

(Shri Madhavrao Scindia)

and easily accessible by road, rail and air. There is plenty of government land and other open spaces in its immediate vicinity for constructing buildings for Government offices and houses for its employees. With the completion of its water supply augmentation project, enough drinking water would be available for a population much larger than its present one. It is a famous educational centre possessing good facilities for instruction up to the University stage in all branches of learning. Hence I would urge upon the Government to include M.P. in the NCR.

(iii) *Enforcing the Provisions of Rent Control Act.*

**SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) :** A serious situation has arisen in the capital because of the tremendous shortage of dwelling units. This has largely been aggravated by some public sector undertakings under the Central Government. It is a well know fact that of the 180 odd public sector undertakings nearly a third are based in Delhi. The others generally maintain elaborate offices in the capital. All of them have rented a large number of flats and bungalows in the city for their offices, employees' residences and also as guest houses.

These undertakings refuse to move out of the premises even after the lease tenure has expired and often involve the landlords, many of whom are retired individuals, in prolonged litigation. The main spirit behind the Rent Control Act is to provide protection to the weaker party in a tenancy dispute and not to serve as an umbrella under which even strong and resourceful public institutions can take cover.

It is well-know that most of the private houses in Delhi, as in everywhere else, are built by individuals on their life's savings. A house is not simply a place of residence, but an insurance against inflation, and old age. The public undertakings have no right to rob them of their least savings.

I would request the relevant Ministries, through you, Sir, to ensure that public undertakings strictly go by all terms of tenancy agreement. This should be specially enforced in the cases where landlords are ex-servicemen, retired personnel and individuals with fixed income.

(iv) *Demand for a Still Stock Yard at Jabalpur.*

**श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री उद्योग मंत्री भारत सरकार के पत्र दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर, 1982 के अनुसार सूचना मिली थी कि जबलपुर में (मध्यप्रदेश) स्टील स्टाक यार्ड खोलने बाबत सेल (स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया) को आदेश पारित हो चुके हैं। वह भी आदेशित किया गया था कि स्टाक यार्ड हेतु रेन्वे साइडिंग का भी प्रावधान किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के पत्र 1 जुलाई, 1983 में सूचित किया गया कि जबलपुर में स्टील स्टाक यार्ड खोलने की स्वीकृति बोर्ड द्वारा कर दी गई है।

27 जून, 1984 के पत्र के अनुसार स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया कलकत्ता के अध्यक्ष ने महाकौशल चंम्बर आफ कामर्स जबलपुर को सूचित किया कि चूंकि कुल स्टील की प्रतिमाह खपत अनुमानतः एक हजार टन रहेगी तथा अर्थिक दृष्टि से यह स्टील स्टाक यार्ड सक्षम न होगा, इस कारण अब जबलपुर में सिर्फ कसाइनमेंट एजेसी की योजना स्वीकृत की गई।

प्रतिमाह एक हजार टन स्टील की खपत का अनुमान एकदम गलत है। इस यार्ड के अंतर्गत बिंध्य तथा महाकौशल के तीन राजस्व संभागों के 14 जिले आवेंगे तथा स्टील की मासिक खपत दो हजार टन से भी अधिक होगी।