considered to be a charge on the Project. At the time of inception of the Project, the displaced persons were rehabilitated on land-to-land basis and cash compensation was given for the structure falling within the Master Plan area.

A decision has also been taken that existing village “abadis” will not be disturbed for the sake of urbanisation provided the villagers wanted to retain their houses for their own use. In the event of transfer Government will have the first right to purchase/acquire.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee note the decision of the Government that existing village ‘abadis’ will not be disturbed for the sake of urbanisation provided the villagers wanted to retain their houses for their own use. They would like that village ‘abadis’ should be taken into account while formulating plans for development of the metropolis and improvement of environmental and sanitary conditions and road communications in these ‘sabadis’ should be an integral part of the overall development plan of the area.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 16, Para 3.33)

“Capital Project-Sale of plots by auction/allotment”

The Committee note that the total number of plots disposed of after 1st November, 1966 is 7623—Residential 5990, Commercial 1100, Industrial 510, and for Institutions 23. They also note that in the case of residential plots, the policy had hitherto been to allot a certain number of plots to low-income group people and certain special categories like Defence Personnel, Engineers, Doctors, Journalists and Members of Sahitya Academy, at a fixed price which was substantially lower than the cost of acquisition and development of land. The Committee feel that the benefit of allotment of developed residential plots at a subsidised rate should be available only to the Economically Weaker Sections of the Society. The Committee

recommend that Government should work out well-considered self-financing scheme for sale of residential plots which may not prove a burden on the Exchequer and at the same time afford benefit to the Weaker Sections of the Society. In the opinion of the Committee, the policy should be to make available developed land at subsidised rate for building houses/flats for the economically weaker and low-paid sections of Society, low-paid Defence Personnel and oustees from land and making up the loss by auction of a certain percentage of plots to higher income group and for commercial purposes.

Reply of Government

In the matter of sale of plots by allotment, the policy in the past had been to fix the price of land not lower than the cost of acquisition and development. In other words, these plots were allotted on "no profit no loss" basis. The plots have also been allotted at a price worked out on the basis of average of last two auctions held before inviting the applications. Thus the allotment of plots to the special categories were not, strictly speaking, on subsidised rates.

2. Broadly, it has now been decided to effect the sale of plots by auction/allotment as follows:—

- (i) In case of EWS category, 100 per cent houses are to be constructed by the Administration;
- (ii) In case of LIG category, 50 per cent of the houses are to be constructed by the Administration and 50 per cent of the plots are to be disposed of through public auction;
- (iii) In case of MIG, category, only 33 per cent of the houses are to be constructed by the Administration and 60 per cent of the plots are to be disposed of through public auction;
- (iv) In case of HIG category, 100 per cent of plots are to be sold by public auction.

The allotment of residential plots at subsidised rates to the weaker section of society for building houses/flats has not been considered appropriate, *inter-alia*, for the following reasons:—

- (a) The Administration has already embarked upon schemes for construction of cheap houses, including the industrial houses and the houses for the Government servants. In addition, the Housing Board has now taken up construction of EWS, LIG and MIG houses for such persons.

- (b) Persons of EWS and LIG category have inadequate resources to construct houses on the plots with the result most of the plots will remain unbuilt;
- (c) Normally, each 5-marla plot contains 2½ dwelling units whereas the allottee requires one unit and therefore, full utilisation of the plot is not made and less dwelling units are available for the poor;
- (d) There is a general tendency to transfer plots in order to gain some profit and the EWS and LIG categories remain open to exploitation.

3. Apart from this integrated land and housing policy enunciated above, decision has been taken to work out the finances sectorwise, so that each Sector is made economically viable after assessing the plots to be transferred/sold on 'no profit no loss' basis and also the plots to be sold by auction *vis-a-vis* the land required for public buildings, roads, etc. In this way the benefits accruing out of public auction are proposed to be utilized for construction of houses for EWS category. It is aimed at making the scheme self-financing and also injecting an indirect element of subsidy in the case of EWS category. The land given to the Housing Board for building houses for the economically weaker and low-paid sections of society has also been exempted from stamp duty.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16017/5/76-GP
dated 30-11-75]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 17, Para 3.48)

"Housing-on a short, medium and long term basis"

The Committee note that according to an assessment by a Working Group constituted by Planning Commission, the housing requirements of Chandigarh by the end of the Fifth Plan period (i.e. 1978-79) are 42,000 dwelling units and by 1986-87, another 31,000 dwelling units. The Committee, however, find that no long term plan has been drawn up beyond the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The Committee recommend that the housing problem of the Union Territory should be tackled on a short, medium and long term basis and schemes for housing should be prepared accordingly to meet the requirements of all sections of society, particularly the weaker sections, keeping in view the overall requirements by the year 1986-87 to synchronise with the time-span envisaged in the Master Plan of the territory.

Reply of Government

The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission assessed the housing requirements both upto the end of Fifth Plan period i.e. 1978-79 and upto the year 1986-87 i.e. when the city is expected to achieve the planned population of 5 lakhs. The targets are, however, directly dependent upon and necessarily need to be related with the plan allocations. Keeping in view the allotments made in the Fifth Plan, the housing programme has been phased on yearly basis. Besides, the Chandigarh Housing Board has been set up with the object of augmenting the housing stock. The bulk of the houses proposed to be constructed by the Administration and also be the Housing Board will cater to the needs of economically weaker sections of the society. Special incentive in the form of allotment of land on 'concessional' basis are being offered to institutions like LIC, P & T, other public bodies, for the constructions of staff housing.

2. As soon as indications about the funds available for housing under the Plan schemes in the Sixth Plan are available, the blue print for the housing programme will be prepared.

3. The housing problem is thus being tackled on short, medium as well as on long term basis.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/7/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee note that the Chandigarh Housing Board has been set up with the object of augmenting housing stock. They desire that the housing schemes for implementation by the Administration and the Housing Board should be prepared carefully to meet the requirements of the various sections particularly the weaker sections.

The Committee expect that adequate funds would be allocated to the Housing Board and other agencies to ensure that adequate number of houses particularly for the weaker sections of society are provided as per integrated plan. The Committee would like position of requirement and availability to be assessed carefully plan-wise and from year to year and this should suitably be mentioned in the Annual Report of Chandigarh which is laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 18, Para 3.49)

“Housing-Encouragement to build own houses”

The Committee find that although the housing requirements by the end of the Fifth Plan period have been assessed as 42,000 dwelling units, the programme of construction approved for implementation during the fifth Plan envisages construction of 4,530 houses of various categories only. The Committee consider that the programme of construction during the Fifth Plan period would touch only a fringe of the problem. The Committee would like Government to explore the possibility of encouraging persons to build their own houses by arranging housing loans on soft terms as also by undertaking construction of houses during the Fifth Plan period especially for the weaker sections and low income group people, so as to make a substantial dent in the housing problem of people of these categories.

Reply of Government

Loans for construction of their own houses are being given by the Government of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh Administration and by the autonomous bodies, etc., to their employees. These loans are on soft terms but due to the recent decision of the Government to make the house owning officers ineligible for allotment to Government residence, there is a temporary set-back in the matter of building own houses by employees of the Government and of the autonomous bodies.

2. As regards the construction of houses for weaker sections and low income group people, a large number of houses are under construction already and more are expected to be taken up for construction within the Fifth Plan.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Further information called for by the Committee

Additional information required by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of this recommendation is:

“Number of houses for weaker sections and low income group persons constructed during the first two years of 5th Five Year Plan and the programme for the remaining years as compared to the assessed requirements.”

Further reply of Government

The houses for weaker sections and low income group persons are being Constructed under four different schemes. The position in respect of each is as under:—

I. Houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme

(i) Total number of houses to be constructed in the Fifth Five Year Plan	2750
(ii) Number of houses constructed during the first two years of Fifth Five Year Plan	836
(iii) Number of houses under construction	1548
(iv) Number of houses to be constructed during the remaining years	366

II. Houses for EWS

(i) Total number of houses to be constructed in the Fifth Five Year Plan	1170
(ii) Number of houses constructed during the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan	260
(iii) Number of houses under construction	832
(iv) Number of houses to be constructed during the remaining years	78

III. Industrial Houses

(i) Total number of houses to be constructed in the Fifth Five Year Plan	252
(ii) Number of houses constructed during the first two years of Fifth Five Year Plan	104
(iii) Number of houses under construction	100
(iv) Number of houses to be constructed during the remaining years	48

IV. Houses for Government Employees

Type I, II and III only

(i) Total number of houses to be constructed in the Fifth Five year Plan	372
(ii) Number of Houses constructed during the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan	82
(iii) Number of houses under construction	155
(iv) Number of houses to be constructed during the remaining years	135

2. In addition to the above, a housing programme has been taken up by the Chandigarh Housing Board with assistance from HUDCO. The construction of 3,484 houses, most of which are meant for the persons of low-income group and economically weaker sections, is being taken up by the Chandigarh Housing Board.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 19, Para 3.50)**“Housing-Government Construction”**

The Committee also recommend that the houses to be constructed by Government should be functional and these should serve as a model for the neighbouring States to emulate. A continuous watch should be kept on the designs of these houses with a view to affect improvements as required.

Reply of Government

Every care is taken to see that all the designs that are evolved are functional as well as economical, particularly those relating to the houses. Chandigarh has already made an impact in the field of architecture and serves as a model for other States to follow.

2. As recommended by the Committee, the designs for houses are continuously reviewed and changes as are considered necessary or desirable are in-corporated to improve their further liveability.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 26, Para 3.51)**“Housing-Phased Sector-wise programme”**

The Committee are surprised that the housing requirements of the service population which constitutes mainly the Economically Weaker Sections, were not visualised by Government earlier with the result that as the population in the various Sectors of the city grow, the service population had to take shelter in improvised housing, giving rise to slum conditions. Government have now undertaken the construction of tenements and in 1974-75, 260 such tenements were under construction. The Committee recommend that sector-wise requirements of service population should be assessed and a phased sector-wise programme should be drawn up for construction of tenements for this class of people, particular attention being paid to houses for “Safaiwalas, Dhobis etc.”

Reply of Government

The planners of Chandigarh did made a provision of housing for service personnel like Dhobis, Safaiwalas, artisans, petty shop-keepers, etc., while detailing and preparing Sector layout plans. In the initial stages of the construction of this city, these plans could not be implemented for one reason or the other.

2. However, now a dynamic policy is being followed and initiative in this regard has been taken. The plans for Sectors covered under Phase I, where most of the area has already been planned, committed and built up, are being reviewed in order to identify suitable pockets for the construction of EWS houses so as to accommodate the service personnel near to their place of work. Thus, the recommendations of the Committee are being implemented by the Administration.

260 tenements referred to by the committee have already been completed and another 390 tenements are to be constructed during 1976-77 at a cost of around Rs. 20 lakhs. 520 more tenements will be taken in hand during the last year of the plan i.e. 1977-78.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 21, Para 3.52)

"Housing-Phase II of Master Plan"

The Committee further recommend that at least in the 17 Sectors being developed in Phase II of the Master Plan, this shortcoming should not be repeated and housing for the service personnel should be concurrently provided for.

Reply of Government

In Sectors covered under Phase II, adequate reservations are being made for the construction of houses for the service personnel as well as for other belonging to EWS category. The earlier shortcomings are being removed in the development of Sectors in Phase II. The recommendation on the Committee are being acted upon.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 22, Para 3.53)

"Housing-Industrial Workers"

The Committee note that Government have undertaken a scheme of housing for industrial workers and a total of 230 such tenements are proposed to be constructed by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The Committee consider that such of the industrialists as are making sizeable profits in their industrial units, should also be required to make a contribution towards housing for their employees and the entire burden of providing industrial housing should not fall on the public exchequer. The Committee recommend that Government should draw up a scheme providing for the participation of the private industrial sector in building houses for the industrial workers.

Reply of Government

The industrial units located in Chandigarh are generally of very small scale and are not in a position to take the burden of building the houses for their industrial workers. Negotiations have been made with some individual managements, as well as with the Industries Association, but without any result. There are also the related questions about the provision of land to the private industrial sectors at reserved price, giving of subsidy and loans for construction of houses. However, efforts are being made to persuade them to come forward and to build houses for their workers.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 23, Para 3.54)

“Housing—Establishment of Housing Board”

The Committee note that a Housing Board has been constituted for undertaking housing programmes in the Territory for different categories of people with the assistance of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Committee consider that this is a step in the right direction and hope that the Housing Board would play a crucial role in meeting the housing requirement of the people of Chandigarh. The Committee would, however, like Government to augment the composition of the Housing Board suitably which is at present composed of only one member, viz. the Finance Secretary.

Reply of Government

This recommendation has been implemented by reconstituting Chandigarh Housing Board. There are now four official Members, namely—Chief Engineer, Chief Architect, Estate Officer and Senior Town Planner; and three non-official Members to perform the duties and to discharge the functions of the Board under the Act.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 24, Para 3.55)

“Housing—Slum Prevention Measures”

The Committee regret that the Master Plan did not visualise the housing problem of the economically weaker sections of society viz., artisan, domestic labour, labourers involved in the construction of the city etc., with the result that slum-like conditions have come into existence in the planned city of Chandigarh. It is only in the last

year of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1974-75) that a scheme for building tenements for this category of people was approved. There are as many as 7004 families living in slum areas who have to be provided alternative accommodation, and it is proposed to build 2750 houses at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The Committee would like Government to study in detail the causes which have led to the creation of slums and take concerted measures to overcome the current problem. The lessons learnt from this study should also be circulated to all concerned, so that future town planning is done in an integrated manner and recurrence of such situation is avoided. At the same time the Committee would like measures to ensure that now slums are not created in future and that Chandigarh attains the distinction of a city without slums.

Reply of Government

The Administration has already chalked out a phased programme for construction of EWS houses in different Sectors. A scheme has been formulated for the rehabilitation of the residents of the Labour Colonies in the tenements and transit camp where all the basic civic amenities are available. 836 houses have already been constructed and 558 more houses would be ready during the year for allotment under this scheme.

2. Effective measures are being taken through the enforcement staff engaged in the Estate Offices in order to check further encroachment of Government land. Every effort will be made to prevent any such fresh cases.

3. The question of conducting a thorough study in the matter and its circulation to all concerned is under consideration.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated, 30-11-1976]

Further information called for by the Committee

Additional information required by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of this recommendation is as follows:—

- (1) The reasons for delay in undertaking study in detail of the causes which led to creation of slums and decision taken in this regard; and
- (2) Copy of study and a statement indicating remedial measures devised in the light thereof.

Further reply of Government

The conducting of study in detail as recommended by the Estimates Committee entailed scanning of numerous factors extending over a number of years and it was, therefore, a time-consuming process involving use of expertise in various fields particularly sociological, statistical and economic. Earlier, it was felt that this study could be conducted through the Colleges or University authorities, but subsequently this was not found feasible, as these agencies felt that this would need full complement of staff as goes with academic surveys, and also sizeable finances by way of employment of staff to make available records from various offices of Punjab and subsequently of the Union Territory, Chandigarh, meeting with a number of retired officers who were incharge of *Chandigarh Capital Project* and who were now residing in and outside Chandigarh. It was felt that apart from involving huge expenditure, this would take much more time, therefore, it was then felt that the planning and Statistical Unit of the Chandigarh Administration may be strengthened by providing additional staff as the Administration has no other expertise to carry out this study. The matter is under consideration.

[M.H.A. O. M. 16017/1/77-G.P., dated, 18-4-77]

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state—

- (a) the present position regarding undertaking a study into the causes leading to creation of slums by the Planning and Statistical Unit;
- (b) the present position regarding construction and allotment of houses for rehabilitation of residents of labour colonies in tenements and transit camps.

Reply of the Government

(A) The work relating to the undertaking of a study into the causes leading to creation of slums and to suggest remedial measures has been assigned to the Planning Officer, an incumbent of which post was selected from the Punjab Civil Service but he has not yet joined on deputation with the Chandigarh Administration. The study will formally be taken as soon as the Officer joins. In the meantime, however, the basic data regarding the slums existing around the city, is being collected as a part of the Administration's drive to eliminate these slums. This data will prove useful for the formal study.

(B) Under the Scheme known as "Licensing of Tenements and Transit Site Scheme 1975", Labour Colonies in Industrial Area, Sectors—32, 33, and Contractor Colony Sector—30 have been shifted in tenements and transit sites. So far 1384 tenements and 2085 transit sites have been allotted to the residents of these Labour Colonies, the details in respect of which are as follows:—

S1. No.	Sector	No. of tenements/ sites available	No. of tenements/ sites allotted
<i>Tenements Allottee:</i>			
1.	29	610	602
2.	30	584	584
3.	37	234	198
	Total :	<u>1428</u>	<u>1384</u>
<i>Transit Sites Allotted:</i>			
1.	Transit Camp Sector-26	614	608
2.	Rehabilitation Scheme Karsan	1507	1477
	Total :	<u>2121</u>	<u>2085</u>

Thus, 3469 residents of various Labour Colonies have so far been rehabilitated.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/1/77-G.P., dated 9-12-77]

Comments of the Committee

Please see paras 1.24 & 1.25 of the Report—Chapter I.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 25, Para 4.11)

"Industry"

The Committee note that Government have taken a firm decision "to ensure that only servicing industries, which do not spoil the environment or cause pollution will be allowed in the Chandigarh complex". They feel that a permanent solution of the problem of persons displaced by acquisition of their lands for the Capital Project and of the educated unemployment lies in providing them opportunities for taking up suitable avocations to be generated by the development of small scale and cottage industry in the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should take energetic steps to chalk out and implement a comprehensive programme for development of such small scale, cottage and agro-based industries as have large potential for self-employment

like electronics, poultry keeping, dairy farming, Khandasari, Ambar Charkha, Soap making, leather tanning, weaving, service establishments etc. in the Union Territory, and provide assistance to the neoprenepreneurs in the shape of loans, technical know-how, provision of essential inputs at reasonable rates by a single agency and arrangement for unified marketing of their produce.

Reply of Government

Various schemes have been envisaged by the Administration for encouraging the entrepreneurs to set up or to develop small scale industries in the territory. One of these relates to establishment of an industrial estate where built up accommodation will be provided to educated unemployed persons desirous of establishing small scale units. Another scheme relates to providing seed/margin money under which the entrepreneurs are given money to the extent of 10 per cent of the cost of project at 8 per cent per annum rate of interest.

2. As regards provision of technical advice to entrepreneurs, the Administration has setup an Electronic Testing and Development Centre for the benefit of units engaged in the manufacture of electronic products. It is also proposed to set up an Industrial development centre which will provide common facilities to engineering industries. Besides, technical assistance is arranged through the Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana. For the benefit of handloom weavers, a dye-house has been set up at Manimajra where dying facilities are provided at very nominal rates. It is also proposed to set up a modern Klin for glazed red pottery.

3. Regarding the financial assistance, loans to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- are advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 at comparatively cheaper interest than that charged by the commercial banks. Delhi Financial Corporation has been requested to upgrade its office in Chandigarh to serve the local clients promptly. Decision is expected soon. The Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd. has been established for procuring various raw materials needed by the small scale industries. In respect of the market facilities, arrangements are being made for sale of industrial products through the Cooperative Super Bazars.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 26, Para 4.17)

‘Poultry Project’

The Committee note that although the capacity of the Dressing Plant of the Chandigarh Poultry Project is 7.5 lakh birds annually,

during 1974-75 only 1.4 lakh birds were dressed in the plant, and during 1975-76, the position is not likely to improve much. Even with the setting up of the Broiler Rearing Farm, the utilisation by the end of 1976-77, is expected to be no more than 4 lakhs birds. The Committee regret that the problem of regular supplies of birds for the Dressing Plant was not envisaged well in advance leading to the present situation of 5/6 of the capacity of the plant remaining unutilised. The Committee recommend that urgent steps should be taken to utilise the capacity of the various facilities of the Plant at the optimum level so that besides augmenting the general availability of the poultry products, the Project may become an economically viable unit.

Reply of Government

There are certain inherent difficulties in utilising the full capacity of the Poultry Dressing Plant.

2. The concept of 'Broiler' industry is new to India, which requires steady consumers' education to bring them around to this concept, so as to make them appreciate the qualitative difference between the Broiler and the much commonly used 'spent up hen' at cheaper rates which is only seasonal. It, therefore, requires concerted efforts and time factor to establish marketing of this new venture. The 'Broiler' is still on competition with the 'spent up hen' and surplus cock-orals of egg type breeds which are sold in the market without skin at throw-away prices sometimes.

3. The process of the automatic chicken dressing plant is to produce and supply broiler with skin which is not only the most nutritious part of the chicken meat but also economical. With steady efforts made upto now, the consumers are developing a liking for 'Broiler' with skin. Keeping these hurdles in view, the output of the Dressing Plant is being increased in a systematic and steady manner depending upon the marketing potentials and also keeping in view the highly perishable nature of the commodity. The private poultry farmers, who were initially associated with Dressing Plant for the supply of live broilers, later on withdraw themselves from this arrangement thereby making the Plant dependent solely on the production at the Government project itself. The housing capacity of the Breeding farm/Broiler farm at the project is, therefore, being increased systematically so as to increase the intake of the Dressing Plant considerably. As soon as the marketing prospects are increased, efforts will be made to persuade private poultry farmers also to adopt Broiler Farming in and around Chandigarh.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5-76-G.P., dated, 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 28, Para 4.25 & 4.30)

"Power"

The Committee note the assurance given to them during evidence by the representative of the Government that "In the foreseeable future there will be no problem of power supply to Chandigarh.

The Committee observe that the revenue receipt on account of sale power is less than the expenditure and consequently a proposal is under the consideration of Government to increase the tariff. In this connection the Committee would like to point out that power is one of the basic inputs for all developmental activity and a cheap and adequate power supply system sets the pace for area development. There is, therefore, the need for observing utmost economy in administrative expenditure on the generation, distribution and sale of power so as to keep the tariff to an economic minimum.

Reply of Government

The Chandigarh Administration took over the local power supply system on 2-5-1967 from the State Electricity Board of Composite Punjab. Upto the year 1973-74, the receipts from the sale of power have always been more than the expenditure (excluding interest and depreciation charges), but the position changed from the year 1974-75 when the expenditure was Rs. 131.67 lakhs against the receipt of Rs. 123.47 lakhs showing deficit of about Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

2. The factor that led to the increased expenditure was the purchase of power from Badarpur Thermal Power Plant, the price of which was much higher than 5 paise per unit charged by the Bhakra Management Board. During 1974-75 the demand exceeded the availability from Bhakra Generation Complex, in which the share of the Administration is 3.5 per cent and to cover the deficit, the Government of India allocated 1.0 lakh units per day from Badarpur. Under this arrangement, 10.87 millions units were received during 1974-75. Its cost at 16.05 paise per unit worked out to Rs. 17.93 lakhs, whereas the corresponding hydro-power from B.M.B. would have cost Rs. 5.3 lakhs only. Thus, the loss is directly attributable to the supply of Badarpur power, otherwise, there would have been profit.

3. Owing to the purchase of Badarpur power at 16.05 paise per unit against the sale at the rate of 12.71 paise, the revision of tariff became unavoidable. Accordingly the categories of consumers have been raised with effect from 16-5-1976:—

- (i) Commercial;
- (ii) Small powers.

This revision is anticipated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 40 lakhs per annum. However, the revised tariff rates in Chandigarh are still much lower than those in the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana.

4. On the question of utmost economy in the Administrative expenditure, it may be stated that the overhead expenses for the year 1974-75 in Chandigarh were of the order of 8.45 paise per unit sold. Against this, the corresponding figures in Punjab and Haryana States Electricity Boards, were 11.06 and 11.07 paise per unit, respectively. All the same efforts are being made to bring down overhead expenditure further. For the present, this has been done:—

- (i) By reducing the distribution losses from the prevailing figure of 18 per cent to 15 per cent;
- (ii) By stopping purchase of power from Badarpur Thermal Power Plant as the Bhakra Beas Management Board are now in a position to meet the entire energy requirement of Chandigarh.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 29, Para 4.40)

“Education—Universalisation of Elementary Education”

The Committee note that in the Union Territory of Chandigarh 98 per cent of children in the age group of 6—11 years were going to schools by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The Committee hope that consistent effort will be made to achieve universalisation of elementary education at least by the end of Fifth Plan period. The Committee, however, suggest that there should be one model in a group of peripheral villages so that the facilities of good education are within the easy reach of the children of the people living in rural areas.

Reply of Government

In the light of the recommendations, consistent and concerted effort will achieve universalisation of elementary education in this Union Territory as quickly as possible.

2. As regards the running of one model school in a group of peripheral villages, there are certain practical difficulties in the way. Manimajra is now an urban notified area. Badheri, Burail, Attawa, Buterla are being encompassed by Chandigarh City itself with the extension of Master Plan. The remaining score of villages are spread

like a string around Chandigarh and are not in a cluster. Thus, the setting up of a model school in any of the remaining villages is not going to be a success. Otherwise also all the villages are not far off from Chandigarh. All the same, steps are being taken to improve the facilities available to schools located in villages and to raise their standard.

(MHA O. M. No. 16017/5/76-GP, dated 30-11-76)

Recommendation (Sr. No. 30, Para 4.41)

“Education—Introduction of 10+2 pattern of school education”

In regard to the introduction of 10+2 pattern of education, the Committee would like to reiterate their view expressed in para 3.62 of their Seventy-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Youth Education etc. that there is need for making a most careful, well prepared and well co-ordinated approach in the important matter of introducing the 10+2 pattern of school education.

Reply of Government

The pattern of 10+2 school education has been introduced on the basis of the general principles evolved by the Government of India. This has been done after a careful study and its implementation is being kept under constant watch. To make it successful, it is desirable that a uniform policy is followed in the adjoining States and also by the Punjab University and its affiliated Colleges. The University is being persuaded to adopt it.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 31, Para 4.42)

“Education—20-Point Programme for students”

The Committee are glad to learn that Chandigarh Administration had endeavoured to implement the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme for students in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. They hope that the implementation of programme will be reviewed from time to time with a view to remove any snags and effect improvements to make it a success.

Reply of Government

The Local Advisory Committee, Chandigarh has been approved by the Government of India for functioning as the Committee for assisting the Administration in the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme. Accordingly the programme is regularly

reviewed in the monthly meetings of the Committee and prompt action is taken to remove snags, if any, and to effect improvements.

2. To meet the requirements of the students community, it has been decided that all purchases of hostels, canteens, etc. (including the sports goods) should be made through the Super Bazar only, where adequate arrangements for supply at cheaper rates have been made. Cooperative stores have started functioning in the Colleges/Institutions where essential articles like stationery, toilet, goods, biscuits, etc. are being supplied to the students at cheaper rates.

3. Following "Book Banks" are now functioning:—

	<i>No. of Institutions</i>
(i) Technical Institutions	4
(ii) Government Colleges	4
(iii) Private Colleges	4
(iv) Government Higher Secondary/High Schools	21
(v) Government Middle Schools	7
(vi) Government Primary Schools	24
(vii) Private High Schools	4
(viii) Private Middle School	1
(ix) Private Primary School	1

Grants-in-aid of Rs. 17,000/- for this purpose has been released to Government and private managed affiliated Institutions.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 32, Para 4.47)

Public Transport

The Committee note that the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking has 73 vehicles. It has been represented to the Committee that local transport system in Chandigarh is far from satisfactory. This has been borne out by the fact that according to a survey of requirements, 90 additional buses were to be added to the fleet during Fifth Five Year Plan period. On account of constraint of resources, this number has been reduced to 50. Chandigarh is extensively spread out and an efficient local transport system is an absolute necessity. The Committee are not able to appreciate why 50 additional buses are being added to the fleet against the requirement of 90 buses. The Committee recommend that Chandigarh Administration should

make a thorough review of the requirements of buses, taking into account the sprawling nature of the city and take effective steps to provide an efficient transport system to meet the requirement of the travelling public, either by adding adequate number of buses or examining the feasibility of temporarily taking buses on hire as has been done in Delhi. The Committee would also like Chandigarh Administration to consider the feasibility of running mini buses on the same lines as in Delhi to ease the transport problem. They also desire that a long term plan should also be prepared to meet the future requirements, based on the projected growth of the traffic.

Reply of Government

In pursuance of the recommendations, a thorough review has been made. During 1974-75, 12 buses were added to the fleet and during 1975-76, 10 buses were added. During this year, 20 buses are being added. Orders for the purchase of 12 Mini Buses have already been placed with the manufacturers and the remaining 8 buses (long wheel base) would also be purchased soon. Thus, 42 buses would be added during the first three years of the Plan and at this rate the figure of 50 buses be far exceeded.

2. By the end of this year, 20 Mini Buses inclusive of 8 already on the fleet would be operating and this number would be sufficient to meet the requirements. It would not be necessary to hire any buses from private operators.

3. Keeping in view the sprawling nature of Chandigarh, a new bus route system has been introduced w.e.f. 2-10-1976. Under this system, the buses run horizontally and vertically. Fast moving long wheel base buses run on V-2 and V-3 roads and Mini buses on V-4 roads, so as to provide quick and efficient transport to the commuters. Four types of services have been evolved viz: ring services (both clock-wise and anti-clockwise), direct services, mini buses services and sub-urban services. The salient features of the new system are:—

- (i) City Centre is now connected by all sectors with faster services;
- (ii) From any place to any place in Chandigarh a person can reach in half an hour's time with one change-over;
- (iii) The maximum interval in bus services has been reduced to 30 minutes (except sub-urban services) and most of the services will be run with interval of 10 to 15 minutes;
- (iv) Educational institutions, hospitals, important offices and important markets have been covered intensively; and

- (v) Fare structure has been simplified and except for suburban services tickets will be in the denominations of 20 and 40 paise only;

4. This has resulted increase of daily Km. coverage from about 10000 Km. per day to about 15000 Km. per day. Thus considerable improvement has been effected in the recent past and recommendations of the Committee will be kept in view for framing the programme for next two years of plan.

[MHA O M No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 33, Para 4.54)

“Sanitation and Public Health”

Government have admitted that the Public Health Organisation in Chandigarh is “deficient particularly in the matter of refuse removal service”. The Committee recommend that the Administration should pay due attention to the problem of sanitation in the Union Territory of Chandigarh as any laxity in this regard is likely to generate disease and squalor, the eradication of which may ultimately prove to be costlier than the preventive measure.

Reply of Government

In compliance with the recommendations, a special cleanliness campaign was launched by mobilizing the resources of all Departments in the Administration. This has proved a success and shown good results. The working of the “Sanitation Committee” formed for making co-ordinated efforts in the direction of keeping the city clean with the available resources, has been energised. Endeavours are being made to tackle the problem effectively. The cooperation of the citizens is also sought through press, hand-bill, cinema slides, radio etc.

2. There is however, the problem of shortage of staff and implements to cope with the scavenging work, removal of garbage, etc., with the increase of the population. To meet expenditure on sanitation, house tax has been levied in Chandigarh at the rate of 10 per cent of annual value with effect from 1-10-1976. This is expected to yield annual income of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 lakhs. The services will be further augmented on the availability of additional funds.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 34, Para 4.55)

“Sanitation and Public Health”

The Committee note that there is a General Hospital with 370 beds and a Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education at Chandigarh

with 700 beds, for a population of 3 lakhs. The Committee have no doubt that Government would work out the requirements of medical facilities to cater for a population of 5 lakhs by 1987 and initiate steps, as necessary, for creating the requisite facilities in a phased manner.

Reply of Government

Tentative requirements of medical facilities to cater for a population of 5 lakhs by 1987 has been worked out. It is proposed—

- (i) to establish 5 more allopathic dispensaries during the remaining period of the Fifth Plan;
- (ii) to provide another 250-bedded hospital in the second phase Sectors of the city.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 35, Para 4.60)

"Tourism"

Chandigarh is situated at the foot-hills and also have several tourist attractions, besides being the first planned city. The Committee feel that if tourist facilities such as cheap lodging and transport are provided, it should be possible to attract students and youth to visit this city in large numbers. The Committee, therefore, recommend that in creating facilities for development of tourism in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, special attention should be paid to the provision of cheap lodging with tariff not exceeding Rs. 10.00 per day and cheap transport for the home and foreign tourists belonging to low and middle income group categories. In particular, the feasibility of setting up a Youth Hostel at a central place in the city should be examined. At the same time the Committee would emphasise the need for development and proper upkeep of the existing places of tourist interest in the Union Territory to sustain the interest of tourists in the Territory.

Reply of Government

Besides the facilities already available in the town for the stay of tourists, 9 sites for lodging houses near the Bus Stand have been created so as to provide boarding and lodging to the tourists at cheap rates. These sites have been sold to private parties in open auction. As soon as these are constructed the problem would be solved to some extent.

2. In addition, it has been decided to set up camping ground for travellers/tourists at two sites, one adjacent to the Lake beyond the Lake Club and the other in the open area near the Janj Ghar in Sector 23-D. The accommodation here will cover different needs within the paying capacity of the tourists.

3. The Indian Tourist Development Corporation are also planning construction of a motel in Chandigarh and a site measuring 8,712 Sq. Yds. has already been offered to them.

4. A proposal for the setting up of a Tourist Development Corporation for Chandigarh is also engaging attention. The construction of a 200-bedded accommodation for the class emphasised by the Estimates Committee is proposed to be entrusted to the Corporation. It will also run excursion tours, etc. Recommendations of the Estimates Committee will be kept in view while formulating development plans for the next two years.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P. dated 30-11-76]

Recommendation (Sr. No. 36, Para 4.64)

“Unemployment Problem”

The Committee are perturbed to note that the number of registrants on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the Union Territory has been increasing and in 1974-75 it was about twenty-six thousands. The Committee feel that jobs under Government being limited, the only way to solve the problem of educated unemployed is by encouraging them to set up small scale service establishments or industries. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government should launch a self-employment programme for educated unemployed and educate and encourage the young people to take benefit under it. The facilities for self-employment available at Chandigarh to educate unemployed should be such as would attract young entrepreneurs from outside the Union Territory also.

Reply of Government

In pursuance of the recommendation, all the educated unemployed entrepreneurs on the live register of the Employment Exchange were called on different dates. The representatives of the Banks, Industries Department, Small Scale Industries Corporation, were also invited. Various schemes to encourage self-employment and for setting up of industries were explained to them in detail and they were advised to avail themselves of the facilities. Necessary

assistance is being given to those coming forward for setting up their ventures.

2. Publicity about the opportunities available for self-employment is given by holding exhibitions by the Employment Exchange. Publicity Wing in the Exchange has been set up. To equip the Employment Officers for this purpose, a special training of the officers was also arranged in collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana.

3. A scheme has been prepared in collaboration with the local branches of the Central Bank of India for helping the unemployed to ply auto-rickshaw in the city. Loans for this purpose are given to them on the recommendations of the local Employment Exchange.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE
COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF
GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES.**

Nil.

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 1, Paras 2.15 to 2.17)

“Organisational Set Up”

The Committee note that the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1969 had made observations regarding the excessive staff employed in the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh in relation to its population and had recommended simplification of the administration. The Committee were informed that although measures have been taken to simplify the administration there were certain special problems faced by the Chandigarh Administration. Chandigarh was the capital not only of the Union Territory but also of the Punjab and Haryana States. While the set up of the Capital Project before re-organisation was being continued, the municipal functions were also being taken care of by the Administration and certain common facilities such as printing and stationery, engineering services, High Court etc. continued to be provided to the States of Punjab and Haryana. The Committee were further informed that the various Departments of the Administration were just ‘Branches’ and were maintained so as to facilitate merger as per the recommendation of the Re-organisation Commission.

The Committee further note that the sanctioned strength staff in Chandigarh Administration is 16,390 which constitutes 7.4 per cent of the population of the area according to the 1971 census. As the present population of Chandigarh is stated to be about 3 lakh this percentage works out to 5.4. The Committee were informed that out of the staff of 16,390, “11,000 to 12,000 cannot be strict considered to be carrying on administrative functions as normally understood in any Union Territory or State Administration” as these are attached to the High Courts, the Department of Printing & Stationery, Health Department performing municipal functions, Department of Education and the Department of Engineering which *inter alia* looks after the Capital Project. Thus the staff employed on Administrative functions works out to 1.5—1.7 per cent of the population.

The Committee recognise the multiplicity of functions/responsibilities which have to be discharged by the Chandigarh Administration. Most of these functions are such which require discharge of responsibilities in the field, such as education, engineering, health, printing and stationery, municipal etc. They, therefore, stress that the administrative organisation should be such that the officers in the field are given adequate powers with effective supervision but multiplicity of administrative levels are done away with in the interest of efficient and economic functioning. The Committee would recommend that a review of the staff strength may be made by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with a Director of leading public institution well-versed in municipal affairs and a representative of the Ministry of Finance with administrative experience so that the strength is rationalised and all possible economies affected consistent with the maintenance of efficient services. In making this recommendation, the Committee have kept in view the fact that the rationalisation of staff would constitute no problem as a substantial number of staff on deputation to the Chandigarh Administration.

Reply of Government

The field officers in this Administration are either of district or of lower level and their work is directly controlled or supervised by the Secretariat Office. They have been given administrative and financial powers as Head of Offices. In certain cases, additional powers as Head of Departments have also been given, besides conferring the secretariat status by designating them as Deputy Secretary, etc. in *ex-officio* capacity. The bottlenecks and difficulties in the official functioning including the problems of inter-departmental coordination, are resolved in the meetings which are frequently held under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner. A study about the powers enjoyed by the field officers has been made and it has been endeavoured to arm them with authority commensurate with their responsibility. A constant watch is kept to see that the field officers function effectively.

2. As regards the review of staff strength, a preliminary study has been made by the Administration and the staff in position has not been found excessive. On the other hand there is demand for increase in staff in certain cases like the town planning, engineering, education, sanitation and health, excise and taxation, etc. due to

the additional activities and developmental work under the Fifth Plan. While considering demand for additional staff, attempts are made to cope with the additional work from within the existing strength.

3. An officer of the Ministry of Finance has been nominated to review the position. Ministry of Works and Housing is also nominating another officer for the purpose who is expert in municipal affairs.

[M.H.A. O.M. No. 16017/5/76-G.P., dated 30-11-1976]

Further information called for by the Committee

Additional information required by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of this recommendation is indicated below:—

- (1) Action taken to undertake review of staff strength in pursuance of recommendations of the Committee, details of staff returned to parent Departments/State Governments due to rationalisation of economy achieved;
- (2) Institutional arrangements made to safeguard against avoidable growth of staff; and
- (3) Details of enhanced powers given to field officers.

Further Reply of Government

(1) For undertaking review of the staff strength of the Chandigarh Administration, three officers have since been nominated to serve on the Committee, namely:—

- (i) Shri J. A. Dadlani, Senior Analyst, Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi.
- (ii) Prof. H. U. Bijlani of the Central for Urban Studies at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi, on behalf of the Ministry of Works & Housing, as an expert in Municipal Affairs;
- (iii) Shri S. K. Tuteja, Deputy Secretary (Finance), on behalf of the Chandigarh Administration.

This Committee constituted in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee is expected to start examining the staff strength of the various Departments in the Union Territory of Chandigarh shortly. The members of the Committee have been

requested to finalise their recommendations keeping in view the urgency of this work. Only after this committee has reviewed the staff strength keeping in view the developing requirements of the city, it would be possible to say whether any staff is surplus.

(2) As regards avoidable growth of staff, firstly, there is a complete ban on engagement of additional staff under the Non-Plan sector and, as such, no additional post is being allowed in this sector or in any of the offices of the Chandigarh Administration. The additional staff of operational and functional nature is, however, allowed only for the implementation of the plan schemes. This is done only when the schemes and the budgetary provisions therefor are accepted and thereafter the work-load position, alongwith the prescribed staff norms are studied and after due scrutiny the staff on Plan side, where considered absolutely necessary, is allowed with the concurrence of the local Finance Department. This arrangement amply safeguards against avoidable growth of staff.

(3) Regarding the delegation of enhanced powers, the field officers in the Chandigarh Administration are generally of lower level and no new or enhanced powers have been given to them. However, action in this respect will further be considered after the review of the staff position has been completed by the Committee referred to above.

[MHA O.M. No. 16017/1/77-GP, dated 18-4-77]

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state the progress made regarding the review of the staff strength by the Committee of three Officers appointed for this purpose.

Reply of the Government

For collection of data for review of staff strength, certain clarifications were called for by the Chandigarh Administration from the Ministry of Finance (SIU), who, in turn, advised the Administration to depute one of their officers to get himself acquainted with the method of filling in various proformae. Accordingly, an officer of the Administration has been deputed and the necessary data required for review by the Committee will soon be collected from all concerned.

[MHA O.M. No. 16017/1/77-GP, dt. 9-12-1977]

Comments of the Committee

Please see paras 1.12 and 1.13 of the Report—Chapter I.

Recommendation (Sr. 7, Paras 2.40 to 2.42)

“Rent of Buildings”

The Committee note that a number of Union Govt. offices and residential buildings in Chandigarh are in occupation of the Punjab and Haryana Governments and their employees, for which rent is payable to the Union Government. The Committee are concerned to note that the amount payable on this account works to Rs. 4.1 crores by the Punjab Government and Rs. 2.6 crores by the Haryana Government. The total amount of Rs. 6.7 crores payable by the two State Governments has not been paid so far on account of lack of agreement regarding the formula for assessment of rent of these buildings.

The Committee also note that considerable amounts are outstanding from the Punjab and Haryana Governments on account of their share of expenditure for common services rendered in the Main Secretariat Building, Vidhan Sabha Building etc. Out of the amount of Rs. 41 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs due from the Punjab and Haryana State Governments respectively upto 31-3-75, only Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively have been realised from the two State Governments. The balance of Rs. 25 lakhs has not been paid by the two Governments, as they have not agreed to pay departmental charges of 15 per cent.

The Committee are surprised to note that the issues regarding payment of rent for Government buildings and the payment of charges for common services have not been settled so far and that huge amounts have been allowed to fall into arrears. The Committee would like to stress the need for an early settlement of these matters by holding discussion at the highest level, if necessary.

Reply of Government

To sort out the differences, meeting was twice fixed at the highest level, first on 27-7-76 and thereafter on 30-10-76. In July, 1976, the Chief Minister, Punjab desired the meeting to be postponed due to his preoccupation with other affairs of the State. In October, 1976, MMHA visited Chandigarh. The issue, however, could not be discussed because of the ill health of the Chief Minister, Haryana. Action is now being taken to fix another date for the meeting as early as possible.

[MHA O. M. No 16017/5/76-GP. dated 30-11-76]

Further information called for by the Committee

Additional information required by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of this recommendation is:

“Precise progress made in reconciling outstandings.”

Further Reply of Government

It has not been found possible so far to convene the proposed meeting with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana to sort out the differences. The question is, however, engaging attention. As soon as the formula for assessment of rent of Government buildings at Chandigarh is finalised in consultation with the State Governments, the outstandings on account of the payment of rent of buildings will be got cleared.

[MHA O.M. No. 16017/1/77-GP, dated 18-4-77]

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state the present position of settlement of issue regarding payment of rent for Government Buildings and common services.

Reply of the Government

The Governments of Punjab & Haryana were requested that necessary instructions to their officers should be issued for early disposal of the arrears of rent to Chandigarh Administration in accordance with the Simla formula, which in fact, has had the tacit approval of both the State Governments. Despite reminder issued by the Chief Commissioner, there is no response from the State Governments.

[MHA O.M. No. 16017/1/77-GP, dt. 9-12-1977]

Comments of the Committee

Please see para 1.18 of the Report—Chapter I.

Recommendation (Sr. No. 27, Paras 4.23 to 4.24)

“Water Supply”

The Committee observed that the current requirement of water for the Chandigarh complex is 42 Million Gallon Daily (MGD) which is likely to rise to 55 MGD by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period and to 95 MGD by the end of completion of Master Plan i.e., 1987. As against the requirement, the present availability, which is only through tube wells, is 27 MGD only. The Committee

are informed that the possibility of augmenting the supply through tube-well is limited and alternative sources of water supply have to be tapped and a scheme for bringing water from Bhakra Main Line estimated to cost Rs. 11 crores has been mooted.

It was well known right from the inception of the Chandigarh Capital Project that there would be shortage of water and the tube-well supply would not be adequate to cope with the requirements of the projected population. The Committee regret that Government took no action during all these years to tap alternative sources of water for the Union Territory with the result that the existing supply has fallen far short of the requirements. As valuable time has been lost, the Committee would like Government to take concerted measures for augmenting the water supply through alternative sources without delay so as to avert a possible water crisis in the near future.

Reply of Government

A project for drawing water from Bhakra main line near Moranda has been drawn up. The proposal has been cleared by the Government of India. The execution was held up for want of concurrence of Punjab and Haryana Governments to share water from their respective quotas. MMHA visited Chandigarh towards the end of October and high level discussions were held on the issue. A formula to share water has now been agreed to. The work may start immediately on receipt of formal concurrence. A provision of Rs. 2 crores to be spent during the coming year has been made.

Construction of four tube-wells to augment the water supply of Chandigarh was also taken in hand. Three of them have since been completed and the fourth is nearing completion. Four more tube-wells are proposed to be constructed in the coming year and adequate plan provisions have been made for these works. Possibilities to use the tube-wells installed for irrigation for drinking water purposes are also being explored.

[MHA O. M. No. 16017/5-76-GP, dated 30-11-76]

Further information called for by the Committee

Additional information required by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in respect of this recommendation is as follows:—

- (1) Position regarding implementation of the Project for drawing water from Bhakra Main Line near Moranda;

- (2) Latest position about assessed requirements and availability of water during each year of 5th Plan; and
 (3) Projections for the 6th Plan.

Further reply of Government

The implementation of the Project has not yet started due to the following two reasons:

- (i) Though the project has been cleared in principle, the details of the scheme are still pending clearance. Two discussions have recently been held—one on 21-2-1977 and another on 24-2-1977—for setting the outstanding points *vis-a-vis* clearance of the scheme.
- (ii) Although concurrence of the Punjab Government for allowing Chandigarh to draw water from their share in the Bhakra Main Line canal has been received, yet the matter is under correspondence with the Government of Haryana, who too have accepted the proposal in principle and the only outstanding issue relates to the question of Chandigarh's total requirement of water. This aspect is under mutual examination by the Chandigarh Administration and the Government of Haryana.

2. The position of assessed requirements and availability of water during each year of the 5th Plan and that of the 6th Plan period is indicated in the table below:

Year	Prospective population (In lacs)	Peak Season Requirement (In m.g.d.)	Maximum quantity available	Deficit/Surplus (In m.g.d.)	Remarks
1975-77 .	3.00	47.00	28.50	(-) 18.50	The deficit is proposed to be met by reducing hours of supply to a minimum of 8 hours.
1977-78 .	3.25	50.75	29.50	(-) 21.25	
1978-79 .	3.50	54.50	31.00	(-) 23.50	
1979-80 .	3.80	59.00	31.00	(-) 28.00	
1980-81 .	4.10	63.50	57.00	(-) 6.50	
1981-82 .	4.40	68.00	57.00	(-) 11.00	
1982-83 .	4.70	72.50	57.00	(-) 15.50	
1983-84 .	5.00	77.00	57.00	(-) 20.00	

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state the present position regarding clearance of water supply scheme from Bhakra Main Line by Haryana Government, and the progress made in finalisation of the scheme.

Reply of the Government ..

The Government of Haryana have since given clearance, in principle, for the supply of water to Chandigarh from Bhakra Main Line. This scheme has also since been finalised as approved by the Government of India.

An expenditure of Rs. 100.04 lakhs is expected to be incurred during this year on items like acquisition of land, intake work of main canal, provision of various sizes of pipes. A sum of Rs. 175 lakhs has been asked for this purpose in the Annual Plan for the next year 1978-79.

[MHA O.M. No. 16017/1/77-GP, dt. 9-12-1977]

Comments of the Committee

Please see paras 1.32 & 1.33 of the Report—Chapter I.

SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA

NEW DELHI;

December 22, 1977.

Pausa 1, 1899 (S).

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The October, 28th 1976.

No. UT-3878-F2-76/20797. The Local Advisory Committee, Chandigarh, constituted *vide* Chandigarh Administration Notification No. UT-3878-F2-76/12314, dated the 13th July, 1976, shall meet every month.

T. N. Chaturvedi,
Chief Commissioner
Chandigarh

No. UT-3878-76/20799, Chandigarh, dated the 28th October, 1976.

A copy is forwarded to all members of Local Advisory Committee for information.

Sd/-

SUPERINTENDENT FINANCE I

for **FINANCE SECRETARY CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION.**

APPENDIX II

CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The October, 28th, 1976.

No. 1120-UTFI (IV)-76|20800. The Rural Development Committee constituted *vide* Chandigarh Administration Notification No. 1120-UTFI (IV)-76|5272 dated 26th March, 1976, shall meet at intervals of not more than three months.

T. N. Chaturvedi,
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
CHANDIGARH

No. 1120-UTFI (IV) 76|20802, Chandigarh, Dated the 28th October, 1976.

A copy is forwarded to all Members of the Rural Development Committee, Chandigarh for information.

Sd| -
SUPERINTENDENT FINANCE I
for FINANCE SECRETARY
CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX II:

(Vide Introduction to Report)

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 99th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha)

I.	Total number of recommendations	36
II.	Recommendations which have been accepted by Government <i>Vide</i> recommendations No. 2 to 6, 8 to 26, 28 to 36	
	Number	33
	Percentage	91.7
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 7, 8, 11, 12 & 26)	Nil
IV.	Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 1, 7 & 27	
	Number	9
	Percentage	8.3