श्री बलदेव सिंह गसरोटिया : मिनिस्टर साहब काश्मीर के बारे में भी कुछ कहें ।

श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी : अध्यक्ष जी, वह एक पुरानी परम्परा चली आयी हुई है उसको बदलने की आज कोई अरजेंसी और औचित्य मुझे नहीं दिखाई देता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the cut motion of Shri Purna Sinha to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the house on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	13,89,000	..	69,46,000	..
63.	Information and Publicity	3,37,74,000	27,29,000	15,88,68,000	1,36,47,000
64.	Broadcasting	11,52,66,000	3,00,64,000	57,63,31,000	15,03,20,000

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Demands Nos. 89 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Works & Housing and Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted. Hon. Members who wish to move cut motions, may send a slip to the Table within 15 minutes.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that

willl come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 89 to 93 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Works and Housing submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
89.	Ministry of Works and Housing	19,40,000	--	97,00,000	
90.	Public Works	12,87,04,000	6,38,41,000	64,35,21,000	21,92,03,000
91.	Water Supply and Sewerage	10,45,00,000		52,25,00,000	
92.	Housing and Urban Development	2,58,31,000	6,13,84,000	12,91,55,000	30,69,18,000
93.	Stationery and Printing	5,66,26,000	--	28,31,30,000	--

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
82.	Department of Supply	4,09,000		20,45,000	
83.	Supplies and Disposals	1,26,43,000		6,32,16,000	
84.	Department of Rehabilitation	4,63,28,000	2,16,20,000	23,16,40,000	10,81,02,000

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): I consider myself fortunate to initiate discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Works & Housing and the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation. Though apparently, it is not such an important Ministry—it is not called an economic Ministry in the Government terms—to my mind, in a welfare State or in a socialist State, this Ministry should have been accorded much greater importance than what normally is, because it covers some basic aspects of human life like housing, urban development, ecology, roads and rehabilitation of displaced people. Especially we know that in a society which wants to be socialist, it becomes the duty of the State to provide shelter to all people and it is in the light of these goals that the work of the Ministry has to be assessed. But I am sorry to say that this Ministry in the last one year, has shown lack of initiative, drive or any movement in new directions. I understand that there are enough reasons for that. The hon. Minister for Works & Housing, Mr. Sikandar Bakht, though he is burdened with this portfolio, seems to be more interested in the Indian Hockey Team which did so badly in Buenos Aires, than in his own Ministry. Also because he is a representative from Delhi, most of his time is taken up in talking to his local constituents who will come to him for seeking a house or something else as a result of which this Ministry is receiving the back seat in his attention and this Ministry is suffering.

To put the housing problem of the country in proper perspective, what is the housing problem? What could be the outlook of the Housing Minister? Before I start, I divide my speech into two parts. One is relating to housing, urban development etc. and the major part relates to the refugees rehabilitation. I myself am a displaced person from East Pakistan.

To talk about the housing problems, the object of housing in our country in a 20-year time-frame may be put as follows:

(a) to meet the requirement of additional households due to growth of population;

(b) the replacement requirements of obsolescent dwelling units; and

(c) to wipe out the existing backlog. The shortage of housing in this country today is phenomenal. We have a shortage of 4.5 million housing units of which 1.2 million housing units will be in the urban sector and about 3.3 million in the rural sector. To Complete this total scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan, we shall require an annual outlay of Rs. 2790 crores. Unfortunately, the attempt in the past had not been upto the mark. The whole country has invested about Rs. 950 crores for housing. So, the big battle remains and in the Fifth Five Year Plan, there is no chance of this backlog being made up. I find from the Draft Five Year Plan that the total outlay of the Government in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978—83) is going to be Rs. 1538 crores. Even in 1983, the housing problem will show no sign of any solution rather it will assume more menacing and dangerous proportions.

What I was saying was that the Minister had not shown enough initiative and drive in coming to grips with these basic problems. That is why ,in the past one year, we have seen that no new schemes are emanating from this Ministry. HUDCO about which a lot has been spoken in this Report was formed somewhere in 1917.

As far as rural housing is concerned, the last government, in spite of many lapses, had taken up an ambitious programme for giving rural house-sites to the poor. This Government has shown no particular initiative, no particular drive in giving houses to the rural poor. My suggestion is that only on the lines of the rural electrification corporation, a rural housing corporation should be set up which will finance the States in the matter of housing the rural poor, the people who are really living below the poverty line. I asked Mr. Sikandar Bakht in this context to go to Kerala where the State Government had taken up really an ambitious scheme which had provided almost one lakh houses to the rural poor so that it could be emulated in other States as well.

With regard to industrial housing in this country, it is very sadly lagging behind. In my own constituency, Barrackpore, I find that the jute mill workers are living in the same houses which were built for them in the 19th century and most of the new workers are living in slums which I cannot describe. Uptill now, nothing has been done by this Government. I have seen all the Reports. I know what the Government has done regarding enforcing compulsory housing for industrial workers of private big monopolists. Nothing has been done about it. As a result of which the slums of industrial workers have proliferated in cities like Bombay, Kanpur, Calcutta, Allahabad and their suburbs. And this is bringing not only the housing problem, a human problem, but it is also bringing in its wake social problems. So, on the problem of industrial housing, I suggest that the Housing Minister should call a Conference of all the Chambers of Commerce in this country to thrash out, in the next five years, what they will be obliged to do in the shape of industrial housing.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Rural housing also.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have already spoken on that; I have suggested setting up a Rural Housing Corporation.

I have spoken a little about housing. I am not going into details.

This Ministry has also under it important schemes regarding environmental pollution. The ecology of the country is in the hands of this Minis-

[Shri Saugata Roy]

try. In 1974, an Environmental Pollution Board was set up, and last year the Minister brought forward a Bill in Parliament to levy an environmental pollution cess. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what has been done in the matter of enforcing these guidelines on the recalcitrant industries. My experience is that the water of the Ganges is being polluted every day by industries which are discharging their effluents into that river. The same thing is happening in Durgapur. The marine life is suffering, and the whole ecological balance is being upset. I want the Minister to give more attention to this problem. Today we may not be very much industrialised. But in the industrially advanced countries, environmental pollution is the main problem that they are facing. Therefore, unless this is tackled at the initial stage itself, it will assume proportions as all other problems that we have in this country.

The last point I want to make with regard to housing is this. The previous Government, in 1976 had brought forward a Bill bringing a ceiling on urban land. To my mind such a ceiling was enforced in several States. But the ceiling on urban land was a very incomplete Bill and it did not achive the objectives which it was meant to achieve. On the other hand, it complicated the transactions for the middle-class. What is needed In this country today is a ceiling on urban property. In cities like Calcutta and Bombay, there are people who have properties worth crores of rupees—and this is the best way in which the black money can be hidden. Today in the name of cooperatives, the apex banks are giving loans to big cooperatives, who have built multi-storeyed buildings. But we do not inquire into it—how much black money goes into it. We do not inquire into large house properties that are still owned by big landlords in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. So, what is required today in this country is a ceiling on urban property. I do not know if the Janata Government has the courage to come forward with such a Bill. But on our part I will assure them of our full support in case the Minister comes forward with such a Bill....

AN HON. MEMBER: They have watered that down.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They have watered that down. That question also came.

With regard to rural water supply, this is one field where a lot remains to be done. I am happy that Government has at least promised a hundred per cent asisstance. This is the only thing in the whole Ministry of Works and Housing which I find praiseworthy—you have done something with regard to rural water, supply. Otherwise, with regard to urban housing, with regard to industrial housing, no new things have been done.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Even in the field of rural water supply, not enough has been done.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This year they have given come money for that.

With regard to urban development, I have to make one or two points.. During the previous, Congress regime, urban development projects were taken up in all big cities. In Calcutta, we had the CMDA which did commendable work in improving the city. In Delhi, in spite of the aberrations during the Emergency, the DDA has done commendable work. It is not the job of the Minister to sanction simply the budget for them. He has to project himself into the future to see what his Ministry can do in respect of urban development, urban water supply, urban drainage and sewerage schemes, etc It is not enough to continue with the existing schemes. It is necessary, because of the rate at which urban

problems are proliferating, to take up new schemes, to look into new horizons. As the previous Government had done some forward thinking, it is necessary for this Government to do some forward thinking also.

Lastly I want to say that, when you talk about urban problems, I am talking about the unfulfilled pledge that the Congress made. The unfulfilled pledge was with regard to night soil. In 1972, in the Silver Jubilee of Independence we promised that in the whole country no man will carry night soil over his head, but today this abnoxious practice continues in our cities. Now, I want to know if the Minister has some crash programme so that, in the cities, within a time frame of say ten years, these unsanitary laterines, these 'kutcha' latrines can be converted into sanitary latrines so that human-beings are not subjected to this indignity. After 30 years of freedom this is the minimum one can expect, but no Government has so far been able to promise that.

Lastly, I want to say that with regard to the NBCC (National Building Construction Corporation) a whole train of papers have come out with details about the corruption that is existing in the National Building Construction Corporation. But today is not the time—I do not have the time—to go into all the corruption. There are, however, severe allegations against the Managing Director cum Chairman of the NBCC. I believe the Minister has also received a copy of the memorandum that the Employees' Association has submitted and that he will look into it.

In brief, I touched on the housing problems but, as I have said, my main concern in today's debate will be the rehabilitation problem—the rehabilitation problem of the Bengal refugees who, after 30-years of Independence, have not become fully rehabilitated. With regard to West Pakistan refugees, the Government report itself says that with regard to them there is almost no residual problem left because, out of a total number of 2 lakh applications received for payment of compensation, all but three stood settled. So, there is almost no residual problem, but we have a whole bunch of problems with regard to Bengal refugees. The Bengal refugees who, through no fault of theirs, were victims of the Partition, have a right to know why, after 30 years of Independence, they continue to be called 'refugees'. It is not a question of Government. People may say that the Congress Government was there. Yes, we failed to carry out the promises given to the refugees, but, what has happened? There has been discrimination in the matter of rehabilitation. In the matter of relief, if you take the Government figures, it is true that more money has been spent on East Pakistan refugees. To illustrate the point, about Rs. 200 crores were spent on West Pakistan refugees and about Rs. 400 crores on East Pakistan refugees. I have nothing against our brethren who came from West Pakistan: they were as helpless and helpless victims as we were of the cruel joke of Partition, and we are happy that they are well settled. But the figures tell lies because these are not complete figures. I wish the Minister gives the actual figures with regard to the refugees.

What happened with regard to the Bengal refugees is that till 1955-56 a decision was not taken as to where the Bengal refugees will be rehabilitated and, as late as 1960, a proposal was there to wind up the Rehabilitation Ministry because it seemed that the problem had altogether ceased to exist—which is not a fact. And the amount of money granted by the Government is not the only thing because what happened is that the West Pakistan refugees who came to India got 70 lakh acres of land which was left behind by the Muslims who went to West Pakistan. There was a 'compensation pool' formed and all the big properties in the towns which were valued over Rs. 20,000 were put in the compensation pool and the

refugees were paid compensation from that. But 6,70,000 houses in the villages which were costing below Rs. 20,000 were not put in the compensation pool and these were occupied by the refugees who came from West Pakistan. Not only that: the Government had, at its own cost, built 21 lakh houses at a cost of Rs. 91 crores. But these figures do not appear here. I am saying—I am admitting—that as far as relief is concerned, both are equal—that is, as far as numbers are concerned—but, with regard to rehabilitation, today your statement says there is no residual problem with regard to West Pakistan refugees. What is the problem with regard to the East Bengal refugees? Upto 1964 in the matter of employment, 2.5 lakh refugees from West Pakistan were given jobs by the Government, whereas only 400 refugees from East Bengal were given jobs by the Government. All this is in the face of the fact that fifty percent of the refugees who came from East Pakistan did not claim any compensation at all; they settled of their own, they mixed with their relatives and lived on their own. What is the condition of the rest fifty percent? Let the Minister enquire from his Ministry and find out whether a single rupee of the loans that were given to the West Pakistan refugees has been repaid or not. The fact is that not a single rupee has to be repaid. But when the East Pakistan refugees were given loans, they were to be paid back; loans were not written off and much of the loan still stands today.

I would like to ask the Minister, in Delhi, the capital city of India, how many East Bengal refugees have been given settlement. Somebody may mention and here also it has been mentioned that Chitranjan Park, DPEB Colony as it is called, is there. There, it was not settlement or rehabilitation. The East Bengal refguees got land with their own money at the market rate. They formed a cooperative and had their houses there. So, in this capital city, not even a single East Bengal refugee has been settled.

What is the result of all this? The result is that the residue of this problem, we are getting in West Bengal. About three years back, the West Bengal Government had submitted a master plan for total rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees of the order of Rs. 150 crores. Out of that, the Central Government and the Planning Commission had sanctioned only Rs. 36 crores; 12 crores in the matter of giving pattas of lands and Rs. 24 crores in the matter of writing off loans. The rest was not sanctioned. Therefore, the residual problems still remain.

Now, what has happened to the refugees settled outside West Bengal? For settling East Bengal refugees outside West Bengal, the State Governments concerned, were not given any money for the land on which they were settled. Naturally, the State Governments did not have much interest in setting them; as a result, the refugees are coming back today from Dandakarnya. Today, it is very much a topical subject in West Bengal. I would speak a few words about the Dandakarnya people. The hon. Minister should know that today 25,000 people have come back from Dandakarnya. They are living in an open space beside the Hasanabad railway station; they are dying at the rate of 20 per day; there is no arrangement for their cremation. Unfortunately, the State Government has taken a very inhuman attitude towards them; they are turning them back at the borders. They have been mercilessly lathi-charged. Unfortunately, the State Government has not given them a single rupee; I am told. But this is a matter that we will take up with the State Government. What is the Central Government doing? Why are people coming back from Dandakarnya? The fact is that the refugees in Dandakarnya, were never properly settled. They were first placed in the transit camps and then they were given seven acres of land. Suddenly, it was made five

acres last year. Last year, there was drought in the Dandakaranya area. As a result, these people were put to great difficulties and they are coming back. They are selling their everything; are living their cattle free to roam; are not even selling the cattle. They are coming back to West Bengal. It is unfortunate that some irresponsible politics was there, as was mentioned in this House. One Minister of West Bengal Government went and incited them. I do not know for what purpose. Now, the West Bengal Government is turning them back at the borders. Have you ever heard in this country that a person having a valid railway ticket is turned back from the border? In West Bengal, it is being done. In Kharagpur railway station, the refugees have been detrained; their belongings have been taken away and they are being kept there. The State Government has failed in this respect. What is the Central Government doing? The State Government asked for settlement of these refugees in Andamans, but after 1951, not even one refugees has been settled in Andamans. Why? You say that the ecological balance will be upset. That is not the reason. May be the bureaucrats in the Defence Ministry are objecting. We demand that for these refugees who are not willing to go back to the Dandakaranya, arrangements should be made for settling them in the Andamans which has still got virgin land and the Andamans is the only place, mind you, where refugees are settled somewhat economically, and where they have got some kind of economic rehabilitation. I do not understand the resistance on the part of this government to settle the refugees in the Andamans.

I am ending. I am saying that the Minister also must himself go to the Dandakaranya and find out. There the refugees have come and complained to me that their daughters have been taken away and when they went to the police station, even their complaints were not being registered. Your project officers are not looking after their grievances. There are two irrigation projects at Paralkote and Remalkote. They are meant to give water to the refugees. But only 10 per cent water from these projects is being used in the refugee land. 90 per cent water is going to the local people. I have no quarrel with the local people.

In Bengal people from all over India live. In our working population we have absorbed the maximum number of people from outside Bengal. There has never been any provincial feeling in Bengal. But I want to know why Bengalis who have been the victims of partition are not rehabilitated properly in another part of the same country. Why not the Government look into this? Why their essential grievances are not solved? Why is it happening—this mass-scale exodus in 1978, only a year after the Janata Party has come to power. I am not in the habit of charging anybody. But I warn the Minister. Let them not be complacent about this. This is a very serious situation. Some 25,000 refugees living in open land and other refugees are also preparing to leave from places like Chanda and Malkangiri in Koraput...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In Karantaka also refugees are there.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: With regard to other refugees, *viz.* the Burma refugees or the Tibetan refugees there has been no outstanding problum. Even with regard to Bengali refugees who have gone to the Andamans or who have gone to Philbit, there are no outstanding problems. The problem is with regard to the Dandakaranya refugees, the refugees in Bastar District and also those in Koraput district and to some extent in Chanda district of Maharashtra. These are the places where the problem is there. The Minister should go into this and find out why after 30 years people have to come away selling their everything because they are refugees.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

So, I am saying that this matter needs to be looked into. May be the State Government is not behaving properly. Then it is for the Central Government to pull it up. But it is a human problem. You do not go and chide them and say, 'Why are you coming away from Dandakaranya?' People are starving there. Not one rupee is coming either from the Central Government or the State Government. No dole is given to these people in Hasnabad. This is a human problem and you must humanely look into that because the problem has not ended here. Till to-day your Ministry does not have the information. 200—300 people are coming every day from Bangladesh due to the unstable position there. To-day you have a problem at hand. At least for those of us who are within the country's borders, some concrete step must be taken for their settlement.

The Rehabilitation Department should not be the most unglamorous department . It should have been a glamorous department if it had worked properly. But, unfortunately, the plight of the Bengal refugees shows that due to lack of glamour in the Rehabilitation Department they have been the victims of circumstances and even to-day some refugees have come who went there in 1962 and after staying there for 15 years they have come back. The Minister should go and inquire and find out as to what are the reasons. Why are people coming back? Is it only due to any political instigation? All right, one Mr. Chatterjee, a Minister, instigated them. But is that the only reason? Or are there other reasons? The Minister should find out.

That is all I want to say on these Demands. The Government should open up the Andamans and sanction the Master Plan which was given in 1973 for total rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees.

The last point I want to make to Mr. Sikander Bakht is this. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is under your charge. Somehow or the other it is lagging behind and there have been losses. But very often there is a talk of closing down the corporation. We shall oppose—and every political party in West Bengal will oppose any attempt to close down the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation because it is giving employment to a large number of refugees and displaced persons.

I believe the Minister will take his work very seriously and instead of going off at a tangent and selecting hockey teams, he will look into these serious problems which are so vital to the country as a whole and especially, the problems of rehabilitation which affect these Bengali refugees, in particular.

चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) : चेअरमैन साहब, मैं ज्यादातर दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में ही कहूंगा । क्योंकि इस मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी से भी है । इसका सम्बन्ध मास्टर प्लान से भी है । जब दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी और मास्टर प्लान का सम्बन्ध आ जाता है तो दिल्ली की जिन्दगी का, दिल्ली को लाइफ का कोई भी हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं रहता जो कि दिल्ला डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी के असर में न आता हो । यह जिन्दगी चाहे गांवों की हो, चाहे दिल्ली के कनाट प्लेस की हो, चाहे दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक की हो, चाहे और कही की भी हो, कोई भी जगह दिल्ली में ऐसी नहीं है जिसका ताल्लुक दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी से न रहता हो । क्योंकि हर जगह मकान बनाने के लिए जमीन देने, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को जमीन अलाट करने का काम दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी को करना होता है ।

मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जिन्होंने दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी को कंसीव करने में, मास्टरप्लान में कंसीव करने में,

दिल्ली डेवेलपमेंट अथारिटी के जो कायदे-कानून हैं, उनको बनाने में काफी दिलचस्पी ली है और जिनका इससे कुछ लगाव और सम्बन्ध रहा है ।

मेरे ख्याल में यह पालिसी गवर्नमेंट की तय हो चुकी है कि हर शहर का, हर टाउन का प्लान बनना चाहिए । शायद मिनिस्टर साहब भी इस बात को साफ कर देंगे कि इस बारे में कोई कंफ्यूजन नहीं रहना चाहिए कि मास्टर प्लान या टाउन कंट्री प्लानिंग खाली दिल्ली के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के सभी शहरों और टाउंस के लिए होगा । अगर हमने इसके खिलाफ फैसला कर लिया तो यह बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी । आशा है ऐसा नहीं होगा ।

मैं इस बात को देख रहा हूं कि पिछले पांच-छः सालों में टाउन प्लानिंग और हाउसिंग की प्लाण्ड डेवेलपमेंट के लिए कोई बहुत बड़ा काम नहीं किया गया । दिल्ली में भी पहले 15–20 साल तक जो अच्छा काम हुआ, उसको भी पिछले पांच-छः सालों में तोड़ मरोड़ कर के एक तरह से नेगेटिव शक्ल दे दी गयी है । वह काम भी काउंटर प्रोडक्टिव होना शुरू हो गया है । मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं मास्टर प्लान की तफसील में जाऊं । यह जो मास्टर प्लान कंसीव किया गया था वह खाली दिल्ली शहर के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दिल्ली की टेरीटोरी को लेकर कंसीव किया गया था । आजकल दुनिया के अन्दर, बड़े-बड़े शहरों के लिए इस थीरिस को एक्सेप्ट किया जाता है कि पापुलेशन बड़े शहरों में ही न आये, वहां स्लम्स क्रिएट न हो जाएं । वहां पहले से ही टाउन एण्ड कंट्री प्लानिंग या मास्टर प्लान के तहत ऐसे तरीके अख्तियार किये जाते हैं जिससे कि लोग शहरों की तरफ न भागें । वे ऐसे सेटेलाइट टाउंस क्रियेट करते हैं जिससे पापुलेशन मेट्रोपोलिटन टाउंस की तरफ न आये और आये भी तो वह सेटेलाइट टाउंस में बस जाए । वे सोशो इकोनोमिक सर्वे करके अपनी रिक्वायरमेंट्स का पहले से हिसाब लगा लेते हैं और उसी के हिसाब से वे रीजन का प्लान बनाते हैं । दिल्ली में भी केपिटल सेन्ट्रल रीजन को लेकर एक मास्टर-प्लान बनाया गया । इसका पांच हजार स्क्वायर माइल का एरिया रखा गया । दिल्ली के चारों तरफ लगभग सौ मील के रेडियस तक का यह प्लान बनाया गया था । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे अजीब बातें सुनने को मिलती हैं । लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर साहब कहते हैं कि पुराना सेंट्रल केपिटल प्लान अभी मौजूद है, वह रहेगा और उसी के मुताबिक काम चलेगा । लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से, कभी कभी बयान आ जाते हैं, कभी अम्बाला से आ जाते हैं, कभी कहीं और से आ जाते हैं जिनमें यह कहा जाता है की सेंट्रल केपिटल रीजन प्लान फेल हो गया है । सैंट्रल कैपिटल रीजन का प्राबलैम अकेले आप नहीं चला सकते हैं क्योंकि कई स्टेट्स इनमें इनवाल्व्ड हैं । जब इसकी बात आई थी उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था हाउस में कि दिल्ली की हाउसिंग की समस्याओं को खाली लेकर दूसरी जो राजधानी की समस्यायें हैं उनको अगर आप छोड़ दें तो यह काम नहीं चल सकता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो कैपिटल रीजन की प्राबलैम है इसको मेहरबानी करके एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कन्ट्रोल के अन्दर आप ले लें, इसका पोलिटिकल कंट्रोल भी आप ले लें । पोलिटिल स्टेट्स कैसा होना चाहिए इसमें मैं इस वक्त जाना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इसको एक जगह लाए बगैर सैंट्रल कैपिटल रीजन का प्लान आप नहीं बना सकते हैं और न ही दिल्ली का बना सकते हैं और चला सकते हैं । पिछले छः साल में मास्टर प्लान की हर धारा को तोड़ दिया गया है, उसकी हर मान्यता को खत्म कर दिया गया है । फिर चाहे वह डैंसिटी आफ पापुलेशन का सवाल हो या इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज़ जहां होनी चाहिये और जहां नहीं होनी चाहियें उसका सवाल हो या झुग्गी झोपड़ियों को बसाने का सवाल हो या उ

[चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

लोगों को सहूलियतें देने का सवाल हो। सब तोड़ फोड़ करके उन लोगों को ऐसी जगह ले जाया गया है खास तौर से एमरजेंसी के दौरान दो साल में कि जहां वे लोग जानवरों की तरह से रह रहे हैं और परेशान हैं।

यह सब चीज़ इस मंत्रालय से बेशक सम्बन्ध न रखती हो लेकिन उनको ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुविधा नहीं है, बिजली की नहीं है, पानी की नहीं। लेकिन यह सब चीज़ मास्टर प्लान की जिम्मेदारी में आ जाती है। उनके लिये पानी, बिजली सड़कों आदि, इन्तजाम किया जाए यह जरूरी है। चूंकि इनका इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है इस वास्ते वे लोग बेहद तकलीफ में है। ये जो सब काम हैं इनको कोआर्डिनेट करने की जरूरत है। सुबह से शाम तक हमारे पास जो लोग आते हैं सौ के सौ लोग सिवाए पासपोर्ट पर दस्तखत कराने वालों को छोड़ कर तमाम के तमाम डी डी ए, ट्रांसपोर्ट, हाउसिंग आदि समस्याओं को लेकर ही आते हैं। हमारा रहना यहां इस कारण से उन्होंने मुश्किल कर दिया है। आप मिनिस्टर हैं। आप मना भी उनको कर सकते है। वाजपेयी जी मना कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम लोग कहां जाएं। हमको तो उनके साथ डील करना होता है। समस्यायें ऐसी हैं जिसमें बहुत कनफ्यूशन हैं, कोई साल्यशन दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक साल हो गया है कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। डी डी ए द्वारा भी कुछ काम इस एक साल में नहीं हुआ है। सुना है वहां एक अफसर नए लाए गए हैं। उन्होंने थोड़ी बहुत दिलचस्पी लेनी शुरू की है। अच्छी बात है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ पालिसी निर्धारण फिर से होना जरूरी है इस समस्या को को आप पहली समस्या लें। आप दिल्ली वाले हैं। ऐसा न हो कि बाद में आने वाले लोग कहें कि दिल्ली का हमारा मिनिस्टर था जिसके पास हाउसिंग पालिसी थी और मास्टर प्लान था और उसने कुछ काम ठीक नहीं किया। बल्कि इसकी खबर हो जाने दो कि भविष्य में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर कुछ कहता है, वाइस चेयरमैन डी डी ए कुछ कहता है और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री कुछ और कहती है और हम लोग कुछ कहते हैं। हमारी अपनी मान्यतायें हैं। नई मान्यतायें आपने अपने सामने रखी हैं उनका पता चल जाना चाहिये। पहले भी जो कमफूजन आज है हुआ करता था। उसके लिए हमने एक तरीका निकाला था कि कम से कम एक महीने में एक बार हमारे अफसर मिला करते थे, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर, वाइस चेयरमैन, एन०डी० एम० सी० के प्रेजीडेंट और आपकी अथोरिटीज़ तथा दूसरे सम्बद्ध लोग। मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी उनके साथ एक बार मिल लिया करते थे ताकि उनके साथ बैठ कर बातचीत हो जाए और कनफ्यूशन न रहे। आज बेहद कनफ्यूशन है जिसकी वजह से सारा काम बन्द पड़ा हुआ है मास्टर प्लान, जोनल प्लान और फ्यूचर प्लान क्या है यह पता चल जाना चाहिये। 1983 तक का प्लान है ऐसा समझा जाता है। आज 1978 हैं। हम पहले ही दूर जा चुके हैं। जहां तक शहर को बसाना था उससे दूर हम जा चुके हैं। हम गांवों की ज़मीनों को एक्वायर करते हैं। दस दस और पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक उनका मुआवजा नहीं देते हैं। सेक्शन छः के नोटिस नहीं होते हैं। सारा काम वही का वही पड़ा हुआ है। आप कमेटी बना सकते हैं। लेकिन उसकी भी जरूरत नहीं है। आप महीने में एक दफा सब सम्बद्ध लोगों को बुलायें ताकि प्राबलैम हल करने की तरफ कदम उठा सकें।

चुनाव के वक्त एक वायदा किया गया था। मैं उसके हक में था या नहीं था या मेरी क्या राय थी उसका आज कोई महत्व नहीं है। लेकिन वादा किया गया था लीज़ होल्ड नहीं फ्री होल्ड सब की ज़मीन होगी। एक साल हो गया, इसका मेहरबानी करके फैसला कीजिये। क्योंकि हम जहां जाते हैं

हम से सवाल किये जाते हैं कि आपने वायदा किया था उसके मुताबिक क्या कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से जो रीसेटिलमेंट कोलोनीज़ बनाई गई हैं जिनमें दो लाख आदमियों को दिल्ली से बाहर निकाल कर भेजा गया है उनसे भी वायदा किया गया है कि उनको फ्री-होल्ड कर दिया जायगा, और उस ज़मीन का उनसे रेंट नहीं लिया जाए, बल्कि फ्री-होल्ड हो जायगा और वहां जो ज़मीन दी गई ज्योंही जनता सरकार बनी उनको कर्ज मिलने बन्द हो गये हैं। इसलिये मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि यह दो लाख जो एमरजेंसी के सताए हुए लोग हैं उनकी बुरी हालत की तरफ आप तवज्जह करें।

ज़मीन दिल्ली में इतनी बाकी नहीं रह गई है कि आप इसको बांटते चले जायें। इसको आप गरीब लोगों के, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के लिये रखिये और ज़मीन का औक्शन करना बड़े लोगों को ज़मीन देना या फैक्टरियों को ज़मीन देना बन्द कर दीजिये क्योंकि ज़मीन एक इंच भी आपके पास बाकी नहीं है जो आप यह लग्जरी कर सकें कि बम्बई से आए हुए पैसे वाले बड़े आदमियों को दे सकें।

कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग को ज्यादा बढ़ाइये। कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज़ आज भी रजिस्टर्ड पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन उनके मेम्बरान को प्लाट नहीं मिले है। और भी आप कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज़ बनाइये और उन्हीं को सिर्फ ज़मीन दीजिये या खुद सरकारी तौर पर जो गरीबों के लिए मकान बनाना चाहते हैं वह बनाइये, और प्राइवेट लोगों को ज़मीन न दीजिए। कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटीज़ को लोन नहीं मिल रहा है, उनको प्लाट नहीं मिल रहे हैं, ग्रुप हाउसिंग में अभी ज़मीन नहीं मिली है, और वह मकान बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं। मेहरबानी करके आप उनको दीजिये। यह बात मैं मंत्री जी की नोटिश में इसलिये लाया हूं क्योंकि पानी इतना सर से गुज़र चुका है कि अगर इन समस्याओं की तरफ़ कंस्ट्रक्टिव तरीके से कदम नहीं उठायेंगे तो मुश्किल पेश आ सकती है। मास्टर प्लान आगे का क्या बनेगा उसके बारे में अगर नहीं सोचेंगे तो मुझे डर है, लोगों की नजरें देखता हूं क्योंकि लोग मेरे पास आते हैं और मैं घूमता हूं, वहां दिखाई दे रहा है कि दिल्ली में एक आफ़त आने वाली है जिसको हम और आप कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे। चाहे हम कितनी ही उनकी मदद करना चाहें उनकी हालत दिन ब दिन खराब होती जा रही है। मैंने जिन्दगी में इतने खत नहीं लिखे जितने एक साल के अर्से में लिखे हैं, लेकिन एक भी सेटिस्फ़ेक्टरी जवाब मेरे पत्र का किसी डिपार्टमेंट से नहीं आया है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस सारे मामले को सुलझायेंगे। क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि जिम्मेदार लोग क्या कहते हैं। अगर आप सब जिम्मेदार लोगों को लेकर एक महीने में बैठ जाया करें तो सारी समस्या हल हो जायेगी, जैसा कि पहले हम लोग किया करते थे।

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। जो अनुदान माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किये हैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। जो जिम्मेदारी इस राष्ट्र की जनता सरकार पर आयी है पूरे देश में आवास और निर्माण की। पेय जल का भी सम्बन्ध है। दबे हुए, कुचले हुए लोग जो पूर्वी बंगाल से आए थे, या जो पश्चिमी बंगाल से आये थे, पश्चिमी पंजाब जो पाकिस्तान का क्षेत्र पड़ गया है और बंगला देश से बहुत से परिवार इस भारतीय परिवार के बीच आये। उनका एक तादात्म्य सम्बन्ध हम लोगों के साथ था। लेकिन जब उनके आवास के लिये बहुत प्रयास हुआ तो उनको मध्य प्रदेश में बंगाल के सुन्दरवन, माना और दण्डकारण्य में बहुत जगह बसाने की व्यवस्था की गई

[श्री युवराज]

लेकिन कोई वैज्ञानिक ढंग से समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हुई ।

मुझे व्यक्तिगत रूप से इसका अनुभव है कि हमारे यहां बिहार में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान यानि अब बंगला देश के जो शरणार्थी भाई आए थे उनको ऐसी जमीन दी गई कि जो बड़े लोगों, बड़े काश्तकारों की सबसे वेस्ट लैंड थी जिसमें कोई धान नहीं लग सकता था पाट की खेती नहीं हो सकती थी। अफसरों को मिलाकर ऐसी जमीन अर्जित की गई और उनको दी गई जो अन्त में नदी में कट गई। मैं जहां से आता हूं मनीहारी, कटिहार जिले से वहां पर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए भाइयों को पुनर्वासित किया गया था। हमारे जिले भागलपुर और पूर्णिया के उत्तरी बिहार के जो सबसे बड़े काश्तकार थे उनकी पूरी बालू वाली जमीन मरु भूमि अर्जित की गई और उन लोगों को लाखों रुपए कीमत के रूप में दिए गए। वह सारी जमीन नदी के किनारे ली गई थी। इन भाइयों को उस जमीन पर बसाया गया। वह जमीन नदी में कट गई और वह बेचारे मारे-मारे फिरते रहे। कुछ लोग पूर्णिया जिले में परसाहाट में कुछ मरंगा रिफ्यूजी कैंप में गए और जहां तहां वह लोग परेशान होते रहे हैं। दो दो महीने तक वे लोग यहां दिल्ली में कैम्पों में पड़े रहे और उनकी समस्याओं पर उदारतापूर्वक विचार करने के बजाय उन तमाम लोगों को निराश लौटना पड़ा।

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह कोई व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, राष्ट्र ने यह जिम्मेदारी आप पर सौंपी है और शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । आप किसी पर मेहरबानी नहीं करते हैं एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आप पर है और इसके लिए उचित रूप से आपको कालबद्ध, टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम बनाकर इसे हल करना चाहिए। हमारे यहां लाखों रिफ्यूजी हैं जिनके लिए हम जमीन और मकान की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं उचित ऋण देकर रोजगार की व्यवस्था भी नहीं कर सके हैं। यह तमाम व्यवस्था करनी आवश्यक है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह देश गांवों का देश है। हमारी मूलभूत आवश्यकतायें चन्द लोगों के हाथ में सिमट गई हैं। हमारी एक लाख 13 हजार गांव की आबादी है जो कि आज भी पीने के पानी से परेशान है । इस देश में आमतौर पर 10 प्रतिशत गांव की रूरल आबादी को ही शुद्ध जल मिलता है। नलों के द्वारा जो पानी गांव के लोगों को मिलता है वह आमतौर पर 10 प्रतिशत लोग ही हैं। बहुत बड़ी आबादी को आज भी शुद्ध जल नहीं मिलता है जिनके लिए अच्छे कुयें का इन्तजाम नहीं हैं, लोग गड्ढे से, तालाब से पानी लेते हैं, नल कूप से लेते हैं । मेरा कहना है कि हर घर में नल कूप पहुंचाने के बजाय आप सामूहिक रूप से ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे गांव के लोगों को पानी की सुविधा मिल सके। इसके लिए जो आपने 78 करोड़ रुपए आबंटन किए है कि इस काम पर खर्च करेंगे, तो एक टाइम बाउन्ड प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए कि एक दो वर्ष में या तीन वर्ष में पीने के पानी की समस्या का निराकरण कर सकेंगे।

पीने के पानी के सवाल का हल नहीं होना हमारे लिए एक कलंक की बात है। तीस वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी जो देश अपने यहां के ग्रामीण लोगों, और नगर के लोगों, के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न कर सके उसके लिए इस से बढ़ कर और कोई कलंक की बात नहीं हो सकती है।

आवास की समस्या भी एक भीषण समस्या है। इसके कारण गांवों के लोग परेशान हैं। गांवों के लोगों को जो ज़मीन एलाट की गई है उस ज़मीन पर भी लोगों को दख़ल नहीं दिलाया गया है। यह राज्य सरकार की

जिम्मेदारी है। जिन परिवारों के पास अपने घर बनाने की ज़मीन नहीं है उनकी संख्या लाखों में है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 114 लाख परिवारों में से लगभग 73 लाख परिवारों का ज़मीन दी गई है अर्थात् 41 लाख परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन्हें अभी तक ज़मीन नहीं मिली है। तीस बरसों की आज़ादी के बाद भी हमारे देश में ऐसे खेतिहर मजदूर, मजदूरी करने वाले भूमिहीन, हरिजन और आदिवासी, पिछड़े हुए दबे हुए लोग हैं, जिनके पास घर बनाने की जगह नहीं है। वे आसमान के नीचे रहते हैं, दूसरों के घरों में रहते है, बाड़े लेबर के रूप में रहते हैं।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम कम से कम खर्च में ऐसे गरीब लोगों के लिए जमीन और मकान की व्यवस्था करें। जो लोग पानटीं लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं, उनके लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए आवास की समस्या काफी जटिल है, जिसको पिछली सरकार तीस बरस तक हल नहीं कर सकी। यह जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है कि जिस मन्थर गति से यह काम होता रहा है, उसे त्याग कर तेजी के साथ ऐसे तमाम लोगों को घर बनाने के लिए जमीन देने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yuvraj, you can continue tomorrow. We will now take up discussion on the Motion re: the atrocities committed on Harijans.

17.55 hrs.

MOTION RE: ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :—

"कि यह सभा बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश ,महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटक और देश के अन्य भागों में हरिजनों पर किए जा रहे अत्याचारों पर चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है।"

MR. SPEAKER: No Member will be given more than ten minutes. Those who are moving the amendments may please send them to the Officers at the Table.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Sir, I have a point of order. I want to move my amendments by reading out my amendments so that the House will know what my amendment is.

MR. SPEAKER: We will circulate them. It has been circulated already.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: So many papers are circulated. You go to the residence of any M.P. You will find a mountain of papers which he has got. There is no assistance given to him; no P.A. is there for him. It becomes difficult for most of them.

MR. SPEAKER: At least I hope you have read your amendment.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: I may be allowed to read my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no necessity.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: There is also precedent.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आये दिन हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के समाचार देश के किसी न किसी भाग से आते रहते है। आज का टाइम्स आफ इंडिया देखें, उसमें भी हरिजनों के संबंध में चार समाचार हैं। एक तो है—

Top officers to probe Adivasi Girl's death

इसमें है कि उसको जला कर के फेंक दिया गया।