

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

maly to continue, whether we have to allow this distortion to continue. At a certain point we have to put a stop.

Now I am just bringing to your notice We are talking about the weaker sections, Hon. Members of the Opposition are also talking about the weaker sections. They say about 31 crores of people are living below the poverty line whose income does not exceed Rs. 65.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tatas, Birlas — all those points you have made. Please let him finish

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is my duty also to reply to them. I am just bringing it to your notice. It is the duty of the Central Government. It is the duty of the Congress Government. It is a commitment they have given to the nation that the weaker sections shall be protected.

Nobody should be under the impression that the Banking service is not for weaker people. The Banking service should work for the benefit of the poor people and the weaker sections of our people.

With these words I conclude my reply to the points which have been raised in the course of the Debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already explained. There is no point in going over the same point once again. You have already opposed and spoken everything. All of you should not shout. Please take your seats. So many of you are standing. You have already expressed your views. You have already given your suggestions. Now everything is over.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We should not be asked to pass the Bill in such a hurry. It is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration,”

The motion was adopted,

[*Dr. Saradish Roy, Shri Narain Choubey And Some Other Hon-Members Then Left the House*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Clause-by-clause.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill ”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 6 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

13.14 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD ORDINANCE AND NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up items 17 and 18 together for discussion.

13.14½ hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Soz to move the Resolution.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1984.”

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to oppose the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill which is being introduced by the Minister.

Sir, this Ordinance was promulgated in October and it is being replaced by a Bill now. I have got very serious objections to the passing of the Bill.

Delhi is expanding very fast. There is need for proper planning, but the kind of planning proposed in the Bill is repugnant to the very provisions of our Constitution. In urban areas slums are growing. I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to what I am saying against the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps they want to extend these slums to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. The background against the Ordinance promulgated in October last was nothing but a political gimmick. Perhaps they wanted to derive some political advantages by promulgation of this Ordinance and now they have come forward with a Bill. I want to caution the Government that it will have very serious repercussions. It is such an important issue in which I want to make suggestions. Since this is a very important Bill extending practically the boundaries of Delhi to Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and although the State Assemblies of these States have accepted the idea, the people have not been consulted in this very important issue. There

are many more institutions as also the Opposition which have not been consulted and the implications have not been worked out. I do not know whether proper funding would be made available for this purpose. The hon. Minister must be knowing about the revised Master Plan and how much money will be required for implementing this programme. If adequate funding is not available, then slums will grow towards Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Unless the Opposition Parties are consulted, not only at the national level but particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana, the Government will not be in a position to know the full implication. Otherwise, those States will have to function under a Statutory Board, the Chairman of which will be the Minister for Works & Housing. It amounts to snatching away the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Delhi Development Authority is known for rampant corruption and this fact is already known to the people of the country that D.D.A. acquired lands at very low rates and the plots were allotted to the prospective allottees at a very exorbitant rates. All kinds of corruption is going on and the hon. Minister is seized of the problem. We know that he wants to cleanse the entire functioning of the D D A. But in the meantime whatever happens here in Delhi will be extended to the neighbouring States.

There is another apprehension that the agricultural land will also be acquired for housing purposes and since there is no effective planning, the entire programme will be lop-sided. Of course the Bill is very good, acceptable to me. But I would request the hon. Minister not to press for its passing at this stage. I would request him kindly consider passing it on to a Select Committee and give a chance to the people to think about it and later the Government will have all the authority and power to introduce this Bill and get it passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Statutory Resolution moved.

“This House disapproves of the National Capital Region Planning Board

Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1984."

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Planning Board for the preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonised policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to achieve the objective of setting up a statutory authority for the National Capital Region which will be responsible for planning, monitoring and development of the region and to evolve a harmonised policy for the control of the land-uses and development of infrastructure in the region in order to achieve a balanced growth of the region and prevent haphazard urbanisation. The national capital region comprises of an area of about 30,000 sq. kms, which includes parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi. The population of Delhi Metropolitan Area was 7.1 million in 1981. If present trend continues, the population of this area will be 20 million in the year 2001 A. D. The expected population rise highlights the need for regulation of the growth in the National Capital Region and also for ensuring that the basic services such as water supply, sanitation, electricity, transport shelter and other facilities are properly distributed and maintained. This would require

careful planning and execution of schemes for the benefit of the entire region and the areas around it. It is in this background that the present legislation has been brought after consulting the State Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and after necessary authorisation of these state legislatures under Article 252 of the Constitution, I would like to make it clear that there would be no interference with the functioning of the States concerned and the objective is to launch a combined effort to develop the region as a whole.

With these few words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Planning Board for the preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonised policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA ROA (Vijaywada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I do agree with the objects and reasons of the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister, I feel there is a strong necessity to bring about certain changes in the provisions of the Bill proposed.

Firstly, the Board shall constitute a committee, namely the Planning Committee to assist the Board in the discharge of its functions. The Members of the Committee are also officials, namely, the Member-Secretary to the Board, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Secretary-in-charge of Urban Development in each State, Vice-Chairman, Delhi

Development Authority, the Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation New Delhi and the Chief Town Planner of each participating State. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly include one non-official also, a peoples' representative, or a citizen, who is known for his integrity, honesty and his commitment for the development in this Committee. Unless it is done, it is a clear negation of democratic values and concepts. All the officials are at the top level and they will not find much time to give a patient hearing to the people who want to express their views or give their suggestions. In fact Government has been giving opportunity to the peoples' representatives to be the Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads. In all developmental matters they are at the helm affairs. So, one member from State, one non-official should also be included in this Planning Committee which is going to play a very vital and important role in the National Capital Region Planning Board.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from what is stated in Clause 12, that is "before preparing any regional plan finally... ." it should be given the widest publicity through news-papers for the benefit of thousands of people, responsible citizens who are either staying in that area or who belong to that area, or those who have a genuine interest in the coordinated and regulated development of the National Capital Region, which is the main objective of this Bill, so that they would come to know what this Committee is. So, it should be made clear through news-papers to all the well-meaning citizens and responsible people so as to enable them to express their views and give their suggestions. I request the hon. Minister to kindly give an opportunity to the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on another matter in Clause 33 it is mentioned :

".....any person generally or specially authorised by the Board in this behalf may at all reasonable time, enter upon any land or premises

and do such things thereon as may be necessary for the purpose of lawfully carrying out any works or for making any survey, examination or investigation, preliminary or incidental to the exercise of any power or performance of any function by the Board under this Act."

There is one more sentence beneath it, which says :

"Provided that no such person shall enter any building or any enclosed courtyard or garden attached to a dwelling-house without previously giving the occupier thereof at least three days' notice in writing of his intention to do so."

Here it covers the building and the premises. But what about the agricultural lands which are vacant? A person who is authorised by this Board can simply come and say that he has taken possession of this land. So, it is not fair. A farmer, an illiterate man, a villager, should not be denied the opportunity of ventilating his grievance. I request the hon. Minister that the Government should give three days' notice to the land owner also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to send the Bill for the consideration of a Select Committee for making the necessary amendments in this direction and bring forth the Bill again before the House. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill, 1985. I wholeheartedly support the objects of this Bill, which have been stated by Government. It has been proposed to establish a Planning Board in Alwar in Rajasthan. I demand that the areas situated nearby Delhi, such as Bharatpur

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

should also be included in it so that sufficient development of those areas could be ensured. Such a suggestion has already been given by the State Government to the Government of India.

Rajasthan is a very backward State. There is lack of Industries. If the areas of Rajasthan are linked with the Capital of Delhi, development would take place there. I would also like to state that it is an appreciable step. For years together we have been hearing that such a scheme was going to be introduced. Sometime between 1950 and 1960 we had heard that a Board was proposed to be set up but Government has brought forward a Bill in Parliament to that effect in 1985. It has been delayed much and it has caused heavy loss to Delhi. Establishment of large number of industries in Delhi have added much to the environmental pollution. The population has increased to 60 to 65 lacs. The people of Delhi have to face serious problems due to the environmental pollution. All the industries should be shifted from Delhi to some remote areas so that the people of Delhi could enjoy healthy environment and maintain good health. Besides, the increase in population should also be contained. With the increase in population, facilities regarding supply of water, electricity and other development works will have to be augmented. If such a scheme with proper planning is not undertaken increase in population and haphazard growth of the city will cause much inconvenience to the people of the Capital. This scheme should be made more practicable.

It is the intention of Government that no factory or industry should be set up in the metropolitan cities having population above 60 or 65 lakh. If any factory or any industry is established in big cities, then the environment of that city is polluted and it causes health hazard there. Most of the metropolitan cities of our country have big industries causing much pollution there. It would not be practicable for Government to remove all these industries from there.

However, for the planned development of these cities, Government should have a check on future growth of new Industries in these cities. Such a scheme should be implemented strictly.

Master Plan of Delhi should also be prepared in a proper way and not in a haphazard way so that future development is not marred. Any plan prepared in a haphazard way will create serious problems. In this region a definite area should be identified where industries are to be set up. Specific areas have to be earmarked separately for industrial and residential purposes. In areas earmarked for residential use, plots of land should be allotted according to the needs of the people and arrangements should be made to enable people to build their houses. All these provisions should be made in the plan.

Large number of persons are there in Delhi who do not have residential accommodation. This problem exists in all the cities, not in Delhi alone. Due to this problem, slums are created in all the cities. Land is not available to build houses in cities, as a result of which, people construct houses on sullage drains. It creates slums and poses serious health problems to the people. Government also is unable to provide any facility to such people. That is why the entire work should be taken up in a planned way so that people could get plots easily. People want to build houses but Government is unable to give them land. DDA is a Government department and it purchases land from farmers at very cheap rates and after that DDA cuts plots and allots them to people at exorbitant rates, earning more than thousand times profit. DDA acquires 10,000 to 20,000 bighas of land and cuts plots of 200 to 250 sq. yards and then sells them at the rate of Rs 2 lakh to 2.5 lakh per plot. Such a profitable business is carried on by the DDA but even then plots are not available to the people. For want of land for housing, large number of people have been facing serious difficulties. Therefore, a large number of people indulge in unauthorised con-

structions on illegally purchased land. In this way they make their own arrangements. The main cause of such unauthorised construction is that the Government is unable to provide adequate land to the people. If Government undertakes all the work properly, then only housing needs of lakhs of people can be met. A properly chalked out scheme will provide relief to more and more people.

Just now a brother from Telugu Desam was making his speech. He referred to clause 33 and said that after issuing a notice, a person can be evicted or his house can be taken possession of.

[English]

“Subject to any rules made in this behalf, any person generally or especially authorised by the Board in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter upon any land or premises and do such things thereon as may be necessary for the purpose of lawfully carrying out any works or for making any survey, examination or investigation, preliminary or incidental to the exercise of any power of performance of any function by the Board under this Act.

Provided that no such person shall enter any building or any enclosed courtyard or garden attached to a dwellinghouse without previously giving the occupier thereof at least three days notice in writing of his intention to do so.”

[Translation]

It has been provided in it that the officers are authorised to enter but there is a proviso to this provision also that the officers have to give three days notice before entering upon any dwelling-house. Thus, there is nothing wrong in this provision for which the hon. Member has stated that it will be a highhandedness.

I would like to mention one thing that you are taking such a large area of U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana for constituting the National Capital region. There are a large number of residential colonies in these areas and a large number of people have built their houses there. According to your plan, separate areas would be earmarked for industries, for residential colonies, for constructing roads, parks, schools, hospitals, etc. But it has not been provided in this Bill how Government will protect such colonies as already exist on that land and what compensation will be given to the people and in what way it will be given. Nothing has been mentioned about all these things in it. I would like to know whether Government have considered the aspect how a satisfactory compensation would be given to those persons who have got the houses built on that land? It is not clear whether such persons will be allotted built houses or land for construction of houses or in what way they will be suitably compensated. All the provisions in this behalf must be incorporated in this legislation. I do not find any such provision in this Bill which could give any succour to these persons. Therefore, Government must consider these aspects thoroughly.

The work being undertaken by Government is a gigantic one. The areas of different States which are being brought under this capital region are to continue to be administered by the respective State Governments. So, it should be clarified how will the Central Government take the cooperation of the concerned State Governments in implementing this scheme. I would like to know whether the officers of the State Governments would help in the implementation or the officers of the Central Government would handle the entire work of its implementation. There should be some such arrangements whereby some coordination between the work of the officers of the Rajasthan and other State Governments and those of the Central Government is ensured, so that special attention could be given to the planning of the capital

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

region. May I know whether such a provision is there in it or not? If not Government should take proper steps in this direction. May I know whether Government have made any provision under which this Programme is also helpful to all those officers of the State Governments engaged in the planning and development work? There are so many such projects for which funds are provided by Government of India but they are implemented by the respective State Governments. Construction of national highway, for instance, is one such work. I personally feel that the programmes under the planning of National Capital Region cannot be implemented by the Government of India alone properly. Therefore, I would like to urge upon Government that these programmes should be implemented properly. If I say something then the hon. Member from Kashmir would object to it. He very often brings a statutory resolution on one subject or the other. Delhi will be specially benefited by this measure. There are big industries around Delhi and serious pollution is spreading due to those industries. If this problem is solved, Delhi would be highly benefited, the slums would be cleared in Delhi and the people living there would get land and houses would be constructed there. All these arrangements would be done. Prof. Sahab should know that it is not a job of teaching but it is a matter of using one's intellect. He should first give thought to the problem and then say anything. By just opposing and bringing forward a statutory resolution, nothing could be achieved. You bring forward statutory resolutions on every subject and do not try to understand the aims and objectives for which the Central Government bring forward any Bill. Prof. Sahab, you are an educationist and not an uneducated person but I pity your wisdom. You should give more attention to the need for development. You live in Delhi for 9 months in an year and, therefore, it is your duty to think over the proper development of Delhi and

give full cooperation for that. This is my only request to you.

With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome this National Capital Region Planning Board Bill of the Union Government and extend our support to this Bill. In this age of planning and rapid industrialisation nothing can be left to spontaneity and private enterprise.

I would like to express certain views in this connection. First of all, what is required is active cooperation on the part of the States. If you try to preach gospels to the State Government, nothing will be done. What is required is financial assistance to the State Government. Often, State Governments are simply asked to carry out their projects or to complete their projects in time.

The Central Government must come forward with liberal financial assistance to the State Governments. It is found in Delhi that infrastructural facilities such as power, roads, schools, supply of drinking water, etc. are more or less adequate. But if we want to make this National Capital Region Plan a success, then these infrastructural facilities should also be made available in the 18 ring towns which have been envisaged in the National Capital Region Plan.

When the Government implement the National Capital Region, it should not erode the authority of the State Governments. Often we find that the Central Government tried to neglect the authority of the State Governments. For a successful implementation of this plan active cooperation of the State Governments

should be sought by the Central Government.

Whenever there is a development of any region, people belonging to low income group and weaker sections are ousted from that area. Speculation in the land starts. And blackmoney owners take ill advantage of that. Therefore, what is necessary is laying emphasis on the construction of houses for the people belonging to low income group and weaker section of society, especially because in the National Capital Region area industrialisation is taking place at a rapid pace. Faridabad and Ghaziabad are already industrialised to a great extent. But they lack in housing facilities. Therefore, for the benefit of the working class, emphasis should be laid on the construction of houses. Not only this. Whenever we develop such areas, infrastructural facilities that exist in Delhi, that is, roads, health services, schools supply of drinking water these facilities should also be made available to the adjoining States of UP, Rajasthan and Haryana. Unless you develop counter-magnet areas, one day this National Capital Region will turn into a slum. Unless you spend some more money for the development of State Capitals, migration of workers to the National Capital will never stop. It is natural that the people from all parts of the country will come to Delhi for employment and for earning their livelihood. Therefore, in order to check this migration, emphasis should be laid on the development of State Capitals. It has been found that the demands of the State Governments are often neglected. When Asiad was held, people of Calcutta wanted football events to be held in Calcutta as Calcutta people are crazy over football. But our request was not acceded to. Had it been acceded to, then Calcutta would have got a few more stadia, a few more roads and a few more buildings.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipal): I rise to support the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Planning Board for the development of the National Capital Region.

The importance of Delhi as a city by itself and also as a national capital cannot be exaggerated. The development of the city of Delhi and also the proposed plan to develop a national capital region should be viewed from the angle of the entire nation. The population pressure on Delhi is increasing year after year. We have to see whether our planners succeed in foreseeing the years to come or they fail. Now we have a very important plan before us. The Government have decided to take up a very gigantic task. As my hon. colleague Mr. Vyas has just pointed out, a large chunk of area comprising important portions of five States adjoining the Union Territory of Delhi is going to be earmarked and will be put at the disposal of the planners.

From the experience that we have gathered in the whole country, we see today that our planners have lacked due foresight in some cities. With the passage of every 10, 20 or 30 years we feel that the plan should have been taken up in some other way and not in the way we took it up. The proposed National Capital Region Plan should not be for the benefit of the participating States only, as has been pointed out in the Bill. As I have already said, when we frame a plan, we should frame it from the national point of view so that we may not have to repent afterwards. Since this is a big area to be planned for the years to come, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that not only the participating States and Union Territories should be represented on the Board but, to give a national character to this plan, representation should be given to other States also. The representation may not be political, it should be purely on expert basis because town planning should be free from mere political influence and consideration. We should have the benefit of not only our own experts but, if necessary we may invite foreign experts also. I do not mean to say that what is foreign is always better; what I mean is we should widen our perspective and invite such people from other countries who have done this exercise earlier in their own

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

countries so that this proposed plan may be beneficial for the whole country.

As I mentioned in the beginning of my speech, Delhi is the capital of the nation. So, whoever comes, may be from the south or the west, or the north-west or the north-east, he should feel that Delhi is the home for every Indian. The national climate that will be built up in this capital city should be such that it should be conducive to the national integration, unity and the communal harmony. So, when we build up a city and particularly when a new area is to be built up it should be so planned that it meets not only the industrial, employment and developmental requirements of the area, but also meets the national requirements on the basis of different cultural entities that are found in different parts of the country. So, may I suggest that when we plan this new region, the Government may consider the allocation of certain areas to different States and Union territories and invite them to participate in its construction. These separate sectors of this new capital should be earmarked to different States and Union Territories to develop them as their own areas or sectors as per their requirements. This will be very conducive to providing national harmony and an air of integration.

The constitution of the planning Board for this capital region looks to be something political and bureaucratic. What is more important here is the technical expertise at the town planning and we have much to learn from the other countries in this respect. As I have said what is foreign should not always be considered better, but we should admit that from other countries, particularly from the developed ones, we have a lot more to learn. We can invite their expertise and take benefit from their suggestions. Only then will this new proposal be of tremendous benefit not only to this area, but to the whole country. I hope the Hon. Minister will respond to these suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. But while supporting it, I would also like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to certain points.

The way the pressure is increasing on Delhi, and if this process continues, we may not be able to find a solution to this problem in spite of best intentions of the Bill and many plans. Nobody has any objection to the need of development of Delhi but it is also imperative that there should be a balanced development throughout the country.

14.00 hrs.

Delhi is a place of attraction not merely on account of being the capital of the country. The pace of development in other areas and other States of our country is also quite slow. Besides the development of Delhi, we should pay proper attention to the development of other areas also and we should consider the problems being faced by the common man in those areas in regard to livelihood and other necessities of life. The condition of the people in other parts of our country is quite deplorable. If you look at the facilities available in district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters, as compared to the Capital, you will find that people have been living in a pitiable condition there. What to talk of the conditions in rural areas.

I come from the State of Bihar and the condition of the capital of that State is pitiable. Shri Ghafoor Saheb who has been piloting this Bill knows himself this fact because he also comes from the State of Bihar and he had been the Chief Minister of that State. If we compare the condition of the Capital of Bihar and those of other States, the difference will become clear. Even after the passage of such a long time, the problem of unemployment and other problems connected with development are beyond description. Large number of persons come to Delhi from

U P. and Bihar People from every corner of the country come to Delhi and if this process is allowed to continue, no one knows what turn the situation will take. Therefore, it is necessary that this influx of people is controlled. It is necessary that those areas are properly developed to have a check over this influx. Unless those areas are developed, the people of those areas will continue to come to Delhi. Under this Bill the areas around Delhi are proposed to be included in the Capital region and industries and other development projects will be undertaken there. It is thus quite clear that the people of other regions will be attracted towards Delhi because they will feel that their problem of livelihood can be solved only when they come to Delhi.

This is the only submission that I have to make. It is necessary to consider all these things, otherwise we will not be able to achieve anything even after preparing several schemes. Today, this scheme is being formulated and a Bill has been brought. After a few days, another Bill would have to be brought. If proper development of other areas is not undertaken and they are left undeveloped then it is quite evident that the people will continue to flock to this area.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I support the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill, 1985 as introduced by a hon. Minister of Works and Housing. Sir, the Plan is in the nature of a coordinated development of the National Capital Region which comprises more than one State or Union Territory. Sir, an ordinance was promulgated on the 19th of October, 1984 as the earlier Bill which was introduced on the 27th of August, 1984 lapsed on account of the fact that Parliament could not have the session. So, in order to prevent any misuse of land by the profiteering element in Delhi, this ordinance was promulgated and this Bill

provides for the constitution of National Capital Region Planning Board which will be there to look after so many problems.

Sir, Delhi is not only the capital of India but it is also, what you call in literary language, the cynosure of neighbouring eyes. From all over the world people flock to Delhi and from all the States people flock to Delhi, not only for administrative or political purposes but also having a desire to reside in Delhi. Sir, it is because of that that Delhi has outgrown its size and the population of Delhi has increased many fold since India attained independence. But, Sir, I remember those days, as referred to in the history of telegraph movement, that there was a time when telephone exchange could not be established in Delhi because a requisite number of people were not ready to apply for telephone. That was way back in 1911 or earlier to 1911 when Delhi was not the capital of India. Today we have lakhs of telephone users and a number of telephone exchanges and the demand is increasing hundred fold and multiplying under various categories, even like OYT So, Delhi is growing very fast. There is no doubt about it. People from various States want to come and live in Delhi because of the many attractive features that Delhi provides. In addition to what we do here in Parliament, there are the Central Secretariat and the Rashtrapati Bhavan which are hub of activities. It has the old historic milieu which attract people to this region and for sometime past, the growth has been haphazard. Roughly it has been estimated that about 5 lakhs of people pour into Delhi and they never want to go back, with the result that there are slums and under developed colonies around. Beyond Delhi, it has also become a suburb. If you see the trains going to Sonapat or Faridabad or Meerut, these are all overcrowded. So, it is a welcome step that the Union Government has thought of building and developing a National Capital Region as such. It is not limited to the core of Delhi. It has also within its ambit four districts and two tehsils of Haryana, some districts of Uttar Pradesh and some tehsils of Rajasthan.

One planning Board is being provided.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

It is going to be a statutory Board. Earlier, the Board was only an advisory one which could not do much. So, it is expected that proper harmonising of various land uses, coordination, etc. will take place.

We have already seen one of the plans prepared by the DDA for "Delhi in 2001 A.D." The requirement of Delhi at that time has been projected and various plans have been prepared and submitted to the Union Government for the Seventh Plan and subsequent Five Year Plans. We hope that Delhi would acquire a beautiful face after these Plans are implemented.

I would support the contention of my hon. friend from Manipur, Mr. Tombi Singh, who spoke before me that Delhi is not the concern of only the neighbouring States. In fact, the population in Delhi, if it is analysed on the basis of linguistic groups, would be far larger from other States than from these neighbouring States. The advantage in respect of these neighbouring States is that the people come to Delhi in the morning and go back in the night whereas the people who come from Himachal Pradesh or Manipur or Bihar or West Bengal or from southern States would like to settle in Delhi. They would not like to go back to their own States. Surely, I see no justification for confining the membership of the Planning Board to the Union Territory of Delhi and the neighbouring States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. I would plead with the hon. Minister to consider, since the National Capital Region embraces within its ambit as a core element the Union Territory of Delhi, the cities of Delhi and New Delhi which are very attractive for people to come from outside and settle here, there should be some voice in the Board from other States also.

As it is today, even from my own State of Himachal Pradesh I find over a lakh of people are staying here. The total population of my State of Himachal Pradesh is about 44 lakhs. That would mean about 3 per cent of Himachalis are

settled in Delhi. So would be the case of Punjab. I think, in the case of Punjab it would be more than 5 to 10 per cent. Many Punjabis after Partition have come and settled here. The people from other States also, like, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and southern States are also settled here. In case you want to make Delhi as a microcosm of India or if you want to make Delhi really as the National Capital Region, on this Board, you must have People, not only Chief Ministers of Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Lt. Governor of Delhi, but also from other States.

Also, I see little justification for the Planning Committee which is being constituted to advise the Board being headed by the Member-Secretary of the Board. As a functional arrangement, it is all right. But I do not know whether it would be able to have proper experience or draw lessons from experience. As to whether proper suggestions would be invited or accepted or drawn by this Planning committee comprising of various sub-sectors of our population is not understandable. Therefore, This Planning Committee also should be broad-based.

What is the justification for nominating only the Chief Ministers or the justification for nominating different officers of the Planning Committee? They are experts no doubt. But experts have their own limitations also. The experts and the officers with the best of expertise and the best of experience and talent have got a certain drawback.

14.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

They do not live in touch with the people as the representatives of the people do. I do not see why a Member of Parliament of Delhi should not be a Member on this Board to represent the Union Territory of Delhi. How is the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi more qualified to represent the people of Delhi than the Member of Parliament elected by the

people of Delhi? I plead for a more representative character to the Board or the Planning Committee and to give it a national character in the sense that though the neighbouring States are there, they have their importance because they have to initiate legislation for this. They have to provide the necessary machinery and they have to have Committees in their own States also for this. But that is one aspect. The aspirations of the people who come to Delhi are larger than those who are confined within the four walls or the boundaries of the limits which are set here. So, I would also plead for this that a mechanism should be evolved to see that the people from various States, the representatives of the various segments of Indian society, are involved in the planning and in the coordination which is necessary for the development of this national capital region.

I have also seen some of the statements in the aims and objects which have been made here and I find that here is reference in object No. 3 :

... and eleven other members to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the participating States and the Union territory of Delhi. The Ordinance conferred on the planning Board, powers with respect to the preparation, modification, revision and review of a regional plan for the development of the National Capital Region and the preparation of functional plans for the proper guidance of the participating States and the Union territory of Delhi while leaving with the participating States and the Union territory of Delhi the power to prepare sub regional plans and project plans."

This is the area where you are encroaching upon some powers of the States also. When we are doing this, when we are having some plans for the other States, we should see that there

is no irritation involved and some smoothening effect should be there. It should appear that these plans are being prepared by those States because you are not acquiring the land from these States to the Union Territory of Delhi. You are keeping them to those States. Those States have sovereign Assemblies, sovereign within the meaning of the State List. In respect of those subjects, they have enough powers. Therefore, we should try to see that there is no irritation. I do not foresee anything. There might be some kind of irritation and we have to take these legislation powers with us. It should not give the impression that Central Government is doing something which is detrimental to the States but with the cooperation of the States. I am happy some references have been made to it. We have to think of those sub-regional plans and projects, I do not know what would be the shape of things to come, whether these plans would be passed by those Governments and they will be subjected to the scrutiny of Parliament also and the national capital region package measures would be brought before the parliament as this Bill has been brought or whether this would be subjected to scrutiny first or this would come later, all this should be checked first. The details are not available. Similarly we have various projects which have been provided, for example, in these finance accounts and audits etc. These are various Clauses which have been referred to for this purpose. For example, 23.

"23. The Board shall, in each financial year, prepare in such form and at such time as may be prescribed its budget for the next financial year and forward the same to the Central Government at least three months prior to the commencement of the next financial year."

This is a good measure. This plan would also be subjected to the scrutiny of the State Governments. You make a provision for the State Governments. A

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

picture of the plan should be presented to the various Assemblies and you should see that those Assemblies approve this plan. The Central Government is governing all the States. There are some areas which need clarification and areas which need elucidation which I hope should be quite clear in the interest of the functioning of the Board.

I would like to point out one thing here. The experience about the DDA that has been pointed out by the various Committees of Parliament is that sometimes there is recourse to constructing sub-standard types. When we are launching a plan like this, we should try to ensure that the construction aspect is looked after by experts and the buildings are properly constructed and proper drainage is there. I remember the example when Lt. Governor, Delhi, had to rush to Pritampura and other areas of north Delhi; the whole area was submerged under water. What is the use of having such a plan if there is no proper drainage? Crores of rupees are spent on building housing colonies for government employees and others, but they are not providing for proper drainage. Sometimes the plan is made very attractive for being shown at the time of auction; an attractive blue-print is shown to the people who go for bidding, but when it comes to actual construction, the site is changed. Instead of putting a shopping complex, they put a sink-tank, with the result that people who bought plots for constructing residential accommodation find that, before them, instead of a school as shown in the map, there is a sink-tank, instead of a park, there is a police-station. So all these things should be scrutinised. You should not leave these things only to the engineers because they would give a very attractive plan for purposes of bidding, but what actually happens is that the plan is changed. This is nothing but cheating the people who buy plots for residential purpose in the hope of living in peace, but what they actually find later is something different. I would, therefore, plead that there should be

some scrutiny. When a plan is given to the people who want to bid for plots in an auction, it should not be changed later on, because then the only remedy for the people who bought the plots is to go to the courts and incur expenses on litigation. The National Capital Region should not be a duplication of what has been going in the DDA. The various activities should be streamlined. We should learn lessons from what the DDA has done. Of course, DDA has done good work also; we cannot say that no good work has been done by the DDA; very good work has been done, but whatever loopholes are there should be plugged. The various services should be properly streamlined. For example, you are going upto Sonapat, Faridabad and Ghaziabad. What about plan for railways? I would here bring to your kind notice that the Northern Railway has been trying to have a third terminal for Delhi, but till to-date they have not been able to provide that because the Ministry of Defence refuses to give a plot to them. All these things will have to be taken care of. As you know, there is one terminal, New Delhi, the second in Nizamuddin; the third at Babar Square has not yet come up.

When you are launching this Plan, the National Capital Region, you should ask the other Ministries of the Government of India to consult you before launching their own plans otherwise there will be collision, there will be a clash, and there will be no harmony. You are providing for harmony with various States. Similarly, you have to provide for harmony with the various Ministries of Government of India. There is no harmony. I have given the instance of Babar Square. The site has yet to be acquired by the Northern Railway, it has not yet been handed over to it because the Ministry of Defence has got a hold on it and they do not want to leave that. Therefore, we have to see that proper transport arrangements, proper health arrangements and the other arrangements are there and they are on such a scale befitting the National Capital Region. It should really be 'national' in concept, in shape, in form, and should be able to inspire the

entire nation. Otherwise, merely adding the word 'national' would not make it national.

I would repeat my suggestion that people from other parts of the country, also do have a stake in Delhi and they should be given some voice. It is not enough to provide for the membership of only the Chief Ministers and Lt. Governor, Delhi. Some representative element should also be provided because unless and until the voice of the people is reflected into the functioning of the Government, in the formulation of the policies, in the emergence of the shape of the National Capital Region, the democrating functioning cannot be said to have been given due weight which is the function of the Parliament to give.

So, with these words, I support the various clauses that have been put forward and I would plead with you again to give this proper thought so that the various aspects which have been projected here are taken into account and Delhi and the National Capital Region emerge as a spot of beauty, a pleasure attraction and an attraction for tourists and that every person from every State and linguistic group who comes here feels that it is his home and there are enough transport and other facilities for him.

[*Translatton*]

SHRI JAGDISH AVASTHI (Bilhor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill. The Hon. Minister has certainly taken the most appreciable step by bringing forward this Bill.

Delhi is the capital of our country. It is also a city of international importance. Delhi has been expanding day by day. The development of Delhi should be undertaken in such a way that not only the inhabitants of the areas around Delhi are benefited but at the same time foreign tourists are also attracted by its development.

Today Delhi is developing considerably. A Planning Board has been constituted for this area. The Board will consist of 21 Members. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to make this Board more powerful and broad-based. At present there is a provision for having Chief Ministers of four States in it. There is a provision for nomination also. I would like to suggest that this Board should be constituted on a democratic basis. Our public representatives should also be associated with it. Besides this, while undertaking the development work, Government acquires the land of farmers and the attitude of Government towards the farmers is not good. One or two representatives of those farmers whose land is acquired should necessarily be taken in the Board.

I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to undertake the development of the big cities of other States also on the same pattern as is being done in the case of Delhi by including certain areas of adjoining States in the Capital region.

We know and the House also knows that the population of the country has been increasing. A number of people have been coming towards cities from rural areas for employment and livelihood. Consequently, pressure on cities has been increasing. It has been our endeavour that people should go from cities to the rural areas but what is happening is just the reverse of it, people are coming to cities from rural areas. Keeping in view this situation, appropriate schemes should be formulated for cities. Bombay, Calcutta and Patna are the capitals of the States of our country. Similar schemes should be prepared for the development of these capitals also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur is another big city apart from Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur is not only famous in our country but it has got international importance also. I, therefore, request that similar schemes should be prepared for the development of other capitals of

[Shri Jagdish Avasthi]

States and cities having industrial importance in our country after conducting a survey in this regard.

Schemes regarding education, health, transport, industry, etc., will be prepared by the Planning Board and for that purpose land will be acquired. It has been generally observed that for the development of cities land is being acquired from farmers at a very low rate and the administration of the Board or any authority functioning for that purpose earns huge profits and allots that land on exorbitant rates. Farmers get negligible price for their land. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that if it is not possible for Government to pay to the farmers an amount equal to that charged from the allottees, then reasonable and remunerative prices must be paid to the farmers whose land is acquired by Government. This demand is being raised from all corners of the country. Cities are expanding day by day. Land is being acquired. As a result of it, discontentment is spreading. When State Governments acquire land from farmers they pay less compensation to them and that also not in time. It gives rise to great discontentment. I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister that this suggestion should be taken into consideration seriously that the compensation should be given in time and rate of compensation should also be reasonable to avoid any discontentment among the farmers.

There is no provision in this Bill as to the schemes for which land would be acquired. Nothing has been made clear in this regard. I suggest that it should be clearly provided that such and such programmes would be undertaken by the Planning Board. The objectives of such schemes and their time schedule should also be provided here. Clear provisions should be made in this Bill regarding all these things.

You have included certain districts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana in the National Capital Region. In this con-

text, I would like to submit that it should be kept in view that there is no duplication or contradiction between the schemes prepared by the development authorities or municipal committee of these areas and those prepared by the Planning Board. Special care should be taken in this regard. There should be coordination between the preparation of schemes by the Members sitting in the Board and the schemes prepared by local authorities, development boards or other authorities. There should be no contradiction between the schemes of the different bodies. It has been generally observed that due to the mutual disputes between the Government departments, important schemes remain unimplemented. No provision regarding maintaining coordination has been made in this Bill. I hope the Hon. Minister will give thought to my suggestion, so that the aims and objectives of our Planning Board are not defeated in the face of differences of opinion among departments. Thus, coordination is a must.

Besides this, all the schemes should be prepared for the benefit of the people. It is generally observed that big industrialists purchase land which has been acquired by Government. There is no doubt that there is a great demand for industries in our country. Industries should expand. There should be some arrangements by which land could be acquired for small scale industrialists and they should also be included in the programme for the development of the country, so that the benefit of the schemes and the development programmes is not snatched away by vested interests and common people are not deprived of those benefits. Plans should be prepared keeping in view the interests of the common people. I hope the Hon. Minister will keep all these points in mind so that the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill may prove to be a successful measure.

With these words, I welcome and support this measure.

SHRI CHANDUPATLA JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not opposed to the

basic principles of the Bill moved by the hon. Minister. We support it. He has stated that in the absence of any statutory board, he has brought this Bill in the House in consultation with the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana alongwith the Lt. Governor of Delhi. But the main consideration is whether the people of Delhi will be benefited by this measure or not. Delhi is the national capital and foreign dignitaries do visit Delhi and therefore, Delhi should be made beautiful. There is no difference of opinions about it. But the point is that in spite of the fact that several agencies have been functioning in Delhi, the people of Delhi are not satisfied. For example, there is the Metropolitan Council, there is the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and there is the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Development Authority and Cantonment Board also. Besides this, there are certain fields which are directly under the control of the Central Government. For example, in the educational field Central Government runs some colleges and some colleges are governed by the Metropolitan Council. Similarly, Delhi Police is not under Metropolitan Council. It is directly under the control of the Central Government. In the same way the service conditions of the employees of Metropolitan Council are governed by the Home Ministry. This way how is it possible for the Chief Executive Councillor or the Executive Councillor to ensure satisfactory performance by these employees who are placed under them? Due to the existence of so many agencies in Delhi, proper development has not so far been achieved. Delhi Development Authority acquires land of the farmers by paying them only Rs. 5 or 10 per square yard. Afterwards, the same land is sold by DDA at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per square yard. In this way farmers are exploited. It has been correctly pointed out by the hon. Member, who spoke before me that the compensation for the land is not paid to the farmers for years together. Not only this, market value of the land acquired from the farmers is not paid to them. The price of land is paid to farmers on the basis of the rates fixed by the land acquisition officer. Interest at

the rate of 4 per cent only is paid to farmers. If the Government intends to carry out development work on no profit no loss basis then how is it that farmers are not paid adequate compensation? Delhi Development Authority or other agencies functioning in Delhi should keep in view the interests of farmers while undertaking the beautification of Delhi. We have not paid any heed to the interests of farmers up till now. Under Land Acquisition Law, land is acquired from farmers but farmers have to face difficulties in getting compensation. Years go by but farmers do not get anything. It is said that interest at the rate of 4 per cent is paid to farmers while the market value of land is several times more than that. Land is sold by DDA with profit motive and no profit is being passed on to farmers. It is also said that all is being done on a no-profit no-loss basis, while DDA is earning huge profits. I would like to urge Government that market value of the land should be given to farmers urgently. Suppose market value is rupee 1, then only 25 paise are paid to the farmer. The price of the land acquired by DDA should be paid at the rate of market value as soon as possible.

People say that Land Acquisition Act is there, and that anybody is entitled to move the court. But how many farmers are actually able to move the court. They have no money even to reach the premises of the courts, leave aside the cost of litigation. I request that DDA should pay the compensation to farmers as soon as possible. New Delhi Municipal Committee is not an elected body, it is a nominated committee. Other authorities are not capable of handling the work and, therefore, regional board is required to be set up. It is an attempt to beautify some villages of Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana around Delhi. During last elections Congress party and the leaders of the BJP had proposed, to give the status of Assembly to the Delhi Metropolitan Council. But now that proposal is not being implemented. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might be knowing that a Bill intending to give the status of Assembly

Shri Chandupatla Janga Reddy]

to the Metropolitan Council was introduced in the House during the Janata regime. If that Bill in its entirety is passed now, then it would be much better. In the absence of the Assembly, Government are being compelled to have so many boards. There is so much interference in the administration of Delhi that works are not executed. The state of the Metropolitan Council is also strange. The employees of the Council being under the control of the Central Government do not obey the Council. Whatever work is entrusted by the Council to them, that is not carried out. Four or five Chief Ministers have been associated with the Board for the development of Delhi. If, instead of this measure an Assembly is created the problem will be solved. During the last elections, the Congress party has also declared and other political parties had also expressed their desire that there should be an Assembly. Government should take immediate steps in this direction. A promise made by you in your manifesto regarding Delhi can be fulfilled if Government go in for an Assembly for Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I request the Government that during the ensuing Budget Session, Government should bring a Bill to provide for an Assembly for Delhi and it should be passed. I have recently learnt from the newspapers that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had also proposed that. To fulfil that promise, the Bill should be brought in the House during the ensuing Budget Session and Delhi should be provided with an Assembly.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill 1985 which has been moved in the House. As regards the Constitution and composition of the Planning Board, I would like to draw your attention towards clause 3(a)—

[English]

“The Chief Minister of the State of Haryana; the Chief Minister of the State of Rajasthan; the Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh; the Administrator of the Union Territory.....”.

[Translation]

It has been stated that the Chief Ministers would be the members of that Board. I suggest that in the absence of the Chief Minister of a State, the Housing Minister of that State should be allowed to function as a member. I personally feel that in such an organisation and in the meeting of that body the Housing Ministers should also be made members and then they would have to attend the meeting of the Board and they would properly plead the cause of their respective States. In most of the States, the Chief Ministers are very busy and they are unable to attend such meetings as a result of which no proper representation would be there for such States. Therefore, it would be proper that the Housing Ministers are made members of this Board so that States are represented properly.

My second suggestion is this. No Member of Parliament from Delhi has been associated with this Board. If the Central Government so desires, it can nominate the M.Ps. You can nominate the Members of Parliament on the pattern of the nomination of the officers. With this measure, the development of Delhi is being undertaken. It would not be proper if the Members of Parliament elected in a democratic way in Delhi are not associated with it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghaziपुर) : The Members of Parliament belonging to other areas, for example Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh should also be associated with this Board.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It would be better if you have some

patience. I would like to say that at least one Member of Parliament each from Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh must be nominated on this Board, so that the work is done in a democratic way. Such Boards generally become bureaucratic and they function in that way. Now Shri Rajiv Gandhi is our Prime Minister and he wants to do good work. Therefore, this type of work cannot be entrusted to bureaucrats and this responsibility should not be given to them. It would not be proper to ignore the cooperation of the public representatives. It is, therefore, requested that the cooperation of the public representatives should be sought and they should be taken on the Board.

Then, we want to make Delhi an ideal capital. In this connection, I would like to suggest that there are *jhuggi jhonpris* in large numbers in Delhi. Encroachments on the land is made on a large scale and the powerful persons have encouraged the poor people to encroach upon the land. A firm policy should be adopted to deal with such kind of encroachments. During the coming Budget session we should be told about steps proposed to be taken to deal with encroachments. The encroachments made by powerful persons should be immediately done away with. Due to encroachments of this kind, we are not able to beautify the city and this particular situation prevails not only in the city of Delhi but also in all the big cities and in the capitals of each State. There, the encroachment has taken a more acute form, as a result of which the number of *jhuggi jhonpris* has increased enormously. Besides this, a powerful lobby has been functioning in favour of such encroachments, but no steps are taken against those persons. In the absence of any steps, the process of encroachment goes on increasing. *Jhuggi jhonpris* go on increasing and we are not able to undertake the work of beautification of these cities. I, therefore, request that Government should take stringent action in the matter.

It has been mentioned that three ex-

perts will be appointed on this Board. I feel that three experts will not be sufficient and, therefore, there should be three more experts, because it would be necessary to obtain expert opinion. Our endeavour should be to have the city of Geneva as a model; it is an ideal city of the world. We should also build an ideal city in our country. We should have a model of that city and have a map of it and conduct a survey on those lines. We should obtain all the material for that and take advantage of that.

It has also been stated that we should utilise the services of foreign experts. I am opposed to it because it would be an indication of our inability to produce such experts in our own country, who could construct an ideal city. It is not necessary for us to utilise the services of foreign experts because we already have very capable experts in our own country. We can very well rely upon them. Regarding the appointment and nomination of the experts the hon. Minister should ensure that no such expert is associated with this work whose intention is not *bona fide*. Sometimes it so happens that some expert is honest, he has integrity and his record is also good but his intention is not good. And, therefore, he gives wrong advice. Most of our schemes are not implemented because the intention of the officers is not *bona fide*.

Our way of functioning should also be such that the execution of the schemes is not delayed. It is generally observed that the execution is delayed due to the faulty procedure we adopt. Faulty procedure also causes delay at the decision stage. Therefore, we should adopt a procedure under which immediate decisions could be taken and their execution could also be carried out immediately. We should lay down such a policy so that this scheme could be implemented properly.

With these words, I whole heartedly support the scheme proposed by Government to develop the capital of the country.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, 7 to 8 hon. Members have expressed their views on the National Capital Region Planning Board Bill. It is a matter of pleasure that with the exception of only one hon. Member, all the others have supported this Bill.

When the discussion was going on in the Rajya Sabha on this Bill, the stress was laid on one point. Whether it is Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, 80 per cent of the Members have raised the point of land acquisition and the price fixation of the land. All other points are minor.

In regard to the views expressed in the House on this Bill by all the hon. Members, I would like to state that Government are giving due consideration to all those aspects. The main point before us is that the Delhi Development Board or other committees which we constituted suffered from certain shortcomings. We want to ensure that those shortcomings do not exist in this Bill. So far as the question of shelters, landless labourers, green belt, hospitals in these areas, small schools, kindergartens, high schools, colleges and all other such things are concerned, Government will pay due heed to those things. Besides these things, roads, sanitation, sewerage, all these things are also covered by this Bill. All these facilities will come under the purview of this Regional Capital Board.

Previously also a committee was set up, but that did not have any statutory power. This Capital Region Planning Board Bill has been brought in the House to vest the Board with statutory powers.

Certain hon. Members have pointed out that the number of the Members of the Board should be increased. Some hon. Members have expressed the view that experts from other States should also be associated with the Board. It has also been said, that if necessary, international experts should be consulted. All these things have been taken care of in this Bill. Many hon. Members have participated in

the discussion on this Bill. The central theme of this Bill is that certain areas of U.P. and Haryana have been included in the region so that the growing influx of population into Delhi capital may be controlled and the difficulties faced by D.D.A or other authorities as a result of it, may be removed. First of all, I would like to point out that in executing the scheme, there will be no conflict between the Central Government and the neighbouring States because of the fact that the people of all the States want that their respective State should be properly and considerably developed. Before the introduction of this Bill in the House, the legislatures of these States have passed resolutions and even after the resolutions, they will be the members of this Board. The Chief Ministers of all these States will be the Members of this Board. In this situation you will appreciate that there will be no chance of conflict between the Centre and States. On the contrary, the States which are not directly connected with this region also desired that some areas of their States should also be included in this region. One hon. Member, Shri M Tombi Singh, was saying that national integration harmony and other aspects should be taken care of. I would like to tell him that the proof of national integration is evident from the fact that people from all corners of the country are there in this region. I have not got the figures Bengalis, Biharis and those belonging to U. P., Himachal, Punjab or other States with me at present. No one should have this apprehension that in the area which is proposed to be included in the capital region, persons of other regions will not be allowed to reside. National integration is not only the policy of Government but it is our cardinal principle also.

15.00 hrs.

So far as the question of acquisition of land is concerned, at the time of discussion on this Bill in Rajya Sabha I had given this assurance, and here also I give the same assurance that this point is in my mind that the farmers should get more price of their land than that

we are giving to them, For example, we acquired 25 acres of land from the farmers and we paid Rs. 25 lakhs to them and an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is spent on its development and the amount thus came to Rs. 50 lakhs, After that, that land is given to the people and if Rs. 2 crore or 3 crore is charged for that why that happens. Therefore, all the factors should be taken into account and the reasonable price should be given to the farmers. The Government will certainly keep this in mind. This is the universal complaint made by the Members of both the Houses. The hon. Members who spoke in the beginning had said that the period of notice should be 3 days. The words 'at least' have been used. We can give more time in this respect. This Board will constitute a planning committee. The number of experts will be more in that committee. Any other Minister or for that matter any hon. Member who becomes a Minister cannot undertake the work of planning because no one among us is an expert. Therefore, it is necessary to take the help of the experts under this Bill. I personally feel that the experts of long standing would be appointed on this committee. It is the desire of all the hon. Members that Delhi should be made as beautiful a capital as any other capital of the world. We have noted all the points and suggestions made by the hon. Members regarding this Bill. I have just now mentioned that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh attends the meeting as a special invitee in this matter. Some areas, such as Gwalior are situated nearby. At the time of constituting the committee, this fact has been kept in mind. I understand, Gwalior is a place which should be represented for its development. There are so many other places which can be included because the people of all the areas desire the inclusion of their areas in it. The areas connected with Delhi have been included initially because the population of Delhi on the basis of 1981 census was 7.1 million and with the present rate of its growth Delhi will be having 20 million people in 2001. I am happy that the importance of this Bill has been felt by all the hon. Members and that all of them have supported it. One hon. Member has said that no provision

for making a counter magnet area has been made in this Bill. He will find that provision also in the Bill. The counter magnet area is 30,000 Sq. Km. of the National Capital Region. It is possible that to make it more beautiful, the counter magnet area is made at some distance in U. P., Rajasthan and Haryana. Since the work is to be undertaken with the consultation of those States, I feel there will be no interference while doing any good thing. They want that the entire work should be undertaken by the Central Government. One hon. Member said that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. I feel he has not given any cogent reason for this suggestion. All the 7 to 8 hon. Members who have participated in this discussion have expressed their desire that this Bill should be passed. They have made certain suggestions; good suggestions out of them have already been noted by us and when the scheme will be implemented, all those points will be kept in mind. With these words, I understand that my friends will help us in passing this Bill, and this Bill should be passed.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas spoke in chaste Hindi and then left. Thereafter we heard the speech of Mr. Parashar and Mr. Tombi Singh. I, therefore, intend to express my views in Hindustani with a view to educate them. Some Members of Parliament like Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas are always ready to support any Bill and they do not understand the spirit behind the voice raised by us. Had Mr. Vyas been present in the House at the moment, I would have educated him on two or three points.

As far as this project, *i.e.*, National Capital Region Planning Board is concerned, it really aims at spreading the boundary of Delhi. You have seen what happened in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Now, keeping in view the conditions prevailing in Delhi, it is proposed to extend the boundaries of Delhi with a view to provide amenities to the people living in Delhi. There is no other purpose behind the Bill.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

It is also stated in the Bill that Government wants to control slums in Delhi and a programme will be chalked out for this purpose. Thereafter living condition in the city will be improved. It is no doubt a laudable objective but it is not likely to be achieved. It is an over-ambitious programme and is not likely to be fruitful. I have my own doubts about your plan targets. It is a laudable ambition that Government wants that our country should attain the highest level of progress for which Government will have to make every effort. Regarding your ambitions to make this country great, I would like to quote a couplet in Persian :

*Je Sharar Sitara Joyam, Je Sitara Aftabe
Sare Manzil Na Daram, Ke Yamiram
Az Krare*

- The poet wants to convey that he is satisfied with the objective but there is remote possibility of its being achieved. I am, therefore, opposed to the project only on the ground that it is against the Gandhian principles. It is very unfortunate that Mr. Vyas is not present at the moment. He talked of education. I would have really educated him in the matter had he been present.

Mahatma Gandhi followed certain principles and this project runs counter to those principles. For this reason I wanted to express my views in Hindustani. Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru were like father and son to each other. I will use English words and phrases now and then during my speech so that you may understand those phrases and words correctly. The father and the son had different views about the economic development of India. Mahatma Gandhi gave the evidence of his wisdom by nominating Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru as his successor. Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had slightly different views in regard to the development of India, while Gandhiji was alive.

Both the leaders wanted to steer India to the highest peak of progress but their approach was different. I have been enlogising of, Pandit Nehru's views also, about which I will speak on a some'other occasion,—

[English]

—How Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru inspired me when I was a very young person.—

[Translation]

But in the present context, I feel that the approach of Mahatma Gandhi was correct. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru treated Bhakra Nangal Dam as a temple or mosque and I agree with him. Not only the people of Punjab but also the people living in the areas surrounding it have been benefited by Bhakra Nangal Dam. It provided water for irrigation besides power. It is due to Pandit Nehru that big industries, dams and other big projects have come up in our country. Pandit Nehru made great contribution towards the progress of science and technology in this country. Mahatma Gandhi believed that India is essentially an agrarian country whereas all your efforts are aimed at urbanisation. Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to it throughout his life. He wanted that villages should be improved and kept neat and clean. Facilities like Roads, drinking water, radio, television, etc., should be provided there but they should be kept away from the evils of urbanisation. Mahatma Gandhi was also opposed to the influx of rural people into the cities.

We are aware of the happenings in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi. There is large influx of rural people into Delhi and once they come here they forget to return. A survey of rural areas has revealed that brain drain is taking place from rural areas.

Moreover, the proliferation of slums will spread to areas beyond Delhi through this project. Since Vyasji and we all have means of subsistence

[English]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiser-ganj): Why are you so much after Vyasji ?

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I consider him a symbol of one thought only and reminding him that he does not represent even an iota of Gandhian thought. We, the Members of Parliament, are free from the worries of earning our bread. Likewise contractors cinema-owners etc. have their means of subsistence, but how can you forget the poor people ?

According to the hon. Minister, Delhi has an urban area of 1.10 lakhs acres and an area of 40 thousand acres of land of Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. is being included in the capital region. But what is it that you are doing ? This ambition of yours cannot be achieved. I pray to God that all of us may live to see the result of it.

You will see after five years that the objective has not been achieved due to your internal difficulties and lack of will to achieve it. Slums are growing in Delhi. For instance, we can go to R.K. Puram and see how slums are growing there pigs and children play and grow up together in insanitary conditions.

[English]

This is my challenge to Parliament. You come with me and I will show you the growing slums around Delhi. There is overcrowding. What will happen is that the people will be overcrowded ; new settlers will come and there will be overcrowding.

[Translation]

The slums of Delhi are being spread to Rajasthan, U.P. and Haryana. (Interruptions) Delhi should be saved from this menace. You have not yet understood

the problem. A proposal to introduce electric trains on Delhi Ghaziabad section was mooted but it was not accepted by the Government. This section is overcrowded and trains are delayed by 2 to 3 hours due to it.

Recently, Shri Bansilal and Mr Scindia, our capable Railway Ministers, have promised to improve the railway services. Railways must be developed but priority should be given to complete the work already delayed. Trains are delayed by six hours on Ghaziabad section. Students from Ghaziabad come to Delhi for better education but more than 4 hours of their precious time is wasted in journey to Delhi. Government has failed to introduce electric train service on this section.

A truck terminal has been provided on Delhi-Haryana border which creates traffic bottlenecks making it difficult to travel for the cyclists and pedestrians.

[English]

You do not open good schools and colleges in the vicinity of Delhi. You invite the people of Ghaziabad and all the surrounding areas to Delhi for receiving good education.

[Translation]

Government should have provided schools and colleges in the areas surrounding Delhi instead of taking this project in hand.

[English]

You are witnessing this drama of overcrowding, this drama of congestion silently.

[Translation]

An area of 40 thousand acres of land will be acquired by the Government. Here, it may be pointed out that land is always acquired at low rates by the DDA

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

from the land owners and given to allottees at exorbitant rates which are five times more than the price at which the land is acquired.

[English]

Why this discrimination? Why this differentiation? This is the same country.

[Translation]

It is not proper to acquire agricultural land having irrigation facilities from the poor farmers and construct houses there.

[English]

We must not suffer for want of food.

[Translation]

Corruption is rampant in DDA. No steps have been taken to eradicate it. I do not say that former Lt. Governors of Delhi were dishonest. This evil gradually crept in the system and went on unchecked.

So, my basic objection to this Bill is that Gandhiji was of the view that villages should be modernised; all the basic amenities should be provided there; and people should not abandon villages and flee to cities. Gandhiji was 100 per cent correct in this regard. Had Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru been alive today, I feel, Pandit Nehru would have been one with Mahatma Gandhi on the point that cities should not be inhabited by devastating the villages. Those who once come to cities do not want to return to their villages due to which slums go on increasing in cities. People like us, whose means of livelihood are ensured, do not pay any heed towards the poor in cities. I have given a challenge to show the slums around Delhi. I will show only one slum. I hope Prof. Ranga will find time to accompany me to R.K. Puram any day. We must go there and see how the slums are growing in Delhi.

Now since a Bill has been brought before the House, I request that it should not be made a question of prestige. I know the hon. Minister is interested in bringing about improvement. In this context, it is suggested that first of all opposition parties should be consulted in the matter. Hon. Minister has said that Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan Assemblies have agreed to the proposal. In this connection, it may be submitted that they have agreed because the ruling party in the Centre is in power in these States also. These States will agree and support all the proposals of the Centre.

A Board is being constituted for the purpose. This Board will control certain areas of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P. These areas will statutorily come under the Board. The Minister of Works and Housing at the Centre will be the Chairman of the Board. In the circumstances it is suggested that opposition parties in these three States and their representatives at National level should be consulted.

It may also be submitted that the terms of reference of Sarkaria Commission are very wide. This matter should also be assigned to Sarkaria Commission. Government want to encroach upon the territories of Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. It is covered under the terms of reference of Sarkaria Commission. Sarkaria Commission should also, therefore, be consulted. In the meantime, it should be referred to the Select Committee. It is very easy for you to pass the Bill. Some hon. Members have supported the Bill. Hon. Deputy Speaker will say Ayes have it, Noes have no voice. Government should not make this Bill a matter of prestige and in my opinion, it should be referred to Select Committee. In the meantime opposition parties and Sarkaria Commission should be consulted.

With these words, I place my resolution before the House. Hon. Minister is requested to accept it keeping in view the spirit behind the Resolution.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : In regard to the arguments put forward again by the hon. Members to refer the Bill to the Select Committee, I respectfully submit that the Government have no intention of making any encroachment. But before we brought this Bill, all these States had unanimously passed a resolution to that effect and sent that resolutions to us. U.P., Haryana and Rajasthan all the three States have passed such a resolution. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we want to encroach upon the areas of the States of Haryana and U.P. These States already know the details of works proposed to be carried out in these areas. And, therefore, they themselves want that much more development of their areas should be undertaken. So, I feel that the technical point raised by the hon. Member is not correct. If without consulting these States we had brought forward this Bill *suo moto*, then it could have been said that their opinion had not been sought. So far as the Opposition is concerned, it is the duty of every Government, whether it is your Government or our Government, to take the Opposition into confidence. You must be knowing well the fate Government meet if they ignore the opinion of the Opposition. Therefore, we have taken them into confidence. We have not only consulted the Chief Ministers of those States but a discussion was also held in the legislatures of those States and they passed the resolution and sent it to us. In these circumstances, I would like to request that the Hon. Member should not insist on his Statutory Resolution. As I have already stated, the population of Delhi has been increasing continuously. So you might be having an apprehension that the objects of this Bill will not be fulfilled. So many complaints have been made against DDA. Even if a good work is undertaken and is carried out honestly, some people still feel that had that work been undertaken the other way it would have been much better. So far as DDA is concerned, it should not be taken for granted that all the works handled by DDA are defective. No doubt in certain matters improvement is required. Now a Board is being constituted and we should learn something from the

previous experience.

Mention has been made about Sarkaria Commission. In this connection I would like to say that when the Legislature itself has taken a decision, then there is no need to seek opinion from any one. At the same time it is not necessary, to forward this Bill to a Select Committee. I, therefore, urge the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I call this an over-ambitious plan. So far as funds are concerned, I have seen the provision in the Sixth Plan; you have provided only Rs. 10 crores. It is such a gigantic project that even if you provide Rs. 20 crores in the Seventh Plan, it will not be enough. I must know what you are going to do in the Seventh Plan. If you want to provide funds, first you will have to clear the slums and provide new colonies, provide facilities to the new settlers. You have provided only Rs. 10 crores in the Sixth Plan. If this is the pace then we can never achieve this project—even during our life-time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : What you have said is correct but we have not taken any decision on the Seventh Five Year Plan as yet. All these points which are in your mind are there in our mind also, but to undertake any work, finance is required invariably. You have made a reference to Gandhiji, but, it is to be realised that no member whether from this side or that side lives like Gandhiji. There are certain ideals which a person wants to profess but he himself does not act upon it. In this 20th century the ambitions of the people have increased enormously and considerable time is required to make available all the facilities required in the villages. Take any country, whether it is China or USSR, America or England, no one has any magic lamp with which all the needs could be fulfilled immediately. It is true

[Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

that inadequate funds have been provided for this plan but funds have been provided to the extent it was possible to do so.

In the end I would like to request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Saifuddin Soz—are you withdrawing your statutory resolution ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not withdrawing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, the question is :

‘ This House disapproves of the National Capital Region Planning Board Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 19th October, 1984.’

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Planning Board for the preparation of a plan for the development of the National Capital Region and for co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region so as to avoid any haphazard development of that region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by

Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The Question is :

“That clauses 2 to 41 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

*Clauses 2 to 41 were added to the Bill.
The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1. The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Private Members' Business.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate,

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 371)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to